Age-Related Vulnerabilities to Social-Engineering Attacks

Daniela Oliveira, Harold A. Rocha, Huizi Yang, Donovan Ellis, Sandeep Dommaraju, Melis Muradoglu[‡], Devon H. Weir, Adam Soliman, Tian Lin, Natalie C. Ebner University of Florida New York University[‡]



Background

- Spear-phishing emails apply different
 - Life Domains: health, finance, legal, ideological, security, social Baltes et al., 2006
 - Psychological Weapons of Influence: perceptual contrast, authority, scarcity, reciprocity, consistency, social proof Cialdini,
- General Assumption: older adults are particularly at risk for cyber attacks
 - General cognitive processing capacities and deception sensitivity decline with age, while self-reported trust increases Ebner et al., 2016; Mather, 2006; Verhaeghen & Salthouse, 1997

Questions

- 1. Do younger and older Internet users differ in susceptibility to spear-phishing attacks?
- 2. Which weapon(s) is/are particularly effective?
- a. Does effectiveness of weapons vary by age group?
- 3. Which domain(s) is/are particularly effective?
- a. Does effectiveness of domain vary by age group?

Methods

Sample:

- *n* = 100 young adults (range: 18-37 yrs, 56% female)
- n = 58 older adults (range: 62-89 yrs, 43% female)

Study Procedure:

- Installation
 21 day study session
 Uninstallation
- Participant web browsing activity; Merlin web browser plugin recorded URLs visited
- Participants received daily spear-phishing emails (counterbalanced by domains and weapons)
- On final day, participants were asked to rate perception of their susceptibility to a complementary set of phishing emails

Subject: Emergency Contact Notice

Hello *Name*,

You have been named an emergency contact for someone who was taken into custody as of yesterday at 7 p.m. You have two days to contact the prisoner in question by following the link below. Due to confidentiality protocols, all information about the signer's situation is held in a secure portal for you to view and cannot be displayed in this email.

Access our secure portal here: http://www.harbenlock.com/contact-legal/ Thank you,

- ~Name~
- ~County~ Corrections Correspondent

Box 1. Example of spear-phishing email utilizing Authority (Weapon of Influence) and Legal (Domain)

Susceptibility to spear-phishing email attacks: clicking on email link provided in email.

Study Framework Lab server continuously

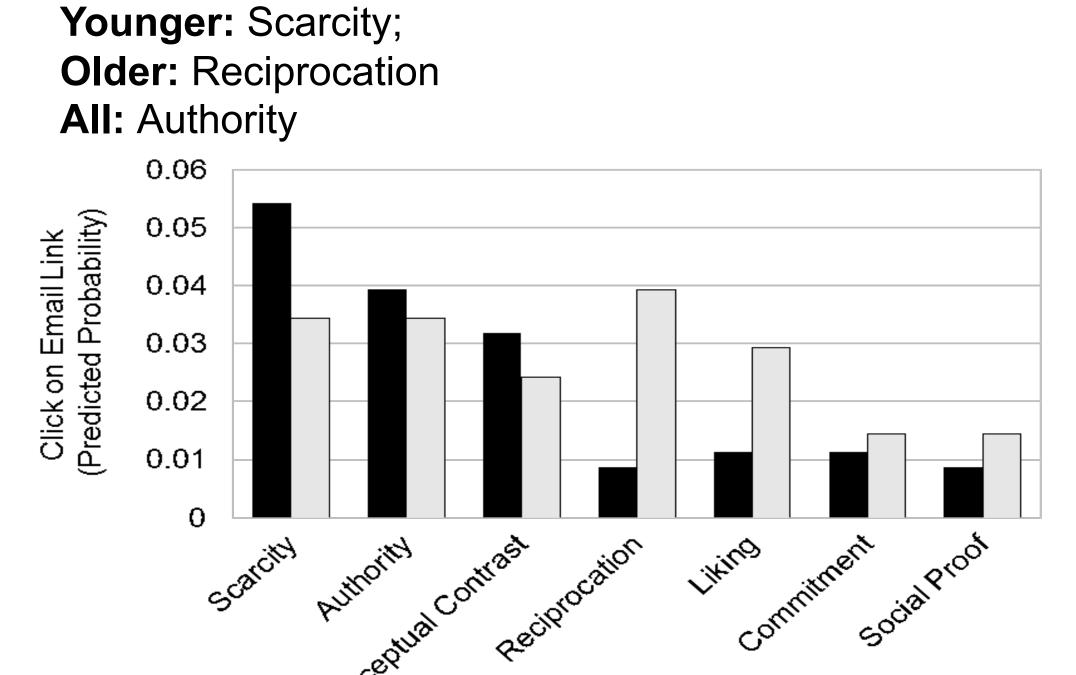
Data Analysis

2.02, p = .04)

- Hypothesis 1. Age-related susceptibility Multi-level logistic regression Significant Age x Gender interaction (B = .98, z =
- Hypothesis 2. Susceptibility to Weapons Multi-level logistic regression Significant Age effect (B = -.34, z = -4.79, p < .001
- Hypothesis 3. Susceptibility to Life Domains Multi-level logistic regression Significant Age effect (B = -.41, z = -4.91, p = .001

Results

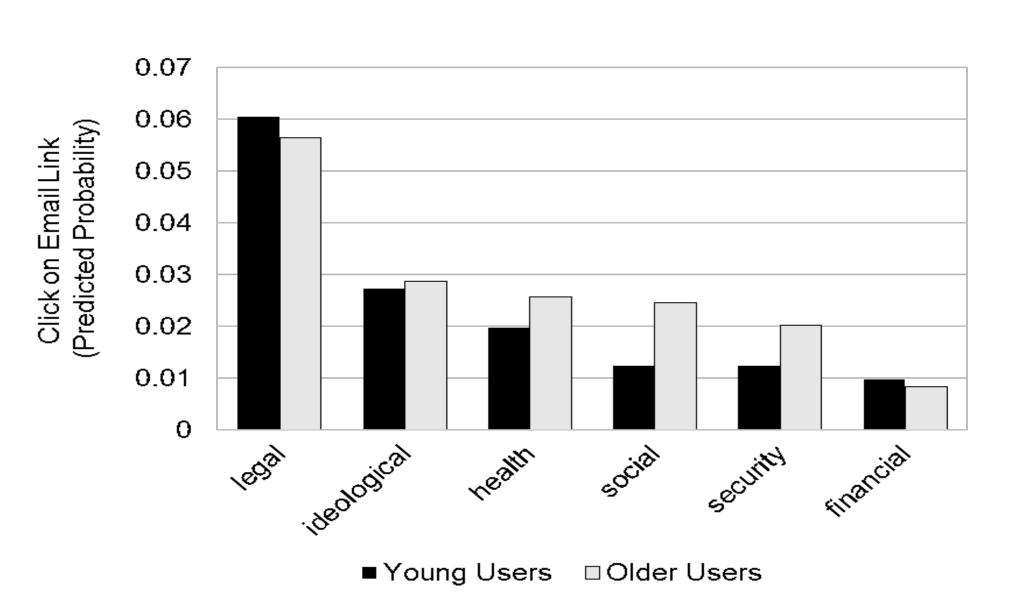
- 1. High susceptibility to spear-phishing attacks across total sample More than 40% of participants clicked on at least one email link; 12% clicked on more than one email link.
- 2. Significant Age by **Gender** interaction in susceptibility to spear-phishing. In particular older women (B = .98, z = 2.02, p = .04).



3. Susceptibility to Weapons of Influence

4. Susceptibility to Life Domains

Younger: Legal most effective, minimal efficacy of other domains; Older: Legal most effective, moderate to low efficacy of other domains



5. Exploratory: Susceptibility Awareness

Participants rated a complementary set of 21 spear-phishing emails on how **likely** (1=not at all; 5 = very much) they were to click on the email link.

There was a significant age effect (B = -.78, z = -2.11, p = .035) in that younger users (M = 2.30, SD = .92) reported higher susceptibility awareness than older users (M = 1.96, SD = .93). This is unique contrast to users' observed behavioral susceptibility.

• Overall high attack susceptibility, low susceptibility awareness - particularly pronounced in older women.

 Younger adults most susceptible to scarcity, older adults most susceptible to reciprocation, all susceptible to authority.

Discussion Defense approaches should not come as a "one-size-fits-all", but consider age-by-gender variations. • Future Directions: development and validation of detection and warning tool for age-tailored use.

Interested in meeting the PIs? Attach post-it note below!

Acknowledgements: Research supported by the National Science Foundation under grant SBE-1464794. These work has been accepted at ACM CHI 2017.



