
25TH ANNIVERSARY

# Federal Bureau of Investigation
# Internet Crime Report
# 2025

INTERNET CRIME COMPLAINT CENTER

## CONTENTS

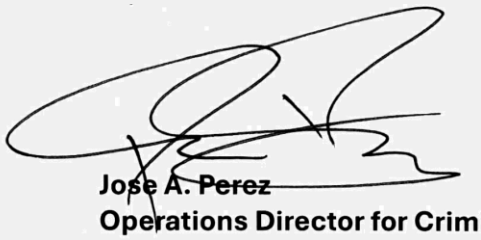
# A Quarter-Century of Cybercrime Reporting

In 2025, the FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) celebrated its 25th anniversary as the central hub for reporting cyber-enabled crime. This milestone signifies the FBI's enduring commitment to fighting the ever-evolving cyber threat. Our success in protecting individuals and organizations is driven by public participation and robust data analysis.

For the past quarter-century, IC3 has been the primary connection between the FBI and the public for information related to cyber-enabled criminal activity. Since our founding, reporting to IC3 has surged. We received a few thousand complaints per month in our early days. We now average almost 3,000 complaints per day. IC3 produces annual reports (like the one you are reading) based on the information we receive, publishes public awareness campaigns, and provides industry alerts to the private sector. IC3 remains an essential resource for our law enforcement colleagues in combating cyber-enabled crime.

In 2025, losses reported to IC3 continued to climb, surpassing the $20 billion mark. Investment-related fraud was once again the largest component of these losses, followed by business email compromises and tech support scams. The FBI continues to disrupt and deter malicious cyber actors -- and shift the cost from victims to our adversaries. One example was Operation Level Up, which countered crypto investment scams. This FBI-led initiative has reduced potential losses by more than $500 million since 2024.

It has never been more important to be diligent with your cybersecurity, social media footprint, and electronic interactions. Cyber threats and cyber-enabled crime will continue to evolve as the world embraces emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence. At the time of publication, the FBI was engaged in Operation Winter Shield, which highlights concrete steps for organizations to bolster their digital security. The FBI remains fully committed to ensuring Americans' safety online and reinforcing the recent Executive Order targeting cybercrime, fraud, and foreign scam centers, to hold those accountable who exploit the internet for nefarious purposes.



**Jose A. Perez**
**Operations Director for Criminal and Cyber Branch**
**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

## A Quarter-Century of Cybercrime Reporting, *continued*

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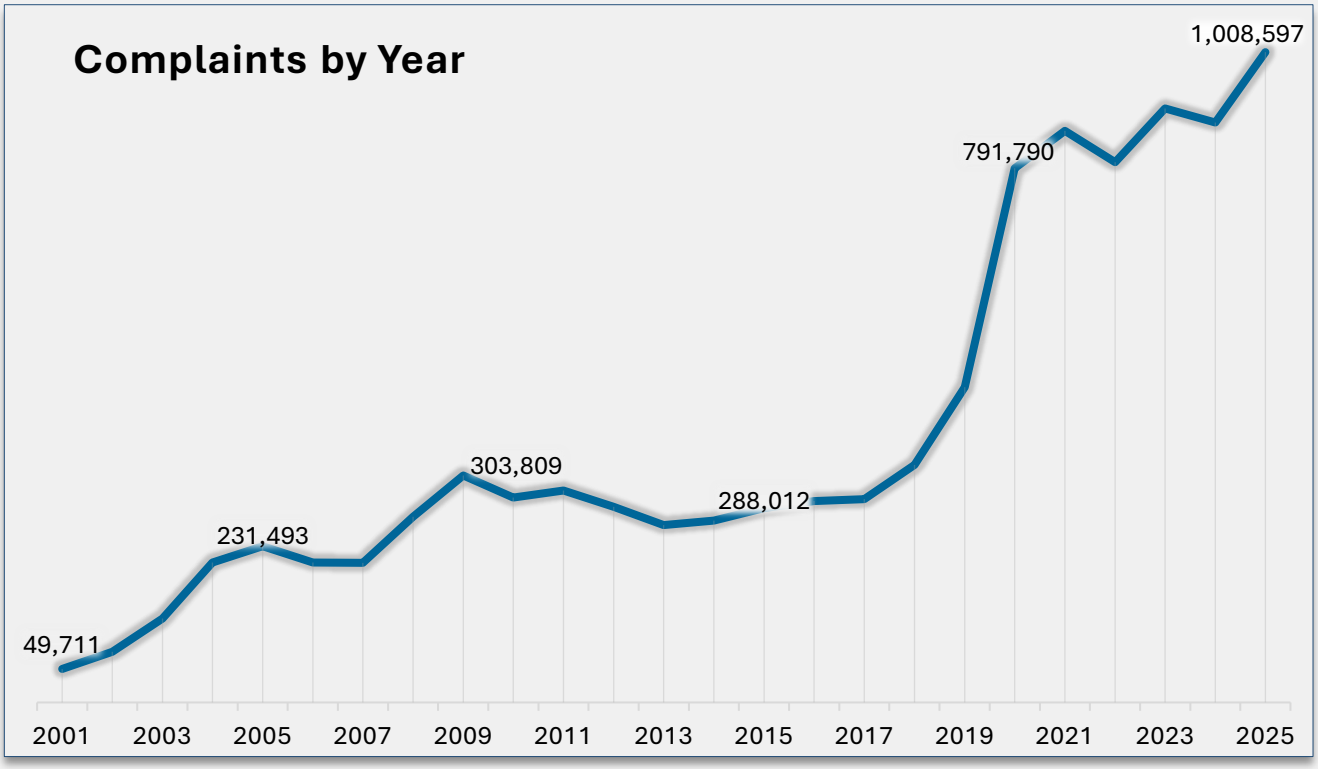


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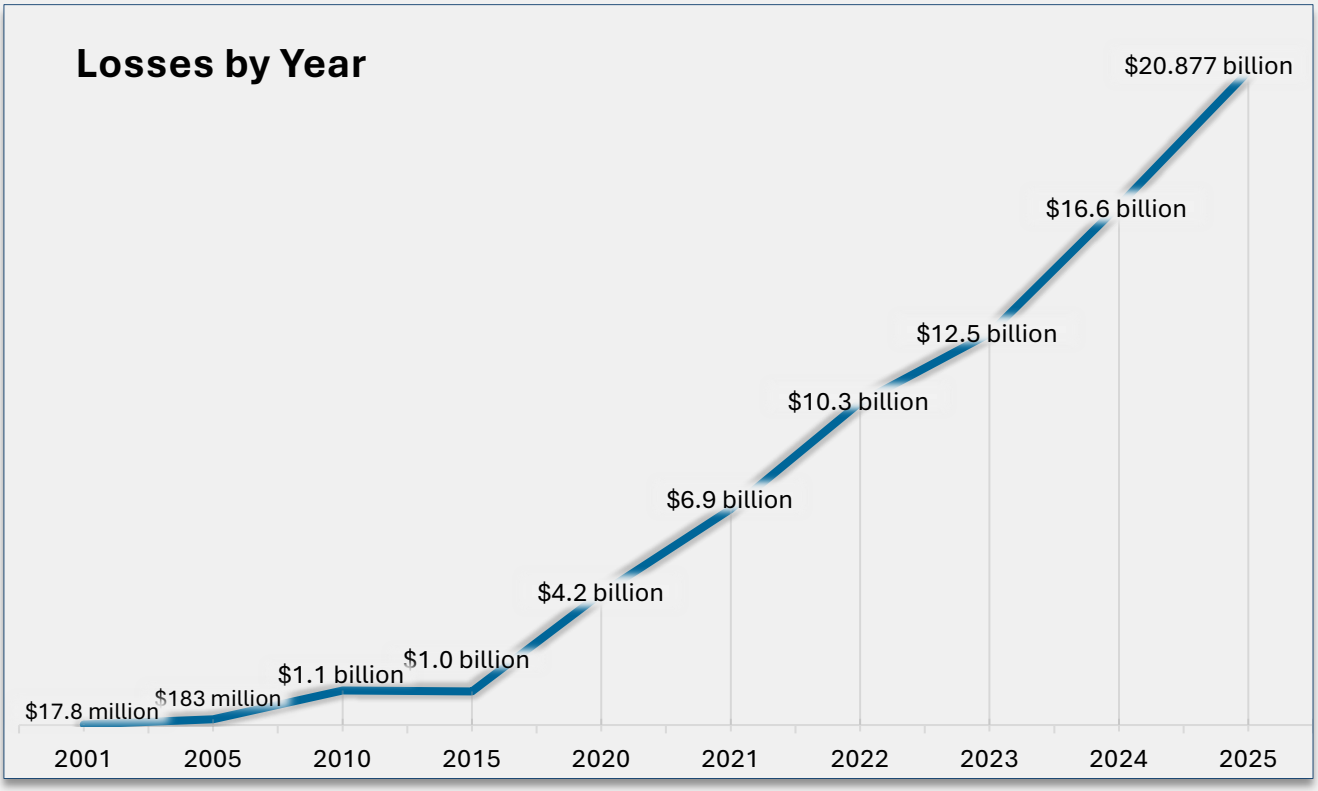



[1] Accessibility description: Chart describes the number of complaints filed with IC3.gov from 2001 – 2025.

[2] Accessibility description: Chart describes the losses of complaints filed with IC3.gov from 2001 – 2025.

# Our Role in Combating Cybercrime[3]

## Collection

IC3 is the primary connection between the FBI and the public for receiving and coordinating information related to cyber-enabled crimes, including intrusions, frauds, and scams. Victims are encouraged and often directed by law enforcement to file a complaint online at www.ic3.gov. Complainants should document accurate and complete information related to suspected cyber-enabled crime, as well as any other relevant information.

## Analysis

IC3 reviews and analyzes data submitted through www.ic3.gov to identify emerging threats and new trends. IC3 can quickly alert financial institutions to fraudulent transactions which enables the freezing of victim funds if certain reporting criteria are met.

## Referral & Enhancement

IC3 aggregates related complaints to build referrals, which are provided to local, state, federal, and international law enforcement for potential investigations. Aggregation and enhancement build support and prosecutorial levels for new and ongoing investigations, and assist with detecting emerging methods, trends, and subject identifiers.

## Coordination

IC3 facilitates 24/7/365 coordination of threat response efforts with internal and external partners in support of a unified governmental approach to cyber incident management. IC3 plays a key role in the FBI's cooperation with international partners in the fight against cybercrime, working with FBI Headquarters, Field Offices, and Law Enforcement Attaches to support investigations around the globe.

## Public Awareness

Public Service Announcements, Industry Alerts, and other publications about specific scams are posted to www.ic3.gov. As more become aware of cyber-enabled crimes and methods used to carry them out, we all become better equipped to recognize the dangers associated with cyber activity and are in better position to avoid falling prey to online schemes.

[3] Accessibility description: Image contains icons with the core IC3 roles: Collection, Analysis, Referral and Enhancement, Coordination, and Public Awareness. Each is listed in individual blocks as components of an ongoing process.

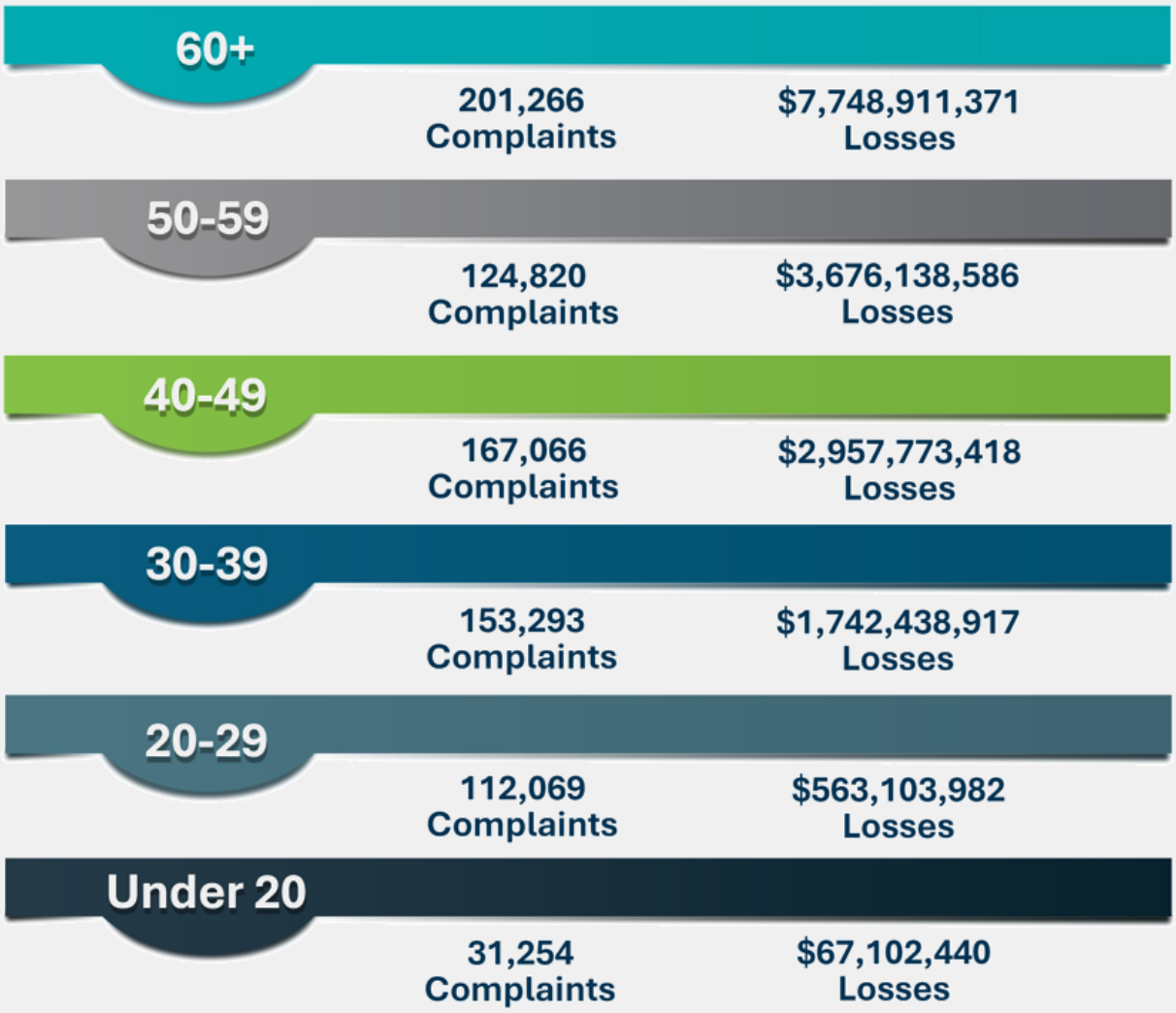
# IC3 Complaints in 2025

[4]

## Highlights

**1,008,597 Complaints**
**$20.877 Billion Total Losses**
**26% Increase In Losses From 2024**
**$20,699 Average Loss**

## By Age Group




[4] Accessibility description: 2025 complaint highlights: 1,008,597 complaints; $20.877 billion in losses; 26% increase in losses from 2024; $20,699 Average Loss. Chart shows number of complaints and losses by age group. Under 20: 31,254 complaints, $67.1 million in losses; 20-29: 112,069 complaints, $563.1 million in losses; 30-39: 153,293 complaints, $1.7 billion in losses; 40-49: 167,066 complaints, $2.957 billion in losses; 50-59: 124,820 complaints, $3.7 billion in losses; 60+: 201,266 complaints, $7.7 billion in losses. Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

# 2025 Crime Types

**By Complaint Count**

| Crime Type | Complaints | Crime Type | Complaints |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 191,561 | **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | 18,774 |
| **Extortion** | 89,129 | **Real Estate** | 12,368 |
| **Investment** | 72,984 | **Advanced Fee** | 7,762 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 67,456 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | 5,623 |
| **Non-Payment/ Non-Delivery** | 56,478 | **Threats of Violence** | 4,826 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | 47,794 | **Data Breach** | 3,963 |
| **Government Impersonation** | 32,424 | **Ransomware** | 3,611 |
| **Identity Theft** | 31,675 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 2,386 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | 24,768 | **Overpayment** | 2,194 |
| **Employment** | 24,688 | **SIM Swap** | 971 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | 23,159 | **Malware** | 893 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | 21,557 | **Botnet** | 715 |
| **Other** | 20,031 | **Charity** | 662 |
| *Descriptors* | | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | 181,565 | | |
| **AI Related** | 22,364 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | 7,239 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## 2025 Crime Types, *continued*

**By Complaint Loss**

| Crime Type | Loss | Crime Type | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investment** | $8,648,617,756 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | $194,147,851 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | $3,046,598,558 | **Identity Theft** | $185,832,657 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | $2,134,675,818 | **Advanced Fee** | $155,910,852 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $1,314,923,988 | **Extortion** | $122,499,133 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | $929,287,469 | **Ransomware** | $32,320,105 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $797,943,193 | **Harassment/Stalking** | $27,707,167 |
| **Other** | $512,146,819 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $26,667,006 |
| **Non-Payment/ Non-Delivery** | $503,373,587 | **Overpayment** | $22,898,075 |
| **Data Breach** | $435,240,992 | **Malware** | $19,370,572 |
| **Employment** | $362,934,762 | **SIM Swap** | $17,366,758 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $282,670,235 | **Botnet** | $13,859,049 |
| **Real Estate** | $275,110,419 | **Threats of Violence** | $9,509,532 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $215,843,126 | **Charity** | $7,907,609 |

| *Descriptors* | |
|---|---|
| **Cryptocurrency** | $11,366,669,732 |
| **AI Related** | $893,346,472 |
| **Crimes Against Children** | $6,694,350 |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

# Cyber-Enabled Fraud in 2025

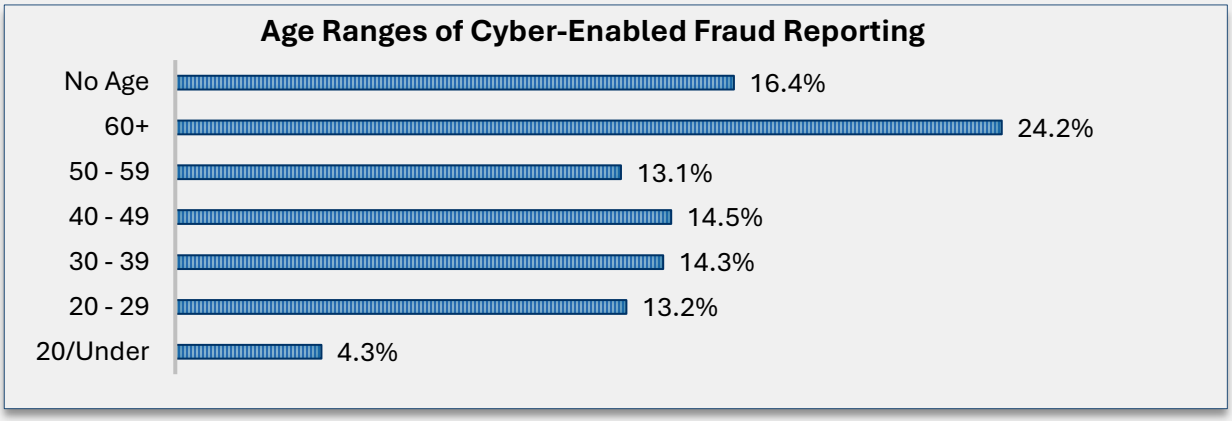
[5]

Cyber-enabled fraud includes complaints where criminals use the Internet or other technology to commit fraudulent activities, often involving the theft of money, data, identities, or the creation of counterfeit goods or services. Cyber-enabled fraud is responsible for almost 85% of all losses reported to IC3 in 2025.

## Highlights

452,868 Complaints
$17,697,074,980 Losses
45% of 2025 Complaints
85% of 2025 Losses

[6]

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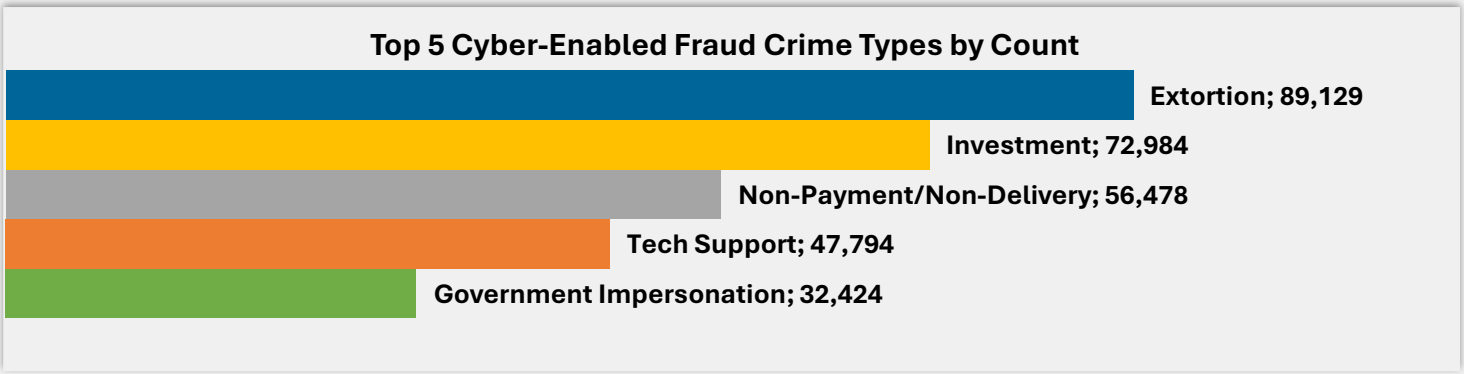
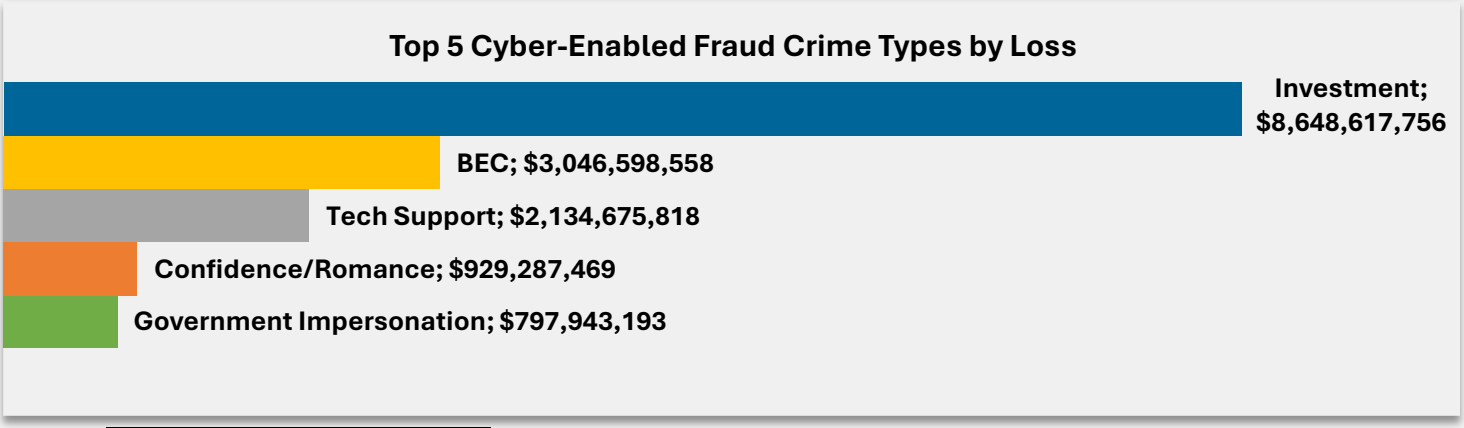
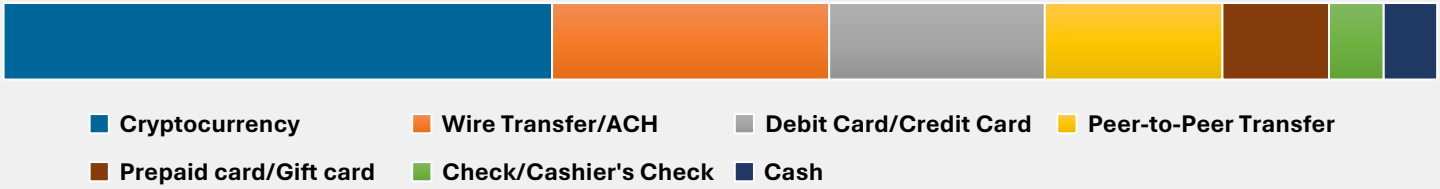


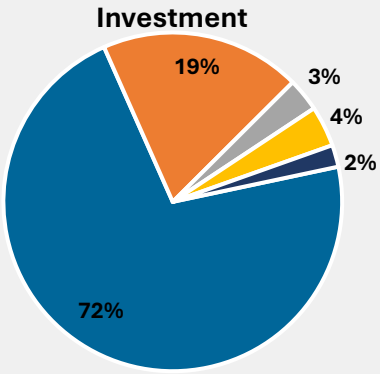



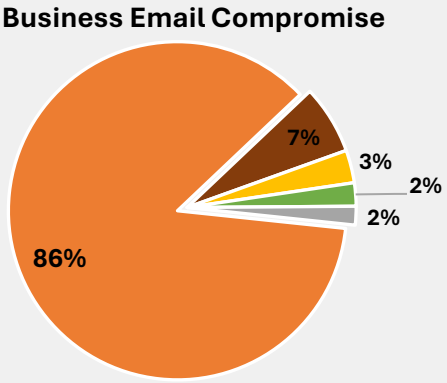

[5] Cyber-enabled fraud complaint highlights: 452,868 complaints; $17.697 billion in losses; accounts for 45% of all 2025 complaints and 85% of all 2025 losses.
[6] Accessibility description: Chart shows the counts of cyber-enabled crime complaints by reported age ranges.
[7] Accessibility description: Chart shows the top five crime types for cyber-enabled fraud by count and loss.

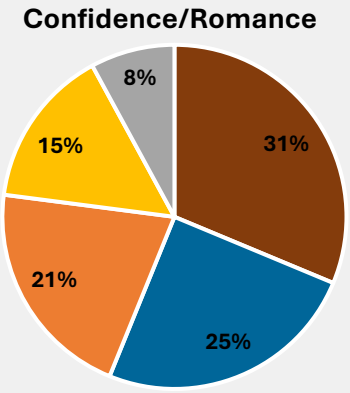
# Top Reported Transaction Types in Fraud[8]

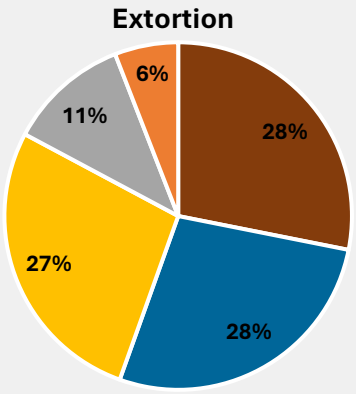
Transaction information provided in IC3 complaints helps the FBI understand how victims are losing funds to fraud and assists the IC3 Recovery Asset Team (RAT) Financial Fraud Kill Chain (FFKC) process when complaints are filed as quickly as possible. These charts identify the most frequent ways complainants reported financial losses from cyber-enabled fraud.

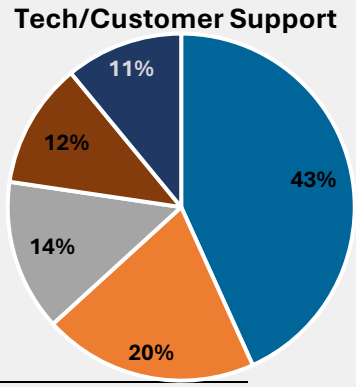


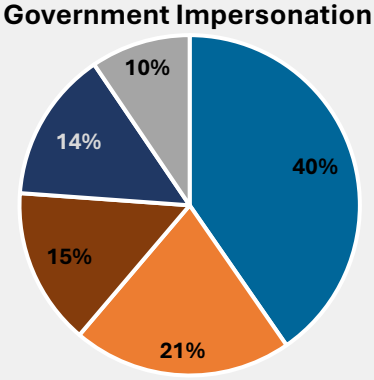




[8] Accessibility description: Chart depicts the top reported transaction types: Cryptocurrency, Wire Transfer/ACH, Debit/Credit Card, Peer-to-Peer, Gift/Prepaid Card, Check/Cashier's Check, and Cash.

# Cyber-Enabled Fraud Trends

### Sextortion

Sextortion can start on any site, app, messaging platform, or game where people meet and communicate. In some cases, the first contact from the criminal will be a threat - the person may claim to already have a revealing picture or video of a child that will be shared if the victim does not send more pictures. More often, however, this crime starts when people believe they are communicating with someone their own age who is interested in a relationship, or with someone who is offering something of value. After the criminals have one or more videos or pictures, they threaten to publish that content, or they threaten violence, to compel the victim to produce more images. The shame, fear, and confusion people feel when they are caught in this cycle often prevent them from asking for help or reporting the abuse. The public should understand how sextortion occurs and openly discuss online safety.

In 2025, IC3 received more than 75,000 submissions regarding sextortion. When appropriate, IC3 refers complaints to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). In 2025, IC3 referred more than 5,700 submissions involving minors to NCMEC.

| 2025 Sextortion by Age Range | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age Range** | **Count** | **Adjusted Loss** |
| **Under 20** | 11,316 | $1,297,653 |
| **20 - 29** | 22,061 | $7,282,686 |
| **30 - 39** | 11,855 | $8,063,178 |
| **40 - 49** | 7,791 | $6,507,936 |
| **50 - 59** | 5,139 | $6,186,794 |
| **60+** | 6,121 | $14,894,547 |

**Read More**

Financially Motivated Sextortion — FBI

Sextortion — FBI

### Cryptocurrency Investment Fraud

Cryptocurrency Investment Scams are sophisticated long-term scams using psychological manipulation, the appearance of legitimacy, and exploitation of cryptocurrencies to deceive victims into investing large sums of money. These scams are largely perpetrated by organized criminal enterprises based in Southeast Asia using victims of human trafficking as forced labor to run the scam operations. Cryptocurrency investment fraud was the highest source of financial losses to Americans in 2025 with $7.2 billion reported in losses.

The scammers typically initiate contact through text messages, social media sites, advertisements, or dating applications and then quickly move the conversation to a messaging platform. Often the victims are introduced to investment groups representing themselves to be knowledgeable industry insiders offering guidance on trading or investing in cryptocurrency or gold. The victims are enticed to send cryptocurrency to fake investment scam platforms or apps and are shown fake profits and offered loans to encourage larger investments. Eventually, when the victims try to withdraw their money,

they will be charged taxes and fees as a final attempt to exploit money from the victims before the scammers disappear with all the victim funds. Victims are also targeted in recovery scams, claiming to help recover lost funds.

These scams are often devastating because they can leave victims with significant financial loss and emotional distress. The FBI is working to combat these scams through its work on the U.S. Attorney's Office District of Columbia Scam Center Strike Force and Operation Level Up, as detailed in the "Positive Impact" section of this report.

**Read More**

Investment Fraud - Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)

Cryptocurrency Investment Fraud — FBI

**Account Takeover (ATO)**

Approximately 4,700 complaints

$359.7 million in losses

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IC3 - Account Takeover Fraud via Impersonation of Financial Institution Support

**Gold Courier Scams**

Approximately 725 complaints

$311.8 million in losses

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IC3 - Scammers Use Couriers to Retrieve Cash and Precious Metals from Victims of Tech Support and Government Impersonation Scams

**Investment Club Scams**

Approximately 1,600 complaints

$160 million in losses

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IC3 - Fraudsters Target US Stock Investors through Investment Clubs Accessed on Social Media and Messaging Applications

**Government Impersonation**

Approximately 32,000 complaints

$798 million in losses

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IC3 - Senior US Officials Impersonated in Malicious Messaging Campaign

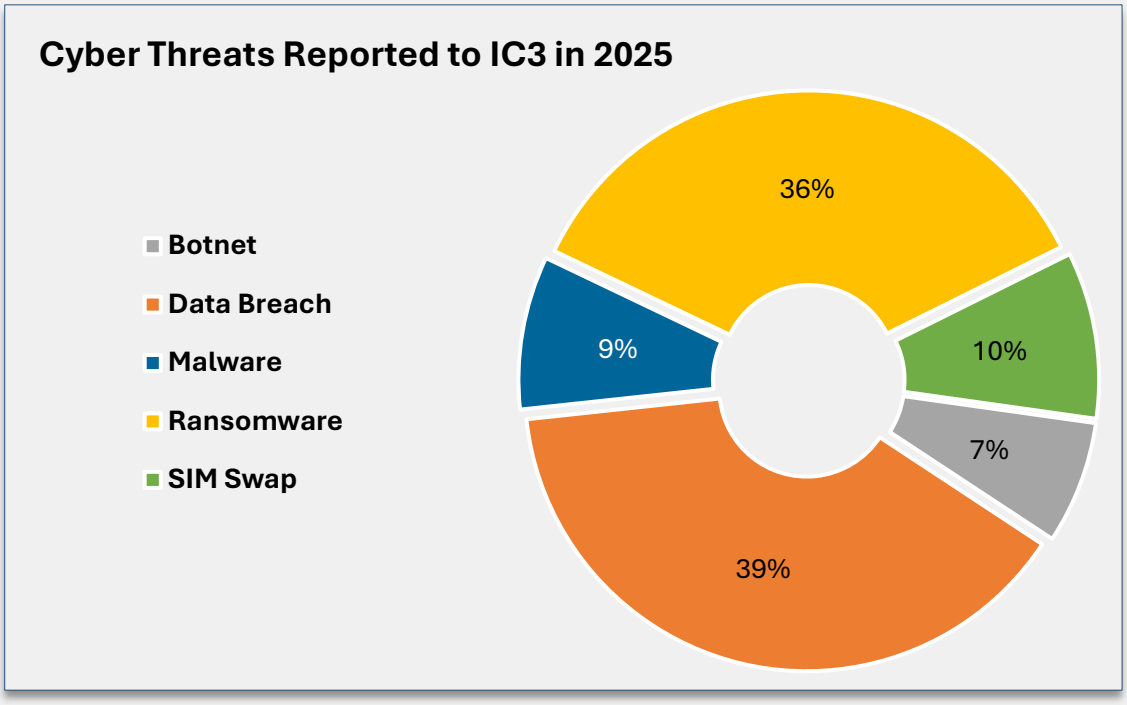
IC3 - Criminals Impersonate US Health Insurance Providers and Chinese Law Enforcement to Target Chinese Speakers Residing in the United States

# Cyber Threats in 2025

Hijacked networks, cryptocurrency heists, and corporate espionage are a few examples of the spiraling cyber threat. Every year, our adversaries become savvier and increasingly callous – attacking power grids, shutting down hospitals, and stoking geopolitical tensions. State-sponsored cyber actors wield every element of their national power to target the United States and its critical infrastructure. Skilled cybercriminals exploit new and longstanding vulnerabilities to steal our money and hold our data for ransom.

Combating these threats is the primary mission of the FBI's Cyber program. As the lead federal agency for investigating cyberattacks and intrusions, we engage with victims and work to unmask those committing malicious cyber activities, wherever they are.

[9]




[9] Accessibility description: Chart shows the typically associated cyber threat crime types and percentage of the total cyber threat complaints received.

## Ransomware as Reported to IC3 in 2025

Ransomware is among the highest reported cyber threats targeting critical infrastructure organizations. Ransomware is a type of malicious software designed to block access to a computer system until money is paid. In 2025, the IC3 received more than 3,600 complaints reporting ransomware, with losses exceeding $32 million.

**Highlights**

- 63 New Ransomware Variants Identified via IC3
- Average 5.25 New Variants Per Month

In 2025, the following ransomware variants were among those most frequently reported variants to the FBI via IC3, accounting for 56.8% of the total number of ransomware incidents reported. The 2025 loss amount reported to IC3 attributed to these variants is over $16 million, almost half (49.8%) of the total losses reported. Regarding ransomware adjusted losses, this number does not normally include estimates of lost business, time, wages, files, or equipment, or any third-party remediation services acquired by an entity. In some cases, entities do not report any loss amount to the FBI, thereby creating an artificially low overall ransomware loss rate. Lastly, the number only represents what entities report to the FBI via IC3 and does not account for the entity directly reporting to FBI field offices.

## Top 10 Reported Variants

The top 10 reported ransomware variants most impacted the following Critical Sectors: Critical Manufacturing, Healthcare and Public Health, and Government Facilities.

Joint Cyber Security Advisories (JCSAs) are available to learn more about several of these variants.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Akira | 2. Qilin | 3. INC./Lynx/Sinobi | 4. BianLian | 5. Play |
| 6. Ransomhub | 7. Lockbit | 8. Dragonforce | 9. SAFEPAY | 10. Medusa |

## Recommendations to Protect Against Ransomware

A key step to limit damage and lower risk is to establish and maintain a solid foundation of industry best practices, which can help mitigate the threat and reduce your organization's attack surface. The FBI recommends the following mitigating practices for companies:

- Create off-site or offline backups and regularly maintain backup and restoration. Additionally, ensure all backup data is encrypted, immutable (i.e., cannot be altered or deleted), and covers the entire organization's data infrastructure.
- Eliminate default passwords and credentials when installing software and require all accounts with password logins (e.g., service accounts, admin accounts, and domain admin accounts) to comply with NIST's standards.
- Disable and remove unnecessary protocols by default. Audit user accounts with administrative privileges and configure access controls according to the principle of least privilege.
- Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all services to the extent possible, particularly for webmail, virtual private networks, and accounts that access critical systems.
- Secure initial access points - To help in detecting the ransomware, implement a tool that logs and reports all network traffic, including lateral movement activity on a network. Endpoint detection and response (EDR) tools are particularly useful for detecting lateral connections as they have insight into common and uncommon network connections for each host.
- Segment networks to prevent the spread of ransomware. Network segmentation can help prevent the spread of ransomware by controlling traffic flows between—and access to— various subnetworks and by restricting adversary lateral movement.
- Keep all operating systems, software, and firmware up to date. Timely patching is one of the most efficient and cost-effective steps an organization can take to minimize its exposure to cybersecurity threats. Prioritize patching known exploited vulnerabilities in internet-facing systems.

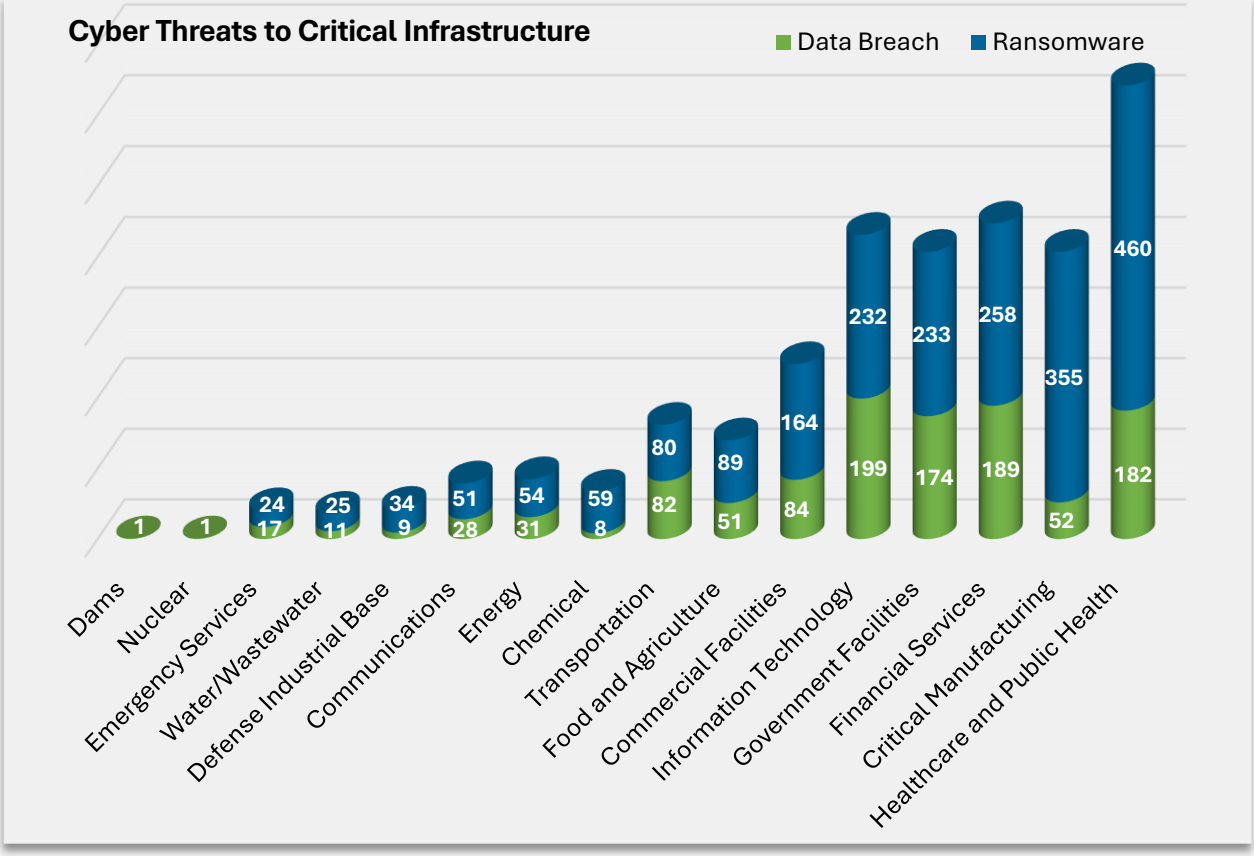
If you are impacted by ransomware or cybercrime, file a report with IC3 to share information with the FBI.

For a more extensive list of mitigations and recommendations regarding ransomware, please refer to #StopRansomware Guide | CISA.

## Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure in 2025

There are 16 critical infrastructure sectors whose assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, are considered so vital to the U.S., their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on national security, economic security, or public health and safety.

**Read More –** https://www.cisa.gov/topics/critical-infrastructure-security-and-resilience/critical-infrastructure-sectors




[10]

| Non-Critical Sector Ransomware Reporting | | |
|---|---|---|
| IC3 received more than 1,400 ransomware complaints from businesses and organizations not related to a critical sector. Below are the most reported industries for these complaints. | | |
| | | *Example* |
| 18% | Legal services | law firms, estate planning |
| 17% | Contracting services | electricians, general contractors |
| 10% | Engineering, architectural services | engineering firms, land surveying |
| 7% | Consulting services | project management, marketing services |
| 5% | Non-critical manufacturing | furniture, building materials |

[10] Accessibility description: This chart outlines complaints categorized as ransomware and data breach complaints related to one of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors.

# IC3 Recovery Asset Team - Financial Fraud Kill Chain in 2025

Established in 2018, the IC3 RAT streamlines communications with financial institutions and FBI field offices to assist in the freezing of funds for victims of fraudulent domestic and international transactions via the FFKC.

**Highlights**

3,900 Incidents

$1,163,919,846 Attempted Theft

$679,013,183 Frozen

58% Success Rate

For the domestic FFKC process, the IC3 RAT will expand the FFKC process beyond the initial recipient bank if information is provided during the FFKC initiation on "second hop" transactions to other domestic or international accounts to request freezes on as much of the lost funds as possible. For the international FFKC process, the IC3 RAT coordinates with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network Rapid Response Team and law enforcement entities, including FBI LEGAT offices and international law enforcement partners to assist in freezing funds.

| Domestic FFKC | International FFKC |
|---|---|
| 3,574 Incidents | 326 Incidents |
| $507,042,623 Frozen | $171,970,560 Frozen |

In the past, the majority of FFKC incidents initiated by the IC3 RAT were Business Email Compromises (BECs), however in 2025 the FFKC process saw a rise in Tech Support and Account Takeover (ATO) initiations. ATO-related incidents can contain upwards of 50 or more transactions to different recipient accounts at multiple banks happening simultaneously via ACH transactions. It is extremely important for individuals and businesses to follow this guidance:

- If you discover a fraudulent transfer, time is of the essence. Immediately, contact your financial institution and request a recall of the funds along with any necessary indemnification documents. Different financial institutions have varying policies; it is important to know what assistance your financial institution will provide when attempting to recover funds.
- Regardless of the amount lost, file a complaint at www.ic3.gov. Be sure to include the full transaction details in your report. IC3 may be able to assist both the financial institutions and law enforcement in freezing funds.

## FFKC in Elder Fraud

Of the 3,900 FFKCs incidents initiated for 2025, there were 642 incidents involving victims aged 60+ with a total reported loss of $65,367,648. The FFKC process was able to assist in freezing $32,865,655 of those funds. The top three IC3 crime types in 2025 FFKC incidents involving 60+ victims:

- Tech Support/ATO scams: 360 FFKC incidents
- BEC (BEC/Real Estate): 104 FFKC incidents
- Investment (Investment/Crypto): 64 FFKC incidents

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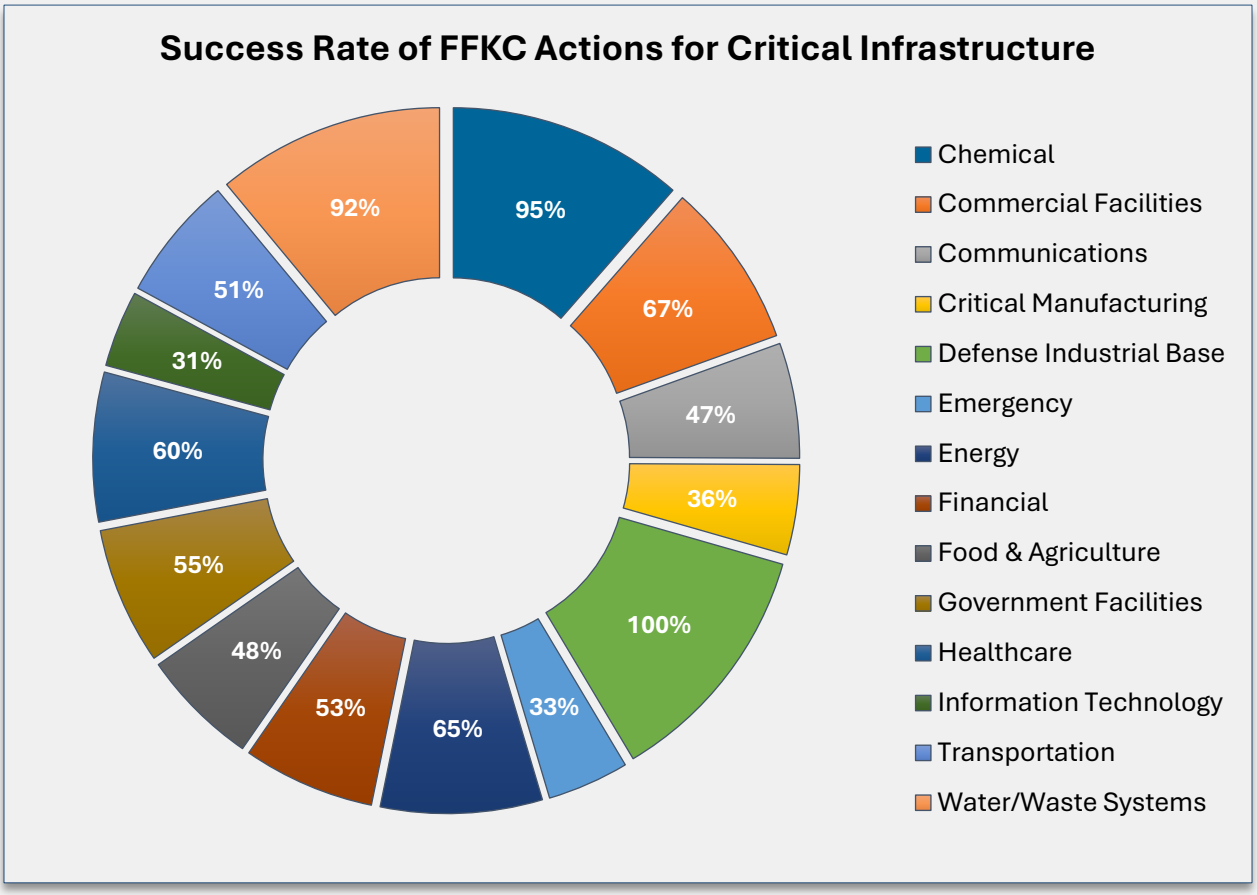
## FFKC Initiated for Critical Infrastructure

In 2025, the RAT initiated 655 FFKC incidents reported by businesses and organizations belonging to one of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors. Of the $261,451,001 in reported losses, the RAT was able to freeze $146,561,094, for an overall success rate of 56%.

[11]




[11] Accessibility description: Chart shows the success rate of FFKC incidents initiated related to critical infrastructure sectors.

# Positive Impacts

## U.S. Attorney's Office District of Columbia Scam Center Strike Force on Cryptocurrency Investment Fraud

In response to the massive losses to cryptocurrency investment scams, the newly formed U.S. Attorney's Office District of Columbia Scam Center Strike Force combines the power, reach, and resources of the U.S. Attorney's Office with the Department of Justice's Criminal Division, the FBI, and the U.S. Secret Service to crackdown and disrupt these schemes. The Strike Force is also seeking to use all government tools available, partnering with the State Department, the Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and the Department of Commerce.

The Scam Center Strike Force is investigating the worst scam compounds located in Southeast Asia. Strike Force teams focus on identifying and pursuing key leaders—including Chinese organized crime affiliates operating in Cambodia, Laos, and Burma—to bring them to justice.

The Scam Center Strike Force is also working to seize and disable the U.S.-based facilities and infrastructure that provide the manner and means to execute these scams, which includes U.S. internet service providers and social media accounts scammers use to prey on Americans. The Scam Center Strike Force will collaborate with U.S. companies to sever access to the scam centers and prevent U.S. infrastructure from being weaponized against American citizens.

**Read More**

New Scam Center Strike Force Battles Southeast Asian Crypto Investment Fraud Targeting Americans | United States Department of Justice

## Positive Impacts, *continued*

### Operation Level Up

Launched in January 2024, Operation Level Up identifies victims of cryptocurrency investment fraud and notifies them of the scam. The operation was initiated with the support of agents from the FBI and U.S. Secret Service. Since its launch, Operation Level Up has achieved big milestones, surpassing 8,000 total victims notified and $500 million in savings to notified victims.

**2025 Success Stories**

Utilizing IC3 complaint data, Operation Level Up reported:

- 3,780 victims of cryptocurrency investment fraud were notified
- 78% of those victims were unaware they were being scammed
- Estimated victim savings of $225,871,319
- 38 victims were referred to a Victim Specialist for suicide intervention

**Read More**

Operation Level-Up: How the FBI Is Saving Victims from Cryptocurrency Investment Fraud — FBI

Operation Level Up — FBI

**Prevented Losses**

- Stopped a victim from cashing out $750,000 from his 401K.
- Stopped a victim from selling her house to invest $500,000.
- Stopped a victim from obtaining a loan to send $400,000 to the scammer.
- Multiple FBI initiations to the FFKC reversed wires and returned funds to victims.
- Several victims' finances, which needed to pay for serious medical treatments, were saved. Victims were planning to send these funds in hopes of earning more to pay for their treatments.
- Intervened with multiple victims who were contemplating suicide or self-harm. Along with FBI Victim Specialists, FBI Agents maintained contact with the victim until local law enforcement arrived.

## Positive Impacts, *continued*

### Call Center Fraud

Illegal call centers defraud thousands of victims each year. Two categories of call center fraud reported to the IC3 are Tech/Customer Support and Government Impersonation. In 2025, the number of complaints totaled more than 80,000, with losses exceeding $2.9 billion.

**DOJ, FBI, and Central Bureau of Investigation**

Since 2022, the DOJ, FBI, and IC3 have collaborated with law enforcement in India, to include the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in New Delhi and local Indian states, to combat cyber-enabled financial crimes and transnational call center fraud.

**Success Stories**

In 2025, the FBI enabled approximately 175 arrests through 13 joint operations with the CBI and other local law enforcement. Since 2022, the FBI and CBI have had over 1,200 exchanges of information to support criminal investigations, with more than 475 arrests across 27 joint operations. The FBI has conducted hundreds of interviews and continues to support Indian law enforcement efforts to dismantle and disrupt fraudulent call centers and the prosecution of individuals in Indian perpetrating these frauds.

**FBI Baltimore Field Office:** The CBI, in a joint operation with the FBI, dismantled a large Noida, India-based transnational cybercrime network in December 2025, arresting six individuals for duping more than 600 U.S. citizens through tech-support scams and impersonating U.S. agencies like the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Social Security Administration. The operation, codenamed "Operation Chakra," involved raiding an illegal call center, seizing cash and devices, and uncovering complex money laundering through crypto and bank transfers, with ongoing efforts to trace international funds and execute further arrests. Victim reporting to IC3 identified more than $48.7 million in losses attributed to the criminal network, which encouraged the CBI to pursue the call center. **Read More** Maryland police, Prosecutor, FBI announce arrests in international fraud scheme

**FBI San Diego Field Office:** The FBI San Diego Elder Justice Task Force (EJTF), along with over 100 law enforcement personnel, executed multiple federal and state arrest and search warrants in November 2025, targeting alleged members and associates of an international elder scam network. Via IC3 reporting, the FBI identified over 500 suspected or confirmed U.S. victims with the approximate loss amount exceeding $40 million. **Read More** Nineteen Alleged Fraudsters Arrested for Conspiring to Scam Over 500 U.S. Seniors — FBI

**Read More** Tech/Customer Support and Government Impersonation

## Positive Impacts, *continued*

### Ransomware

**BlackSuit (Royal) Ransomware**

IC3 enhances and supports intelligence analysis, while triaging victim reporting in support of ongoing investigations. In 2025, BlackSuit (Royal) ransomware attacks targeted critical infrastructure sectors including, but not limited to, critical manufacturing, government facilities, healthcare and public health, and commercial facilities. IC3 provided information regarding numerous victims of the BlackSuit (Royal) Ransomware group to the field for victim notification and assistance. On August 11, 2025, the Department of Justice issued a press release highlighting coordinated actions taken to disrupt this group which involved multiple domestic and foreign law enforcement partner participation.

**Read More** Office of Public Affairs | Justice Department Announces Coordinated Disruption Actions Against BlackSuit (Royal) Ransomware Operations | United States Department of Justice

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### Data Breach

**DPRK**

IC3 identified dozens of victim companies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Information Technology (IT) worker scam through complaints filed on IC3.gov. The DPRK government reportedly dispatched thousands of individuals around the globe with the aim of deceiving U.S. and other businesses worldwide into hiring them as remote IT workers to generate revenue to fund its weapons program. In addition, the FBI observed these IT workers leverage unlawful access to company networks to exfiltrate proprietary and sensitive data and facilitate cyber-criminal activities on behalf of the DPRK.

**Read More**

IC3 - North Korean IT Workers Conducting Data Extortion

IC3 - North Korean IT Worker Threats to U.S. Businesses

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## Positive Impacts, *continued*

### Financial Fraud Kill Chain

In March 2025, the RAT received an IC3 complaint regarding a BEC incident involving a Missouri victim who was a senior citizen. The victim was attempting to close on a property and received a compromised email from the "title company" containing wire instructions for over $1.3 million to a fraudulent bank account. The RAT immediately initiated the FFKC with domestic banking partners to freeze the fraudulent recipient account and confirmed funds were frozen and other wires had come into the fraudulent account from additional victims. The RAT was notified the owner of the fraudulent recipient account was a victim of an overpayment scam and instructed to send $1 million to a fraudulent international account in Hong Kong. The RAT immediately initiated the International FFKC to the Financial Crime Enforcement Network and LEGAT Hong Kong partners.

In April 2025, the FBI Portland Office notified the RAT a city government office in Oregon was the victim of a BEC incident with a reported loss of over $6 million dollars. The RAT searched FFKC records for the fraudulent recipient bank account and found the March 2025 FFKC was for the same recipient account. The RAT notified the FBI Portland Field Office of the details regarding the prior FFKC and notified the recipient banking partners of the additional wire transfer to the fraudulent recipient account. Due to the previous FFKC notification and freeze on the recipient account, the recipient bank notified the originating bank in Oregon of the situation and to confirm the validity of the wire instructions. The wire instructions were determined to be fraudulent, and the originating bank was able to issue a recall for the $6 million wire. https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/pr/united-states-files-forfeiture-action-recover-67-million-stolen-funds

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In August 2025, the RAT received a complaint reporting a BEC/Real Estate incident. The individuals were closing on a home when they received an email impersonating their legitimate attorneys. A wire was submitted at their bank for over $449,000 and was sent to the recipient bank. After the fraud was discovered, the individuals reported the fraud to their bank, and their attorneys made separate attempts to contact the recipient bank with negative results. Upon receiving the IC3 complaint filed about the incident, the RAT immediately initiated the FFKC to request a freeze of the fraudulent account at the recipient bank. The RAT received notification from the recipient bank that the full amount was still in the account and on hold.

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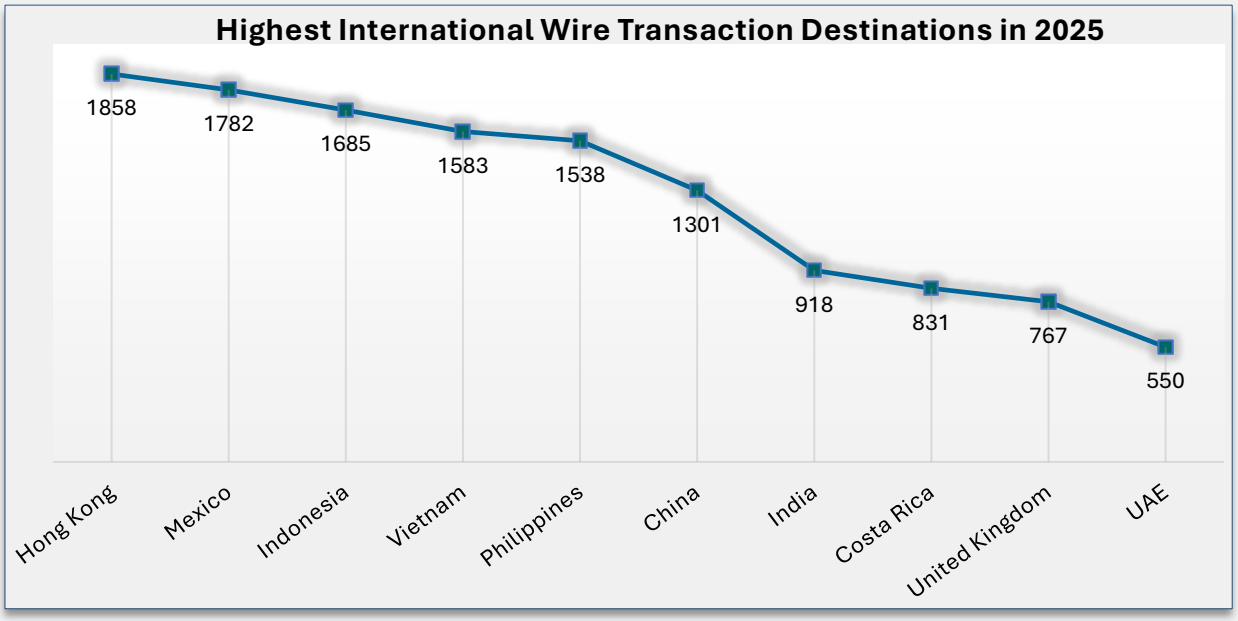
# International Complaint Countries [12]

IC3 received complaints from more than 200 countries in 2025, which accounts for almost $1.6 billion of the overall 2025 losses.

| Top 20 Foreign Countries with IC3 Complainants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Country | Complaints | Country | Complaints |
| **Canada** | 7,479 | **Mexico** | 1,654 |
| **India** | 5,879 | **South Africa** | 1,532 |
| **Japan** | 5,764 | **Pakistan** | 1,514 |
| **United Kingdom** | 4,106 | **Nigeria** | 1,219 |
| **Germany** | 3,056 | **Greece** | 1,205 |
| **Philippines** | 2,725 | **Iran** | 1,101 |
| **Brazil** | 2,686 | **China** | 1,030 |
| **France** | 2,326 | **Spain** | 993 |
| **Colombia** | 2,222 | **Turkey** | 944 |
| **Australia** | 2,069 | **Italy** | 918 |

Transactional information provided in IC3 complaints also helps identify where funds are going when victims are directed to send funds overseas. [13]




[12] Accessibility description: Chart lists the top 20 countries by number of total complaints submitted to IC3, aside from the U.S. Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.
[13] Accessibility description: Chart shows the countries with the highest number of reported fraudulent wire transactions in 2025.

# IC3 Complaints in 2025

## Three Year Complaint Count Comparison

**By Complaint Count**

| Crime Type | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Advanced Fee | 7,762 | 7,097 | 8,045 |
| BEC | 24,768 | 21,442 | 21,489 |
| Botnet | 715 | 587 | 540 |
| Charity | 662 | * | * |
| Confidence/Romance | 23,159 | 17,910 | 17,823 |
| Credit Card/Check Fraud | 18,774 | 12,876 | 13,718 |
| Crimes Against Children | * | 4,472 | 2,361 |
| Data Breach | 3,963 | 3,204 | 3,727 |
| Employment | 24,688 | 20,044 | 15,443 |
| Extortion | 89,129 | 86,415 | 48,223 |
| Government Impersonation | 32,424 | 17,367 | 14,190 |
| Harassment/Stalking | 21,557 | 11,672 | 9,587 |
| Identity Theft | 31,675 | 21,403 | 19,778 |
| Investment | 72,984 | 47,919 | 39,570 |
| IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit | 2,386 | 1,583 | 1,498 |
| Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance | 5,623 | 3,690 | 4,168 |
| Malware | 893 | 441 | 659 |
| Non-Payment/Non-Delivery | 56,478 | 49,572 | 50,523 |
| Other | 20,031 | 12,318 | 8,808 |
| Overpayment | 2,194 | 2,705 | 4,144 |
| Personal Data Breach | 67,456 | 64,882 | 55,851 |
| Phishing/Spoofing | 191,561 | 193,407 | 298,878 |
| Ransomware | 3,611 | 3,156 | 2,825 |
| Real Estate | 12,368 | 9,359 | 9,521 |
| SIM Swap | 971 | 982 | 1,075 |
| Tech/Customer Support | 47,794 | 36,002 | 37,560 |
| Threats of Violence | 4,826 | 1,360 | 1,697 |

** Crime Type or Descriptor was not captured in these years.*

## IC3 Complaints in 2025

### Three Year Complaint Loss Comparison

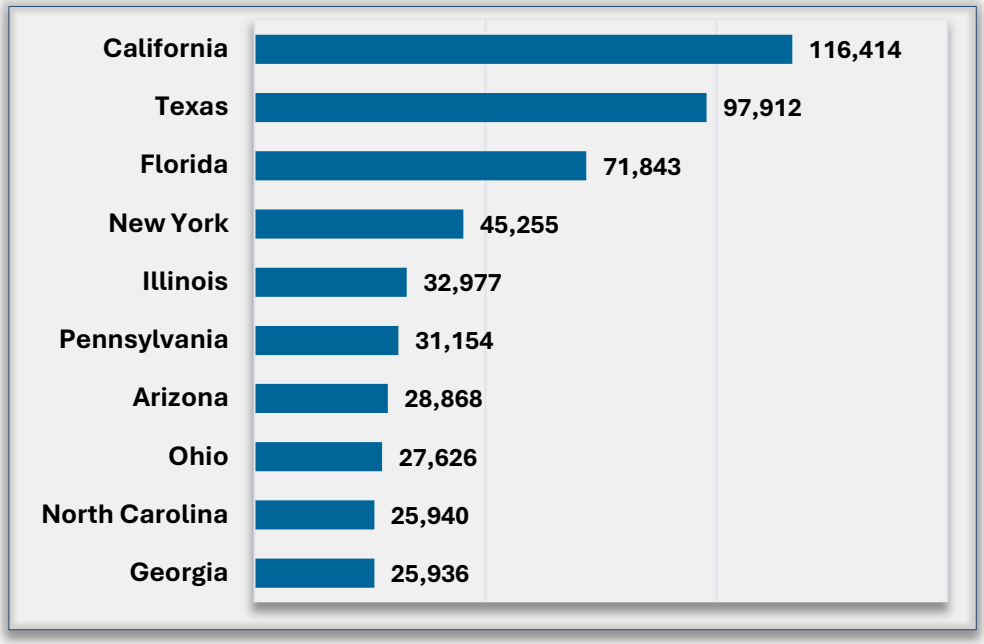
**By Complaint Loss**

| Crime Type | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Advanced Fee** | $155,910,852 | $102,074,512 | $134,516,577 |
| **BEC** | $3,046,598,558 | $2,770,151,146 | $2,946,830,270 |
| **Botnet** | $13,859,049 | $8,860,202 | $22,422,708 |
| **Charity** | $7,907,609 | * | * |
| **Confidence/Romance** | $929,287,469 | $672,009,052 | $652,544,805 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $282,670,235 | $199,889,841 | $173,627,614 |
| **Crimes Against Children** | * | $519,424 | $2,031,485 |
| **Data Breach** | $435,240,992 | $364,855,818 | $534,397,222 |
| **Employment** | $362,934,762 | $264,223,271 | $70,234,079 |
| **Extortion** | $122,499,133 | $143,185,736 | $74,821,835 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $797,943,193 | $405,624,084 | $394,050,518 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | $27,707,167 | $10,611,223 | $9,677,332 |
| **Identity Theft** | $185,832,657 | $174,354,745 | $126,203,809 |
| **Investment** | $8,648,617,756 | $6,570,639,864 | $4,570,275,683 |
| **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $26,667,006 | $8,715,512 | $7,555,329 |
| **Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance** | $194,147,851 | $102,212,250 | $94,502,836 |
| **Malware** | $19,370,572 | $1,365,945 | $1,213,317 |
| **Non-Payment/Non-Delivery** | $503,373,587 | $785,436,888 | $309,648,416 |
| **Other** | $512,146,819 | $280,278,325 | $240,053,059 |
| **Overpayment** | $22,898,075 | $21,452,521 | $27,955,195 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $1,314,923,988 | $1,453,296,303 | $744,219,879 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $215,843,126 | $70,013,036 | $18,728,550 |
| **Ransomware** | $32,320,105 | $12,473,156 | $59,641,384 |
| **Real Estate** | $275,110,419 | $173,586,820 | $145,243,348 |
| **SIM Swap** | $17,366,758 | $25,983,946 | $48,798,103 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | $2,134,675,818 | $1,464,755,976 | $924,512,658 |
| **Threats of Violence** | $9,509,532 | $1,842,186 | $13,531,178 |

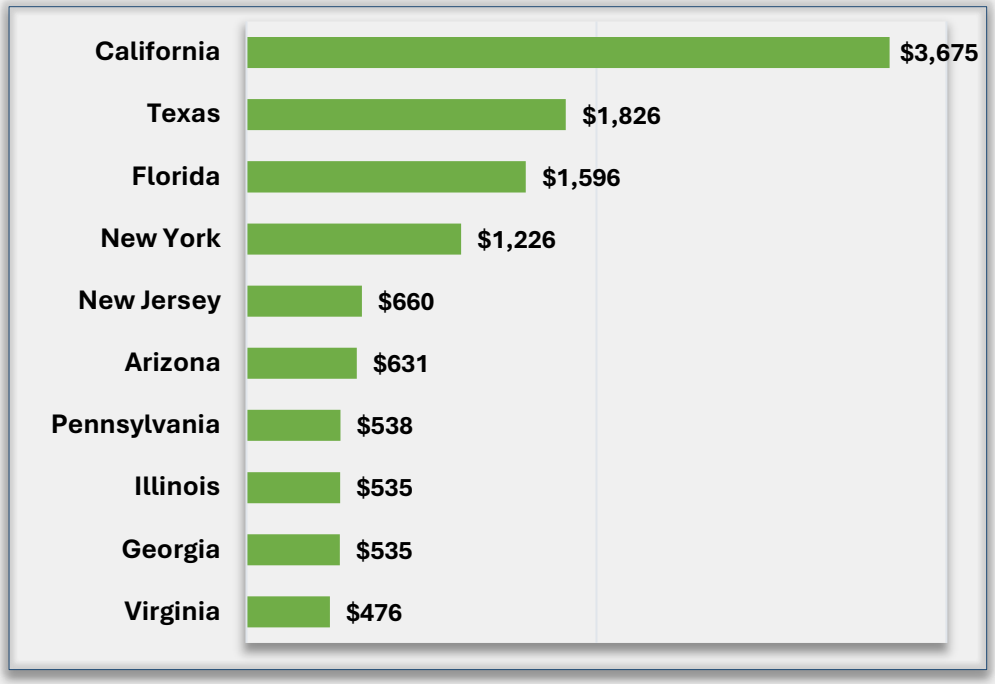
** Crime Type or Descriptor was not captured in these years.*

## Complaints by State

### Top 10 States by Number of Complaints[14]




### Top 10 States by Loss (In Millions) [15]




[14] Accessibility description: Chart depicts the top 10 states based on number of complaints. These include California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Ohio, North Carolina, and Georgia. Please see Appendix C for more information regarding IC3 data.

[15] Accessibility description: Chart depicts the top 10 states based on reported losses are labeled. These include California, Texas, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Georgia, and Virginia. Please see Appendix C for more information regarding IC3 data.

## States by Complaint Count

| Rank | State | Complaints | | State | Complaints |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **California** | 116,414 | 30 | **Kentucky** | 9,414 |
| 2 | **Texas** | 97,912 | 31 | **Louisiana** | 8,623 |
| 3 | **Florida** | 71,843 | 32 | **Kansas** | 7,927 |
| 4 | **New York** | 45,255 | 33 | **Arkansas** | 6,161 |
| 5 | **Illinois** | 32,977 | 34 | **New Mexico** | 5,688 |
| 6 | **Pennsylvania** | 31,154 | 35 | **Iowa** | 5,436 |
| 7 | **Arizona** | 28,868 | 36 | **Mississippi** | 5,084 |
| 8 | **Ohio** | 27,626 | 37 | **Idaho** | 4,479 |
| 9 | **North Carolina** | 25,940 | 38 | **New Hampshire** | 4,374 |
| 10 | **Georgia** | 25,936 | 39 | **West Virginia** | 4,209 |
| 11 | **Washington** | 25,619 | 40 | **Puerto Rico** | 4,108 |
| 12 | **Virginia** | 25,314 | 41 | **Nebraska** | 3,724 |
| 13 | **Massachusetts** | 22,936 | 42 | **Hawaii** | 3,328 |
| 14 | **Michigan** | 22,191 | 43 | **Alaska** | 3,202 |
| 15 | **Indiana** | 20,777 | 44 | **District of Columbia** | 3,113 |
| 16 | **New Jersey** | 20,648 | 45 | **Delaware** | 3,089 |
| 17 | **Maryland** | 19,430 | 46 | **Maine** | 2,888 |
| 18 | **Colorado** | 18,847 | 47 | **Rhode Island** | 2,700 |
| 19 | **Wisconsin** | 16,680 | 48 | **Montana** | 2,618 |
| 20 | **Tennessee** | 16,261 | 49 | **South Dakota** | 2,514 |
| 21 | **South Carolina** | 14,699 | 50 | **Vermont** | 1,580 |
| 22 | **Missouri** | 14,087 | 51 | **Wyoming** | 1,552 |
| 23 | **Minnesota** | 13,595 | 52 | **North Dakota** | 1,418 |
| 24 | **Nevada** | 13,366 | 53 | **United States Minor Outlying Islands** | 211 |
| 25 | **Oregon** | 12,477 | 54 | **American Samoa** | 188 |
| 26 | **Oklahoma** | 11,964 | 55 | **Guam** | 171 |
| 27 | **Alabama** | 9,936 | 56 | **Virgin Islands, U.S.** | 125 |
| 28 | **Utah** | 9,903 | 57 | **Northern Mariana Islands** | 30 |
| 29 | **Connecticut** | 9,714 | | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## States by Complaint Loss

| Rank | State | Loss | Rank | State | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **California** | $3,674,716,305 | 30 | **Oklahoma** | $131,921,776 |
| 2 | **Texas** | $1,825,636,181 | 31 | **Kentucky** | $119,685,861 |
| 3 | **Florida** | $1,596,138,595 | 32 | **Hawaii** | $106,447,375 |
| 4 | **New York** | $1,226,307,877 | 33 | **Louisiana** | $105,440,238 |
| 5 | **New Jersey** | $660,411,901 | 34 | **Arkansas** | $102,541,947 |
| 6 | **Arizona** | $630,700,609 | 35 | **District of Columbia** | $97,368,097 |
| 7 | **Pennsylvania** | $537,787,231 | 36 | **Iowa** | $95,520,131 |
| 8 | **Illinois** | $535,255,201 | 37 | **West Virginia** | $92,648,544 |
| 9 | **Georgia** | $534,581,965 | 38 | **Idaho** | $88,725,284 |
| 10 | **Virginia** | $476,120,025 | 39 | **New Mexico** | $85,571,285 |
| 11 | **Washington** | $458,165,375 | 40 | **Mississippi** | $77,360,761 |
| 12 | **North Carolina** | $431,561,716 | 41 | **Rhode Island** | $71,960,439 |
| 13 | **Ohio** | $421,289,526 | 42 | **Nebraska** | $71,844,724 |
| 14 | **Massachusetts** | $410,924,066 | 43 | **Delaware** | $62,012,494 |
| 15 | **Maryland** | $390,242,821 | 44 | **New Hampshire** | $59,283,023 |
| 16 | **Michigan** | $381,068,131 | 45 | **Maine** | $56,536,020 |
| 17 | **Colorado** | $355,049,719 | 46 | **Montana** | $53,192,859 |
| 18 | **Nevada** | $302,235,247 | 47 | **South Dakota** | $51,452,806 |
| 19 | **Tennessee** | $269,214,519 | 48 | **Puerto Rico** | $44,266,380 |
| 20 | **South Carolina** | $264,083,026 | 49 | **Alaska** | $39,972,438 |
| 21 | **Minnesota** | $248,892,986 | 50 | **North Dakota** | $37,865,442 |
| 22 | **Missouri** | $233,933,401 | 51 | **Vermont** | $26,567,033 |
| 23 | **Indiana** | $233,016,771 | 52 | **Wyoming** | $25,826,205 |
| 24 | **Connecticut** | $219,500,212 | 53 | **United States Minor Outlying Islands** | $3,486,871 |
| 25 | **Utah** | $195,417,205 | 54 | **Virgin Islands, U.S.** | $2,448,598 |
| 26 | **Wisconsin** | $194,227,722 | 55 | **Guam** | $1,416,690 |
| 27 | **Oregon** | $193,196,479 | 56 | **Northern Mariana Islands** | $290,585 |
| 28 | **Alabama** | $167,212,658 | 57 | **American Samoa** | $172,395 |
| 29 | **Kansas** | $147,337,101 | | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

**Complaints per 100K Citizens***

| Rank | State | Count | | State | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **District of Columbia** | 448.8 | 27 | **Vermont** | 245.1 |
| 2 | **Alaska** | 434.3 | 28 | **Rhode Island** | 242.3 |
| 3 | **Nevada** | 407.2 | 29 | **Pennsylvania** | 238.6 |
| 4 | **Arizona** | 378.7 | 30 | **West Virginia** | 238.3 |
| 5 | **Massachusetts** | 320.6 | 31 | **Minnesota** | 233.2 |
| 6 | **Washington** | 320.2 | 32 | **Hawaii** | 232.3 |
| 7 | **Colorado** | 313.5 | 33 | **Ohio** | 232.1 |
| 8 | **Maryland** | 310.1 | 34 | **North Carolina** | 231.6 |
| 9 | **New Hampshire** | 309.0 | 35 | **Georgia** | 229.5 |
| 10 | **Texas** | 308.8 | 36 | **Montana** | 228.7 |
| 11 | **Florida** | 306.2 | 37 | **New York** | 226.2 |
| 12 | **Indiana** | 297.9 | 38 | **Missouri** | 224.7 |
| 13 | **California** | 295.8 | 39 | **Tennessee** | 222.3 |
| 14 | **Oregon** | 292.0 | 40 | **Idaho** | 220.7 |
| 15 | **Delaware** | 291.4 | 41 | **Michigan** | 219.1 |
| 16 | **Oklahoma** | 290.2 | 42 | **New Jersey** | 216.2 |
| 17 | **Virginia** | 285.1 | 43 | **Kentucky** | 204.3 |
| 18 | **Utah** | 279.8 | 44 | **Maine** | 204.1 |
| 19 | **Wisconsin** | 279.3 | 45 | **Arkansas** | 197.8 |
| 20 | **South Dakota** | 268.8 | 46 | **Alabama** | 191.3 |
| 21 | **New Mexico** | 267.6 | 47 | **Louisiana** | 186.7 |
| 22 | **Kansas** | 266.3 | 48 | **Nebraska** | 184.5 |
| 23 | **South Carolina** | 263.9 | 49 | **North Dakota** | 177.4 |
| 24 | **Wyoming** | 263.6 | 50 | **Mississippi** | 172.1 |
| 25 | **Connecticut** | 263.4 | 51 | **Iowa** | 167.9 |
| 26 | **Illinois** | 259.3 | 52 | **Puerto Rico** | 129.0 |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

**Losses per 100K Citizens***

| Rank | State | Loss | | State | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District of Columbia | $14,037,165 | 27 | Oregon | $4,520,711 |
| 2 | California | $9,337,282 | 28 | Wyoming | $4,386,594 |
| 3 | Nevada | $9,208,347 | 29 | Idaho | $4,371,279 |
| 4 | Arizona | $8,272,766 | 30 | Minnesota | $4,268,880 |
| 5 | Hawaii | $7,429,222 | 31 | Illinois | $4,208,265 |
| 6 | New Jersey | $6,916,601 | 32 | New Hampshire | $4,188,601 |
| 7 | Florida | $6,802,930 | 33 | Vermont | $4,121,073 |
| 8 | Rhode Island | $6,456,625 | 34 | Pennsylvania | $4,117,999 |
| 9 | Maryland | $6,228,591 | 35 | New Mexico | $4,025,941 |
| 10 | New York | $6,130,795 | 36 | Maine | $3,995,834 |
| 11 | Connecticut | $5,950,941 | 37 | North Carolina | $3,853,929 |
| 12 | Colorado | $5,905,133 | 38 | Michigan | $3,762,564 |
| 13 | Delaware | $5,850,500 | 39 | Missouri | $3,730,673 |
| 14 | Texas | $5,757,321 | 40 | Tennessee | $3,680,270 |
| 15 | Massachusetts | $5,743,909 | 41 | Nebraska | $3,560,184 |
| 16 | Washington | $5,726,337 | 42 | Ohio | $3,540,096 |
| 17 | Utah | $5,521,970 | 43 | Indiana | $3,341,541 |
| 18 | South Dakota | $5,502,421 | 44 | Arkansas | $3,292,097 |
| 19 | Alaska | $5,421,682 | 45 | Wisconsin | $3,251,878 |
| 20 | Virginia | $5,361,647 | 46 | Alabama | $3,219,908 |
| 21 | West Virginia | $5,245,800 | 47 | Oklahoma | $3,199,432 |
| 22 | Kansas | $4,948,815 | 48 | Iowa | $2,949,621 |
| 23 | South Carolina | $4,740,934 | 49 | Mississippi | $2,618,706 |
| 24 | North Dakota | $4,736,982 | 50 | Kentucky | $2,597,990 |
| 25 | Georgia | $4,729,664 | 51 | Louisiana | $2,283,151 |
| 26 | Montana | $4,646,906 | 52 | Puerto Rico | $1,389,911 |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Crime Types by Age Groups

| Counts | Under 20 | 20 - 29 | 30 – 39 | 40 – 49 | 50 - 59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Advanced Fee** | 288 | 991 | 1,170 | 1,120 | 1,169 |
| **BEC** | 73 | 1,250 | 3,619 | 5,090 | 4,910 |
| **Botnet** | 106 | 155 | 137 | 129 | 56 |
| **Charity** | 34 | 87 | 114 | 148 | 101 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | 393 | 1,886 | 2,501 | 3,010 | 3,745 |
| **Credit Card/ Check Fraud** | 451 | 1,760 | 2,767 | 2,958 | 2,810 |
| **Data Breach** | 21 | 135 | 443 | 625 | 522 |
| **Employment** | 835 | 4,555 | 5,025 | 4,524 | 3,671 |
| **Extortion** | 13,110 | 26,963 | 15,866 | 11,279 | 7,841 |
| **Government Impersonation** | 420 | 3,401 | 5,446 | 6,136 | 5,636 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | 1,827 | 4,711 | 5,473 | 4,076 | 2,249 |
| **Identity Theft** | 487 | 3,526 | 6,498 | 6,433 | 5,528 |
| **Investment** | 901 | 6,102 | 10,996 | 13,737 | 12,773 |
| **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 70 | 261 | 504 | 502 | 359 |
| **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | 75 | 315 | 528 | 679 | 773 |
| **Malware** | 57 | 159 | 193 | 147 | 93 |
| **Non-payment/ Non-Delivery** | 2,351 | 8,331 | 9,947 | 9,981 | 8,158 |
| **Other** | 2,159 | 2,864 | 3,938 | 3,659 | 2,620 |
| **Overpayment** | 304 | 350 | 294 | 295 | 310 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 2,601 | 7,877 | 13,238 | 13,403 | 9,703 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 2,380 | 19,765 | 27,433 | 27,800 | 26,782 |
| **Ransomware** | 15 | 67 | 204 | 427 | 457 |
| **Real Estate** | 158 | 1,986 | 2,189 | 2,037 | 2,036 |
| **SIM Swap** | 6 | 61 | 162 | 210 | 194 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | 405 | 3,045 | 4,864 | 5,182 | 5,512 |
| **Threats of Violence** | 508 | 1,045 | 1,084 | 829 | 531 |

60+ crime type information is available in the 2025 IC3 Elder Fraud Section.

| Losses | Under 20 | 20 - 29 | 30 – 39 | 40 – 49 | 50 - 59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Advanced Fee** | $327,823 | $7,081,874 | $13,311,458 | $18,801,337 | $25,811,979 |
| **BEC** | $15,137,36 | $45,754,756 | $356,707,180 | $624,292,591 | $618,105,890 |
| **Botnet** | $20,532 | $53,205 | $383,680 | $5,923,019 | $191,046 |
| **Charity** | $41,917 | $914,968 | $282,824 | $323,872 | $224,605 |
| **Confidence/ Romance** | $3,057,718 | $25,097,693 | $42,460,967 | $74,644,395 | $131,385,454 |
| **Credit Card/ Check Fraud** | $606,192 | $6,076,760 | $32,039,262 | $49,971,180 | $43,817,766 |
| **Data Breach** | $1,741,450 | $4,158,310 | $72,145,136 | $64,973,932 | $77,385,567 |
| **Employment** | $1,489,854 | $33,049,422 | $42,865,213 | $57,604,303 | $100,853,442 |
| **Extortion** | $1,715,733 | $12,179,028 | $14,964,819 | $13,427,693 | $15,710,381 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $8,583,219 | $50,358,843 | $82,005,707 | $55,019,630 | $84,516,785 |
| **Harassment/ Stalking** | $218,229 | $591,102 | $5,343,712 | $6,098,635 | $4,721,979 |
| **Identity Theft** | $1,547,663 | $10,815,080 | $19,440,941 | $27,807,082 | $35,573,535 |
| **Investment** | $17,022,80 | $163,145,27 | $564,898,178 | $1,152,243,858 | $1,748,651,287 |
| **IPR/Copyright & Counterfeit** | $72,650 | $377,545 | $2,108,962 | $14,161,896 | $3,270,925 |
| **Lottery/ Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | $89,050 | $2,273,833 | $5,047,453 | $12,877,295 | $19,385,699 |
| **Malware** | $3,766 | $504,839 | $1,714,483 | $1,998,406 | $10,661,574 |
| **Non-payment/ Non-Delivery** | $2,391,036 | $37,006,257 | $69,016,236 | $97,620,771 | $73,863,630 |
| **Other** | $2,616,321 | $12,967,479 | $58,543,283 | $96,902,505 | $85,195,234 |
| **Overpayment** | $181,495 | $783,264 | $3,937,790 | $2,601,879 | $2,301,154 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $7,314,429 | $86,102,381 | $173,434,730 | $241,244,329 | $225,239,544 |
| **Phishing/ Spoofing** | $360,429 | $7,954,797 | $32,669,619 | $33,063,856 | $30,918,367 |
| **Ransomware** | $0 | $2,956,745 | $821,075 | $6,918,385 | $5,394,639 |
| **Real Estate** | $189,875 | $7,294,459 | $23,316,890 | $33,724,892 | $46,373,027 |
| **SIM Swap** | $6,303 | $153,247 | $796,329 | $3,399,856 | $2,698,369 |
| **Tech/ Customer Support** | $2,328,729 | $45,718,725 | $119,274,031 | $261,313,644 | $283,494,484 |
| **Threats of Violence** | $40,982 | $159,365 | $7,335,885 | $454,130 | $239,803 |

60+ crime type information is available in the 2025 IC3 Elder Fraud Section.

# Complainants 17 Years Old or Younger

Recent trends indicate a serious rise in cybercrimes targeting minors (17 years old or younger), driven by sextortion, cyberbullying, and online grooming.

The FBI is actively investigating a violent online group known as "764," which coerces children into engaging in self-harm, animal cruelty, and suicidal acts on live stream, sometimes leading to the death of the victim.

In 2025, IC3 referred more than 5,700 submissions involving minors to NCMEC.

## Highlights

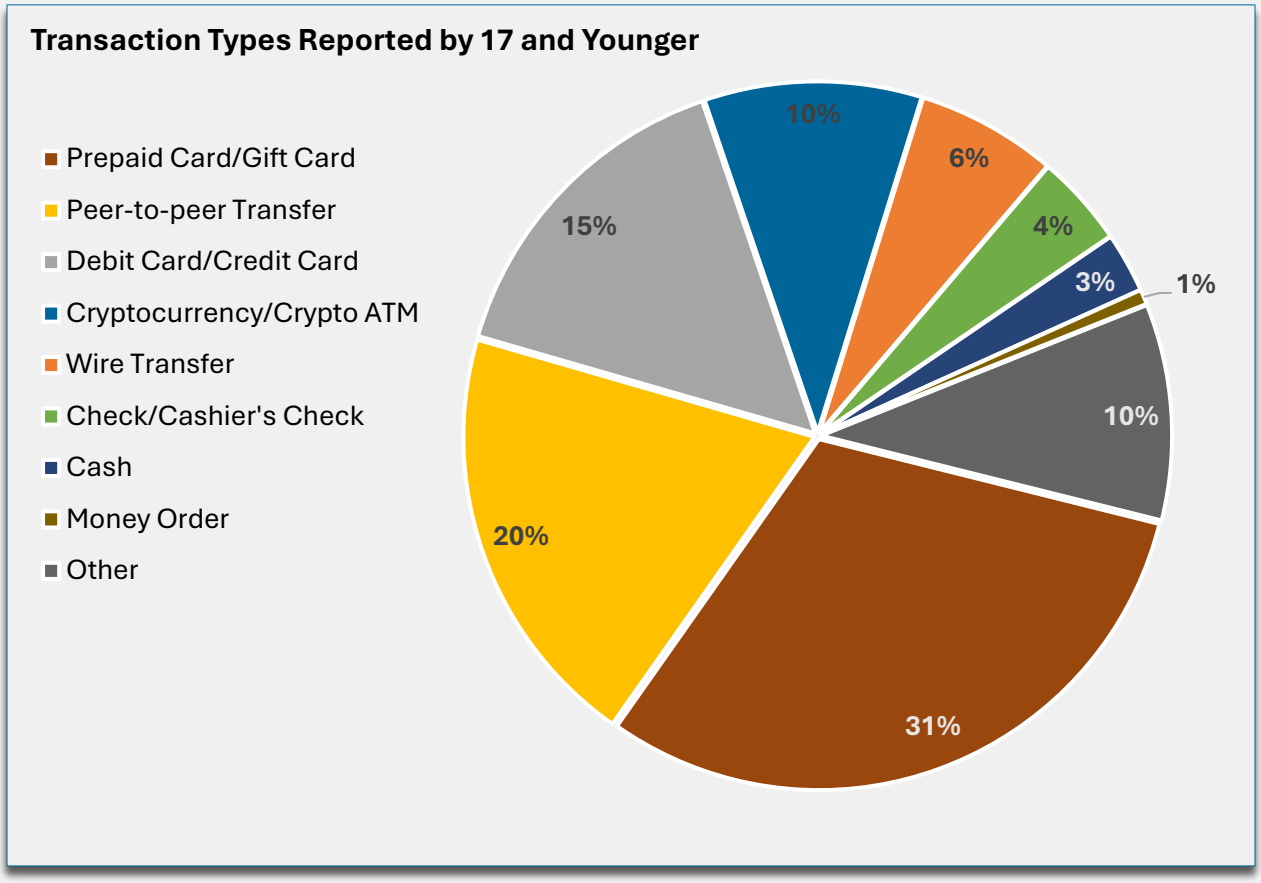
13,168 Complaints

$12,988,892 Losses

$986 Average Loss

**Read More**: IC3 - Violent Online Networks Target Vulnerable and Underage Populations Across the United States and Around the Globe

[16]




[16] Accessibility description: Chart depicts the most reported transaction types by complainants 17 years old or younger.

## 17 or Younger By Complaint Count

| Crime Type | Complaints | Crime Type | Complaints |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Extortion** | 5,151 | **Government Impersonation** | 99 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 1,510 | **Tech Support** | 85 |
| **Other** | 1,460 | **Botnet** | 65 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | 1,053 | **Confidence/Romance** | 57 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 878 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 42 |
| **Non-payment/Non-Delivery** | 825 | **Malware** | 29 |
| **Threats of Violence** | 251 | **Real Estate** | 23 |
| **Employment** | 246 | **Charity** | 16 |
| **Investment** | 237 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | 13 |
| **Identity Theft** | 181 | **Data Breach** | 9 |
| **Overpayment** | 164 | **Ransomware** | 5 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | 125 | **BEC** | 4 |
| **Advanced Fee** | 102 | **SIM Swap** | 1 |
| *Descriptors* | | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | 950 | | |
| **AI Related** | 355 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | 5,200 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## 17 or Younger By Complaint Loss

| Crime Type | Loss | Crime Type | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investment** | $4,743,664 | **Confidence/Romance** | $75,440 |
| **Other** | $1,810,134 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $72,188 |
| **Data Breach** | $1,693,400 | **Overpayment** | $61,918 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $1,412,003 | **Real Estate** | $43,861 |
| **Non-payment/ Non-Delivery** | $648,538 | **Advanced Fee** | $23,765 |
| **Identity Theft** | $510,553 | **BEC** | $10,750 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $500,264 | **Charity** | $4,552 |
| **Extortion** | $468,831 | **Threats of Violence** | $1,547 |
| **Tech Support** | $396,487 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | $488 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | $203,807 | **Botnet** | $82 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $121,506 | **Malware** | $35 |
| **Employment** | $106,727 | **Ransomware** | $0 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $77,852 | **SIM Swap** | $0 |
| *Descriptors* | | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | $5,620,716 | | |
| **AI Related** | $126,391 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | $298,240 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## 17/Younger Complaints by State

| Rank | State | Count | | State | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | California | 1,492 | 30 | Oregon | 146 |
| 2 | Texas | 1,082 | 31 | Kentucky | 143 |
| 3 | Florida | 702 | 32 | Connecticut | 129 |
| 4 | New York | 539 | 33 | Louisiana | 111 |
| 5 | Illinois | 371 | 34 | Kansas | 94 |
| 5 | Pennsylvania | 366 | 35 | Idaho | 91 |
| 7 | North Carolina | 365 | 36 | Mississippi | 91 |
| 8 | Arizona | 341 | 37 | Arkansas | 89 |
| 9 | Ohio | 337 | 38 | Iowa | 82 |
| 10 | Georgia | 317 | 39 | Nebraska | 71 |
| 11 | Washington | 312 | 40 | Alaska | 63 |
| 12 | Michigan | 292 | 41 | New Mexico | 62 |
| 13 | Virginia | 292 | 42 | West Virginia | 55 |
| 14 | Colorado | 240 | 43 | Maine | 44 |
| 15 | New Jersey | 240 | 44 | New Hampshire | 38 |
| 16 | Indiana | 226 | 44 | Hawaii | 37 |
| 17 | Maryland | 224 | 46 | Rhode Island | 35 |
| 18 | Missouri | 205 | 47 | Delaware | 34 |
| 18 | Nevada | 202 | 47 | Montana | 33 |
| 20 | Tennessee | 197 | 49 | Puerto Rico | 30 |
| 21 | Massachusetts | 195 | 50 | District of Columbia | 23 |
| 22 | Minnesota | 180 | 51 | North Dakota | 23 |
| 23 | Alabama | 175 | 52 | South Dakota | 22 |
| 23 | Utah | 168 | 53 | Wyoming | 21 |
| 25 | South Carolina | 165 | 54 | Vermont | 16 |
| 26 | Oklahoma | 160 | 55 | United States Minor Outlying Islands | 8 |
| 27 | Wisconsin | 154 | 56 | Guam | 2 |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## 17/Younger Losses by State

| Rank | State | Loss | | State | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Georgia** | $3,087,376 | 30 | **District of Columbia** | $34,840 |
| 2 | **Texas** | $1,676,326 | 31 | **Tennessee** | $27,917 |
| 3 | **Utah** | $1,017,481 | 32 | **North Carolina** | $27,457 |
| 4 | **Washington** | $758,830 | 33 | **Missouri** | $24,678 |
| 5 | **South Carolina** | $758,428 | 34 | **Puerto Rico** | $16,566 |
| 6 | **California** | $719,483 | 35 | **Louisiana** | $14,661 |
| 7 | **New York** | $578,293 | 36 | **Wisconsin** | $14,612 |
| 8 | **Arizona** | $491,722 | 37 | **Iowa** | $14,576 |
| 9 | **Illinois** | $269,389 | 38 | **Maryland** | $14,395 |
| 10 | **Florida** | $211,888 | 39 | **Wyoming** | $13,749 |
| 11 | **New Mexico** | $170,580 | 40 | **Indiana** | $10,691 |
| 12 | **West Virginia** | $153,035 | 41 | **Maine** | $9,345 |
| 13 | **Virginia** | $150,736 | 42 | **Idaho** | $7,171 |
| 14 | **Michigan** | $148,264 | 43 | **Nebraska** | $6,404 |
| 15 | **Massachusetts** | $101,315 | 44 | **Hawaii** | $6,231 |
| 16 | **New Jersey** | $85,885 | 45 | **Alaska** | $4,880 |
| 17 | **Minnesota** | $76,832 | 46 | **South Dakota** | $4,080 |
| 18 | **Oregon** | $59,874 | 47 | **Arkansas** | $3,479 |
| 19 | **Colorado** | $55,032 | 48 | **Mississippi** | $3,041 |
| 20 | **Ohio** | $53,439 | 49 | **North Dakota** | $2,365 |
| 21 | **Alabama** | $52,541 | 50 | **Montana** | $2,261 |
| 22 | **Kansas** | $47,016 | 51 | **New Hampshire** | $1,862 |
| 23 | **Pennsylvania** | $46,527 | 52 | **Rhode Island** | $1,021 |
| 24 | **Connecticut** | $43,520 | 52 | **Vermont** | $744 |
| 25 | **Nevada** | $40,475 | 52 | **Delaware** | $475 |
| 26 | **Oklahoma** | $39,442 | 52 | **Guam** | $0 |
| 27 | **Kentucky** | $37,653 | 52 | **United States Minor Outlying Islands** | $0 |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

# Artificial Intelligence (AI) Used in Cybercrime

**Highlights**

22,364 Complaints

$893,346,472 Losses

Like most technology, artificial intelligence (AI) is a tool which can be used for legitimate, helpful purposes or for criminal motives. AI technology enables the creation of convincing synthetic content, such as social media profiles and personalized conversations, often in mass quantities. People have manipulated video and audio similarly for decades, but the widespread availability of this developing technology makes it possible to create high-quality content. AI-enabled synthetic content is becoming increasingly difficult to detect and easier to make, which allows criminal actors to potentially conduct successful fraud schemes against individuals, businesses, and financial institutions.

In 2025, IC3 received more than 22,000 complaints reporting AI-related information. Adjusted losses of these complaints exceed $893 million.

## How AI Could Be Used in Frauds/Scams

**BEC**: Chat generators can quickly create official-sounding emails mimicking a company's CEO or other officials. These emails can contain phishing links or directions to wire funds. Voice cloning can also be used to request wire payment or provide employee. There are multiple BEC tactics, and not all are AI-enabled. In 2025, businesses reported losses over $30 million to BEC scams involving AI.

**Confidence/Romance Scams**: Scammers are creating fake profiles and scripts produced by AI chat generators to make speech more believable. In 2025, victims lost over $19 million to Confidence/Romance scams with a likely AI-nexus. This type of scam also includes grandparent scams, or “distress” scams, in which voice cloning technology is used to mimic the sound of a loved one in distress. Victims claimed losses over $5 million in 2025 to distress scams. This type of scam is evolving to mimic other family members or close friends in different types of emergency scenarios.

**Employment**: The use of voice spoofing, or potentially voice deepfakes, during online interviews of the potential applicants. In these interviews, the actions and lip movement of the person interviewed on-camera do not completely coordinate with the audio of the person speaking. At times, actions such as coughing, sneezing, or other auditory actions are not aligned with what is presented visually. From IC3 complaint data, there does not seem to be significant dollar loss associated as the goal generally appears to be gaining access to private computer networks. In 2025, victims reported losses of almost $13 million to AI-involved employment type scams.

**Investment Scams:** Subjects in investment scams often use AI to enhance their conversations with potential victims allowing the scammers to quickly generate thousands of conversations that appear different to each prospective victim. Investment clubs employ AI-generated videos and voices of celebrities, CEOs, or trusted figures to create fraudulent, high-stakes opportunities. These scams often feature fake, professional-looking endorsements on social media or in video calls. This makes it harder for victims to detect they are in a scam. In 2025, losses in Investment complaints with a reported AI-nexus, surpassed $632 million. However, overall losses to Investment scams exceeded $8 billion, demonstrating that many victims do not realize the extent AI may be involved in scams.

**Read More**

IC3 - Criminals Use Generative Artificial Intelligence to Facilitate Financial Fraud

IC3 - Criminals Using Altered Proof-of-Life Media to Extort Victims in Virtual Kidnapping for Ransom Scams

IC3 - Fraudsters Target US Stock Investors through Investment Clubs Accessed on Social Media and Messaging Applications

Infographic; ABA Foundation and FBI Release New Infographic to Help Americans Spot and Avoid Deepfake Scams

**AI References by Complaint Count**

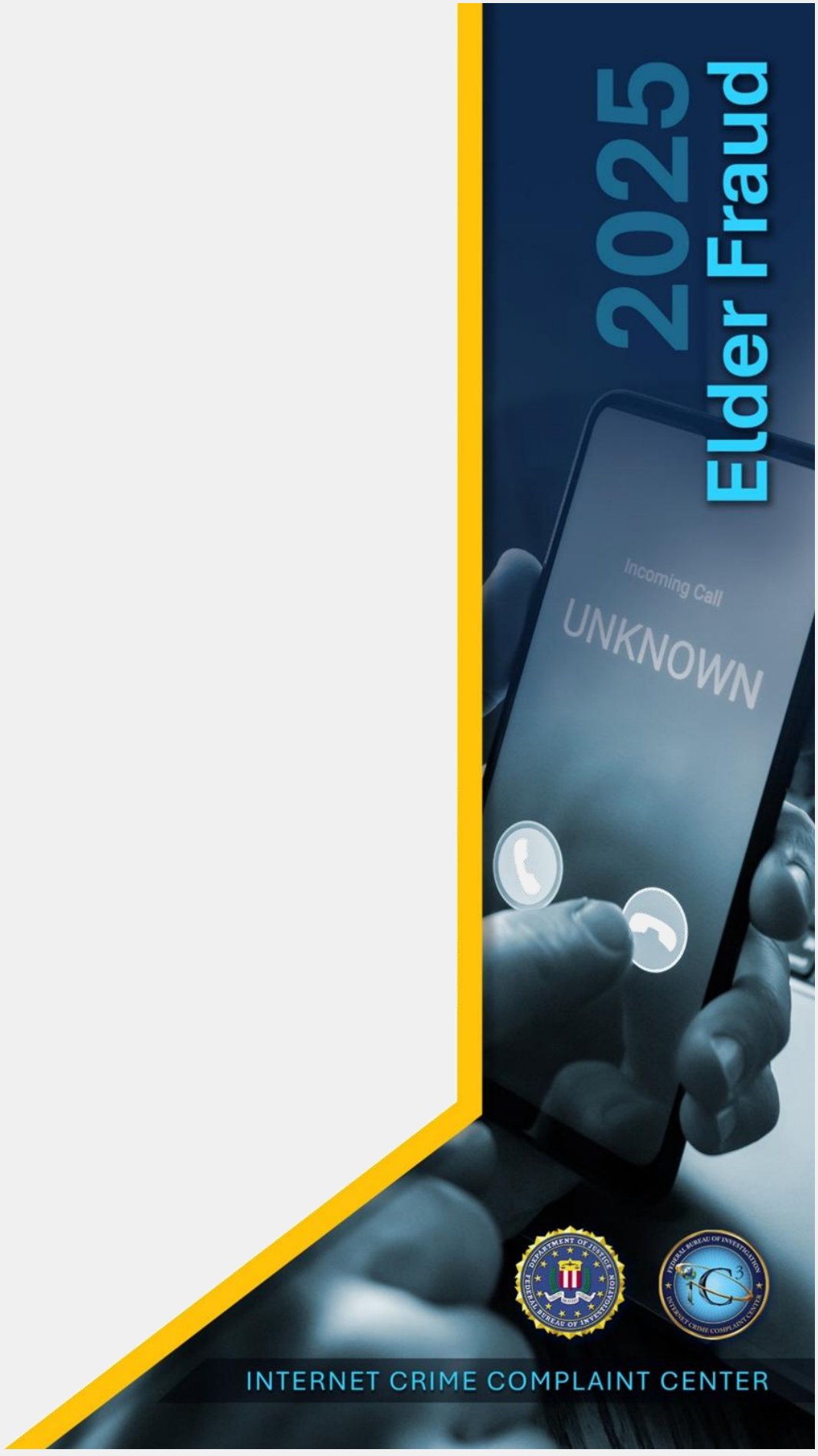
| Crime Type | Complaint | Crime Type | Complaint |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investment** | 4,356 | **BEC** | 135 |
| **Extortion** | 1,764 | **Real Estate** | 115 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 1,204 | **Advanced Fee** | 105 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 803 | **Threats of Violence** | 95 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | 763 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 63 |
| **Employment** | 691 | **Data Breach** | 60 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | 626 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | 54 |
| **Non-Payment/ Non-Delivery** | 609 | **Malware** | 42 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | 574 | **Charity** | 19 |
| **Other** | 504 | **Ransomware** | 16 |
| **Identity Theft** | 460 | **SIM Swap** | 14 |
| **Government Impersonation** | 260 | **Overpayment** | 13 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | 139 | **Botnet** | 12 |
| *Descriptors* | | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | 214 | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | 7,623 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

**AI References by Complaint Loss**

| Crime Type | Loss | Crime Type | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investment** | $632,041,188 | **Extortion** | $2,940,642 |
| **BEC** | $30,256,592 | **Real Estate** | $2,699,085 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | $19,457,078 | **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $1,836,105 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | $19,041,653 | **Identity Theft** | $1,643,308 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $18,767,964 | **Advanced Fee** | $1,642,712 |
| **Employment** | $12,550,185 | **Harassment/Stalking** | $1,445,378 |
| **Other** | $11,750,591 | **Malware** | $1,248,199 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $10,283,732 | **Botnet** | $697,226 |
| **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $10,103,789 | **Charity** | $531,455 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $7,061,628 | **SIM Swap** | $13,082 |
| **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | $4,486,965 | **Threats of Violence** | $9,576 |
| **Data Breach** | $4,319,380 | **Overpayment** | $4,719 |
| **Non-Payment/ Non-Delivery** | $3,726,777 | **Ransomware** | $0 |
| *Descriptors* | | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | $9,866 | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | $658,714,247 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.


2025
Elder Fraud
Incoming Call
UNKNOWN
INTERNET CRIME COMPLAINT CENTER

# IC3 Elder Fraud – Complaints filed by Individuals 60+

[17]

## Highlights

201,266 Complaints

*37% FROM 2024*

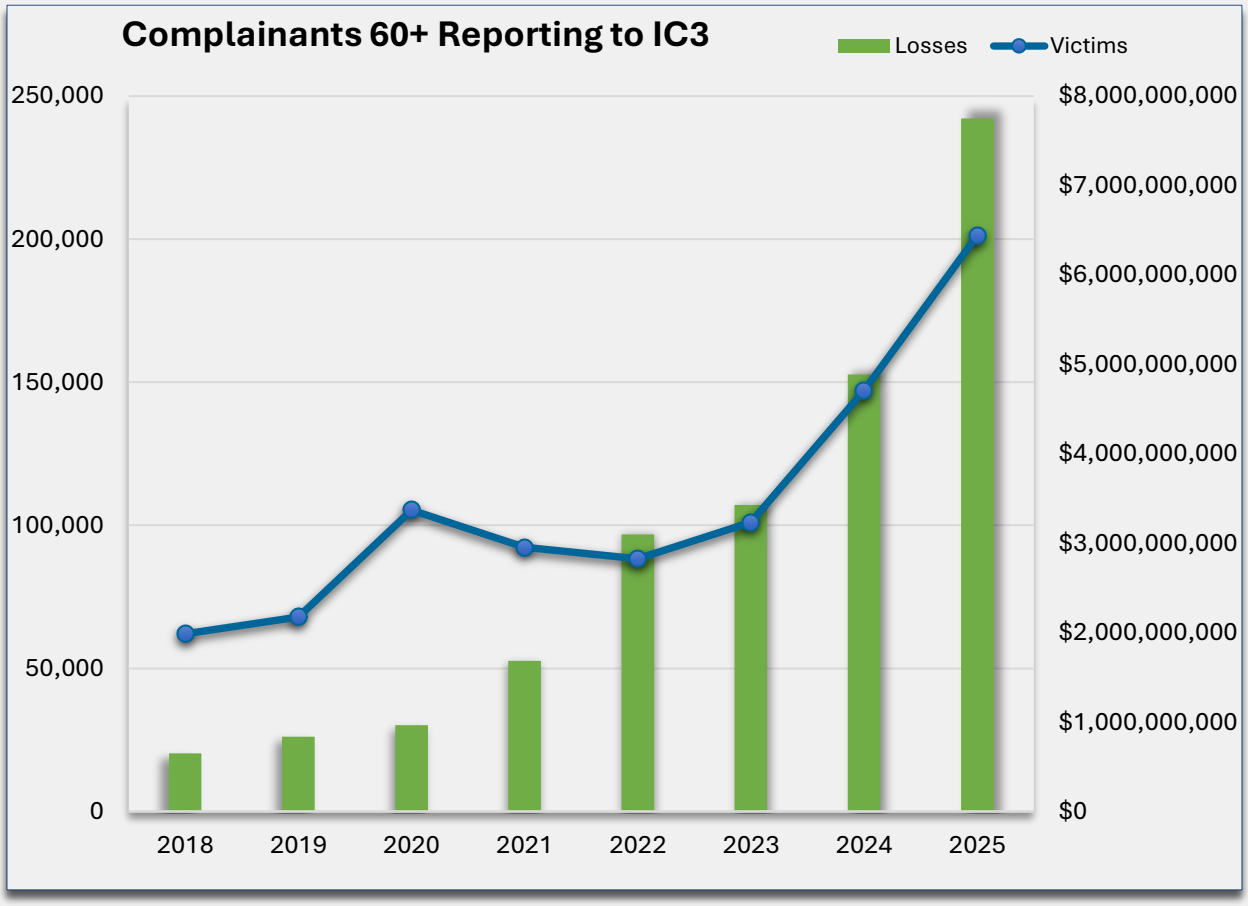
$7.748 Billion in Losses

*59% FROM 2024*

$38,500 Average Loss

12,444 Complainants Lost > $100K

[18]




[17] Accessibility Description: Describes Elder Fraud highlights: 201,266 complaints (37% increase from 2024); $7,748 billion losses (59% increase from 2024); $38,500 average loss; 12,444 complainants lost more than $100K.

[18] Accessibility Description: Chart describes counts and losses for those reporting as 60+ from 2018 to 2025. Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Crime Types Reported by 60+

| Complainants 60+ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime Type** | **Count** | **Crime Type** | **Count** |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 48,064 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance** | 2,785 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | 21,333 | **Real Estate** | 2,473 |
| **Investment** | 16,926 | **Advanced Fee** | 2,020 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 11,705 | **Harassment/Stalking** | 1,160 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | 10,188 | **Overpayment** | 477 |
| **Non-Payment/Non-Delivery** | 9,743 | **Ransomware** | 358 |
| **Extortion** | 9,111 | **Data Breach** | 350 |
| **Government Impersonation** | 8,628 | **Threats of Violence** | 349 |
| **Identity Theft** | 5,359 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 316 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | 5,200 | **SIM Swap** | 222 |
| **Business Email Compromise*** | 4,566 | **Malware** | 138 |
| **Other** | 3,001 | **Charity** | 126 |
| **Employment** | 2,853 | **Botnet** | 36 |
| ***Descriptors*** | | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | 42,271 | | |
| **AI Related** | 3,143 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | 94 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Crime Types Reported by 60+, *continued*

| Complainants 60+ Losses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime Type** | **Loss** | **Crime Type** | **Loss** |
| **Investment** | $3,519,296,354 | **Advanced Fee** | $65,877,660 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | $1,040,730,043 | **Extortion** | $54,309,050 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | $584,032,745 | **Data Breach** | $48,555,751 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | $568,048,472 | **Identity Theft** | $48,546,133 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $413,206,251 | **Overpayment** | $8,045,862 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $324,470,413 | **SIM Swap** | $6,741,791 |
| **Other** | $153,412,996 | **Ransomware** | $5,644,789 |
| **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | $136,328,519 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $4,493,512 |
| **Non-Payment/ Non-Delivery** | $127,041,813 | **Charity** | $3,474,668 |
| **Real Estate** | $123,671,936 | **Malware** | $3,433,325 |
| **Employment** | $78,712,899 | **Harassment/Stalking** | $3,134,436 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $77,020,936 | **Botnet** | $945,812 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $71,880,416 | **Threats of Violence** | $394,040 |
| ***Descriptors*** | | | |
| **Cryptocurrency** | $4,347,081,557 | | |
| **AI Related** | $352,496,231 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | $5,806,300 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Three Year Comparison

| 60+ Complaint Count | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime Type** | **2025** | **2024** | **2023** |
| **Advanced Fee** | 2,020 | 1,897 | 1,951 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | 4,566 | 3,300 | 3,080 |
| **Botnet** | 36 | 23 | 17 |
| **Charity** | 126 | * | * |
| **Confidence/Romance** | 10,188 | 7,626 | 6,740 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | 5,200 | 3,226 | 3,182 |
| **Data Breach** | 350 | 300 | 336 |
| **Employment** | 2,853 | 1,928 | 1,079 |
| **Extortion** | 9,111 | 12,618 | 5,396 |
| **Government Impersonation** | 8,628 | 4,521 | 3,517 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | 1,160 | 696 | 568 |
| **Identity Theft** | 5,359 | 4,064 | 3,010 |
| **Investment** | 16,926 | 9,448 | 6,443 |
| **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 316 | 163 | 152 |
| **Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance** | 2,785 | 1,711 | 1,771 |
| **Malware** | 138 | 45 | 67 |
| **Non-Payment/Non-Delivery** | 9,743 | 7,646 | 6,693 |
| **Other** | 3,001 | 2,017 | 1,447 |
| **Overpayment** | 477 | 527 | 698 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 11,705 | 9,827 | 7,333 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 48,064 | 23,252 | 2,856 |
| **Ransomware** | 358 | 208 | 175 |
| **Real Estate** | 2,473 | 1,765 | 1,498 |
| **SIM Swap** | 222 | 205 | 174 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | 21,334 | 16,777 | 17,696 |
| **Threats of Violence** | 348 | 111 | 115 |
| **Cryptocurrency** | 42,271 | 33,369 | 16,968 |
| **AI Related** | 3,143 | * | * |
| **Crimes Against Children** | 94 | 25 | 26 |

** Crime Type or Descriptor was not captured in these years.*

## Three Year Comparison, *continued*

| 60+ Complaint Losses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime Type** | **2025** | **2024** | **2023** |
| **Advanced Fee** | $65,877,660 | $41,622,868 | $67,923,263 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | $568,048,472 | $385,001,099 | $382,372,731 |
| **Botnet** | $945,812 | $14,852 | $23,142 |
| **Charity** | $3,474,668 | * | * |
| **Confidence Fraud/Romance** | $584,032,745 | $389,312,356 | $356,888,968 |
| **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $71,880,416 | $33,813,267 | $37,862,023 |
| **Data Breach** | $48,555,751 | $28,546,213 | $23,913,130 |
| **Employment** | $78,712,899 | $37,882,347 | $6,835,684 |
| **Extortion** | $54,309,050 | $24,901,693 | $23,093,451 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $413,206,251 | $208,096,366 | $179,646,103 |
| **Harassment/Stalking** | $3,134,436 | $713,693 | $1,930,347 |
| **Identity Theft** | $48,546,133 | $28,463,106 | $34,551,900 |
| **Investment** | $3,519,296,354 | $1,834,242,515 | $1,243,010,600 |
| **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $4,493,512 | $1,076,710 | $183,169 |
| **Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance** | $136,328,519 | $75,897,926 | $67,396,206 |
| **Malware** | $3,433,325 | $187,911 | $261,144 |
| **Non-Payment/Non-Delivery** | $127,041,813 | $76,794,753 | $59,018,965 |
| **Other** | $153,412,996 | $111,300,637 | $72,707,042 |
| **Overpayment** | $8,045,862 | $5,900,921 | $7,496,049 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $324,470,413 | $254,187,196 | $109,724,027 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $77,020,936 | $20,202,521 | $3,355,436 |
| **Ransomware** | $5,644,789 | $43,199 | $635,548 |
| **Real Estate** | $123,671,936 | $76,324,236 | $65,634,851 |
| **SIM Swap** | $6,741,791 | $6,342,329 | $15,148,072 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | $1,040,879,243 | $982,440,006 | $589,759,770 |
| **Threats of Violence** | $244,840 | $300,488 | $5,128,768 |
| **Cryptocurrency** | $4,347,081,557 | $2,839,333,197 | $1,653,484,444 |
| **AI Related** | $352,496,231 | * | * |
| **Crimes Against Children** | $5,806,300 | $231,600 | $1,159,939 |

** Crime Type or Descriptor was not captured in these years.*

## Overall State Statistics for 60+

| Counts by State from Complainants 60+* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Count | | State | Count |
| 1 | California | 22,157 | 30 | Alabama | 2,057 |
| 2 | Florida | 17,147 | 31 | Kansas | 2,013 |
| 3 | Texas | 14,410 | 32 | Louisiana | 1,906 |
| 4 | Arizona | 9,834 | 33 | Arkansas | 1,658 |
| 5 | New York | 8,537 | 34 | New Mexico | 1,449 |
| 6 | Illinois | 7,701 | 35 | Iowa | 1,202 |
| 7 | Pennsylvania | 7,088 | 36 | Idaho | 1,136 |
| 8 | Ohio | 6,948 | 37 | New Hampshire | 1,063 |
| 9 | North Carolina | 5,942 | 38 | Mississippi | 959 |
| 10 | Michigan | 5,731 | 39 | West Virginia | 931 |
| 11 | Virginia | 5,509 | 40 | Hawaii | 917 |
| 12 | Massachusetts | 5,463 | 41 | Montana | 814 |
| 13 | Washington | 5,392 | 42 | Delaware | 796 |
| 14 | Georgia | 4,865 | 43 | Nebraska | 781 |
| 15 | Maryland | 4,573 | 44 | Maine | 721 |
| 16 | Indiana | 4,199 | 45 | Alaska | 666 |
| 17 | New Jersey | 4,111 | 46 | Rhode Island | 581 |
| 18 | Colorado | 4,061 | 47 | Vermont | 436 |
| 19 | Tennessee | 3,525 | 48 | South Dakota | 398 |
| 20 | Missouri | 3,247 | 49 | Wyoming | 397 |
| 21 | South Carolina | 3,136 | 50 | District of Columbia | 382 |
| 22 | Wisconsin | 3,014 | 51 | Puerto Rico | 351 |
| 23 | Nevada | 3,008 | 52 | North Dakota | 251 |
| 24 | Oregon | 2,910 | 53 | United States Minor | 33 |
| 25 | Minnesota | 2,550 | 54 | U.S. Virgin Islands. | 24 |
| 26 | Oklahoma | 2,449 | 55 | Guam | 18 |
| 27 | Connecticut | 2,360 | 56 | American Samoa | 4 |
| 28 | Utah | 2,341 | 57 | Northern Mariana Islands | 3 |
| 29 | Kentucky | 2,127 | | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Overall State Statistics for 60+, *continued*

| Losses by State from Complainants 60+* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank** | **State** | **Loss** | | **State** | **Loss** |
| 1 | **California** | $1,403,975,91 | 30 | **New Mexico** | $55,820,259 |
| 2 | **Florida** | $709,823,172 | 31 | **Kansas** | $55,730,977 |
| 3 | **Texas** | $678,564,081 | 32 | **Hawaii** | $55,385,929 |
| 4 | **New York** | $408,741,632 | 33 | **Oklahoma** | $53,333,350 |
| 5 | **Arizona** | $343,984,935 | 34 | **Iowa** | $44,136,901 |
| 6 | **New Jersey** | $249,808,786 | 35 | **Idaho** | $37,394,229 |
| 7 | **Virginia** | $220,941,233 | 36 | **Arkansas** | $36,958,369 |
| 8 | **Georgia** | $218,218,618 | 37 | **Louisiana** | $35,856,847 |
| 9 | **Pennsylvania** | $215,887,466 | 38 | **Mississippi** | $33,087,218 |
| 10 | **Illinois** | $189,491,209 | 39 | **Montana** | $31,773,898 |
| 11 | **Washington** | $179,706,909 | 40 | **Nebraska** | $28,430,567 |
| 12 | **Maryland** | $176,380,737 | 41 | **New Hampshire** | $25,068,671 |
| 13 | **Michigan** | $169,931,948 | 42 | **Maine** | $23,317,413 |
| 14 | **North Carolina** | $164,214,173 | 43 | **Rhode Island** | $21,561,918 |
| 15 | **Ohio** | $163,748,647 | 44 | **West Virginia** | $18,953,441 |
| 16 | **Colorado** | $144,529,956 | 45 | **Alaska** | $16,252,410 |
| 17 | **Nevada** | $115,267,384 | 46 | **Delaware** | $16,189,240 |
| 18 | **Massachusetts** | $113,880,471 | 47 | **South Dakota** | $14,708,875 |
| 19 | **Minnesota** | $111,387,313 | 48 | **District of Columbia** | $10,077,243 |
| 20 | **Tennessee** | $108,305,976 | 49 | **Vermont** | $8,548,782 |
| 21 | **South Carolina** | $97,344,480 | 50 | **Puerto Rico** | $8,167,452 |
| 22 | **Wisconsin** | $92,041,492 | 51 | **Wyoming** | $5,923,260 |
| 23 | **Missouri** | $91,563,419 | 52 | **North Dakota** | $5,895,155 |
| 24 | **Indiana** | $81,517,309 | 53 | **United States Minor** | $2,886,025 |
| 25 | **Oregon** | $77,481,475 | 54 | **U.S. Virgin Islands** | $1,088,540 |
| 26 | **Connecticut** | $73,178,714 | 55 | **Guam** | $380,178 |
| 27 | **Utah** | $65,946,070 | 56 | **American Samoa** | $46,362 |
| 28 | **Kentucky** | $64,441,069 | 57 | **Northern Mariana** | $15,500 |
| 29 | **Alabama** | $58,838,411 | | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.


2025
Cryptocurrency Fraud
+25.67%
INTERNET CRIME COMPLAINT CENTER

# Complaints Involving Cryptocurrency - 2025

## Highlights

181,565 Complaints

*21% FROM 2024*

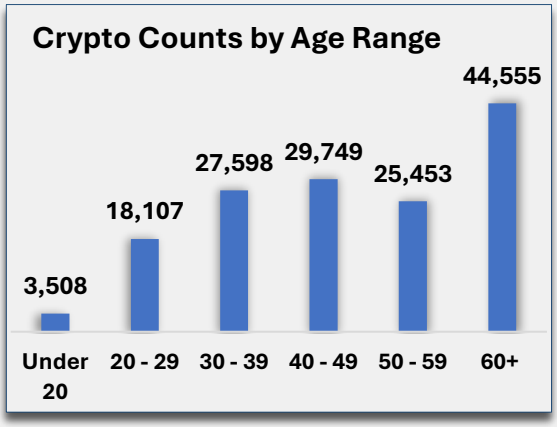
$11.366 Billion in Losses

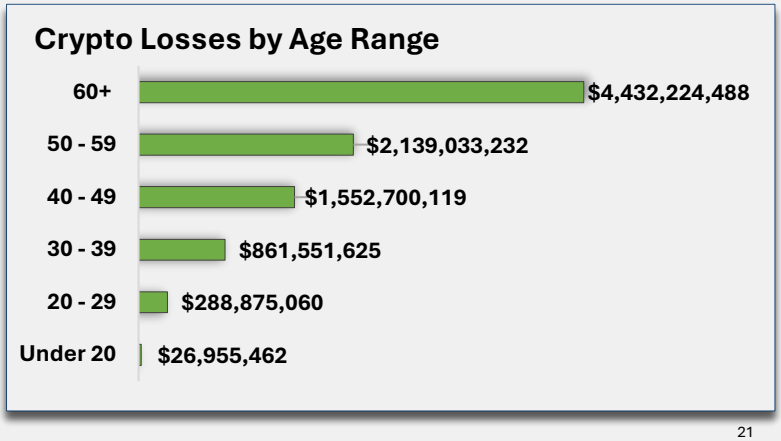
*22% FROM 2024*

18,589 Complainants Lost >$100K

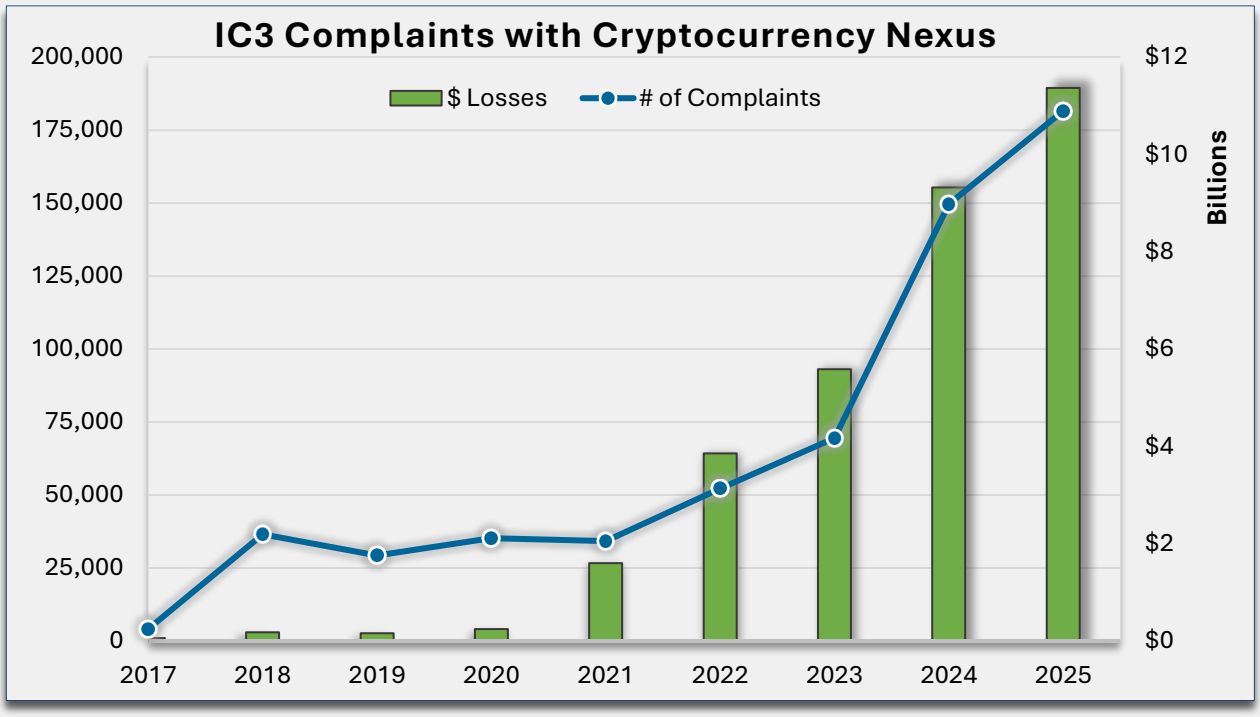
$62,604 Average Loss

[19]




[20]




[21]

[19] Accessibility Description: Describes Cryptocurrency highlights: 181,565 complaints (21% increase from 2024); $11.366 billion in losses (22% increase from 2024), $62,604 average loss, 18,589 complainants lost more than $100,000

[20] Accessibility Description: Charts describe the count and losses associated with complaints reporting cryptocurrency by age range.

[21] Accessibility Description: Chart describes complaint counts and loss with a cryptocurrency nexus from 2017 to 2025.

# Cryptocurrency Fraud Trends

## Cryptocurrency Investment

61,559 Complaints; $7.228 billion

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48% Increase in Complaints from 2024
25% Increase in Losses from 2024

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New Scam Center Strike Force Battles Southeast Asian Crypto Investment Fraud Targeting Americans | United States Department of Justice

**Crypto Investment Fraud Reported by Age Group**

| Age Group | Count | Losses |
|---|---|---|
| **Under 20** | 629 | $12,582,997 |
| **20 - 29** | 4,627 | $117,353,587 |
| **30 - 39** | 8,576 | $412,626,617 |
| **40 - 49** | 10,750 | $924,623,370 |
| **50 - 59** | 9,856 | $1,383,263,248 |
| **60+** | 13,685 | $2,763,921,910 |

## Cryptocurrency ATMs/Kiosks

13,460 Complaints; $389 million in Losses

---

23% Increase in Complaints from 2024
58% Increase in Losses from 2024

---

The FBI Warns of Fraudulent Schemes Leveraging Cryptocurrency ATMs and QR Codes to Facilitate Payment

**Crypto ATM/Kiosk Use Reported by Age Group**

| Age Group | Count | Losses |
|---|---|---|
| **Under 20** | 58 | $124,013 |
| **20 - 29** | 825 | $6,474,240 |
| **30 - 39** | 1,275 | $10,936,943 |
| **40 - 49** | 1,472 | $20,826,227 |
| **50 – 59** | 1,524 | $44,584,724 |
| **60+** | 6,188 | $257,466,130 |

## Recovery Scams

10,516 Complaints; $1.4 billion in Losses

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Increase in complaints reporting impersonation of government officials and recovery firms.

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Fictitious Law Firms Targeting Cryptocurrency Scam Victims Combine Multiple Exploitation Tactics While Offering to Recover Funds

FBI Warns of Scammers Impersonating the IC3

**Recovery Scams Reported by Age Group**

| Age Group | Count | Losses* |
|---|---|---|
| **Under 20** | 106 | $3,825,212 |
| **20 - 29** | 841 | $22,498,411 |
| **30 - 39** | 1,511 | $76,183,433 |
| **40 - 49** | 1,977 | $194,670,794 |
| **50 – 59** | 1,706 | $298,233,813 |
| **60+** | 2,529 | $540,505,980 |

*Losses may also include losses experienced from previous scams which prompted the contact with the recovery company.

## Crime Types with Cryptocurrency Nexus

| Complaints | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime Type** | **Count** | **Crime Type** | **Count** |
| **Investment** | 61,559 | **Ransomware** | 902 |
| **Extortion** | 23,797 | **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | 901 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | 17,355 | **Data Breach** | 866 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | 13,486 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance** | 826 |
| **Employment** | 10,338 | **Real Estate** | 715 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | 7,164 | **Harassment/Stalking** | 711 |
| **Government Impersonation** | 5,955 | **Overpayment** | 304 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | 5,925 | **Threats of Violence** | 210 |
| **Non-Payment/Non-Delivery** | 4,761 | **Malware** | 196 |
| **Other** | 2,332 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | 182 |
| **Advanced Fee** | 2,319 | **SIM Swap** | 121 |
| **Identity Theft** | 1,656 | **Charity** | 65 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | 1,526 | **Botnet** | 53 |
| **Descriptor** | | | |
| **AI Related** | 8,712 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | 276 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Crime Types with Cryptocurrency Nexus, *continued*

| Losses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Crime Type** | **Loss** | **Crime Type** | **Loss** |
| **Investment** | $7,277,868,919 | **Lottery/Sweepstakes/ Inheritance** | $29,765,165 |
| **Tech/Customer Support** | $1,226,298,080 | **Real Estate** | $25,169,423 |
| **Personal Data Breach** | $939,398,686 | **Ransomware** | $17,068,810 |
| **Confidence/Romance** | $394,787,515 | **Identity Theft** | $16,995,129 |
| **Employment** | $288,199,807 | **Malware** | $15,693,486 |
| **Government Impersonation** | $281,146,737 | **Credit Card/Check Fraud** | $13,423,130 |
| **Other** | $147,700,762 | **Threats of Violence** | $7,375,785 |
| **Phishing/Spoofing** | $111,025,191 | **Overpayment** | $6,356,416 |
| **Data Breach** | $95,861,120 | **Harassment/Stalking** | $4,682,411 |
| **Business Email Compromise** | $83,771,329 | **SIM Swap** | $4,405,259 |
| **Non-Payment/ Non-Delivery** | $76,196,341 | **IPR/Copyright and Counterfeit** | $4,020,461 |
| **Advanced Fee** | $67,554,554 | **Charity** | $3,221,048 |
| **Extortion** | $63,195,612 | **Botnet** | $60,916 |
| **Descriptor** | | | |
| **AI Related** | $741,639,787 | | |
| **Crimes Against Children** | $596,843 | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Overall State Statistics

| Cryptocurrency Complaints by State | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Count | | State | Count |
| 1 | California | 20,878 | 30 | Kentucky | 1,453 |
| 2 | Texas | 13,965 | 31 | Louisiana | 1,366 |
| 3 | Florida | 13,381 | 32 | Arkansas | 1,084 |
| 4 | New York | 8,088 | 33 | Kansas | 1,057 |
| 5 | Pennsylvania | 5,118 | 34 | Idaho | 1,023 |
| 6 | Arizona | 4,936 | 35 | New Mexico | 914 |
| 7 | Ohio | 4,925 | 36 | Puerto Rico | 903 |
| 8 | Illinois | 4,910 | 37 | Iowa | 887 |
| 9 | Washington | 4,589 | 38 | Hawaii | 826 |
| 10 | Georgia | 4,492 | 39 | Mississippi | 815 |
| 11 | New Jersey | 4,459 | 40 | New Hampshire | 767 |
| 12 | North Carolina | 4,340 | 41 | Nebraska | 730 |
| 13 | Virginia | 4,246 | 42 | South Dakota | 603 |
| 14 | Colorado | 4,066 | 43 | Montana | 590 |
| 15 | Michigan | 3,648 | 44 | West Virginia | 556 |
| 16 | Maryland | 3,226 | 45 | Maine | 524 |
| 17 | Wisconsin | 3,092 | 46 | Alaska | 482 |
| 18 | Massachusetts | 2,983 | 47 | District of Columbia | 448 |
| 19 | Tennessee | 2,854 | 48 | Delaware | 436 |
| 20 | Nevada | 2,518 | 49 | Rhode Island | 414 |
| 21 | Missouri | 2,500 | 50 | North Dakota | 300 |
| 22 | Minnesota | 2,253 | 51 | Wyoming | 273 |
| 23 | Indiana | 2,211 | 52 | Vermont | 212 |
| 24 | South Carolina | 2,176 | 53 | Guam | 26 |
| 25 | Oregon | 2,175 | 53 | United States Minor Outlying Islands | 26 |
| 26 | Utah | 1,833 | 55 | Virgin Islands, U.S. | 22 |
| 27 | Alabama | 1,687 | 56 | American Samoa | 8 |
| 28 | Oklahoma | 1,581 | 57 | Northern Mariana Islands | 2 |
| 29 | Connecticut | 1,480 | | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Overall State Statistics, *continued*

| Cryptocurrency Losses by State | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank** | **State** | **Loss** | | **State** | **Loss** |
| 1 | **California** | $2,099,014,715 | 30 | **Kansas** | $78,062,429 |
| 2 | **Texas** | $1,016,062,841 | 31 | **Oklahoma** | $62,394,493 |
| 3 | **Florida** | $914,525,497 | 32 | **Kentucky** | $60,156,299 |
| 4 | **New York** | $593,370,013 | 33 | **Louisiana** | $53,679,269 |
| 5 | **Oregon** | $545,938,510 | 34 | **Idaho** | $48,296,733 |
| 6 | **New Jersey** | $383,662,185 | 35 | **New Mexico** | $45,229,204 |
| 7 | **Arizona** | $346,269,314 | 36 | **Arkansas** | $44,064,469 |
| 8 | **Pennsylvania** | $292,893,338 | 37 | **Iowa** | $43,685,423 |
| 9 | **Georgia** | $264,502,467 | 38 | **Mississippi** | $38,286,775 |
| 10 | **Washington** | $263,067,281 | 39 | **District of Columbia** | $37,013,584 |
| 11 | **Virginia** | $261,243,361 | 40 | **New Hampshire** | $36,481,772 |
| 12 | **Illinois** | $257,919,562 | 41 | **Maine** | $35,795,026 |
| 13 | **Maryland** | $246,476,431 | 42 | **Montana** | $35,136,688 |
| 14 | **North Carolina** | $229,649,863 | 43 | **Nebraska** | $34,861,429 |
| 15 | **Michigan** | $210,230,468 | 44 | **Delaware** | $26,893,098 |
| 16 | **Ohio** | $208,874,675 | 45 | **Puerto Rico** | $24,234,782 |
| 17 | **Nevada** | $205,388,286 | 46 | **West Virginia** | $23,208,701 |
| 18 | **Colorado** | $202,127,121 | 47 | **South Dakota** | $23,169,159 |
| 19 | **Massachusetts** | $180,158,815 | 48 | **North Dakota** | $20,083,064 |
| 20 | **Minnesota** | $151,658,166 | 49 | **Alaska** | $18,610,389 |
| 21 | **Tennessee** | $142,006,339 | 50 | **Rhode Island** | $14,125,096 |
| 22 | **South Carolina** | $118,509,954 | 51 | **Wyoming** | $13,695,308 |
| 23 | **Missouri** | $108,769,750 | 52 | **Vermont** | $7,532,107 |
| 24 | **Utah** | $107,495,105 | 53 | **Virgin Islands, U.S.** | $1,056,161 |
| 25 | **Indiana** | $99,629,036 | 54 | **United States Minor Outlying Islands** | $1,045,183 |
| 26 | **Alabama** | $93,813,940 | 55 | **Guam** | $696,853 |
| 27 | **Connecticut** | $91,039,266 | 56 | **American Samoa** | $105,197 |
| 28 | **Wisconsin** | $87,426,944 | 57 | **Northern Mariana** | $1,000 |
| 29 | **Hawaii** | $79,759,336 | | | |

Please see Appendix B and C for additional information related to IC3 complaint data, crime types, and descriptors.

## Appendix A: About IC3

Today's FBI is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities. The FBI is focused on protecting the American people from terrorism, espionage, cyber-attacks, and major criminal threats, which are increasingly emanating from our digitally connected world. To do that, the FBI leverages IC3 as a mechanism to gather intelligence on cybercrime so that we can provide the public and our many partners with information, services, support, training, and leadership to stay ahead of the threat.

Every day, IC3 receives thousands of complaints reporting a wide array of scams, many of them targeting our most vulnerable populations. The information submitted to IC3 can be impactful in the individual complaints, but it is most impactful in the aggregate. That is, when the individual complaints are combined with other data, it allows the FBI to connect complaints, investigate reported crimes, track trends and threats, and, in some cases, even freeze stolen funds. Just as importantly, IC3 shares reports of crime throughout its vast network of FBI field offices and law enforcement partners, strengthening our nation's collective response both locally and nationally.

IC3 was established in May 2000 to receive complaints crossing the spectrum of cyber matters, to include cyber threats and cyber-enabled fraud in their many forms such as ransomware, intrusions (hacking), extortion, international money laundering, investment fraud, and a growing list of crimes. As of this publication, IC3 has received over 10 million complaints. IC3's mission is to provide the public and our partners with a reliable and convenient reporting mechanism to submit information concerning suspected cyber-enabled criminal activity and to develop effective alliances with law enforcement and industry partners to help those who report. Information is analyzed and disseminated for investigative and intelligence purposes for law enforcement and public awareness.

To promote public awareness and as part of its prevention mission, IC3 aggregates the submitted data and produces an annual report on the trends impacting the public as well as routinely providing intelligence reports about trends. The success of these efforts is directly related to the quality of the data submitted by the public through the IC3.gov interface. Their efforts help IC3, and the FBI, better protect their fellow citizens.

Frauds and scams will continue to evolve, but many characteristics of these schemes remain the same even as new trends develop. Review previous IC3 Annual Reports, PSAs, and Industry Alerts to further educate and protect yourself, as well as your family, friends, and community.

## Appendix B: Definitions and Descriptors

**Definitions**

**Advanced Fee Fraud:** An individual pays money to someone in anticipation of receiving something of greater value in return but instead receives significantly less than expected or nothing.

**Business Email Compromise (BEC):** BEC is a scam targeting businesses or individuals working with suppliers and/or businesses regularly performing wire transfer payments. These sophisticated scams are carried out by fraudsters by compromising email accounts and other forms of communication such as phone numbers and virtual meeting applications, through social engineering or computer intrusion techniques to conduct unauthorized transfer of funds.

**Botnet:** A botnet is a group of two or more computers controlled and updated remotely for an illegal purchase such as a Distributed Denial of Service or Telephony Denial of Service attack or other nefarious activity.

**Charity**: Using deception to get money from individuals believing they are making donations to legitimate charities and/or charities representing victims of natural disasters shortly after the incident occurs.

**Confidence/Romance Fraud:** An individual believes they are in a relationship (family, friendly, or romantic) and are tricked into sending money, personal and financial information, or items of value to the perpetrator or to launder money or items to assist the perpetrator. This includes the Grandparent's Scheme and any scheme in which the perpetrator preys on the targeted individual's "heartstrings."

**Credit Card Fraud/Check Fraud:** Credit card fraud is a wide-ranging term for theft and fraud committed using a credit card or any similar payment mechanism (ACH, EFT, recurring charge, etc.) as a fraudulent source of funds in a transaction.

**Data Breach:** A data breach in cyber context is the use of a computer intrusion to acquire confidential or secure information. This does not include computer intrusions targeting personally owned computers, systems, devices, or personal accounts such as social media or financial accounts.

**Employment Fraud:** An individual believes they are legitimately employed and loses money, or launders money/items during their employment.

**Extortion:** Unlawful extraction of money or property through intimidation or undue exercise of authority. It may include threats of physical harm, criminal prosecution, or public exposure.

**Government Impersonation:** A government official is impersonated to collect or extort money.

**Harassment/Stalking:** Repeated words, conduct, and/or action that serve no legitimate purpose and are directed at a specific person to annoy, alarm, or distress that person. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable

person to fear for his/her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

**Identity Theft:** Someone wrongfully obtains and uses personally identifiable information in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

**Investment Fraud:** Deceptive practice that induces investors to make purchases based on false information. These scams usually offer those targeted large returns with minimal risk. (Retirement, 401K, Ponzi, Pyramid, etc.).

**Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)/Copyright and Counterfeit:** The illegal theft and use of others' ideas, inventions, and creative expressions – what's called intellectual property – everything from trade secrets and proprietary products and parts to movies, music, and software.

**Lottery/Sweepstakes/Inheritance Fraud:** An individual is contacted about winning a lottery or sweepstakes they never entered, or to collect on an inheritance from an unknown relative.

**Malware:** Software or code intended to damage, disable, or capable of copying itself onto a computer and/or computer systems to have a detrimental effect or destroy data.

**Non-Payment/Non-Delivery Fraud:** Goods or services are shipped, and payment is never rendered (non-payment). Payment is sent, and goods or services are never received, or are of less quality (non-delivery).

**Other:** Criminal or civil matters not currently designated as an IC3 crime type.

**Overpayment:** An individual is sent a payment/commission and is instructed to keep a portion of the payment and send the remainder to another individual or business.

**Personal Data Breach:** A leak/spill of personal data which is released from a secure location to an untrusted environment. Also, a security incident in which an individual's sensitive, protected, or confidential data is copied, transmitted, viewed, stolen, or used by an unauthorized individual.

**Phishing/Spoofing:** The use of unsolicited email, text messages, and telephone calls purportedly from a legitimate company requesting personal, financial, and/or login credentials.

**Ransomware:** A type of malicious software designed to block access to a computer system until money is paid.

**Real Estate Fraud:** Loss of funds from a real estate investment or fraud involving rental or timeshare property.

**SIM Swap:** The use of unsophisticated social engineering techniques against mobile service providers to transfer a victim's phone service to a mobile device in the criminal's possession.

**Tech/Customer Support Fraud:** Subject posing as technical or customer support/service.

**Threats of Violence:** An expression of an intention to inflict pain, injury, self-harm, or death not in the context of extortion.

## Descriptors

A Descriptor relates to the medium or tool used to facilitate crime and is used by IC3 for tracking purposes only. It is available as a descriptor only after a crime type has been selected.

**AI Related:** Information reported contains a reference to artificial intelligence (AI).

**Crimes Against Children:** Related to the sexual abuse/exploitation of children, including child abuse, of complainants age 17 or younger. This descriptor can also be applied when a person from another age group is reporting a crime against a child on behalf of the complainant.

**Cryptocurrency**: Information reported contains some reference to virtual currency.

## Appendix C: Additional Information about IC3 Data

- As appropriate, complaints are reviewed by IC3 analysts who apply descriptive data, such as crime type and adjusted loss.
- Descriptive data for complaints, such as crime type or loss, is variable and can evolve based upon investigative or analytical proceedings. Statistics are an assessment taken at a point in time, which may change.
- Complainants are not required to provide an age range. Not all complaints include an associated age range. Those without this information are excluded from tables depicting age ranges.
- Each complaint will only have one crime type.
- Complainant is identified as the individual filing a complaint.
- Some complainants may have filed more than once, creating a possible duplicate complaint. Losses are de-duplicated as much as possible.
- Losses reported in foreign currencies are converted to U.S. dollars when possible.
- Regarding Ransomware adjusted losses: This number does not include estimates of lost business, time, wages, files, or equipment, or any third-party remediation services acquired by an entity. In some cases, entities do not report any loss amount to the FBI, thereby creating an artificially low overall ransomware loss rate. Lastly, the number only represents what entities report to the FBI via IC3 and do not account for the entity directly reporting to FBI field offices/agents.
- Regarding Business Email Compromise counts: A whole number is given to depict the overall complaint count and includes when a 60+ complainant may be reporting on behalf of a business or personally.
- All location-based reports are generated from information entered when known/provided by the complainant.
    - Regarding State-related statistics: This information is based on the total number of complaints from each state, American Territory, and the District of Columbia when the complainant provided state information.
    - Complaint counts represent the number of individual complaints received from each state and do not represent the number of individuals filing a complaint.
    - Per 100K Citizens: This information is based on the estimated 2025 Census estimated data and the total number of complaints from each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for which the complainant provided state information. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-total.html#v2025

## Appendix D: Public Service Announcements Published in 2025

| Title | Date |
|---|---|
| Threat of Copycat Attacks after ISIS-Inspired Vehicle Attack in New Orleans | 13-Jan-25 |
| Beware of Charitable Fraud Related to Mass Casualty and Disaster Events | 16-Jan-25 |
| North Korean IT Workers Conducting Data Extortion | 23-Jan-25 |
| Mail Theft-Related Check Fraud is on the Rise | 27-Jan-25 |
| North Korea Responsible for $1.5 Billion Bybit Hack | 26-Feb-25 |
| Safety Concerns Related to Fraudulent Compounding Practices Associated with Weight Loss Drugs | 28-Feb-25 |
| Beijing Leveraging Freelance Hackers and Information Security Companies to Compromise Computer Networks Worldwide | 5-Mar-25 |
| Mail Scam Targeting Corporate Executives Claims Ties to Ransomware | 6-Mar-25 |
| Violent Online Networks Target Vulnerable and Underage Populations Across the United States and Around the Globe | 6-Mar-25 |
| Individuals Target Tesla Vehicles and Dealerships Nationwide with Arson, Gunfire, and Vandalism | 21-Mar-25 |
| Criminal Actors Steal US Taxpayer Identity to File False Tax Returns and Claim Refunds | 2-Apr-25 |
| FBI Warns of Scammers Impersonating the IC3 | 18-Apr-25 |
| FBI Seeking Tips about PRC-Targeting of US Telecommunications (简体中文版) (繁體中文版) | 24-Apr-25 |
| Cyber Criminals Impersonating Employee Self-Service Websites to Steal Victim Information and Funds | 24-Apr-25 |
| Threat Actors Use "Swatting" to Target Victims Nationwide | 29-Apr-25 |
| Emerging Discount Medical Insurance Scams | 30-Apr-25 |
| Cyber Criminal Proxy Services Exploiting End of Life Routers | 7-May-25 |
| Impersonation Scheme Targeting Middle Eastern Students in the United States | 13-May-25 |
| Senior US Officials Impersonated in Malicious Messaging Campaign | 15-May-25 |
| Cyber Criminals Defraud Hedera Hashgraph Network Non-Custodial Wallet Users Through Nonfungible Token Airdrops Disguised as Free Rewards | 3-Jun-25 |

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| Recent Attacks Highlight Elevated Threat to Israeli and Jewish Communities | 5-Jun-25 |
| Home Internet Connected Devices Facilitate Criminal Activity | 5-Jun-25 |
| Criminals Posing as Legitimate Health Insurers and Fraud Investigators to Commit Health Care Fraud | 27-Jun-25 |
| Fraudsters Target US Stock Investors through Investment Clubs Accessed on Social Media and Messaging Applications | 3-Jul-25 |
| North Korean IT Worker Threats to U.S. Businesses | 23-Jul-25 |
| The Com: Theft, Extortion, and Violence are a Rising Threat to Youth Online | 23-Jul-25 |
| Hacker Com: Cyber Criminal Subset of The Community (Com) is a Rising Threat to Youth Online | 23-Jul-25 |
| In Real Life (IRL) Com: Violent Subset of The Community (Com) is a Rising Threat to Youth Online | 23-Jul-25 |
| Unsolicited Packages Containing QR Codes Used to Initiate Fraud Schemes | 31-Jul-25 |
| Fictitious Law Firms Targeting Cryptocurrency Scam Victims Combine Multiple Exploitation Tactics While Offering to Recover Funds | 13-Aug-25 |
| Russian Government Cyber Actors Targeting Networking Devices, Critical Infrastructure | 20-Aug-25 |
| ABA Foundation and FBI Release New Infographic to Help Americans Spot and Avoid Deepfake Scams | 4-Sep-25 |
| Threat Actors Spoofing the FBI IC3 Website for Possible Malicious Activity | 19-Sep-25 |
| Criminals Impersonate US Health Insurance Providers and Chinese Law Enforcement to Target Chinese Speakers Residing in the United States | 13-Nov-25 |
| Criminals Using Altered Proof-of-Life Media to Extort Victims in Virtual Kidnapping for Ransom Scams | 5-Dec-25 |
| Great Odds, High Risk: The FBI Encourages U.S. Bettors to Know the Risks of Illegal Gambling | 17-Dec-25 |
| Senior U.S. Officials Continue to be Impersonated in Malicious Messaging Campaign | 19-Dec-25 |

## Appendix E: Industry Alerts Published in 2025

| Title | Date |
|---|---|
| Secure by Demand: Priority Considerations for Operational Technology Owners and Operators when Selecting Digital Products | 13-Jan-25 |
| Product Security Bad Practices | 17-Jan-25 |
| Threat Actors Chained Vulnerabilities in Ivanti Cloud Service Applications | 22-Jan-25 |
| Guidance on Digital Forensics and Protective Monitoring Specifications for Producers of Network Devices and Appliances | 4-Feb-25 |
| Malicious Cyber Actors Use Buffer Overflow Vulnerabilities to Compromise Software | 12-Feb-25 |
| #StopRansomware: Ghost (Cring) Ransomware | 19-Feb-25 |
| #StopRansomware: Medusa Ransomware | 12-Mar-25 |
| Fast Flux: A National Security Threat | 3-Apr-25 |
| BADBAZAAR and MOONSHINE: Spyware Targeting Uyghur, Taiwanese, and Tibetan Groups and Civil Society Actors | 9-Apr-25 |
| Phishing Domains Associated with LabHost PhaaS Platform Users (LabHost Domains) | 29-Apr-25 |
| Primary Mitigations to Reduce Cyber Threats to Operational Technology | 6-May-25 |
| Cyber Criminal Services Target End-of-Life Routers to Launch Attacks and Hide Their Activities | 7-May-25 |
| Threat Actors Deploy LummaC2 Malware to Exfiltrate Sensitive Data from Organizations | 21-May-25 |
| Russian GRU Targeting Western Logistics Entities and Technology Companies | 21-May-25 |
| AI Data Security | 22-May-25 |
| Silent Ransom Group Targeting Law Firms | 23-May-25 |
| Infrastructure Used to Manage Domains Related to Cryptocurrency Investment Fraud Scams between October 2023 and April 2025 (Funnull Technology Inc. Associated CAMEs) (Complete List of Domains Attributed to Funnull) | 29-May-25 |
| #StopRansomware: Play Ransomware | 4-Jun-25 |
| People's Republic of China Cyber Threat Activity | 20-Jun-25 |
| Iranian Cyber Actors May Target Vulnerable US Networks and Entities of Interest | 30-Jun-25 |

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| #StopRansomware: Interlock | 22-Jul-25 |
| Scattered Spider | 29-Jul-25 |
| Foundations for OT Cybersecurity: Asset Inventory Guidance for Owners and Operators | 13-Aug-25 |
| Countering Chinese State-Sponsored Actors Compromise of Networks Worldwide to Feed Global Espionage System | 27-Aug-25 |
| Cyber Criminal Groups UNC6040 and UNC6395 Compromising Salesforce Instances for Data Theft and Extortion | 12-Sep-25 |
| Creating and maintaining a definitive view of your Operational Technology (OT) Architecture | 29-Sep-25 |
| #StopRansomware: Akira Ransomware | 13-Nov-25 |
| Bulletproof Defense: Mitigating Risks From Bulletproof Hosting Providers | 19-Nov-25 |
| Pro-Russia Hacktivists Conduct Opportunistic Attacks Against US and Global Critical Infrastructure | 9-Dec-25 |
| Principles for the Secure Integration of Artificial Intelligence in Operational Technology | 15-Dec-25 |

## Appendix B: QR Codes

INTERNET CRIME COMPLAINT CENTER

REPORT – ANALYZE – ENHANCE – REFER – COLLABORATE - SHARE

INTERNET CRIME COMPLAINT CENTER

OUTREACH MATERIALS

REPORT – ANALYZE – ENHANCE – REFER – COLLABORATE - SHARE