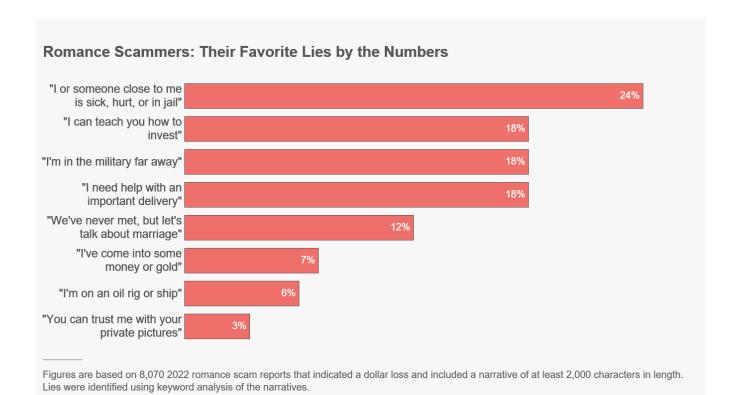


Romance scammers' favorite lies exposed

Romance scammers tell all sorts of lies to steal your heart and money, and reports to the FTC show those lies are working. Last year's romance scam numbers looked a lot like 2021 all over again, and it's not a pretty picture. In 2022, nearly 70,000 people reported a romance scam, and reported losses hit a staggering \$1.3 billion. The median reported loss: \$4,400.2

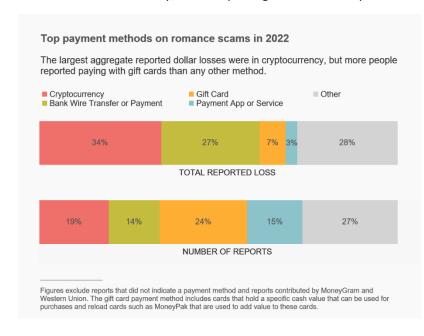
These scammers pay close attention to the information you share, and don't miss a beat becoming your perfect match. You like a thing, so that's their thing, too. You're looking to settle down. They're ready too. But there is one exception – you want to meet in real life, and they can't. Reports show their excuse is often baked right into their fake identity. Claiming to be on a faraway military base is the most popular excuse, but "offshore oil rig worker" is another common (and fake) occupation. In short, there's no end to the lies romance scammers will tell to get your money.





Reports show romance scammers often use dating apps to target people looking for love. But reports of romance scams that start with unexpected private messages on social media platforms are even more common. In fact, 40% of people who said they lost money to a romance scam last year said the contact started on social media; 19% said it started on a website or app. Many people reported that the scammer then quickly moved the sweet talk to WhatsApp, Google Chat, or Telegram.

You may have heard about romance scammers who tell you they're sick, hurt, or in jail — or give you another fake reason to send them money. But did you know that many romance scammers operate by offering to do *you* a favor? They may claim to be a successful cryptocurrency investor who'll teach you how it's done. But any money you "invest" goes straight into their wallet. In another twist, they might say they've shipped you a valuable package (not true), which requires you to send money for "customs" or some other made-up fee. It's all a lie. You send the money, and the package never turns up.



Reports also show that scammers who convince you to share explicit photos will then threaten to share them with your social media contacts. It's called sextortion, and these reports have increased more than eightfold since 2019. People aged 18-29 were over six times as likely to report sextortion than people 30 and over. About 58% of 2022 sextortion reports identified social media as the contact method, with Instagram and Snapchat topping the list.

The way romance scammers take your money is another important piece of the story. People reported sending more money to romance scammers using

cryptocurrency and bank wires than any other method: together, they accounted for more than 60% of reported losses to romance scams in 2022. While not the costliest payment method, 10 gift cards were the most frequently reported – 24% of people who reported losing money to a romance scam in 2022 said it was taken using gift cards. 11

So how can you spot a romance scammer in the act?

- Nobody legit will ever ask you to help—or insist that you invest— by sending cryptocurrency, giving the numbers on a gift card, or by wiring money. Anyone who does is a scammer.
- If someone tells you to send money to receive a package, you can bet it's a scam.
- Talk to friends or family about a new love interest and pay attention if they're concerned.
- Try a reverse image search of profile pictures. If the details don't match up, it's a scam.

Help stop scammers by reporting suspicious profiles or messages to the dating app or social media platform. Then, tell the FTC at ReportFraud.ftc.gov. If someone is trying to extort you, report it to the FBI. Learn more at ftc.gov/romancescams.



1 This figure and figures throughout this Spotlight are based on reports to the FTC's Consumer Sentinel Network (Sentinel) that were classified as romance scams. Reports filed with the Internet Crimes Complaint Center (IC3) prior to 2019 are not included in Sentinel. To ensure greater consistency in reporting trends over time, IC3 reports were excluded from earlier Spotlights about romance scams, but now are included in this Spotlight to focus on the scope and nature of the losses. Reported romance scam losses from all Sentinel sources by year are as follows: \$493M (2019), \$730M (2020), \$1.3B (2021) \$1.3B (2022). Because the vast majority of frauds are not reported to the government, these figures reflect just a small fraction of the public harm. See Anderson, K. B., To Whom Do Victims of Mass-Market Consumer Fraud Complain? at 1 (May 2021), available at https://papers.cfm?abstract_id=3852323 (study showed only 4.8% of people who experienced mass-market consumer fraud complained to a Better Business Bureau or a government entity).

2 Reports provided by MoneyGram and Western Union are excluded for this median loss calculation as these data contributors report each loss transaction separately, which typically affects calculation of an individual's median loss. As noted in footnote 1, reports provided by IC3 were excluded from earlier Spotlights about romance scams, but are included in this Spotlight. For this reason, this median loss figure should not be compared to previous Spotlights.

3 These figures exclude reports that did not identify a contact method. Of 2022 loss reports that identified social media as the contact method and named a specific platform, 29% named Instagram and 28% named Facebook.

4 About 40% of 2022 romance scam loss reports with detailed narratives mentioned WhatsApp, Google Chat, or Telegram. Detailed narratives are defined here as narratives of at least 2,000 characters in length

5 This figure excludes reports contributed by IC3 as not all IC3 reports about sextortion are included in Sentinel. Romance scam reports involving sextortion were identified using keyword analysis of the narratives provided in reports.

6 This age comparison is normalized against the population size of each age group. The analysis is based on U.S. Census Bureau data for population by age. See U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States (June 2020), available at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-detail.html. This excludes reports contributed by IC3 as not all IC3 reports about sextortion are included in Sentinel.

7 This figure excludes reports that did not identify a contact method.

8 Of 2022 sextortion reports that identified social media as the contact method and named a specific platform, 41% named Instagram and 31% named Snapchat.

9 Figures pertaining to payment methods exclude reports that did not identify a method of payment and reports provided by Western Union and MoneyGram. Figures pertaining to bank wires are based on reports indicating "bank transfer or payment" as the payment method.

10 In 2022, the median individual reported loss was \$700 when gift cards were identified as the payment method on romance scams. For comparison, the median individual reported losses on other top payment methods were as follows: \$10,079 (cryptocurrency), \$10,000 (bank transfer or payment), and \$650 (payment app or service). The gift card payment method includes cards that hold a specific cash value that can be used for purchases and reload cards such as MoneyPak that are used to add value to these cards.

11 This figure excludes reports that did not indicate a payment method.

The FTC uses reports from the public to investigate and stop fraud, for consumer education and outreach, and for analyses like this. File your fraud report at ReportFraud.ftc.gov. To explore Sentinel data, visit FTC.gov/exploredata.