

**Article Review #1: Exploring the Psychological Profile of Cybercriminals: A
Comprehensive Review for Improved Cybercrime Prevention**

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Introduction/BLUF

This paper by Trinh, Dinh, and Tran (2025) is a literature review regarding the psychology and behavior of cybercriminals. They aim at enhancing the prevention of cybercrime by closing the gap between the characteristics of the offenders and policy and practice. The common features are also unveiled in the review in the form of narcissism and impulsivity, but the features vary according to crime type, age, and culture. It states that a hard-technological and human behavioral preventive approach should be used.

Relation/Connection to Social Science Principles

The article follows some principles of social science that regulate research and policy. First, it incorporates the principle of objectivity, because it filters through a lot of published research in a meticulous fashion. Moreover, it employs criminological theories, including routine activity and deterrence. Second, it relates to the principle of determinism, as culture and age have a significant impact on how people behave. Third, it follows the principle of skepticism by authenticating bias through quality review procedures and open reporting.

Research Question /Hypothesis/ Independent Variable/Dependent Variable

The central question is which psychological characteristics are associated with cybercriminal behavior. The second question is how these characteristics can help steer cybercrime prevention and the design of laws. The authors anticipate the presence of such traits as impulsiveness, narcissism, and skill in numerous studies. The hypothesis is that individuals from different cultural backgrounds or age groups will exhibit behavioral differences because culture and age shape norms, expectations, and decision-making. The major independent variables are the type of cybercrime, the age group of offenders, and culture. The dependent variable is an individual's behavior.

Types of Research Methods used

This is a systematic review in which PRISMA steps have been applied to ensure uniform screening decisions. Major database searches and screenings on 1,200 records were conducted by the authors. The sources were also restricted to English and peer-reviewed materials published during 2010-2023. They retained 45 studies that met specified rules and eliminated others.

Types of Data Analysis used

They used a study design, sample size and representativeness, and bias and confounding factors to bring together results across studies. The patterns of crime offenders are frequently compared in the review between offenders and various types of cybercrime. It reviews the quality of studies through appraisal to determine quality in a very strong manner.

Connections to other Course Concepts

The research aligns with the course concepts of the human aspect of security and user decisions. It substantiates the view that attacks require a target and a vulnerable system.

Connections to the Concerns or Contributions of Marginalized Groups

The profiling of personality traits can benefit investigators, yet it can introduce unfair prejudice. Members of marginalized groups can be more vulnerable to fraud because of poor savings and inadequate support.

Overall societal contributions of the study/Conclusion

The key social value of this review is useful to schools, government, law enforcement, and society. It takes cybercrime work beyond tools to a more behavior-conscious policy. It also cautions that a single profile will not suit all offenders.

Reference

Trinh, D. T., Dinh, T. C. H., & Tran, T. N. K. (2025). Exploring the psychological profile of cybercriminals: A comprehensive review for improved cybercrime prevention.

International Journal of Cyber Criminology, 19(1), 114–137.

<https://cybercrimejournal.com/menuscript/index.php/cybercrimejournal/article/view/452>