

**Article Review 2**

**A Study of Pattern of Cybercrime Abuse of Individual Internet Users in Umuahia North**

**LGA, Abia State of South-eastern Nigeria**

Jaylen Kilby

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### **Relation to Principles of Social Science:**

This article relates to the principles of social science in a number of ways. It explores how individual users in Umuahia North LGA, Nigeria, experience different forms of cybercrime (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). Social science also relies on analysis and the collection of data, within this article we see that through the survey designs, the sampling techniques, the quantitative analysis, and the qualitative methods used. The article poses the argument that cybercrime happens differently across societies because of the cultural and economic differences (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025).

### **Studies Research:**

The study had a number of research questions that it wanted to answer. One of those questions would be, “What is the prevalence of cybercrime victimization among individual internet users in Umuahia North LGA?” (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). Also there are more than one hypotheses that are being tested in this study. One of those being, “Individual internet users are likely to experience more cyber-enabled abuses than cyber-dependent abuses” (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). Looking at the factors of this study it can be seen that the independent variable would be the type of cybercrime abuse experienced by individual internet users, while the dependent variable would be the level of victimization experienced by individual internet users.

### **Research Methods:**

This article used a number of different research methods. There was a combination of both quantitative and descriptive research methods used (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025).

### **Data/Analysis:**

The data collected in the article was demographic, there was also some categorical data collected (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). The data showed the classification of the cybercrime and the background of the respondents. Analysis wise, the article used statistical and comparative analysis (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). The analysis was used to show how common each type of cybercrime occurred and to assess which types of cybercrime happened the most.

### **PPslides relation:**

In the powerpoint slides there are many ways in which they relate to the article. The powerpoint slides give an insight to certain concepts that are found in this article. Understanding the concepts within the powerpoints make it easier to see and understand them within this article.

### **Relation to challenges, concerns and contributions of marginalized groups:**

The relationship between this article and marginalized groups is very significant in a number of ways. There is a high rate of victimization in the study that might suggest that the users are not protected as they should be because of their marginalized background (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). The demographic breakdown that the study shows raises concern for mainly women and youth as primary targets of cybercrime (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025). The study makes significant contributions by giving documentation of the patterns of local interventions and abuse (Nzeakor, Okafor, and Nwoke, 2025).

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, this article and the study within this article makes many contributions to society. The study is very effective in showing how cybercrime has an impact on users of the Internet all the way in Nigeria. Overall, this article further enhances the idea of doing research and developing security to put an end to cybercrime.

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