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Article Review: Controlling Cyber Crime through Organizational Culture and Trust in Management

Relation to Social Science Principles

The article puts cybercrime within the framework of organizational behavior and sociology. It emphasized that crime prevention in digital environments is not only a technical problem but a social one that is influenced by cultures, norms, and trust. So this aligns with social science principles that human behavior is shaped by institutions, values, and relationships.

Research Question, Hypothesis, Independent Variable, and Dependent Variable

The research question it asks is whether organizational culture and trust in management can effectively control cybercrime within organizations.

Hypothesis: The article hypothesized that stronger organizational culture and higher trust in management will be associated negatively with cybercrime.

IV: The independent variable is organizational culture dimensions which are adherence to rules, ethical climate, collective responsibility, and level of trust in management.

DV: The dependent variable would be the incidence or likelihood of cybercrime happening within the organization.

Research Methods

The study showed uses of a quantitative survey based research method. The data was collected through questionnaires that was distributed between selected organizations. A statistical model was applied to examine the relationships between organizational variables and reported cybercrime risk.

Data and Analysis

The data consist of survey responses estimating perceptions of culture, trust, and exposure to cybercrime. Analytical methods were also used which included correlation analysis and regression models which allowed them to test the strength and direction of relationships between independent and dependent variables.

Relation to PowerPoint Concepts

From our powerpoints the key social science concepts that we went over like social norms, trust deviance, and social control mechanisms connected directly with the article. Cybercrime is viewed as a form of deviance influenced by organizational socialization. Organizational cultures also serve as a form of informal social control for the cyber network.

Marginalized Groups: Challenges, Concerns, and Contributions

The article focuses mainly on organizations, marginalized groups are somewhat implicated. As workers in precarious positions or with less say may experience less trust in an organization it makes them vulnerable to engage or be blamed for cybercrime. Also, cultural norms that exclude employees by their gender or race can undermine trust and create environments where a lot more misconduct is present. By recognizing these dynamics it highlights the importance of inclusion and equity in cybercrime prevention strategies.

Contributions to Society

The study contributes to society by reframing cybercrime prevention as not only a technical challenge but also a social challenge. By emphasizing the culture and trust it will encourage organizations to adopt more complete prevention strategies that will integrate ethical norms, employee empowerment, and transparent management practices. Through this perspective it will advance policy and practice in both criminology and organizational studies offering a good path to reduce cybercrime through cultural and structural reform.

Conclusion

The article “Controlling Cyber Crime through Organizational Culture and Trust in Management” demonstrated that cybercrime is best understood through both the technological perspective and social science perspective. The research highlighted the significance of organizational culture and trust as social factors of cybercrime, implications for management practices, employee relations, and prevention strategies. So by applying social science principles the study broadens the scope of cybercrime prevention by a lot and underscores societal relevance.

Reference

Ghaleb, M. M. S., & Pardaev, J. (2025, January–June). *Controlling cyber crime through organizational culture and trust in management*. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 19(1), 1–20.

<https://cybercrimejournal.com/menuscript/index.php/cybercrimejournal/article/view/437/123>