

Self-Control and Its relation to Cyber Crime

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Introduction

This Article analysis will analyze how concepts and principles learned in CYSE 2015 so far relate to this article.

How does this study relate to the Self-Control Theory?

The study "The Effects of Self Control on the Cyber Victim-Offender Overlap" investigates the connections among college students between cyber victimization, cyber offending, self control, and association with deviant peers. The hypothesis being that low self control and deviant peers are more likely to engage in cyber crime and victimization. The study addresses the following research question with quantitative data.

1. "Does low self-control increase the odds of participating in cyber offending?"
2. "Does low self-control increase the odds of cyber victimization?"
3. "Does low self-control significantly increase the odds of both engaging in cyber offending and experiencing cybercrime victimization?" (Nodeland, 2020)

The study uses regression analysis which allows researchers to determine the strength and relationship between variables. This study used self reported data or surveys from American college students. Uses 3 models of research. The conclusion of the study suggests that low self-control and association with deviant peers increases the chances of one becoming a cyber victim-offender. This information relates to the self-control theory

which states that people with low self control are more likely to engage in risky behaviors compared to those with higher self-control.

How concept from powerpoint relate to this article

Some concepts from previous powerpoint modules that relate to this article are principles of relativism and neutralization theory. Relativism suggests that people may justify their bad behaviors by viewing them as acceptable within their social or cultural circle. This relates to this article because deviant peers are also the leading factor for committing cyber crimes or being victimized. This thought process might be used by some people that commit cyber crimes against others. Neutralization theory says that individuals might rationalize their behaviors by denying responsibility, denial of injury, or condemning condemners. Cyber offenders with low self-control might downplay the consequences of their actions in order to protect themselves from feelings of shame or guilt.

How this article relates to the challenges and concerns of marginalized groups

Marginalized groups might experience cyber crimes due to discrimination, online harassment, or because they just don't have enough funds to purchase computer software to protect themselves against cyber criminals, making them easy targets. This is also particularly concerning because crime happens in low-income communities and other marginalized groups the most.

Overall societal contributions from this study

This study make several societal contributions such as

1. Sheds light on issues so policy makers can come up with ways to prevent these types of crimes

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2. This study will spark questions on how to prevent cybercrime or crimes involving low self-control individuals in general starting which will lead to the advancement of research in criminology and in cybercrime

Conclusion

We delved into the challenges faced by marginalized groups in online spaces and examined how research in criminology can inform policies and interventions to promote digital equity and safety. From analyzing articles on cyber victimization to discussing the relevance of neutralization theory, each topic provided valuable insights into contemporary social issues and academic research.

Works Cited

Nodeland, Brooke. *The Effects of Self-Control on the Cyber Victim-Offender Overlap*, 2020, vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1073&context=ijcic.