# The Psychological Profile of the Cyber Criminal
## A Study of his psychological Features

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**Abstract :**

   In recent years, the world has known a significant rise and a new type of crime, what is called cybercrime or electronic crime resulting from the poor use of informatics, targeting individuals, institutions and countries. Cybercrime is a kind of information fraud and a "deliberate intention of a harmful or socially attended act" that has contributed to the increase prevalence of urbanization, self-assertion, and the desire for rapid profit.

   However, we note that most studies have already taken care of criminality (cybercrime),but have neglected the psychological characteristics of its perpetrators and the motives for fraud and manipulation.Basing on that, the current study attempts to address the psychological dimensions of the cybercriminal by recognizing the psychological features of his personality.

**Keywords:**
 personality; personality traits; cyber crime; Electronic criminal.

 **Resumé :**

  Ces dernières années,le monde a connu une augmentation significative et un nouveau type de criminalité, à savoir les crimes électroniques résultant de la mauvaise utilisation  de l'nformatique ,ciblant les individus, les institutions et les pays.

   La cybercriminalité est considérée comme un type de fraude à l'information et «la perpétration intentionnelle d'un acte malveillant ou d'un acte interdit ».
  Socialement, les facteurs d'urbanisation et le désir de faire des profits rapides ont contribué à sa diffusion croissante.
  de nombreuses études  ont tenté de déterminer la personnalité du cybercriminel et ses caractéristiques générales, ses méthodes de fraude, de

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sorte que la présente étude tente d'aborder le profil psychologique des traits de personnalité des individus qui commettent de criminalité électronique en particulier.
**Mots-clés** :
personnalité, traits de personnalité ; cybercriminalité; Criminel électronique.

## 1.Introduction:

Revolutionary change in communications and modern technologies is one of the most apparent developments in the world today, the evolution of the criminal phenomenon has been noted as a striking development, and whether in the character or the way in which the perpetrators are commit these acts.

Crime in all its forms and various stages is seen as an anti-social behavior, as it has been since ancient times an obstacle to progress and a source of disintegration of life and corruption of society in general and a threat to its moral and economic security in particular.

Various studies show a rise in the incidence of crime and apparent criminal behavior, increasing by an average of 5% each year (Adel al-Damash98: 2002.) · Various statistics in Arab countries indicate that the criminal behavior increased by 40% in 2005 compared to 1993, at a rate of 3.80% per year. According to statistics in Algeria, crime rates have risen significantly, with the 2000 crime toll estimated at 1,335 cases of homicides, thefts, bribery, drugs, and sexual offenses, indicating apparent criminal behavior in Algerian society (Raqia Azak, 2015: 71 from the Ministry of the Interior).

The crimes vary according to the environment in which they arise and the multiplicity of factors that help in the rise of crime of all kinds, whether those factors and causes stem from the individual himself as a manifestation of intelligence, psychological, mental and genetic disorders. These factors are due to environmental impact such as family and school-related factors, or

those related to the culture of the environment or the deteriorating economic status of the state (Balabdat, 98:2007).

Cybercrime or electronic crimes are recent crimes that have been widely known, as one of the biggest challenges facing society in the current century. This type of crime may be committed by chance, curiosity, money search, sex, revenge or sometimes in order to prove heroism or expertise in using the Internet.

Historically, the first cybercrime in the United States of America in the mid-century was documented and committed by a computer, and since then many cybercrime has been committed in a variety of ways.

The name of the cybercriminal and the use of the term "hacker" is attributed to the author of science fiction, William Gibson. Usually the term "security hacker" is used to refer to the computer user whose purpose and identity have the unauthorized access to computer systems and all that is associated with them. Then the term "Karker" appeared, and this is called the ill-intentioned non honest who, behind his breach, aims to cause harm to others as much as possible, i.e. that which is a hacker with bad and criminal intentions and does bad, whether  damage, sabotage, terrorism, blackmail or aggression on money and theft. It is an act that represents a direct and complete threat to online interests.

The specialists will recall that it may be difficult to establish a specific electronic criminal model, but specific criteria and characteristics of these criminals can be developed and are almost common. Since the offender's personality is linked to the nature of social construction, it is better to study it in the culture to which it belongs in order to be able to search for detection methods, and to find the appropriate remedy and preventive methods.

Based on theoretical considerations and previous studies, the current article attempts to identify the psychological and personal characteristics of cybercriminals and aims to answer the following questions:

-Does the psychological profile of individuals who commit cybercrime have some personality traits？

- is it possible to identify the cybercriminal through juvenile delinquency and at an early age?

### 1-1.Study hypothesis:
-The psychological profile of individuals who commit cybercrime is characterized by some personality traits
-Thus, the cybercriminal can be identified through juvenile delinquency at an early age

### 1-2.Study Objectives:
The study aims to identify the personal characteristics and psychological profile of criminals in general and individuals who commit cybercrime in particular. This would contribute to understanding the problem he suffers from, and protect individuals from his behavior

## 2-Theoretical Framework of study:

### 2-1.The concept of crime:

The understanding of crime from a psychological point of view was through the progress achieved by psychology in general and the steps planned by the school of psychological analysis and its research techniques, in particular as there were pilot studies focusing on the concious, subconscious and dislike caused by psychological conflict. The crime was seen as an expression of instinctive energy latent in the unfeeling looking for an exit that is socially unacceptable (Sarah's successor,2017,p89). The crime in psychology is a Grissey Laardi's act of psychological conflicts caused by unconscious robots, an act aimed at satisfying a human chauvinism, and this satisfaction coincided with a quantitative defect or Kefi's abnormality in this instinct, with which the lofty instincts and fear of law collapsed, which, according to Salin, violated social norms (Fidelity, 2013:26).

Sillamy defines a crime as:  "A serious violation of civil or moral law and the crime is of two kinds: It is not satisfactory. The ill-fated crime is relatively small and appears in the epilepsy at the stage of mental confusion following the spinal shift, where, after the shift, memory and consciousness are lost, criminal acts are committed outside its control and nothing of those acts is remembered. The unexpected or sudden killing of schizophrenia or supermen, as well as the treys who, through false extrapolations, find others responsible for their pain and pain, admit the crime because in their eyes it is a fair act or a second kind of crime, and it appears in people, neither nervous nor mentally ill. But they chose their actions to be isolated from society"
 (Berko, 2007,p 117)

   At the same time we find a new definition of the crime, it can be defined as "a departure from the principles and norms of conduct that society defines and defines for its members, is not a relative act determined by many factors such as time, place and culture" (Shakur, 2012, p. 21).

**2-2**. **Definition of cybercrime:**

Computer crime is among the crimes whose names have varied over time " It's development, and it has been called "computer misuse," "computer Fraud," "computer Crime," "computer Crime," then "computer Crime," "computer-related Crime," then "High-Tech crimes," to "hackers' crimes," and "Internet crimes"( Millikee, 2012: 08).

  Many academic work has attempted to define "cybercrime, but it has been noted that out of the nearly 200 components of national legislation cited by countries in responding to the international questionnaire in determining the meaning of cybercrime, Less than five per cent used the word "cybercrime" in the title or in the legislative context; instead, the most common use in legislation is "computer crime", "electronic communications", "information technology", or "high-tech crime"(Called Panara,2017;p275).

Saleh al-Adli said that" a Cyber crime is the illegitimate son that came as a result of the combination of the it revolution with globalization and the bad practice of the it revolution," (Abdel Fattah Murad,p38).

Many definitions of cybercrime have been given, and scientists have tended to adopt the definition adopted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for informational crime at the Paris meeting in 1983 as "any unlawful, unethical, or unauthorized conduct relating to the automatic processing or transmission of data (Samira Ma'ashi: 278)" a definition that builds more than one criterion, the first relates to a description of behavior, and the second is a communication of behavior to the automatic processing or transmission of data.

While the Daum study (Daum 1983) identified the emotional indicators of aggressive male and non-humanist delinquents, which connect personality traits to certain features of human-form drawings, the study found that a correlation is a function of personality traits, and elements of a sample's fee.

The study (Kang,1979), which aims to expose the psychological determinants of criminal behavior by examining the personality characteristics of the perpetrators on a sample of 78 violent criminals using a Rushach test and an understanding test, found that violent criminals suffer from a high degree of psychological disorder, depression, aggression, and hatred (Fidha, 2013,p 33 for Abu Shehba, 1992).

Many studies suggest that the informational criminal cannot be studied far from traditional criminality, although he (according to Garvalo) is an independant, self-standing figure, on the one hand, a single example of the "smart criminal" and a social man with his own print (Muhammad Sami al-Shawa, 1998:24).

In this regard, the American expert "Don Parker" adds that the information criminal, although characterized by some special features, does not end up

being a perpetrator of a criminal act requiring punishment. The more it is that it belongs to a particular class of criminals in terms of the criminal's membership in most cases of social media, and its distinction with a degree of knowledge, which does not mean that they are criminally less dangerous (Ali Jafar, 107).

## 2-3.Motives of committing the information crime:

The motives for computer and Internet crimes vary. There are many motives for the perpetrators to commit various acts of aggression, including personal, external motives, including those of the enterprise, all of which may come from a criminal desire.

**First: Personal motives:**

**1-physical motivation:** One of the most important and motivating motives of the criminal is the desire to realize wealth as a major factor in the Commission of the crime through the Internet. It is not a good thing to do, but it is a good thing to do, but it is a good thing to do (Mohammad Al Malt, 2006,p 88).

To get out of this dilemma, the culprit seeks to manipulate the information systems of banks and financial institutions to try to achieve material gains. By stealing money or transferring it to his personal account so that once a perpetrator enters banking systems, he or she can identify and steal computer numbers or convert them by using the "electronic cards" used to sell and buy through the international network by stealing their owners' numbers using the information network.

**2-motivation for fun, challenge and desire of self-proving:** Cybercriminals are often motivated by a desire to prove themselves, to win over it, without malicious intent, and to race to violate these systems and show their recognition. The motive for the joking and entertainment is one of the motives for making a person behave irresponsibly, though not for crimes, but

only for the purpose of dissuiting, but it may produce results that are up to the point of crime (Yousef Sghiri, 2013,p41).

**3-Desire to learn:** The strong desire to learn about computer systems and the Internet may not be motivated by the Commission of a pneumonia of information, as there are those who commit a pneumonia-like Internet to obtain new information and reveal the secrets of this rapidly growing and evolving technology. Some of them devote all their time to learning how to penetrate banned sites, security technologies and teach them to their group afterwards (Hamza Bin Akon, 2011,p 47)

2-**Second: External motives:**

1-**motive for retaliation** : Retaliation is one of the most serious motives that can lead a person to commit the crime because it is often issued by a person with substantial information about his or her organization, who is motivated by retaliation for either firing or exceeding him or her in incentives or promotion. These are driving him to commit the crime (Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim,p 140).

**2- Collaboration and complicity in doing harm:** This motive is a type of frequent motive for cybercrime, often involving a person specializing in data-processing systems who performs the technical aspect of criminal initiation, another person from the ocean or outside the victim's institution to cover manipulation, and the transfer of material gains. The individual usually exercises regular system grounding and information exchange (Amir Faraj Youssef, 2011,p 129).

**2-Classification of cybercriminals:**

**1- first Class – Pranksters:** Persons who commit information crimes for the purpose of entertainment and joking with others, without any intention to cause any harm to the victims, are particularly young informatics criminals (Juveniles Adel, 2005:30).

2-**The second group - Hackers :** the "hacker" means the young people who are highly informational and computer-capable of penetrating networks and sailing in the world of data, without the importance of password barriers or code. But what distinguishes this category is that there is no intention or intention to destroy information or destroy computer systems and communication networks, but their goal is to explore and search for something new in this fantasy world, to be adventurous and challenging, and their prohibited actions are rarely non honest.

3-**The third category (Malicious Hacker) is the malicious pirates:** People whose goal is to inflict losses on victims without financial gain from these targets, and many computer virus inventors and distributors fall under this category.

4-**the fourth category is the personnel problem problems Solver:** The most common group of informatics criminals is to commit information crimes that cause loss to victims and to find solutions to physical problems that they face, cannot be solved by other means, including the use of traditional crime, and the victim is often a financial institution.

5. **Fifth class is Career Criminals or Staff criminals:** They are informational criminals who want to make material profit illegally, so that they can apply to their actions as organized crime, or at least engage in criminal activity more than one perpetrator, and the information criminal belonging to this sect is close to the traditional criminal.

The sixth community - Extreme advocates (all terrorist or extremist groups, which in turn consist of a group of people who have social, political or religious beliefs and ideas and who want to impose these beliefs, sometimes by resorting to criminal activity; Their overall focus is on the use of violence against persons and property to draw attention to what they call for, and the dependence of various institutions within States on computer

systems in accomplishing their work and the paramount importance of the information they contain in most cases has made these systems an attractive target for these groups.

**3-The delinquent criminal:**

One of the most important problems with computer abuse is neglect in computers; it often has serious consequences that could amount to killing. Such as errors caused by an error or change in the programming of the aircraft or train route without reporting this.(Yussef Sghiri, 2013: 40-41). So what this offer notes is that the cybercriminal is distinct and distinct from the traditional criminal, not only because of fraud and theft, but also as a smart, intelligent, intelligent, intelligent, and capable of wearing electronic gloves to conceal his identity and virtual masking for access.

**1-2.4.characteristics and personal characteristics of an information criminal:**

In his book the Psychology of Cyber Criminal, Taylor notes that cybercriminals have some qualitative qualities: Curiosity and a vacuum-feeling that allows them to spend long online times. They also suffer from compulsive obsessive disorder, and they cannot control or curb the desire to be impulsive or harm them, which they feel more strongly.

Individuals are also characterized by narcissism, low self-esteem, and an inability to confront – despite the high level of intelligence – thus failing to build healthy relationships.

In addition, researchers have identified a range of specific characteristics and characteristics of the cybercriminal that distinguish it from the traditional criminal:

**Intelligence:** Intelligence is one of the most important characteristics of cybercriminals, as information crime is considered a smart offense compared to traditional violent crime. A study carried out by the British Ministry of

Interior concluded that children who spend more time in front of computer games are smarter than others who do not play computer games, as they are expected to enter the fields of illegitimate use of the computer.

**Specialization:** Various studies have shown that the information criminal is a specialized criminal, who usually commit only computer crimes and specialize in this type of crime without any connection to conventional crimes.

2-**experience and skill:** "Don Parker" believes that skill is the most prominent characteristic of the it criminal, as the implementation of technical crime requires a great deal of skill the actor can gain through specialized study, experience gained in modern it, or simply social interaction with others. The information criminal has a great professionalism that makes it difficult to reach.

The tendency to imitate: The tendency to imitate comes to an end when the individual is in the center of the community, as it is then easier and faster to influence others. This is reflected in the crime committed through the Internet because most of the crimes are done through the individual's attempt to imitate others with technical skills because of the immaturity seen in the personality of the perpetrator, who is influenced by the tendency to imitate because of the lack of personal controls, which leads to interaction with the environment. He ends up committing the crime.

4-**No use of violence**: Many studies suggest that the information criminal does not resort to violence to commit crimes for intelligence, trick, skill, and knowledge.

**5-Return to Crime:** Many of the information criminals commit other computer crimes because they want to fill the gaps that led to their identification, leading them to trial the first time, and leading to a return to

criminality. They may end up doing so the second time they are brought to trial (Abdel Fattah Hijazi, 2007, p. 107-108).

Park states that the cybercriminal is distinguished from other common criminals who are criminal offenders with a number of characteristics and characteristics that are characterized by:

An information criminal is a specialized and professional criminal in carrying out his electronic crime, and its Commission requires overcoming computer system protection techniques.

Unlike a common criminal, an information criminal does not resort to violence in carrying out his crimes; he is a criminal with intelligence, acumen, skill, and a high degree of culture.

**4- The cybercriminals have several types, they are:**

1.A group of persons who commit an electronic offense for the purpose of entertainment without harming others.

2.A range of people are targeted to access unauthorized computer systems for discovery, antics and experience.

3.A range of people are targeting computer systems to injure victims without having to obtain funds within their goals and falling within the range of computer virus inventors.

4.A group of people who aim to enter computer systems for illicit physical profit (Nmedley Reheemma, 2017, p 07). She recalls (Rahali,2017) that young deviants are characterized by social isolation, a low self-esteem, a negative image of a society that he considers cruel, dissatisfied and socially rejected, unwelcome and low school yield, thus trying to avenge the ill-treatment he receives and turning into a (hidden brutal hero). This allows him to act freely and avenge his enemies away from suspicion – as he believes – (https://cresus.dz/actualite/690-), all of which will develop into a future breeding ground for crime, if the individual does not receive appropriate intervention.

**5.Conclusion:**

We remember that the information criminal or the (cybercriminal), as presented, has personal characteristics that make him different from the traditional criminal, namely intelligence, experience and skill, and that he suffers from some psychological problems of low self-esteem. The feeling of rejection, shame and isolation, and the structure of his personality is characterized by narcissism, psychopathic, and schizophrenic symptoms. Although it is difficult to discover the criminal or to recognize his or her true motives – it is predictable and its behavior is therefore imperative to intervene from the early age of children and adolescents to follow up and modify their behavior.

The spread of cybercrime has become very prevalent in the coming years, especially in the Arab countries, in light of the tremendous developments and electronic jumps in the world. It is therefore very important to make the family an important part by monitoring its children and by monitoring the time they spend on their computers and software. Institutions also have to legislate strict laws, and a lot of work is needed by many professionals (technologists – judges – psychologists and social workers) to understand the problem more and to understand the general behavior and characteristics of the cybercriminal.

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