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Systematic Literature Review on Secured Electronic Cybercrime Cases Database Management System

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ABSTRACT

This systematic literature review (SLR) examines systematically the existing literatures in the development of secure electronic cybercrime cases database management system. The review focuses on the development of cybercrime database system between 2010 to 2025. Following the PRISMA paradigm, 50 peer-reviewed studies were analysed from Google Scholar, Scopus, IEEE Xplore, PubMed, and other reliable databases. The findings show few literatures work on the development of secure database application but with emphasis on data analysis of the crime and criminal activities through survey techniques. The study finds two papers worked on the development of database application with one developed application for crime management for the Nigeria Police while other worked on the development of application for judiciary alone. Other work was in the area of identity management system.. Future research should prioritise pilot the development of secure online database for cybercirme cases management system for the collective various government and non-governmental agencies. This will enhance the easier storage, retrieval, coordination, and feasible judgement delivery of cybercrime cases.

Keywords: Secure Database System, Cybercrime Cases, Database Management, Secure Electronic System, Cybercrime Records

1. INTRODUCTION

Database Management has become critical to the success of any organization, society, and nation at large. Database management system (DBMS) is software used in the creation and development of databases. It's a technology used to manage the information in the database. This system also act as interface between the end users and database applications. On the other, cybercrime cases are criminal cases related to cyber activities. They are form of attacks against the victims on the internet or electronic forms. These attacks include use of malware for the stealing of information (for example wannacry or ransomware that attack computer and encrypts files), spread of fake news through various social media, defamation of character through social media, defacing the website of a victim, financial cybercrime through stealing of money and property, financial fraud through pretension, cyber stalking by harassing or sending threatening communication or messages to the victim, hacking of computer, car, or other electronic gadgets for various bad intentions, use of phishing or other social engineering techniques to circumvent the email of legitimate user, internet scamming by fall for false narrative, and many others. Developing a secure database has also become important in order to

safeguard the sanctity and security of the back end to avoid data leakages and other breaches associated to databases. Some of the security techniques include access control, use of two factors authentication, use of biometric, and many others.

In the previous research by these researchers, cybercrime cases database was developed for judiciary system in Nigeria where use cases was used system design and Rapid Application Development (RAD) was used for system development (Adebayo, Micah, Ganiyu. Abdulazeez, 2020). The system allowed creation, submission, modification, detection, storage, and retrieval of cybercriminal cases records. This research, however, specifically developed cybercrime cases management system for various stakeholders involved in the management of cybercrime cases records in order to ensure the ease in the processes involved in the activities of cybercrime management and management of its records. In order to achieve this, stakeholders which include Police, Paramilitary, Courts, Civil Society, Lawyers were identified in addition to their reporting or data gathering systems.

Presently in Nigeria, every organization involved in the use and management of cybercrime cases records manage independent reporting and recording system. For example, the Police force National Cybercrime Center (NPF-NCCC) is using portal incb.npf.gov.ng as the reporting unit, the Economic and Financial Crime Commission and Nigeria Financial Intelligence Unit (EFCC & NFIU) who handle major financial cybercrimes are having different reporting unit, the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA) that handle data breaches and IT incidents is having different reporting unit, another reporting unit is scamwatch Nigeria where online scams are being reported. In order to streamline the cybercrime data of different category, there is need to have single database for cybercrime activities, being financial or online scams or romance scams or phishing, investment, identity theft and other forms of cybercrimes. This data can however be managed efficiently through central database for all involving organizations mentioned above. Due to this separate cybercrime records management, most agencies involved in the investigation, arrest, prosecution, dissemination of justice, and custodian of offenders or accused person are having cumbersome task to deal with. Hence this research is geared towards the development of secured central database for cybercrime records. This system will further ease the task of arrest, prosecution, and justice dispensation of cybercriminal cases in Nigeria

2. RELATED WORKS

Balogun and Obe (2010) examined the trends, peculiarities, and reasons for the upsurge in e-crime in Nigeria. It further highlights the emerging tricks, possible infrastructures to be deployed for its treatment, and the implications of using such mechanisms. Aransiola and Asindemade (2011) try to fill the dearth of descriptive study that attempts to unravel the strategies employed by the perpetrators in Nigeria by using data from 40 cybercrime perpetrators selected with snowballing technique. Their findings revealed that most of the cybercrime perpetrators in Nigeria are between the age of 22 and 29 years who were undergraduates and have distinctive lifestyles from other youths. Their strategies include collaboration with security agents and bank officials, local and international networking, and the use of voodoo that is, traditional supernatural power with most perpetrators of this cybercrime involved in on-line dating and buying and selling with fake identity among others. The article recommend reorientation of Nigerian youths in higher institutions and complete reorganization of the Nigerian Police Force and Economic and Financial Crime Commission, as some of the officers in the institutions aid and abet cybercrime. It in addition, suggested review of the Nigerian law guiding the operations of banking, poster agencies, and various speed post services in the country. Using six e-justice system examples, Lupo & Bailey (2014) assist's various interdisciplinary legal audience understand the impact of system design and design management principle of the system in increasing the success rate of access to justice. *UNODC, (2015) emphasized the importance to* learn from

cybercrime repository and draw some important lessons from those digitally store records in a database to assist countries in their efforts to prevent and effectively prosecute cybercriminals.

Database is essential to achieving the collection and storage of court case record. For without storage there are no records to access. Hence Database design is required for the database development process that involves analysis of a problem definition by outlining the specifications and requirements, and provides all necessary tools and material for building a logical format of data (Letkowski, 2015). In order to improve the quality of justice dispensation in the judiciary sector, Lageson (2019) highlight the need of making deliberate use of use online criminal court records for the sole purpose of carrying out research work, and maintaining individual privacy while making data available for both researchers and the general public.

In this researchers' previous work (Adebayo, Micah, Ganiyu. Abdulazeez, 2020) on the development of cybercrime cases database, uses cases and rapid application development were used for the design and development of cybercrime cases database for the judiciary where electronic database was developed for the judiciary to ease to storage, retrieval, assessing, and managing the records of cybercriminals for efficiency and effectiveness. Ekpendu (2021) recognizes the primary need of transferring legal based education, in achieving the administration of Justice in *Nigeria.* Razaque et al (2021) in a bid to reduce the risk of cybercrimes developed a web-based Blockchain-enabled cybersecurity awareness program (WBCA) process. The WBCA trains users to improve their security skills. The proposed program design to understand the common behaviors of cybercriminals and improves user knowledge of cybersecurity hygiene, best cybersecurity practices, modern cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and trends. It also uses Blockchain technology to protect the program from potential threats with validation and testing using real-world cybersecurity topics with real users and cybersecurity experts. The WBCA is evaluated with other state-of-the-art web-based programs designed for cybersecurity awareness. The research in Alese, Owolafe, Thompson, and Alese (2021) developed four-stage identity management life cycle user identity management system for cybercrime control using mathematical tools. Simulation of 10 to 1000 with wild datasets gave accuracy 98.01%. Jimoh, Wajiga, and Garba (2022) developed a web based graphical application using object oriented analysis and design approach with Unifying Modelling Language tools. The application was used to extract features of crime from the crime database and exported to the python development application for further analysis.

Isa, (2024) leveraged web technologies to design a comprehensive, user-friendly platform that facilitates real-time crime reporting, record management, and inter-agency collaboration for Nigeria Police Force. The system integrates features like automated reporting, a secure database, and multi-user functionality to enhance transparency, reduce operational bottlenecks, and provide prompt feedback to stakeholders with waterfall model for development, emphasizing sequential and quality-driven processes. The findings demonstrate the system's potential to revolutionize crime management by addressing limitations in traditional methods, thus contributing significantly to public safety and judicial effectiveness. The paper recommends incorporating automatic verification systems with national identification databases for future enhancements. Udoinyang, Daniel, and David (2024) investigates the intricate relationship between cybercrime and Nigeria's economic landscape, focusing on its causes, implications, and potential mitigation pathways. In this survey-based quantitative approach, five major Nigerian banks—Access Bank, First Bank, GT Bank, UBA, and Zenith Bank—and academic institutions, including the University of Port Harcourt and Ignatius Ajuru University of Education were researched. The analysis and results of their structured questionnaire revealed unemployment, poor law enforcement, urbanization, and corruption are primary contributors to cybercrime. Due to the data breaches result in the loss of sensitive data, operational downtime, financial losses, and, in extreme cases, legal action, Nsereka and Govender (2024) investigated the Hospital Database Management systems (HDMS) in a selected hospital in South-South Nigeria for the

mitigation of data breaches. Their conducted penetration test on the system revealed several threats and vulnerabilities in the HDMS for which DSR was deployed to co-create the data breach mitigation framework (DBMF). The study recommends hospitals carry out successive penetration tests on their information systems to uncover red flags for data breache and that DBMF should be implemented on systems to mitigate breaches.

Ishaya, Adenomon, Bassey, Gilbert. Aimufua, and Gideon (2025) evaluated the performance of Nigerian law enforcement agencies in digital forensic investigations and cyber incident management, focusing on the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) Cybercrime Unit, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), the Department of State Services (DSS), and the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA). Using a mixed-methods approach and data from 100 purposively selected respondents through surveys and semi structured interviews, supplemented by analysis of institutional reports and case records, findings reveal significant capacity gaps with only 62% of personnel have received formal digital forensics training, 75% of respondents rated current investigative performance as fair or poor, and 64% described inter-agency collaboration as ineffective. Major challenges identified were inadequate forensic tools and laboratories, insufficient specialized training, resource constraints, legal ambiguities in digital evidence admissibility, and fragmented coordination among agencies. Authors proposed ICCM framework that offer actionable recommendations for policymakers, law enforcement leadership, and cybersecurity stakeholders to strengthen Nigeria's digital forensic capabilities and enhance national resilience against evolving cyber threats

Amannah (2025) implements and evaluates a Cybercrime Information Management System (CIMS) designed to enhance cybercrime reporting, investigation, and resolution. Through a pilot test involving law enforcement personnel and other stakeholders. Other existing researche in the field of cybercrime database has identified hundreds of convicted case files of cybercriminals (Adebayo, Suleman. & Mark, 2025) with eighty in online romance fraud and all prosecuted by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in Nigeria, with some offenses include crypto investment fraud and hacking. The study provides critical insights into offender profiles and the criminal justice system's approach to cybercrime enforcement. In addition, the study highlights the transient and intermittent nature of criminal activities in cyberspace with findings reveal most offenders as young males with aged 18–28, predominantly university undergraduates or graduates while 96% of offenders hail from southern Nigeria, and 80% of crimes involve romance fraud. The findings also indicate despite the persistence of leniency in cybercrime punishments, 96% of offenders acted as primary perpetrators, with 2% serving as mules or accomplices and another 2% adopting dual roles or examined the spate of the cybercrime or the trends through which it is being increased

3. METHODOLOGY

This systematic review followed the PRISMA framework, searching Google Scholar, Scopus, IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, and PubMed for publications between 2010 and 2025. Keywords included 'Secure electronic cybercrime cases Nigeria', 'Cybercrime database system', 'Database Management', 'Secure eclectronic application', and 'cybercrime database management application'. 82 studies were identified, 16 met inclusion criteria, which mandated peer-reviewed publication, focus on secure electronic cybercrime cases database management system (SECCDMS) relevance to Nigeria. Studies lacking crime components or with irrelevant application domains were excluded.

3.1 Search Strategy

Comprehensive search was performed on Google Scholar, PubMed/PMC, Scopus/ScienceDirect, IEEE Xplore, MDPI, SpringerLink, ACM Digital Library, and targeted policy repositories (EFCC, Police, NFIU, NITDA, and Government portals). Search strings combined terms for secure electronic

database, cybercrime cases, cybercrime cases database, database system, electronic cybercrime database management, database management system, and Nigeria (e.g., " secure electronic database" AND database AND security AND 2010-2025; "cybercrime database application" AND Secure AND crime). Searches were conducted in 2026 and covered the 2010–2026 publication window.

3.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The Inclusions are peer-reviewed studies, high-quality preprints, system design papers, and Nigeria-focused secure crime database and policy analyses published between 2010 and 2025 addressing cybercrime management system, database application, and secure database system with management contexts. While exclusions are non-technical commentaries without methods/results, works prior to 2010, and articles not related to cybercrime cases as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria of Research Publications

S/N	Criteria	Explanation/Justification
1.	The proposed solutions must be on the cybercrime cases/database/electronic application contexts.	The aim of this research is to aid newer and expert researcher in the development of better techniques and approaches.
2.	The publication must be full-length paper.	Short papers are insufficient in providing relevant information on the proposed solution.
3.	The language chosen for writing research paper must be written in English language.	The publication must be written in English language.
4.	The paper must be published between 2010-2025	The coverage of the Systematic Literature Review is 15 years, from 2010-2025.

3.3 Screening and data extraction

From an initial combined yield of ~1,100 records across databases, duplicate removal and title/abstract screening reduced the pool to ~903 records. Full-text assessment was performed on 152 articles; 50 met inclusion criteria. Data extraction fields included citation, year, country, architecture tier (device/edge/fog/cloud), ML models and deployment tier, security controls, PETs employed, datasets and evaluation metrics, and Nigeria relevance as depicted in Figure 1.

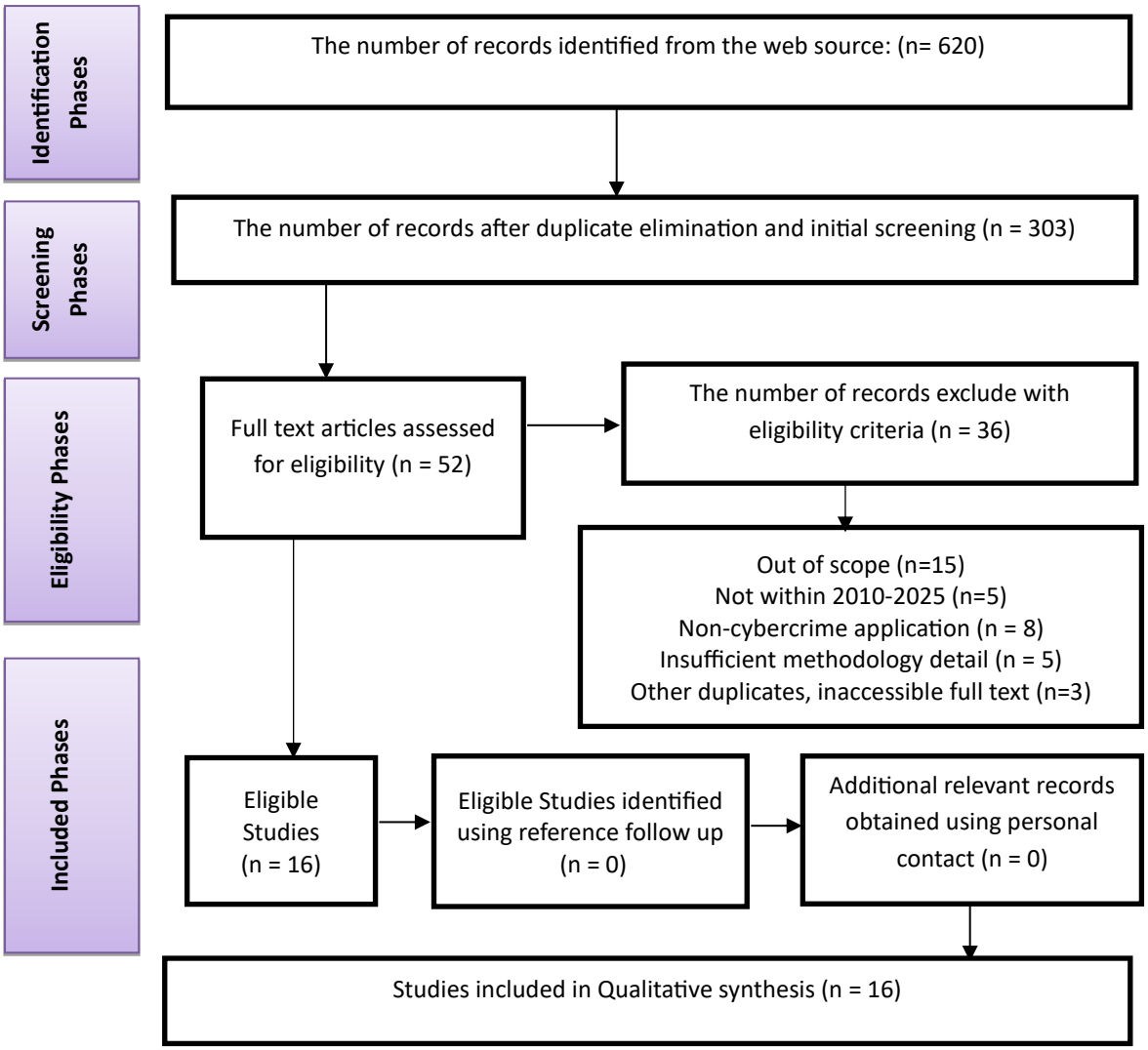

Figure 1: PRISMA Flow Diagram

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Study Characteristics

Table 2 showed the distribution of included papers by publication year from 2020-2025.

Table 2: Distribution of Included Papers by Publication Year (2010–2025)

Year	Count
2010	1
2011	1
2014	1
2015	2
2019	1
2020	1
2021	3
2022	1
2024	2
2025	3

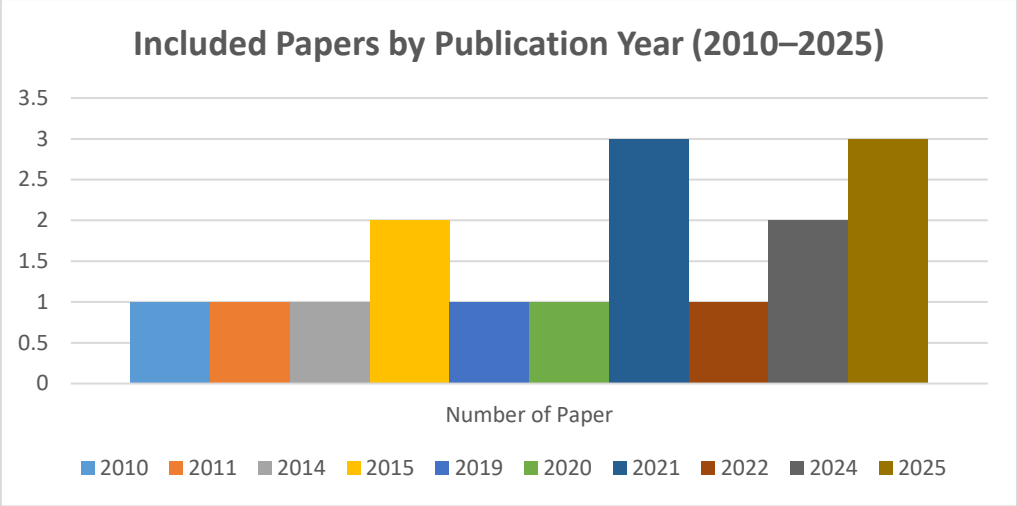

Figure 2: Distribution of Included Papers by Publication Year

4.2 Thematic Distribution

Table 3 shows the number of papers included using theme as edge, machine learning (ML), Security, Nigeria, Privacy, Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and Blockchain.

Table 3: Thematic Distribution of Included Papers

Theme	Count (of 57)
Secure Database System	2
Cybercrime	3
Cybercrime Cases	2
Nigeria	2
Database Management	3
Electronic System	2
Cybercrime Records	2

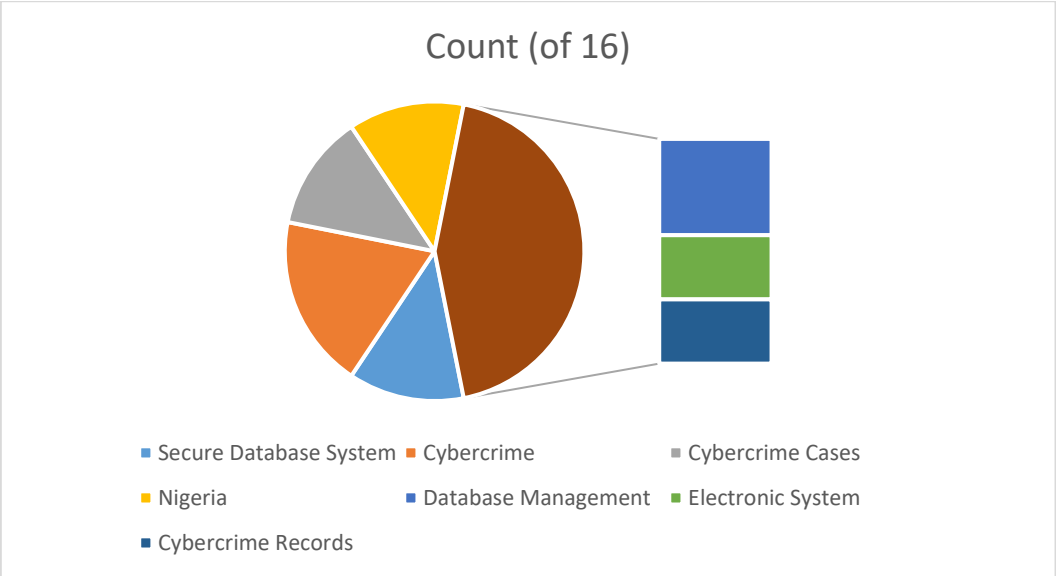

Figure 3: Thematic Distribution of Included Papers

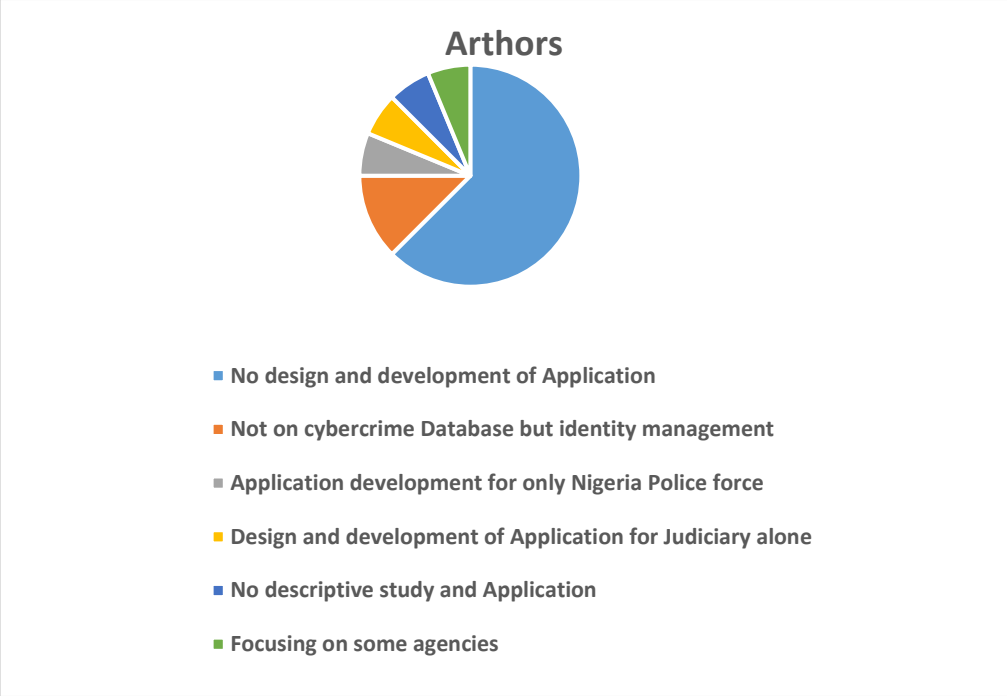

Figure 4: Summary of Included Papers' Gaps

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The literature review emphasizes the importance of having central database for managing cybercrime cases in Nigeria. This is to ensure easier collection of data and investigation which facilitate the easier storage, retrieval, coordination, and feasible judgement delivery of cybercrime cases. The review discovered sixty three percent (63%) of reviewed existing researches in this area involve no design nor development of application, thirteen percent (13%) are not base on cybercrime database management but identity management, six percent (6%) are based on application development for only Nigeria Police force, design and development of Application for Judiciary alone, no descriptive study and application and application focusing on some agencies respectively. The gaps show i) some works focused on few agencies ii) lack of design and development of application by some author leaving the research as theoretical exercise iii) some are not developed based on cybercrime but on identity management iv) some have no descriptive study nor application. Figure 4 displays the statistic of gaps based on the review. This SLR relied on available open literature and preprints and may underrepresent paywalled proprietary work indexed by Scopus/Elsevier where access was limited. The Nigeria-focused practical literature is comparatively sparse and often grey (policy briefs, reports); more primary trials and pilots in Nigerian clinical contexts would strengthen conclusions. The table 3 presented displays the summary of reviewed literatures and their existing gaps.

Table 4: Summarized Related Works

S/N	Authors	Problem Addressed	Methodology Used	Dataset Used	Research Gap
1	Balogun and Obe (2010)	examined the trends, peculiarities, and reasons for the upsurge	Survey	Not stated +	No descriptive study, No Application
2	Aransiola and Asindemade (2011)	attempts to unravel the strategies employed by the perpetrators in Nigeria	descriptive study	data from 40 cybercrime perpetrators	No design and development of Application
3	Lupo & Bailey (2014)	assist's various interdisciplinary legal audience understand the impact of system design and design management principle	descriptive study	Not stated	No design and development of Application
4	*UNODC, (2015)*	*emphasized the importance to* learn from cybercrime repository	Exploratory	Not stated	No design and development of Application
5	(Letkowski, 2015).	Emphasized Database design	Exploratory	No data	No design and development of Application
6	Lageson (2019)	highlight the need of making deliberate use of use online criminal court records	Exploratory	No data	No design and development of Application
7	Adebayo, Micah, Ganiyu. Abdulazeez, (2020)	developed cybercrime cases database system for Judiciary	uses cases and rapid application development	Survey / Interview	Design and development of Application for Judiciary alone
8	Ekpendu (2021)	need of transferring legal based education, in achieving the administration of Justice in *Nigeria.*			
9	Razaque et al (2021)	developed a web-based Blockchain-enabled cybersecurity awareness program (WBCA) process	The WBCA trains users to improve their security skills. and improves user knowledge of cybersecurity	Web server data	No design and development of Application
10	The research in Alese, Owolafe, Thompson, and Alese (2021)	developed four-stage identity management life cycle user identity management system for cybercrime control	mathematical tools.	10 to 1000 with wild datasets	Accuracy 98.01% Not on cybercrime Database but identity management

S/N	Authors	Problem Addressed	Methodology Used	Dataset Used	Research Gap
11	Wajiga, and Garba (2022)	developed a web based graphical application	object oriented analysis and design approach with Unifying Modelling Language tools.	Nigeria Police Force Crime dataset	Not on cybercrime Database but identity management
12	Isa, (2024)	design a comprehensive, user-friendly platform that facilitates real-time crime reporting, record management	Use cases, UML, and web technologies	Nigeria Police Force Crime dataset	Application development for only Nigeria Police force and not general security Agencies Application also designed for general crime not Cybercrime
13	Udoinyang, Daniel, and David (2024)	investigates the intricate relationship between cybercrime and Nigeria's economic landscape,	structured questionnaire revealed unemployment, poor law enforcement, urbanization, and corruption	Questionnaire data	No Application of Database designed or developed
	Nsereka and Govender (2024)	investigated the Hospital Database Management systems (HDMS) in a selected hospital	conducted penetration test on the system	Simulation data	No Application of Database designed or developed
14	Ishaya, Adenomon, Bassey, Gilbert. Aimufua, and Gideon (2025)	evaluated the performance of Nigerian law enforcement agencies in digital forensic investigations and cyber incident management,	Using a mixed-methods approach and data from 100 purposively selected respondents through surveys and semi structured interviews,	Survey data	Focusing on some agencies; the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) Cybercrime Unit, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), the Department of State Services (DSS), and the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA). No Application design or developed
16	Adebayo, Suleman. & Mark, (2025)	Identified hundreds of convicted case files of cybercriminals	Online Research method	Not stated	No Application design or developed

5. CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review has examined the existing researches in the development of application for cybercrime cases management in Nigeria. The review discovered large percentage of reviewed papers are theoretical fundamental without design or development of database application for cybercrime database. The research also found that the only research with application development was developed for only Nigeria Police and not a streamline application for security agencies. Therefore, the research noted there is need to come up with a cybercrime database system that is encompassing for Nigeria Security agencies.

Future Work

The future research is to design and develop a cybercrime Database Management System that can be useful and accommodate the needs of all security agencies in Nigeria.

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