Perception Of Cybercrime Among Nigerian Youths

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Abstract: The contribution of internet to the development of the nation has been marred by cybercrime activities. Cybercrime is emerging as a very concrete threat, not only in Nigeria but to the entire world. The high level of insecurity on the internet is becoming worrisome so much in the sense that transactions on the web have become a thing of doubt. Cybercrime is becoming ever more serious and prevalent. The aim of this study is to examine the perception of cybercrime among Nigerian youths using respondents from Six Universities in Six Nigerian Zones each University representing the Zone it is located in order to have different responses from different ethnics. We found out people's reaction to messages depends mainly on how it is perceived. The results of the perception of cybercrime and its understanding have been analyzed. In view of the in-depth background of the study of the sample, the literature review of related studies, and theories in this field using the appropriate measuring instrument, testing and analyzing the two hypotheses, it has become obvious that cybercrime is being perceived by Nigerian youths. Survey research method was used in which questionnaire was distributed to various respondents in the execution of the study. Majority of the respondents perceive cybercrime among Nigerian youth as very poor which represents 33.6%, 41.4% respondents said that the internet is used as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities, 38.6% respondents agreed that cybercrime can be curbed in Nigeria, 58.1% respondents claimed that poverty tend to cause people's involvement in cybercrime，57.2% respondents believed that the federal can curb the continued spread of cybercrime. Taro Yamane, Chi-square and simple percentages will be used in analyzing data. The first hypothesis which states that the internet is used as a channel for perpetration of criminal spamming activities was statistically supported. The second hypothesis states that the federal government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among the Nigerian youths and the general public was equally supported. Last but not the least Cyber laws should be made to govern the country's cyber space and give the nation's adequate cyber security was the recommendation gotten based on the findings.

Keywords: Perception, Cybercrime, Nigeria, Youths, terrorism, fraud and spam.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cybercrime is a global phenomenon and not belonging distinctively to Nigeria. (Akano, 2013) maintained that, cybercrime does not respect geographical boundary, fighting the menace can only be achieved through partnership with other cyber security organizations and institutions across the world. Cyber-crime by definition is any harmful act committed from or against a computer or network, it differs according to McConnell International, "from most terrestrial crimes in four ways: they are easy to learn how to commit, they require few resources relative to the potential damages caused, they can be committed in a jurisdiction without being physically present in it and fourthly, they are often not clearly illegal. Another definition given by the Director of Computer Crime Research Centre (CCRC) during an interview on the 27th April, 2004, is that "cyber-crime ('computer crime') is any illegal behavior directed by means of electronic operations that targets the security of computer systems and the data processed by them. In essence, cyber-crime is crime committed in a virtual space and a virtual space is fashioned in a way that information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena or processes are represented in mathematical, symbol or any other way and transferred through local and

global networks. Cybercrime has surpassed illicit drug trade as global top revenue earner for organized crimes. The cybercrime network has become a highly organized ecosystem with its own value chain including: researchers of stronger attack methods; hackers who compromise account data and make them available to dump vendors, (Lemo, 2013) According to him, the industrialization of cyber fraud poses a great challenge to the cash-less society in Nigeria. He said the prevalence of fraud globally is contributory to the growing technophobia as users were apprehensive for the safety of their funds on electronic payment platforms. Crime remains pervasive and forever strives to hide itself in the face of development. As measures and techniques for detecting crimes and criminals advance, criminals also look for means of hiding from these measures.

IMPACT OF CYBERCRIME ON NIGERIA

Nigeria Loses over N127bn Annually By Economic Confidential - April 19, 2016 Share on Facebook Tweet on Twitter The federal government has said the estimated annual cost of cybercrime to Nigeria is 0.08 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Products (GDP), which represents about N127 billion.

The Director-General, National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), Dr. Isa Pantami, revealed that Nigeria suffered about 2,175 cyber-attacks in 2015.

Pantami, who disclosed this at the inauguration of a committee to implement the national cyber security strategy in Abuja, said a total of 585 government-owned websites were among the 2,175 Nigeria websites hacked in 2015.

According to him, about 14 per cent of the 97 million Internet users in Nigeria suffered cyber-attacks, which he said had necessitated the setting up of a Cyber Security Committee.

Indeed, over the past 20 years, immoral cyberspace users have continued to use the Internet to commit crimes; this has evoked mixed feelings of admiration and fear in the general populace along with a growing unease about the state of cyber and personal security. This phenomenon has seen sophisticated and extraordinary increase recently and has called for quick response in fast tracking the implementation of Cybercrime Act, which was passed into law in May 2015, which is expected to protect the cyber space and its users.

According to him, Nigeria is the 56th out of 60 countries embracing Internet usage but third in the fraud attempt category. "We are tempted to ask why there is such an upsurge of e-crime in Nigeria and what are the factors that make Nigerians so vulnerable to e-crime?"

At the National Cyber Security Awareness Month Event organised by American Embassy in Lagos, last year, Chairman, Cyber Security Experts Association of Nigeria (CSEAN), Remi Afon, while lamenting the negative impact the menace is having on the country, called for concerted efforts in crushing its growing influence.

In Nigeria, there has been an increase in online presence, as there are currently close 97 million Nigerian Internet users, according to the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC).

According to the Executive Vice Chairman of NCC, Prof. Umar Danbatta, there is a tendency for cybercrimes to increase if nothing concrete is done to curb the trend, as the country begins 4G-LTE revolution with unhindered access to the Internet.

He explained that the expected explosion in high-speed Internet access also meant "both those who use the Internet for legitimate and illegitimate businesses will now have increased access to the Internet."

Noting "all around the globe, we have seen individuals, companies and governments become the victims of cyber-attacks," the US Consul General in Nigeria, John Bray, said that cyber awareness is everyone's responsibility, calling on everyone to "join in cyber security awareness efforts across the country."

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Akinsehinde (2011) argued that, over 80 per cent of businesses with online presence in Nigeria are susceptible to cyber-attacks and the increasing spate of cyber-criminal activities was threatening the Nigeria economy. He argued that, web portals and web based applications of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Nigeria Stock Exchange, banks, pension fund administrators and switching/electronic payment companies had been found to be vulnerable to cyber-attacks due to inadequate security measures for safeguarding the platforms. Nigeria is also rated among one of the most corrupt countries of the world.

The contribution of internet to the development of the nation has been marred by the evolution of new waves of crime. The internet has also become an environment where the most lucrative and safest crime thrives.

Cybercrime has become a global threat from Europe to America, Africa to Asia. Cybercrime has come as a surprise and a strange phenomenon that for now lives with us in Nigeria. With each passing day, we witness more and more alarming cases of cybercrimes in Nigeria, with each new case more shocking than the one before.

Unfortunately, the country's image has also suffered as a result of the unscripted activities of some Nigerians using the internet as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities.

The major implication of the unconscious acceptance of this menace in the Nigerian society in the nearest future has created a high level of disinterest in education and touting among young people.

In Nigeria today, young people mostly youths are the ones who engage in this form of anti-social behaviour for the purpose of living a life of splendour.

In recent times Nigeria has been labelled as a corrupt nation. There is a need for the Nigerian government to do something fast and urgent to curb this menace of cybercrime.

AIM OF THE STUDY

To know if internet is used as a channel for perpetration of criminal spamming activities and the federal government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among the Nigerian youths and the general public or not.

OBJECTIVES OF THESTUDY

- ✓ To determine the reason why cybercrime is mostly rampant among Nigerian youths.
- ✓ To suggest measures that can be taken by the federal government to curb cybercrime in Nigeria.
- ✓ To find out how Nigerian youths perceive cybercrime.
- ✓ To assess the ways federal government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and to the entire Nigerians at large.
- ✓ To ascertain the factors that tends to cause young people's involvement in cybercrime in Nigeria.
- ✓ To find out ways in which Youth and general public perceived Cybercrime.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study, which is primarily aimed at explaining how cybercrime has impacted on the perception of youths in the society, will provide an insight into the problems associated with cybercrime.

This report would be of great benefit for youths, to expose them to the factors that tend to cause young people's involvement in cybercrime in Nigeria.

It would be useful to the government and related stakeholders to enable them adequately understand factors responsible for and how to curb the continue spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and to the entire Nigerians.

The findings will be useful for researchers to further generate knowledge in the field.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THESTUDY

This study focused on the perception of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and the pathway that lead to it using students in six universities of six Nigerian Zone to represent the entire Nigeria.

A major limitation of the group is the samples were only from six state each representing the zone where it was chosen as the area in carrying out this research.

This finding is based on the results gathered University students of these six universities on the perception of cybercrime among Nigerian youths.

The results are not generalizable due to the small group of interviewees.

Consequently, future research will include a larger group of interviewees and will combine both in-depth interviews as well as questionnaires.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

THE CONCEPT OF PERCEPTION

The central concept of the study was perception. Peoples' reaction to a message depends mainly on their perception of it. This has made perception a core psychological field that draws more attention than other subject matters in psychology. Although much work and studies have been done in the field, psychologists are still unable to arrive at a commonly acceptable definition for perception.

PERCEPTION OF CYBER CRIME IN SLOVENIA

The study was performed on a smaller group of individuals (approximately half were the representatives of the general public, while the rest were the representatives of law enforcement agencies) in the form of in-depth interviews. The findings of the pilot research were alarming, since the majority of the interviewees greatly differentiate between certain forms of crime performed in the cyberspace as opposed to the same form of crime performed in real life i.e. the act of stealing, piracy in particular, is unacceptable in the real world and at the same time only natural in the virtual world.

PERCEPTION AND AWARENESS OF YOUNG INTERNET USERS TOWARDS CYBERCRIME: EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIA

Cybercrime is a criminal (unethical and unlawful) activities using internet facilities such as virus infections, identity theft and hacking. There is high risk of becoming a victim especially for young internet user. The purpose of this study is to protect them by providing empirical evidence to the policy makers in combating cybercrime. The study examines the relationship between perception and gender, age and knowledge as well as the relationship between awareness and gender, age and knowledge towards cybercrime. A field survey is conducted among 342 students in the faculty of accountancy of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) with a structured questionnaire that covers demographic information and seven most known cybercrimes. Percentile analysis, correlation matrix, multivariate regressions are done to test the hypotheses. In addition, Post Hoc test is conducted to locate where the significant differences lies. The study finds: (1) Female students are more aware and have affirmative insights than male, (2) students in the age group of 18-23 years have lower perception and awareness than those aged 24 years and above and (3) those with higher academic qualifications are more aware at cybercrime and perceived the issue of risk differently.

CYBERCRIME VICTIMISATIONS/CRIMINALISATION AND PUNISHMENT

With the increased of use of the internet as a means of sharing information, the need to protect and preserve the confidentiality and integrity of data is ever more evident. The digital age provides not only established criminals with new ways of committing, but also has empowered previously non deviant individuals, into new cyber criminal behaviour. Many individuals are unaware of online threats and many fail to take advantage of precautionary measures to protect themselves from risks when they are online. Therefore, individuals consistently underestimate their risk of becoming victims or underestimate the punishment that may face if they are engaged on online deviant behaviour. This ongoing research has found that there is a relationship between individual's

perception of cybercrime law and cybercrime victimisation and/or criminalisation.

CYBERCRIME: AWARENESS AND FEAR: SLOVENIAN PERSPECTIVES

In this paper the Slovene perspective on the perception of cybercrime in terms of awareness and fear is presented. On the basis of theoretical knowledge the online survey has been prepared and conducted. The results of the perception of cybercrime and its understanding have been analyzed. The results and their interpretations are the basis for further work with the cyberspace users. Based on the results some guidelines on how to raise awareness, reduce risk and thereby reduce the fear of cybercrime in Slovenia are given.

THE PERCEPTION ANALYSIS OF CYBER CRIMES IN VIEW OF COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS

Computer Technologies growing rapidly has become an indispensable part of modern life. While making social life easier, the changes that technology has brought also bring forth some security issues. Thus, it is easier to commit crimes and we are faced with cyber-crimes. This study examines the differences among the cyber-crime perceptions of undergraduate students at Trakya University in terms of demographic factors. The method of the study was a questionnaire that was given to lecturers and students at Trakya University sample and it was designed to measure and assess the levels of interest in technology, the severity of cyber-crimes and the individuals' perceptions of cyber-crimes in terms of ethics and law. The findings of the study can help us define the level of common perception of cyber-crimes and the meaningful differences between separate groups.

PLIGHT OF YOUTH PERCEPTION ON CYBER CRIME IN SOUTH ASIA

Cybercrime is a buzzword all over the world. Due to the global connectivity and online activities it has become a global concern, not a territorial one and is spreading in a terrific volume. In this regard mostly the young people are in vulnerability and being victimized by various means. The study aim was to access these states in South Asian developing countries (i.e., the demographic subdivision Bangladesh). The descriptive type of cross sectional study was carried out to assess the perception, causes and consequence of cybercrime among youth using purposive sampling method taking a sum of 118 respondents from Tangail municipality and Dhaka north City Corporation areas in Bangladesh. The study found most of respondents (46.61%) belonged to age group 19 to 21 years and 66.10% were male while 60.16% were in vulnerability of cyber crime by Internet fraud and 78.81% agreed that social media increase victimization by dissemination of false information (55.08%). It also found Maximum respondents (82.20%) were affected by virus attack, 56.78% were secondary victimized while most of them (72.03%) felt unsafe in cyber space and 61.86% said awareness can reduce victimization.

SOCIOECONOMIC LIFESTYLES OF THE YAHOO-BOYS: A STUDY OF PERCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN NIGERIA

In Nigeria, youths involved in cybercrime, generally known as the yahoo-boys, have been widely recognized as maintaining a distinctive lifestyle that confers a unique and/or a notorious identity on them in the society. Against this background, this paper examined the perceptions of students of some selected universities on the socioeconomic lifestyles of students involved in cybercrime. Multi-stage sampling technique was employed for the selection of respondents; data was collected through questionnaire and focus group discussion methods. Findings revealed that, though the majority of the respondents (59.5%) described the financial strengths of Nigerian university students involved in cybercrime as huge, many of them however, perceived this group of students to be extravagant. A large proportion of the respondents (62.5%) equally believed that the perpetration of cybercrime negatively affects the academic performance of students involved in it.

A SPIRITUAL DIMENSION TO CYBERCRIME IN NIGERIA: THE 'YAHOO PLUS' PHENOMENON

Cybercrime in Nigeria is largely perpetrated by young people and students in tertiary institutions, and are socially tagged *yahoo yahoo* or *yahoo boys. Yahoo boys* rely on their computer dexterity to victimise unsuspecting persons in cyberspace. A new phenomenon in cybercrime is mixing spiritual elements with internet surfing to boost cybercrime success rates. This paper examines the factors underlying this spiritual dimension (cyber spiritualism) to cybercrime, and discusses some of the strategies employed in perpetuating cybercrime. Using Space Transition Theory of cybercrime, data were generated on *yahoo boys* and those involved in *yahoo plus*. The clampdown on Internet fraudsters by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), in-group conflict among *yahoo boys* over social recognition, reduced victimisation and delayed success, and mass media enlightenment were reported factors influencing the fusion of spiritual elements in cybercrime. The methods used include *ase or mayehun* (incontrovertible order), charmed or magical rings (*oruka-ere*) and incisions made around the wrist, which are used to surf the net, while *ijapa* (tortoise) is used to navigate profitable sites. Unsuspecting victims fall under the spell of the *ase* via phone conversation where spiritual orders are made to the victims without their objecting.

THE NATURE, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CYBER CRIME IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN ZARIA KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

In Nigeria today, numerous internet assisted crimes are committed daily in various forms such as identity theft, desktop counterfeiting, internet chat room, cyber harassment, fraudulent electronic mails ,Automated Teller Machine spoofing, pornography, piracy, hacking, phishing and spamming. Usually these crimes are committed in forms like

sending of fraudulent and bogus financial proposals from cyber criminals to innocent internet users.

The increasing rates of cybercrime in the society have become a strong threat to Nigeria's E-commerce growth and has led to ill-reputation intentionally and consequently denied some innocent Nigerians certain opportunities abroad. Therefore, innocent internet users should inculcate the habit of continuously updating their knowledge about the ever changing nature of ICTs, through this, they can not only be well informed about the current trends in cybercrimes, but they will also have the knowledge about different forms of the said crimes and how the cyber criminals carry out their heinous activities. Thus, they can devise means of protecting their information from cyber criminals. Internet users should be security conscious. On the whole, this paper examines the nature, causes, types and consequences of cybercrime in tertiary institutions in Zaria, Kaduna State.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF INTERNET FRAUD AMONG UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES IN NIGERIA

Internet fraud is one of the most rapidly increasing forms of computer crime. The advent of the 'yahoo-boys' subculture in tertiary institutions has introduced another dimension of youth's involvement in cybercrime. Studies on Internet fraud in Nigeria have been biased to the emergence of the 'yahoo-boys' subculture while neglecting the importance of the structure sustaining it. Using the snowball sampling technique, 20 yahoo-boys were interviewed. Findings indicate that Internet fraud in tertiary institutions are socially organized and highly networked. It is increasingly becoming specialized and sustained by informal networks. This involves nefarious networking of fellow fraudsters and bank staffs. The latter leak vital customer details to yahoo-boys and facilitate payment without alerting security agencies; while the former arranges bail-out option in crisis period. The money is paid through domiciliary accounts, cheques, credit cards, Money Gram and Western Union. Cybercrime was reported to yield benefits in paying their school fees, acquire properties (cars and land), and sustain living. This informal network will continue to circumvent any genuine drive to stop cyber-criminality in Nigeria. The Government must address the fear of unemployment and check unbridled corruption, and integrate moral values into the body polity.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology used in this research of study. It is a Qualitative Research and it describes the method of research design, population sample and sampling technique, instrumentation as well as the method of data collection and data analysis. This is to ensure that the researcher's work is authentic verifiable and minimize error.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a systematic way of producing knowledge through which findings of a subject are either accepted or rejected.

The research method used for this study was the survey method. This method was considered most appropriate because it is a method involving the search for opinions.

AREA OF STUDY

The areas of study are as follows:

North Central Zone: Federal University Lokoja of Kogi State to represent the Zone

North East Zone: Federal University Kashere of Gombe State to represent the Zone

North West Zone: Northwest University of Kano State to represent the Zone

South East Zone: Caritas University of Enugu State to represent the Zone

South South Zone: University of Calabar in Cross River State to represent the Zone

South West Zone: Lagos State University of Lagos State to represent the Zone

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study comprises of male and female students and I assumed each University to have a population of 600 students in order to have a small sample size for a better analysis of the data; thus having a total number of 3600 students.

RESEARCH SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE

In order to get the sample size for the study, the Taro Yamane formular was used because it is finite population Scenario. Taro Yamane is presented as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N * e^2}$$

Where:
n= sample size
N= population size
e=Degree of error expected
1=unit [a constant figure]

Using the appropriate formular above to get a benefitting sample size to ensure that the population of the study is adequately presented. Based on this established data[n] was computed thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N * e^2}$$
$$n = \frac{3600}{1 + 3600 * 0.05^2}$$
$$n = \frac{3600}{1 + 3600 * 0.0025}$$
$$n = \frac{3600}{1 + 9}$$

$$n = \frac{3600}{10}$$
$$n = 360$$

Therefore, the sample size to be used in the questionnaire is 360.

INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaire was self-administered to the respondents. This enabled the respondents to feel free in expressing themselves on the subject matter. And it was administered in the students' hostel of residence.

VALIDITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

The research instruments were developed by the researcher. The instruments were handed over to test experts for corrections. The validity of the instruments was ascertained through this process.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

A total of number of questionnaires will be administered to the selected respondents of these Universities. The researcher shall use the direct contact approach i.e. meeting the respondents in their hostels. This will help to minimize the percentage of distraction, unnecessary delays, and it will finally help to ensure an error free study.

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The major techniques that will be used in data analysis shall be the chi- square (x^2) statistical analysis, which is aimed at establishing any significant difference that might exist among respondent's frequencies. Chi-square is a non-parametric statistical tool which can conveniently be used in testing hypotheses when dealing with contented data. Chi-square formular is presented as follows:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O - e)^2}{e}$$

Where X^2= chi-square
$\sum$ = Summation
O= Observed frequency &
e= expected frequency

IV. PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the data presentation and analysis gathered using percentage and simple table for clarity and easy understanding.

DATA PRESENTATION ANDANALYSIS

For this study, three hundred and sixty (360) copies of questionnaire were administered. Also in the process of data collection, all the 360 copies of the questionnaire were returned representing 100% response rate. This was possible because the copies of questionnaire were administered personally to the respondents in their various hostels & classes. This method

helped in avoiding unnecessary delays and mortality rate of questionnaire.

Data collected with questionnaire were presented and analyzed using simple percentage table, from which conclusions were drawn especially in the discussion in the distribution of data as provided by the respondents.

ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON DEMOGRAPHY

Age	Number of Respondents	Percentage
15- 20	136	37.8%
21- 25	164	45.5%
26 and above	60	16.7%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.1: Age Distribution of Respondents

The table above shows the age bracket of the respondents used. Age 15- 20 were 136 representing 37.8%, 21- 50 were164 representing 45.5% and 26 and above were 60 representing 16.7%.

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage
Male	I68	46.7%
Female	192	53.3%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution of Respondents

From the table above, 168 respondents were male representing 46.7% and 192 respondents were female representing 53.3%. Generally, the number of females that filled the questionnaire outnumbered that of males.

Religion	Number of respondents	Percentage
Islam	248	68.9%
Christianity	112	31.1%
Others	0	0%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.3: Religion of the Respondents

From the table above, the highest respondents came from those with Islam having 248 respondents representing 68.9%, followed by those with Christianity with 112 respondents representing 31.1%, and there was no respondent with other religion representing 0%.

Ethnic Group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yoruba	80	22.2%
Igbo	96	26.7%
Hausa	150	41.7%
Others	34	9.4%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.4: Ethnic Group of Respondents

The table shows the ethnic group of the respondents used. The Yoruba ethnic groups were 80 representing 22.2%, Hausa ethnic group were 150 representing 41.7%, Igbo ethnic group were 96 representing 26.7% and other ethnic group were 34 representing9.4%.

Marital Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Single	306	85%
Married	54	15%

Others	0	0%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.5: Marital Status of Respondents

The analysis of the table below shows that 306 respondents were single representing 85% and 54 were married representing 15% and there were no others representing 0%.

Year of Study	Number of Respondents	Percentage
year one	40	11.1%
Year two	69	19.2%
Year three	100	27.8%
Year four and Others	151	41.9%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.6: Respondents Year of Study

The analysis of the year of study of respondents shows that 40 respondents were year one representing 11.1%, 69 respondents were year two representing 19.2%, 100 respondents were year three representing 27.8 % and 151 respondents were year four and others representing 41.9%.

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	360	100%
No	0	0%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.7: Are you aware about cybercrime popularly known as yahoo yahoo?

From the above table, it shows that 360 respondents were aware about cybercrime popularly known as yahoo yahoo representing 100% and there was no respondent representing 0% that does not know the existence of cybercrime.

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Radio	20	5.6%
Television	47	13.1%
Internet	93	25.8%
Others	200	55.5%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.8: If yes, what was the source of your information about cybercrimes?

From the above table, 20 respondents choose radio as their source of information representing 5.6%, 47 respondents choose television representing 13.1%, 93 respondents choose the internet representing 25.8% and 200 respondents choose other source representing 55.5%.

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Very good	28	7.8%
Good	29	8.1%
Very poor	121	33.6%
Poor	80	22.2%
Don't know	69	19.2%
Others	33	9.1%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.9: What is your perception about cybercrime?

From the above table, 28 respondents perceived cybercrime at a very good response representing 7.8%, 29 respondents perceived it at a good response representing 8.1%, 121 respondents perceived it at a very poor response representing 33.6%, 80 respondents perceived it at a poor response representing 22.2%, 69 respondents don't know about their perception representing 19.2% and 33 other respondents perceived it representing 9.1%.

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	206	57.2%
No	64	17.8%
Can't say	90	25%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.10: Can the federal government curb the continued spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and the general public?

From the above table, 206 respondents believed that the federal can curb the continued spread of cybercrime representing 57.2%, 64 respondents believed that the federal government cannot representing 17.8% and 90 respondents cannot say if the federal government can represent 25%.

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	209	58.1%
Peer pressure	40	11.1%
Unemployment	75	20.8%
Corruption	20	5.6%
Others	16	4.4%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.11: What are the factors that tend to cause people's involvement in cybercrime in Nigeria?

From the above, 209 respondents claimed that poverty tend to cause people's involvement in cybercrime representing 58.1%, 40 respondents choose peer pressure representing 11.1%, 75 respondents choose unemployment representing 20.8%, 20 respondents choose corruption representing 5.6% and 16 respondents choose other factors representing 4.4%.

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	149	41.4%
No	99	27.5%
Others	112	31.1%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.12: Is the internet used as a channel for perpetration of criminal spamming activities?

From the above table, 149 respondents said that the internet is used as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities representing 41.4%, 99 respondents believed that the internet is not used for criminal spamming activities representing 27.5% and 112 respondents believed otherwise representing 31.1%.

Responses	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	62	17.2%
Agree	77	21.4%
Strongly disagree	121	33.6%
Disagree	44	12.2%
Neutral	56	15.6%
Total	**360**	**100%**

Table 4.13: Do you believe cybercrime can be curbed in Nigeria?

From the table above, 62 respondents strongly agreed that cybercrime can be curbed in Nigeria representing 17.2%, 77 respondents agreed representing 21.4%, 121 respondents strongly disagreed representing 33.6%, 44 respondents disagreed representing 12.2% and 56 respondents were neutral representing 15.6%.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

In this section, hypotheses one (1) and two (2) formulated by the researcher were tested using the data already presented and analyzed and also with the aid of the chi-square (x^2). Chi-square formular:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O - e)^2}{e}$$

Chi-square is therefore a measure of discrepancy existing between the observed and expected frequencies.

HYPOTHESIS ONE

H_0: The internet is not used as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities.

H_1: The internet is used as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities.

Responses	O	e	(O − e)	(O − e)²	$\frac{(O - e)^2}{e}$
Yes	149	118	31	961	8.1
No	99	118	-19	361	3.1
Others	112	118	-6	36	0.3
Total	**354**			**1358**	**11.5**

Table 4.14

$X^2 = 11.5$

Therefore the calculated chi-square(X^2) = 11.5
Degree of freedom = (RC) = 3-1 = 2
Level of significance = 0.05 While tabulated value = 5.99
Decision Rule: Since the calculated chi-square is greater than the table value, 8.7 ≥ 5.99, we therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative which states that the internet is used as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities.

HYPOTHESES TWO

H_0: The government cannot curb the continued spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and the general public.

H_2: the government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and the general public.

Responses	O	e	(O − e)	(O − e)²	$\frac{(O - e)^2}{e}$
Yes	206	118	88	7724	65.6
No	64	118	-54	2916	24.7
Can't say	90	118	-28	784	6.6
Total	**360**			**11424**	**96.9**

Table 4.15

$X^2 = 96.9$

Therefore the calculated chi-square(X^2)= 96.9
Degree of freedom = (RC) = 3-1 = 2
Level of significance = 0.05 While tabulated value = 5.99
Decision Rule: Since the calculated chi-square is greater than the table value, 96.9 ≥ 5, we therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative which states that the government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and the general public.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

The results gotten from the first hypothesis proved that the internet is used as a channel for the perpetration of criminal spamming activities. The second hypothesis proved that the federal government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among Nigerian youths and the general public.

V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

This chapter is designed to present the summary and conclusion of the entire research project.

SUMMARY

Cybercrime popularly known as yahoo is an act of crime that defrauds unsuspecting victims in foreign countries of their hard-earned money. Findings have shown that cybercrime is rampant among Nigerian youths.

The study was conducted using survey method. Three hundred and sixty (360) copies of questionnaire were administered to three hundred and sixty (360) randomly selected respondents, with sixty (60) from each of the hostels in the university. The researcher used chi-square (x^2) and simple percentage (%) in analyzing the data gathered from the field.

In view of the in-depth background of the study of the study of the sample, the literature review of related studies, and theories in this field using the appropriate measuring instrument, testing and analyzing the two hypotheses, it has become obvious that cybercrime is being perceived by Nigerian youths.

The first hypothesis which states that the internet is used as a channel for perpetration of criminal spamming activities was statistically supported.

The second hypothesis states that the federal government can curb the continued spread of cybercrime among the Nigerian youths and the general public was equally supported.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were reached.
- ✓ The understanding of the universality of cybercrimes and fraud and its rapid excessive growth among Nigerian youth is important to boost the country's economy.
- ✓ Having a sound Socio- Economic and Technological

Environment to avoid the existence of cybercrime in our society.
- ✓ There is a need for a massive campaign awareness and action from all Religions Leaders, Youth association, Parents, Teachers, Guardians, and Multinational Companies etc.
- ✓ It shows a relationship between male and female perception about cybercrimes. Awareness of cybercrime among the respondents was high as shown in the findings.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents perceive cybercrime among Nigerian youth as very poor which represents 34.1% of the total respondents.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHERSTUDY

Other nations are racing to define their "information utility" based on educational and commercial content; Nigerian has been labelled the global capital for 419 scams. Based on the findings of this of this study, the following recommendations are hereby put forward:
- ✓ As a matter of urgency, government and other related stakeholder and other key player of the Nigerian Economy should try and create more job opportunities for our young graduates in order to alleviate their involvement in negative societal behavior.
- ✓ The massive campaign and sensitization exercise against the menace should be encouraged and supported by stakeholders.
- ✓ A better economic system, creation of opportunities for the young Nigerian, would also make a lot differences. Since it was observed that majority of the respondents perceived the involvement of young people in cybercrime as a result of economic condition.
- ✓ Government should try and sensitize the Police force, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFFCC), Independent Corruption Practices Commission (ITPC) and other security operatives on how to detect and prevent cybercrimes with technology.
- ✓ Government and administrations should ensure that youth centres are built at least in every local government in Nigeria; this is necessary in order for young people to be engaged in creative works and development through these centres.
- ✓ Nigeria needs cyber laws that would govern the country's cyber space and give the nation adequately cyber security measures.
- ✓ Telecommunication regulatory agencies in Nigeria should beef security on internet service provider's server in order to detect and trace cybercrimes. This can be done by the use of CISCO system router and sensors.
- ✓ Finally to curb and eventually eradicate cybercrime, Adult, Children and Youth need to be enriched with the "power of the teaching of distinguishing right from wrong". All schools should return to the teaching of moral education in order to empower all students with spirit of stewardship. While adults should live exemplary life, reflecting truth, kindness, dignity of labour and integrity. With all hands on deck, the evil of corruptible act like cybercrime in the minds of our youth will change for positive behaviour.

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