Abstract

The study identified the forms of cybercrimes in selected universities in Southwestern Nigeria. It determined the cyber security techniques and polices adopted by the selected Universities. It examined the effectiveness of cyber securities adopted by the selected Universities. Hence, primary data were obtained through the administration of questionnaire on 33 ICT administrators from each of the selected nine (9) universities in Southwestern Nigeria, making 297 respondents. Secondary data were sourced from publications. Data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result showed that common types of cybercrimes in the selected institutions were hacking (66.3%), credit card fraud (58.5%), spamming (52.2%), software piracy (60.7%), identity theft (55.2%), sweet heart swindle (53.3%) and malicious programme/virus (54.4%). The results also showed that most cybercriminals used password cracker (83%), network sniffer (50.4%) and key logger (44.4%) to perpetrate their illicit acts. Also, the results indicated the adopted cyber securities mechanism in the selected universities which include identity (ID) and Password (100%), Public Key Cryptography (33.3%), Biometric Authentication (29.6%) and Digital Signature (18.5%). There was a
significant \(F=7.043; p\)