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**Presentation title:** Cybercrime and the American dream: Testing institutional anomie theory of crime in three countries

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As the world becomes increasingly connected and interdependent upon technology, crimes are moving online. Research on cybercrime is beginning to test the applicability of traditional criminological theories for understanding crime in this new medium. Using national samples of self-reported cybercriminals, we examine Messner and Rosenfeld's (1994) institutional anomie theory in the US and two European countries: Finland and Hungary. Earlier studies (Dearden et al., 2021) revealed that expressed levels of institutional anomie correlate with increased cybercrime activity. A curvilinear relationship was found, such that both low and high levels of institutional anomie lead to higher levels of cybercrime. Findings revealed how the dark side of the American Dream (anticipation of getting and frustration of not achieving economic wealth correlating with institutional anomie) can lead to online criminality. Specifically, the penetration of, and accommodation to economic values dictated by the traditional views of American capitalism can lead individuals to adopt values such as the fetishism of money that, in turn, affects their online behavior and criminality. In the current study, we compare how institutional anomie influences engagement in cybercrimes in the US, Finland, and Hungary to see if the theory applies in countries beyond the US. On national samples of 1,300 participants per country, representative by age, sex (Finland, Hungary), and age, sex, and race (US), we compare institutional anomie theory and its measures in individual cybercrimes, such as cyber harassment, phishing, credit card fraud, hacking, illegal downloading, identity theft, illegal drug purchase, and sexting. We conclude that institutional anomie is present in all countries, but with different outcomes, which are likely to depend on institutional characteristics of the countries compared.