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Cyber 201s

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Article review #2

The articles “Impact of Digital Literacy and Online Privacy Concerns on Cybersecurity Behavior” and “Digital Criminal Investigations in the Era of Artificial Intelligence” explore the role of digital literacy and AI in both online safety and law enforcement. They offer valuable insights into how digital skills can protect individuals from cybercrimes and how AI can transform investigations, while also addressing the ethical challenges these technologies present.

One of the key contributions of these studies is their focus on digital literacy. The first study shows that people who are more digitally literate and aware of online privacy risks tend to engage in safer online behaviors. This finding emphasizes the importance of improving digital education so people can better protect themselves from threats like identity theft. The second study highlights AI’s growing role in law enforcement, such as through facial recognition and predictive algorithms. While AI has the potential to improve efficiency, it also raises concerns about bias, particularly in how it may disproportionately affect marginalized communities.

These studies are especially relevant for marginalized groups, who often face barriers to digital education and resources. Without access to digital tools, these groups are more vulnerable to online threats. Additionally, AI technologies, when used in law enforcement, can reinforce biases, leading to unfair treatment of people based on race or socioeconomic status. Both studies stress the need for inclusive policies and ethical guidelines to ensure that technology does not worsen existing inequalities.

These topics relate to several class concepts, including digital literacy, privacy ethics, and systemic inequality. The first study connects directly to digital literacy, emphasizing how knowledge and awareness can help individuals navigate the online world safely. The second study ties into privacy ethics, as people balance their need for privacy against the convenience of using digital technologies. Both studies also address systemic inequality, illustrating how unequal access to technology can leave certain populations more vulnerable.

In terms of methodology, the first study uses surveys and statistical analysis to examine factors that influence cybersecurity behavior, while the second study takes a qualitative approach, analyzing legal documents and case studies to explore AI’s role in criminal investigations. Both studies raise important questions about how digital skills and AI influence society and emphasize the need for ethical frameworks in these areas.

In conclusion, these studies highlight both the benefits and challenges of technology. They call for greater digital education and policies that ensure technology is used fairly, helping create a more inclusive and secure digital environment for everyone.