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Cybersecurity Behavior Measurement Instruments on Undergraduate Students

BLUF and Introduction

The article being reviewed will be on the topic of cybersecurity behavior measurement instruments on undergraduate students. As well as how 3 or more principles of social science relate to the article, the main questions and main point of the article, the research methods, the data and analysis of the article, how four or more concepts of class relate to the article, how it relates to any marginalized groups, and any contributions of the study.

Body

The article relates to many principles of social science including parsimony, objectivity, ethical neutrality, and skepticism. This article relates to parsimony because of the article using simple words to describe topics like digital threats and cybersecurity awareness. The authors also give contextual definitions in the text: "These digital threats, which involve unauthorized access to systems and data" (Ngamcharoen, Sakdapat, and Bhanthumnavin, 2024). The definition of digital threats is given in the article to simplify the reading for readers that may not be versed in cybersecurity technical jargon. The article also displays the use of objectivity by stating: "With the growing volume and variety of online activities, including shopping and cloud data storage, understanding how to protect oneself from cyber threats has become essential" (Ngamcharoen et al.,2024). This article is not made to prove a point, it is made to shine a light on a vulnerability of modern society. This article displays the use of ethical neutrality by using ethical methods of obtaining information. In the text: "A survey by Djeki et al (2024)" (Ngamcharoen et al.,(2024). The article displays the use of skepticism by providing evidence with surveys, studies, and facts. It states that: "A study conducted byBidgoli et al. (2016) identified undergraduate students as a high - risk group for cybercrime, primarily due to their pervasive use of technology in daily activities" (Ngamcharoen et al.,2024).

The article poses many questions and hypotheses on the subject of cybersecurity measures and cybersecurity awareness. As stated in the paragraph above, modern society requires that the average person is online for more time and has more online data. Data is collected when people do things like online shopping and overall browsing the web (Ngamcharoen et al.,2024). The authors also state that the marginalized group of undergraduate students are of the highest risk of cyber attacks. According to the article: "H1: Kaiser- Meyer - Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy of no less than 0.600 and a factor loading threshold of at least 0.600" (Ngamcharoen et al.,2024). My understanding is that if the cybersecurity behavior measurement instruments can achieve a valid score in the KMO then it is valid for factor analysis. According to the article: "Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) can account for more than 60% of the variance in cybersecurity behaviour" (Ngamcharoen et al.,2024).

The article's main research method was a sample of 833 male and female undergraduate students. The article also used studies and surveys to base their hypothesis and research on. The sample was used to study the cybersecurity behavior of the participants in four categories. The categories are cybersecurity threat awareness, cybersecurity behavior, cybersecurity experiences, and cybersecurity threat self-protection(Ngamcharoen et al,.2024).The purpose of these categories is to measure the cybersecurity behavior of a person. There are a few topics that relate to this article from class. Including the principles of social science that were used in the article for it to be written. Then, the surveys and studies done are described in class. Finally, limitations are described in the article based on the sample that was used and in class the definition is mentioned.

A contribution of the study is described in the text stating that the instrument can also be used to investigate causal factors related to cybersecurity behavior in undergraduate students (Ngamcharoen et al,.2024). This study is a branch of a tree that could be further expanded upon .The idea of studying the cybersecurity behavior of undergraduate students should be expanded on. Especially because of the amount of resources that we are required to look over to finish classes. The text also described that "the instrument can be refined to be used as a social index"(Ngamcharoen et al.,2024). The limitations section also described that study should be done on the marginalized group of children to further the study.

Conclusion

Overall, this article is a very interesting resource to me and I look forward to learning more about cybersecurity behavior in undergraduate students as one myself. I would also like to be in one of the studies to share my own opinions of what it is like to be an undergraduate student.

References

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