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Article Review #1 "Understanding Cyber Attacks and Security Policies"

Overview:

The article "Cyberattacks, Cyber Threats, and Attitudes Toward Cybersecurity Policies"
goes over a study that explores how cyber attacks would affect people's support for better
cybersecurity implications and policies. The research question "Does exposure to cyberattacks
influence public support for intrusive cybersecurity policies?" is complemented by the
hypothesis that a correlation exists between experiencing cyber threats and people's attitudes
toward cybersecurity policies. In the article, researchers captured quantitative data from a survey
experiment on over 1,000 Israeli citizens. They showed two groups of participants fake TV news
about cyber attacks, one being shown more "lethal" threats and the other being shown
"nonlethal" threats. At the end of their experiment, they found that the support for cyber policies
depended on what type of attacks the people heard about. If the cyber threats were deemed
"scary" to the citizens, they were more likely to encourage the government to warn people about
those attacks. If the threats seemed not too serious, citizens would encourage oversight policies.

Three principles of social science that would apply to this article are ethical neutrality,
objectivity, and determinism. Researchers who conducted the experiment in the article displayed
ethical neutrality by adhering to ethical standards. Although the survey included a piece of fake
news, they avoided harm and designed the stimulated cyber scenarios in a way that would be
realistic but not distressing to the participants. Objectivity from the authors is presented through
the guarant

ee that all methods are free from bias; they presented data to give an accurate measurement of how cyber attacks would influence security policies. The last principle that is displayed in this article is determinism. This refers to the idea that things will happen based on preceding events. This is shown when the two groups are given different scenarios. The group that was given the "lethal" scenarios had differing results than the group that was given "non-lethal" scenarios. This article relates to multiple concepts explained in class. First, it uses two methods to understand cybersecurity through surveys and experiments. Second, It follows social science principles that are discussed previously. Third, the scholarly article follows the "social science research studies" outline; it has a research question, hypothesis, and has both independent and dependent variables. Lastly, the whole experiment is trying to understand social behavior.

Conclusion:

This article provides evidence as to how the severity of cyber threats and attacks can influence new policies from the government. Societal contributions provided by this article are positive encouragement of cybersecurity implications and the emphasis on ethical research practices.

Scholarly Journal for Reference:

https://academic.oup.com/cybersecurity/article/7/1/tyab019/6382745?searchresult=1