Öğrencilerin Siber Güvenlik Davranışlarının Beş Faktör Kişilik Özellikleri ve Çeşitli Diğer Değişkenlere Göre İncelenmesi

# Keywords

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* university students
* awareness

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Online safety and policy regulation

## Sample

The study group of this research consists of 420 students studying at associate and undergraduate degrees in different universities in Turkey in the spring semester of 2017-2018 academic year. Participation in the study was based on volunteerism. 177 male (42.1%), 243 female (57.9%)

# Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the cyber security behaviors of university students according to the five factor personality traits and the variables such as gender, grade level, department, status of receiving information security training and weekly Internet usage. 420 students from different universities, departments and grade levels participated in the study. This study was conducted according to descriptive research model. The data were collected using Personal Information Form developed by the researchers, Personal Cyber Security Provision Scale and Big Five Personality Traits Scale. Pearson correlation coefficient, independent samples t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to analyze the data. Findings indicated that students' levels of cyber security behavior were at an acceptable level. Moreover, while students considered themselves as agreeable, conscientious, and open to experience, they remained neutral in deciding whether they were extroverted and neurotic. Furthermore, the students' cyber safety behaviors showed a significant relationship with all five-factor personality dimensions, namely, openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism and extroversion. Openness to experience has been identified as the personality trait with strongest relationship with cyber security behaviors, whereas extroversion has the weakest. In addition, the students from CEIT and computer programming departments, those in the 3rd and 4th grades, those who received information security training and those using the internet 6-10 hours weekly were found to be more adequate in terms of cyber security behavior levels. At the end of the study, in the light of these findings, it was suggested to emphasize the cyber security trainings and to consider the personality traits of the students in these trainings.

# Outcome

The first conclusion reached in this study is that the cyber security behaviors of university students are at a sufficient level. While the students evaluated themselves as adaptable, responsible and open to experience, they expressed an undecided opinion that they were extroverted and neurotic. All personality traits are in a meaningful relationship with cyber security behaviors. The personality trait that has the strongest relationship with cyber security behaviors is "openness to experience", while the weakest relationship is "extraversion". In addition, while students' cyber security behaviors do not differ according to gender, they differ according to department, grade level, information security education and weekly internet usage time.