In an attempt to efficiently manage risk, there is a need to consistently perform risk assessment to examine the impact of the user in IS Security risk management (SRM) process. Spears & Barki (2010) in their various research used qualitative and quantitative approach for assessment. In most of the research, Interviews were conducted to establish the influence of users on IS security risk management for qualitative approach. Consequently, data were collected and analysed based on questionnaire sent across ISACA organisation which provided a rich level of understanding on how user participation has impacted IS security control for the quantitative approach

Some of the benefits highlighted by Spears & Barki (2010), include that of increased awareness and accountability, Top down communication of strategies and guidelines, high level understanding of IS from the user point of view, Sense of ownership and general improvement around security control

With user involvement in the Is security risk management there are high level of security information/security aware across the board. When users are not involved or fully participated in the Is security management, assessment can only be based on assumptions or data can be sourced from similar organisation which in most cases wont be a true reflection of security concerns in the particular organisation since security can be very unique and relative to organisation. Therefore, lack of organisational user input might lead to poor data quality sourced hence inaccurate analysis.

Ref:

Spears and Barki (2010). User Participation in Information Systems Security Risk Management. MIS Quarterly, 34(3), p.503. Available from: https://www.jstor.org/stable/25750689 [Accessed 20 March 2022].