

Initial Post

Spears & Barki (2010) employed qualitative and quantitative evaluation approaches in order as part of their research on user engagement in risk management. They began by using qualitative approaches to gather as much information as possible about how users interact with the target system and then creating a process model based on that data. They next put their model to the test using quantitative approaches. (Spears & Barki, 2010).

Users should be involved in risk management for two reasons, according to Spears and Barki (2010). The first is to raise enduser knowledge of security threats and controls, which they claim will improve corporate security. The second reason is to get a better knowledge of the business processes that underpin the IT systems that are at risk, allowing security mitigations to be better matched with business objectives. (Spears & Barki, 2010).

Quantitative data is any information that can be quantified, tallied, or measured and given a numerical value and research makes use of numerical data.

Qualitative data is descriptive and is expressed in words rather than statistics and research, which focuses on customer traits, seeks to understand the "why" behind the facts.

Spears, (2006) According to this paper, in the absence of effective user participation in the ISSRM, low quality user input would be used in risk assessment. Without both qualitative and quantitative data, doing an effective data analysis is difficult. (Spears, 2006)

Reference

Spears, J. (2006). The effects of user participation in identifying information security risk in business processes. SIGMIS CPR'06 - Proceedings of the 2006 ACM SIGMIS CPR Conference. 2006. 351-352. 10.1145/1125170.1125252.

Spears, J. L., & Barki, H. (2010). User Participation in Information Systems Security Risk Management. MIS Quarterly, 34(3), p.503. doi:10.2307/25750689.