

**ANALISIS TINGKAT *SECURITY AWARENESS-PERSONAL THREAT*
TERHADAP ANCAMAN *PHISHING* DENGAN METODE *TECHNOLOGY
THREAT AVOIDANCE THEORY (TTAT)***

**(Studi Kasus: Mahasiswa Fakultas Teknik dan Teknologi Informasi (FTTI)
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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Phishing* merupakan tindakan kejahatan digital untuk mendapatkan informasi penting dengan cara melakukan penipuan menggunakan email, sms, atau situs web palsu. Salah satu upaya untuk mencegah terjadinya serangan *phishing* adalah dengan meningkatkan kesadaran atas ancaman siber dari sisi *end user* atau pengguna (*human firewall*). Sehingga mengukur tingkat kesadaran keamanan siber khususnya terhadap serangan *phishing* perlu dilakukan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui seberapa tingkat kesadaran keamanan siber mahasiswa FTTI Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian berupa uji *phishing test* dan juga observasi menggunakan kuisisioner *online* berdasarkan pada model faktor *Technology Threat Avoidance Theory (TTAT)*.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan analisis dan pengujian *phishing test* dan juga kuisisioner *online* dari populasi sampel menunjukkan bahwa sampel berada di level kesadaran buruk. Sedangkan analisis faktor pengaruh keamanan siber menggunakan metode analisis MANOVA menunjukkan bahwa hasil nilai sig.>0.05 sehingga h_0 ditolak.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan pada hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa mahasiswa FTTI masih rentan terhadap serangan *phishing*. Analisis faktor menggunakan metode MANOVA menunjukkan bahwa faktor terikat mempengaruhi tingkat kesadaran keamanan siber responden tapi tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan diantara faktor terikat

Kata-kunci: *social engineering, tingkat kesadaran keamanan siber, Technology Threat Avoidance Theory (TTAT), MANOVA, live-phishing.*

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**SECURITY AWARENESS-PERSONAL THREAT ANALYSIS OF
AGAINST PHISHING ATTACKS USING TECHNOLOGY THREAT
AVOIDANCE THEORY (TTAT) METHOD**

(Case Study: Student at University of Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta's
Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology (FTTI))

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ABSTRACT

Background: Phishing is a sort of cybercrime that involves obtaining sensitive information through the use of email, SMS, or compromised websites. The effects of phishing are caused by factors in the Technology Threat Avoidance Theory. The single best way to stop phishing attacks is to increase awareness of the risk of them happening among users or end users (human firewall). To determine the next steps in raising user knowledge, it is necessary to measure cybersecurity awareness, particularly against phishing assaults

Objective: Identify a few significant cybersecurity awareness of FTTI University of Jenderal Achmad Yani students in Yogyakarta.

Method: The investigation in this case included a phishing test and also employed online observation using observers who were asked questions based on the Technology Threat Avoidance Theory (TTAT). Using the MANOVA analysis method, factors influencing cybersecurity awareness analysis is conducted.

Results: Based on the analysis and testing of phishing tests as well as online questionnaires from the sample population, it shows that the sample is at a poor level of awareness. While the analysis of cybersecurity influence factors using the MANOVA analysis method shows that the results of the sig.> 0.05 value so that h₀ is rejected.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that FTTI students were still vulnerable to phishing attacks. Factor analysis using the MANOVA method shows that the dependent factor affects the level of cybersecurity awareness of the respondents but there is no significant difference between the dependent factors

Keywords: *social engineering, cybersecurity awareness level, Technology Threat Avoidance Theory (TTAT), MANOVA, live-phishing.*

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