Annotated Bibliography

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The article under consideration dwells upon the privacy and security. Bambauer’s (2013) statement is very important as focusing on privacy and security. The author argues that these two notions should be considered as two absolutely different items, which should not be mixed up. Nowadays, many people consider privacy and security as similar points, which may be substituted by each other. The author presents a critical argumentation paper with the elements of the literature review stating that security and privacy cannot be related in any field and legal one, in particular. Dwelling upon the example of Acxiom Company and three cases of privacy and security violations, Bambauer states that customers should be assured of company’s privacy guarantee. However, speaking of security, the company may be even unaware of the case of crime as hackers now work very attentively and careful. The main idea the author argues is that privacy should deal with disclosure of the information while security is an IT issue related to incompetence. The purpose of the article is to convince the reader that security should be punished more severely in legal aspect than privacy violations, because incompetence is a worse crime compared to malice.

The author of the article presents numerous examples and tries to explain the difference between privacy and security. The main results of the author’s review and argumentations are based on the nature of security and privacy, which differentiate these two notions and presuppose the legal responsibility to be different. Privacy is usually defined by the company legitimacy and norms. Each consumer may consider the privacy rules before relying on a particular company, and decide whether they agree or disagree with them. The violation of privacy rules in most cases is connected to inattentive use of the particular information and giving access to those, who cannot alter the data in appropriate way. As for
the security, the author proves that it is a merely a mechanical issue. The violation to provide the data security is a very serious violation. By conducting a literature review and presenting the data as the findings, the author assumes that security violation is the inability of the company to keep its promise to protect consumers’ data. Giving hackers an opportunity to ruin its security, the company offers low protection of the data; therefore, it is incompetent and should be punished appropriately.

Being a very valuable contribution to understanding the difference between security and privacy, the article contains numerous limitations. First of all, it is impossible to consider this article as a research as it looks more like a report based on the literature review and personal vision of the point. The author did not conduct any detailed research. Speaking of the legal punishment and differences in privacy and security understanding, the author does not provide any examples of the legal cases where these notions are used in a wrong way. All the points in this paper are based on personal opinion supported by several arguments, without any sufficient confirmation. Trying to convince the readers about differences in considering privacy and security, Bambauer refers to the financial harm caused by each of the violations. Still, all the statements are too general. The author does not refer to any statistical data or research results of other scholars. Some information in the paper is not supported with citation or reference to any research, which creates an impression that the article is just the overview of the problems, which people may face while dealing with security and privacy. Even though this narrative article has numerous limitations and cannot be referred to in any serious project, it carries much value for understanding the scope for further research. The article points to the problems existing in the sphere and helps to formulate the hypothesis for the further research.

Ford and Blumenstein (2013) have conducted a research devoted to understanding how self-control and the level of opportunity for committing a crime influenced the level of students’ use of binge drinking, marijuana, prescription drug misuse, and other illicit drug. The research is conducted among 1,499 college undergraduate students in 12 different groups during regularly scheduled classes. Overall, 1,169 surveys were considered. The response rate is 78%. Ford and Blumenstein (2013) put the primary goal of their research to access the impact of self-control on the level of different substance use. Several measurements are used for conducting the research. The dependent variables are the number of drinks people had for the last two weeks, the cases of marijuana use, the number of cases of the use of prescription medicine prescribed for other people or prescribed in a lower amount. Considering the cases of using other illicit drug, the authors referred to crack, crystal methamphetamine, ecstasy, heroin, hallucinogens, club drugs, psychedelics, cocaine, and inhalants. Self-control is an independent variable. A single measure of self-control is used in the research. The authors refer to Grasmick measurement, which included 24 items in such areas as impulsivity, temper, simple tasks, risk seeking, self-centered, and physical activities (α=.864).

The research results show that the self-control affects the level of binge drinking, marijuana use, prescription drug misuse, and other illicit drug consuming. The authors noticed that students’ age is important to consider in this research. Older students preferred binge drinking to other violations, while younger students misused prescribed medicine, marijuana and other illicit drugs use. Students with low GPA reported higher cases of marijuana use. The opportunity to refer to any of the misuse mentioned in this research affected students a lot. Those who had friends with any of the addictions are more likely reported about binge drinking and marijuana use. The results for those who have higher
access to any of the issues are as follows, binge drinking activity is 0.650, marijuana use is 0.609, prescription drug misuse has 0.283, and other illicit drug use reports 0.659 results. One of the most significant findings of this research is that self-control is significant only in cases when students had friends or easy access to binge drinking and marijuana use. In other cases, self-control did not affect students’ choice.

The research has contributed greatly to understanding how self-control affects students’ binge drinking, marijuana use, prescribed medicine misuse and other illicit drugs use. The research included many subordinate measures, which do not directly influence the variable, but which appeared to be significant for researchers. Thus, age, ethnicity, religiosity and Greek-affiliation have been considered in detail. It is significant to state that researchers included many variables and successfully used them for explaining the research results. Much attention is paid to these subordinate measures. One of the disadvantages of the research is the absence of the comparative analysis of the results obtained from college students with those who do not attend any educational establishment. The authors pay much attention to this issue in the introduction, so it is reasonable to request for any relation in the research. Despite good quality research, the authors failed to arrange some of the measurements. Thus, having only white and non-white options, the authors have not provided any valuable explanation to selecting this option. Non-white students have a lot of differentiations and the authors had to refer to them. Nevertheless, the objective of the research has been achieved, and the relation of self-control to issues addiction has been proven.
References
