

ABSTRACT

Advances in technology and information in Indonesia have had a substantial impact on many sectors of life, including education and the workplace. However, alongside these benefits, cybersecurity threats such as data theft, phishing, and malware attacks have continued to rise. This study aims to analyze differences in cybersecurity behavior based on education level and work experience among senior high/vocational students and diploma/undergraduate students, using the HAIS-Q (Human Aspects of Information Security Questionnaire) framework. The analysis shows that Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances yields significance values for the Knowledge, Attitude, and Behaviour variables greater than 0.05, indicating homogeneous error variances across respondent groups. Accordingly, H_1 and H_2 is accepted, suggesting that the variance-covariance matrix for the Knowledge, Attitude, and Behaviour variables is equal across Education Level and Work Experience groups. Furthermore, the Multivariate Test reveals that Education Level and Work Experience differ significantly on the three dimensions of Cybersecurity Awareness Knowledge, Attitude, and Behaviour with significance values below 0.05 under the Wilks' Lambda procedure.

Keyword: *Cybersecurity, Education Level, HAIS-Q, Multivariate, Work Experience.*