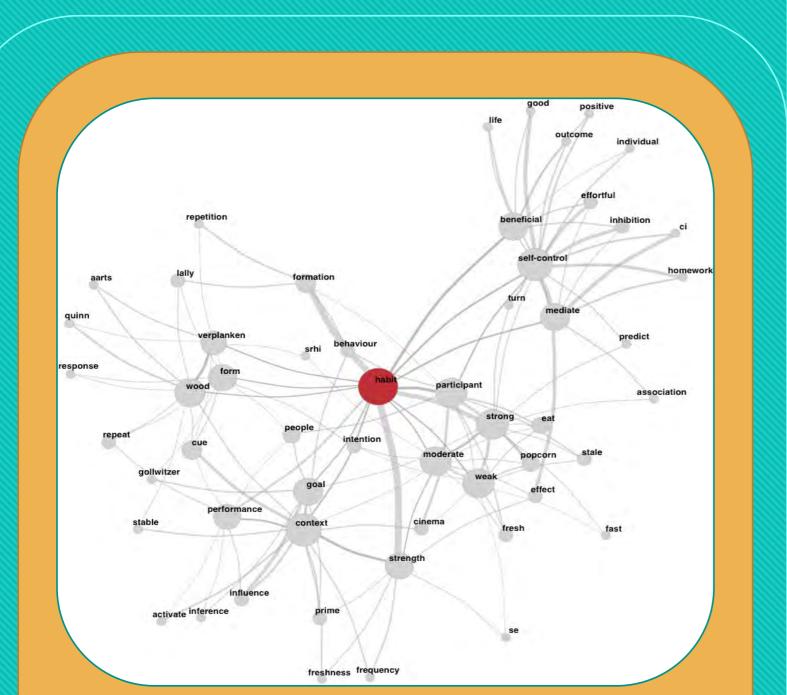
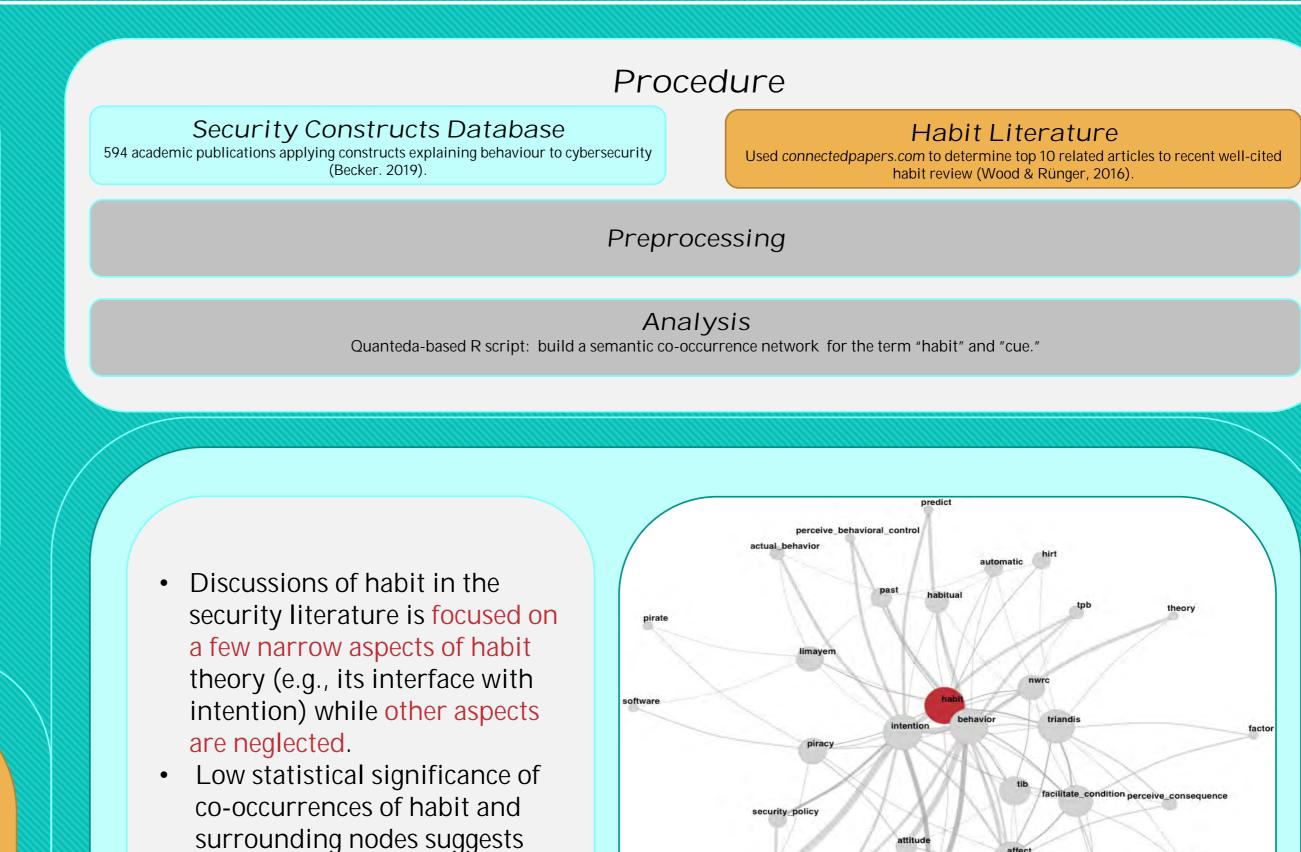
Security Habits: Implications for a Future Research Agenda

Research Questions

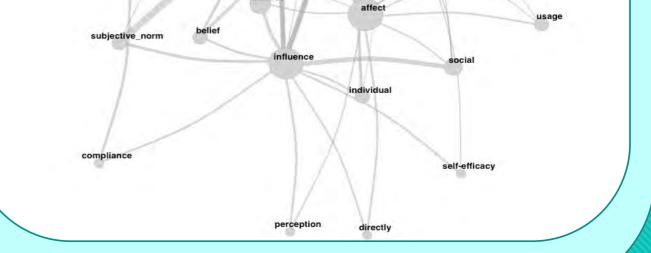
- What is the context within which habit has been discussed in the habit- and cybersecurity literature?
- 2. How does the discussion in these two fields compare?
- 3. What are the implications of the outcomes of this analysis for the future research agenda for cybersecurity behaviour?



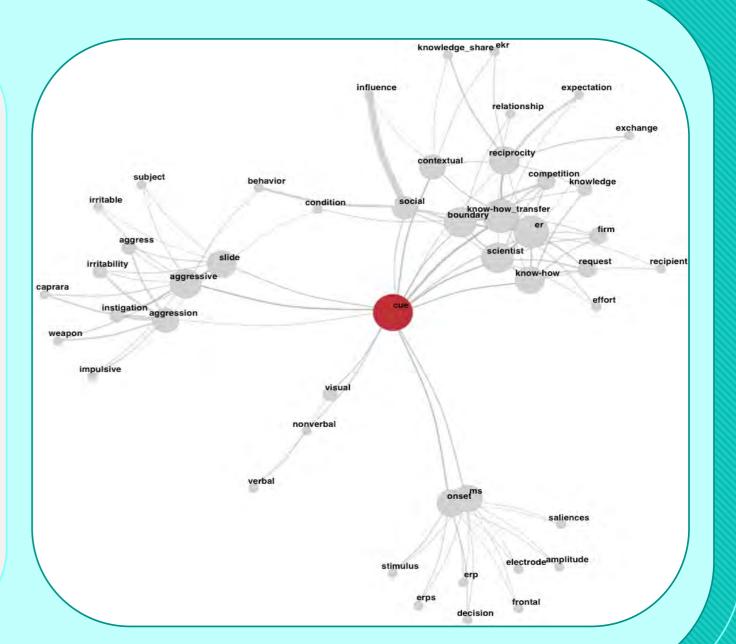


- The strength of the co-occurrences between habit and the surrounding nodes is greater in the habit literature compared with the SCDB. This suggests the concept is better-integrated into the discussion, which is unsurprising.
- Evidence of discussion surrounding cues, mechanisms underlying habit formation, and behaviour change, none of which are discussed in the SCDB in relation to habit.

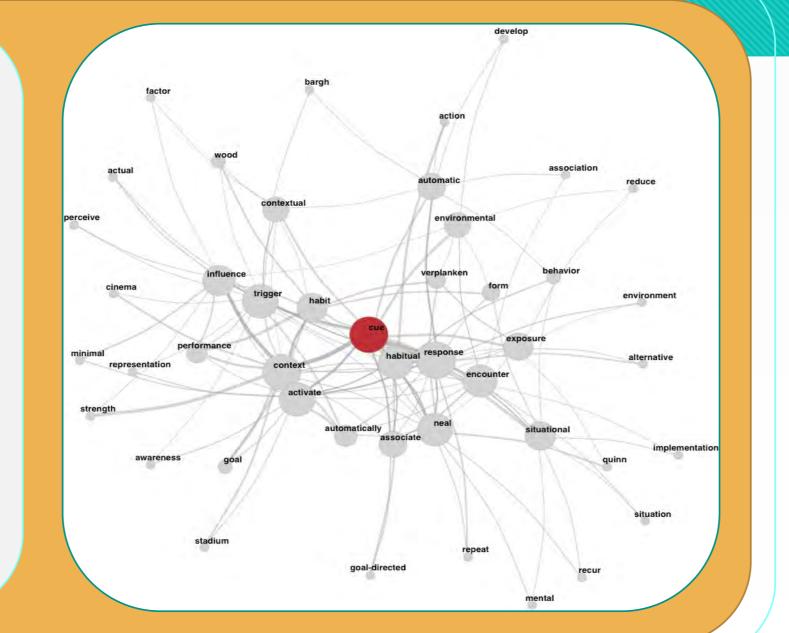
that the construct is not well integrated with the discussion around other key models in the context of security.



- Distinct clusters indicates that discussions surrounding topics represented by clusters do not frequently reference similar terms, suggesting that they are unrelated.
- There is only one behaviourrelated nodes and few connections between this node and "cue" suggests the idea that (environmental or situational) cues can cause behaviour is not wellresearched in security.



• Strongly interrelated clusters, suggesting that the discussion surrounding "cue" in the habit



Key Finding

The cybersecurity literature we surveyed contained very little discussion surrounding methods for formation and changing of habits, nor of the role of cues in triggering habitual behaviours. As these topics are central elements of habit theory (with many implications for security), this represents a key omission in the human behaviour and cybersecurity literature.

- literature is richly developed, with the concept being discussed in a number of contexts.
- Many behaviour-related nodes and many strong connections between these nodes and "cue," suggesting in-depth treatment of the notion that (situational and environmental) cues can cause behaviour.



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