



Can protection motivation theory provide a framework to help us understand cyberinsurance uptake?

Dr Dawn Branley-Bell & Professor Pam Briggs



Introduction

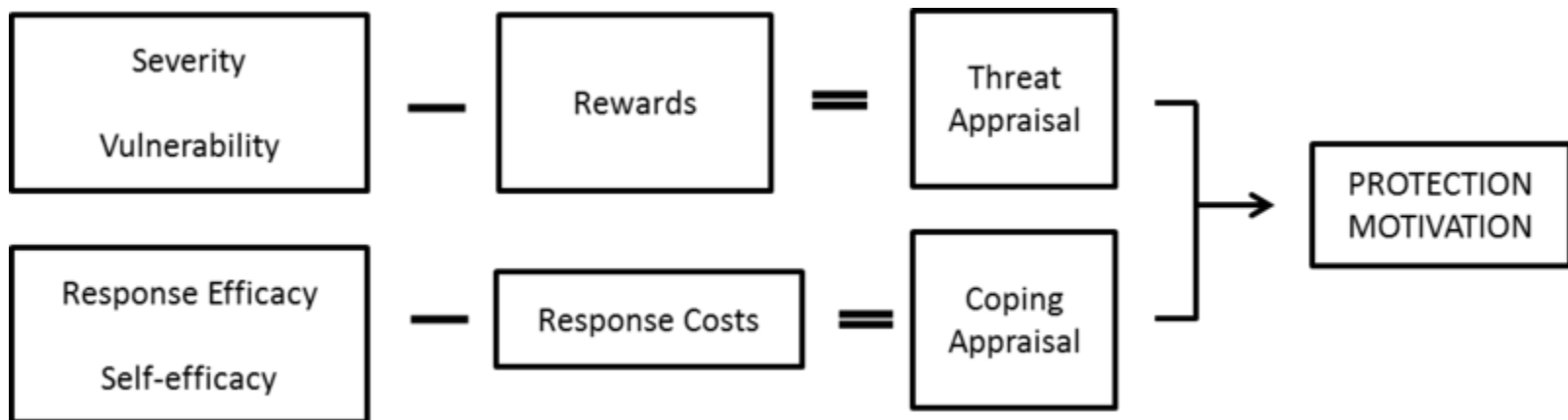
- Cyberinsurance uptake is low
- Those that *have* adopted insurance policies report being satisfied. Suggesting that there is a need for cyberinsurance, but not a want
- No established model for explaining cyberinsurance uptake
- Assumption that people are rational decision makers
 - Behavioural Economics

So why psychology?

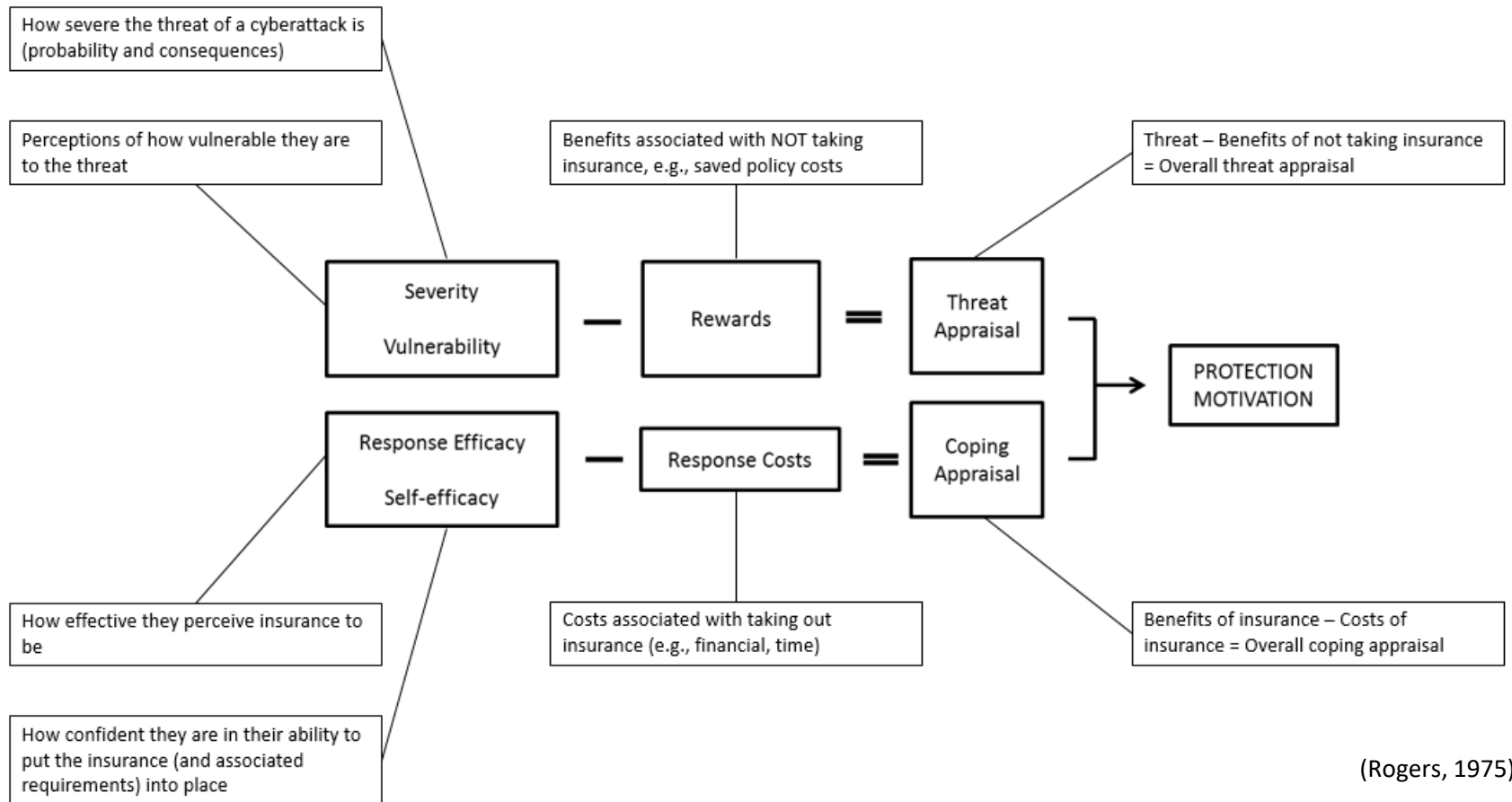
- Approaches are similar, all aim to understand/predict human nature
- Mathematics and behavioural economics tends to rely more upon the rational model of behaviour
- BUT... humans do not always make rational decisions!
- Psychology has a heavier focus on contextual factors influencing decision making, e.g., beliefs and attitudes
- Approaches can be combined to compliment each other and provide a more complete model (as in the CYBECO project)



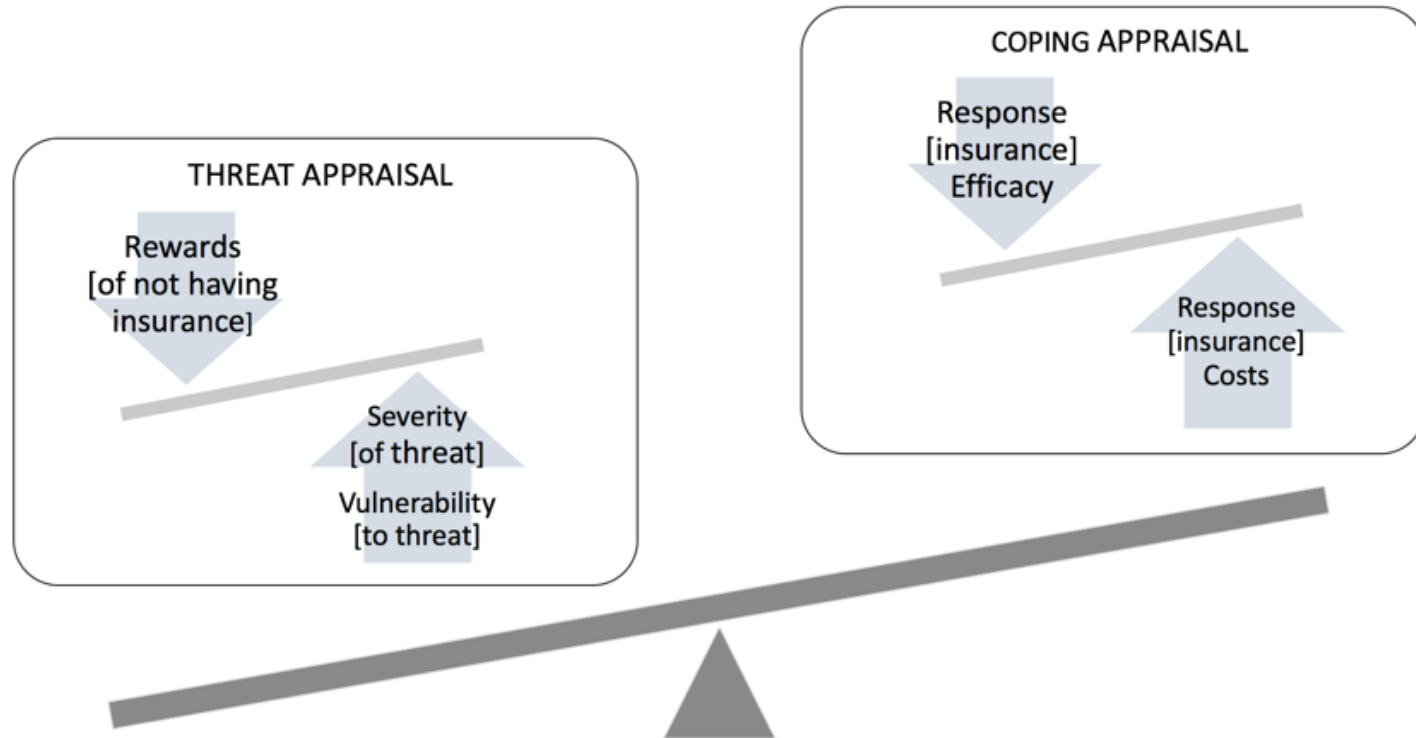
Protection Motivation Theory (PMT)



Protection Motivation Theory (PMT)



PM Theory: Benefit-Risk Analysis (or Cost-Benefit Tradeoff!)



What factors may influence cyberinsurance uptake?



Low Awareness



Inaccurate Perceptions of Risk



Negative Attitudes Towards Insurance



Concerns Around Disclosure



Policy Exclusions & Limits



Policy Pricing



Required Time, Resources & Expertise

How do these factors fit with PMT?

“It wouldn’t happen to us”
 “Well it hasn’t happened so far” → Decrease in vulnerability
 Decrease in severity → DECREASE in THREAT APPRAISAL

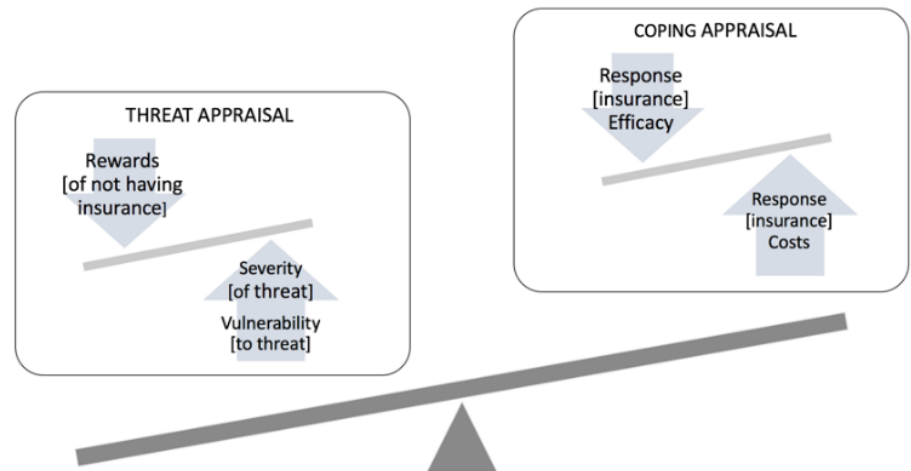
Factor	
Low awareness	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↓ severity & ↓ vulnerability)
Inaccurate perceptions of risk	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↓ severity & ↓ vulnerability)
Negative attitudes towards cyberinsurance	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↑ rewards of <u>not</u> having insurance)
Concerns about breach disclosure	↑ Coping appraisal (via ↓ response efficacy and ↑ response costs)
Policy exclusions and limits	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↑ rewards of <u>not</u> having insurance)
Policy pricing	↑ Coping appraisal (via ↑ response costs)
Time, resources & expertise	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↑ rewards of <u>not</u> having insurance)
	↑ Coping appraisal (via ↑ response costs)
	↑ Coping appraisal (via ↓ self-efficacy and ↑ response costs)

“I don’t trust the insurer to pay out”
 “Insurance blocks productivity” → Decrease in response efficacy
 Increase in response costs → INCREASE in COPING APPRAISAL

How do these factors fit with PMT? (Cont.)

Factor	
Low awareness	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↓ severity & ↓ vulnerability)
Inaccurate perceptions of risk	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↓ severity & ↓ vulnerability)
Negative attitudes towards cyberinsurance	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↑ rewards of <u>not</u> having insurance) ↑ Coping appraisal (via ↓ response efficacy and ↑ response costs)
Concerns about breach disclosure	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↑ rewards of <u>not</u> having insurance) ↑ Coping appraisal (via ↑ response costs)
Policy exclusions and limits	↑ Coping appraisal (via ↓ response efficacy)
Policy pricing	↓ Threat appraisal (via ↑ rewards of <u>not</u> having insurance) ↑ Coping appraisal (via ↑ response costs)
Time, resources & expertise	↑ Coping appraisal (via ↓ self-efficacy and ↑ response costs)

Lower Threat Appraisal
+ Higher Coping Appraisal
= Less motivation to purchase
cyberinsurance!



So what?

- Strong basis for development of interventions, policies, security protocols and training
- Highlights need to influence threat appraisal and/or coping appraisal (and the factors that may achieve this!)
- May help increase motivation to purchase cyberinsurance



Thank You

Any Questions?



Dr Dawn Branley-Bell

dawn.branley-bell@northumbria.ac.uk

Personal Twitter: @TheCyberPsyche

CYBECO Project Twitter: @CYBECO_project

