


It All Blurs Together: How the Effects of Habituation Generalize Across System Notifications and Security Warnings

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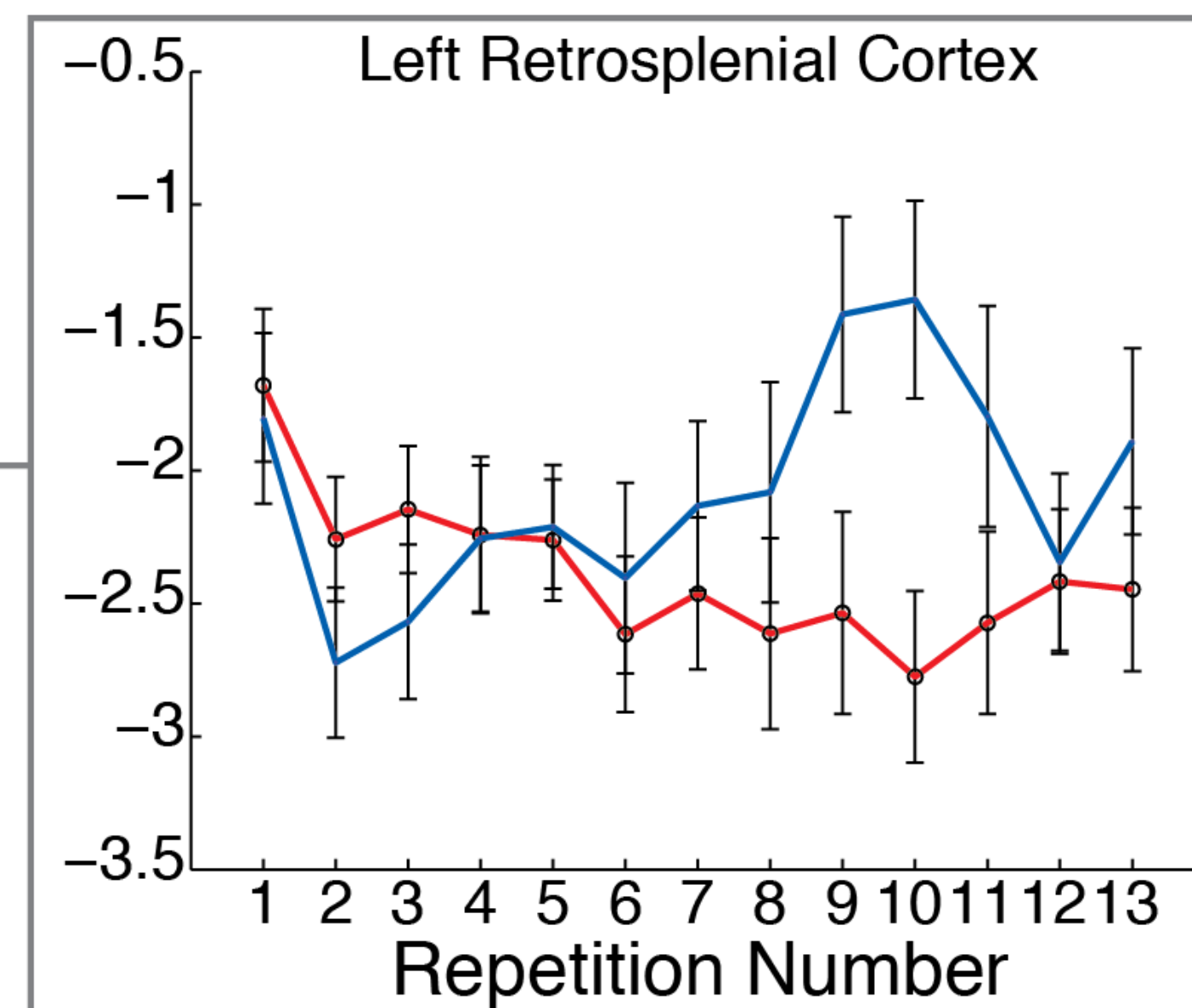
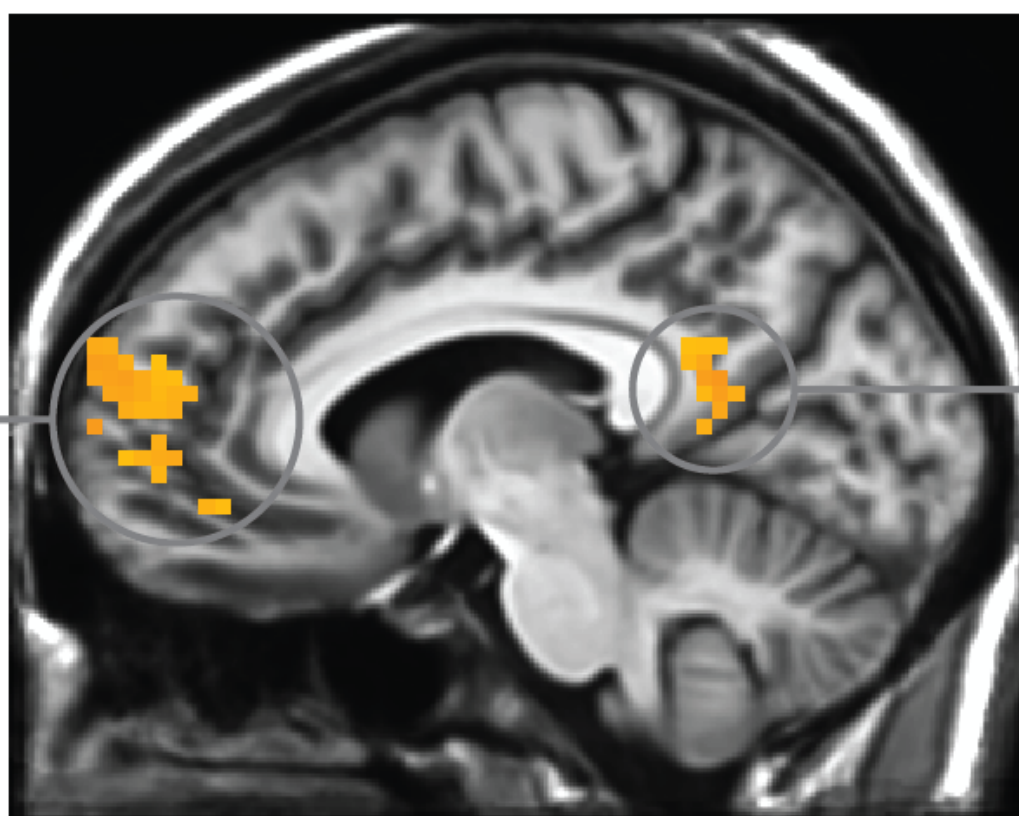
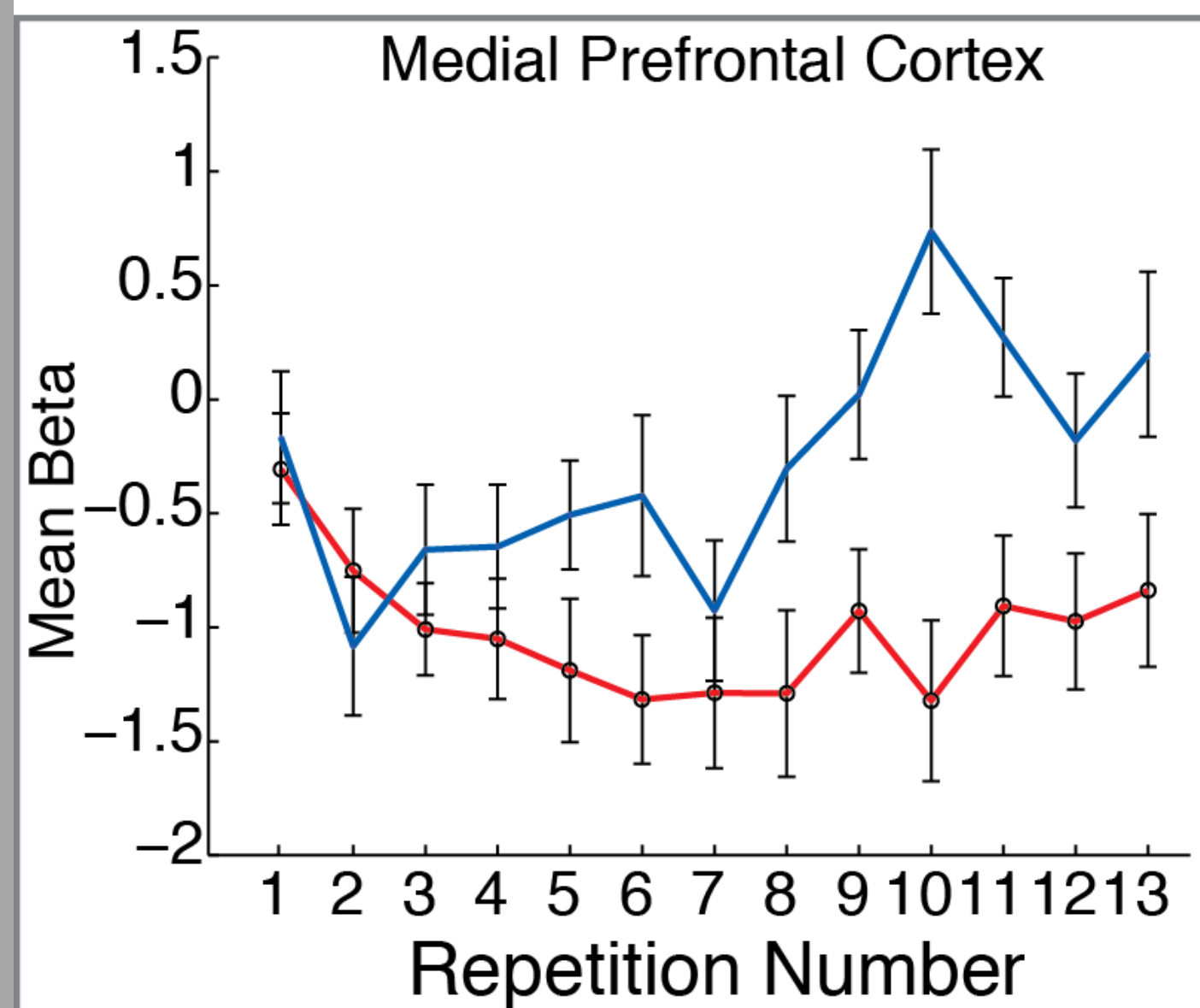
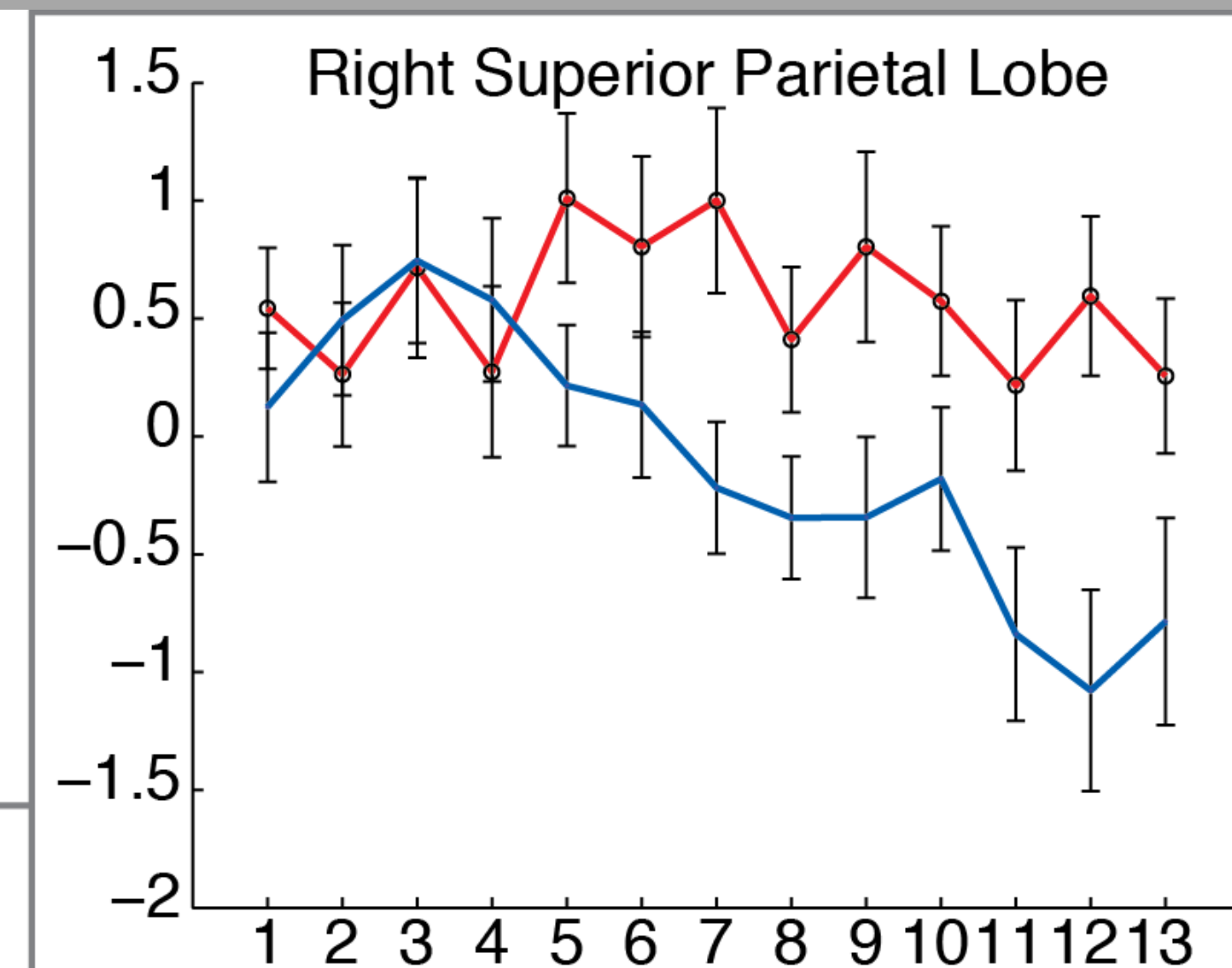
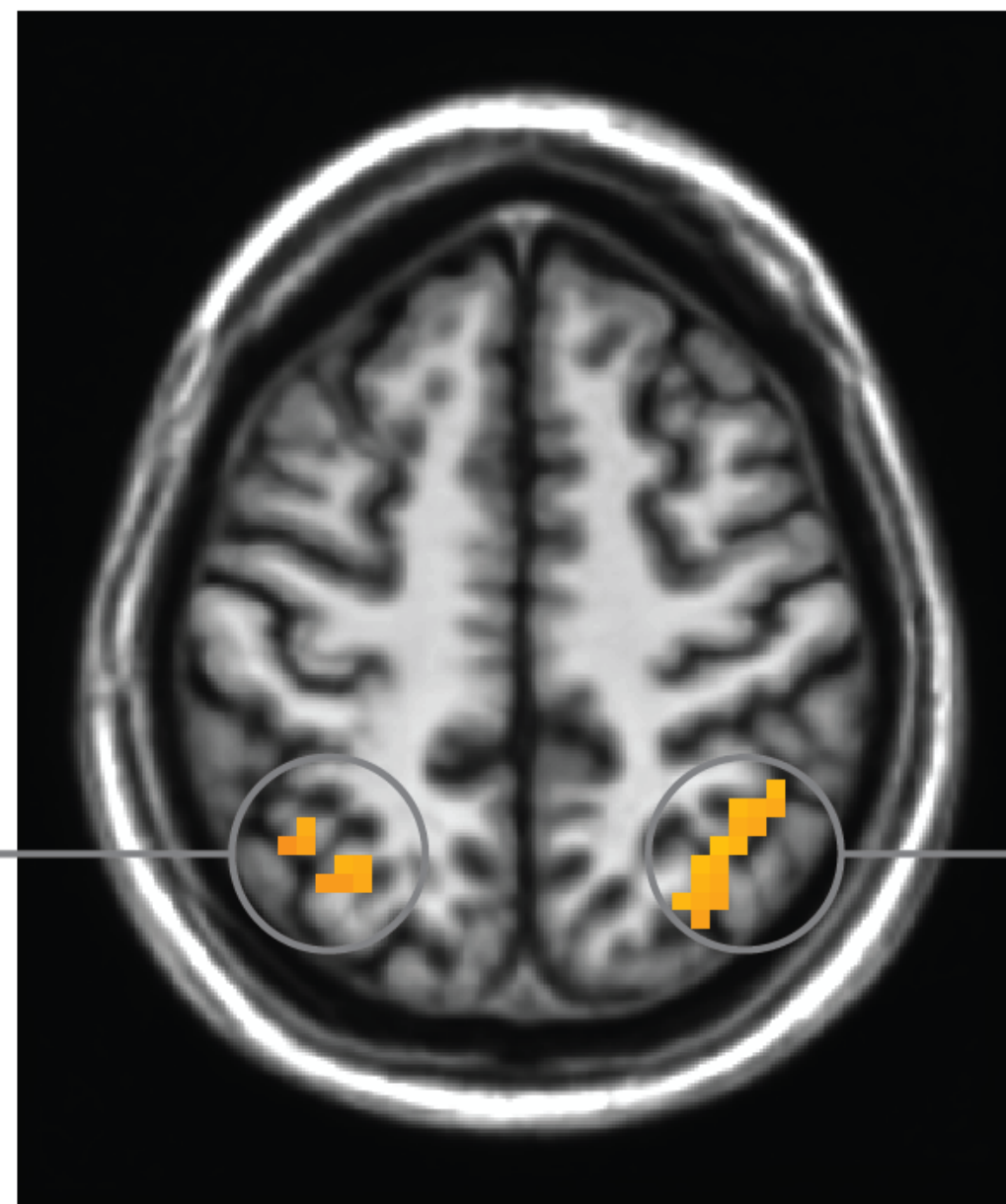
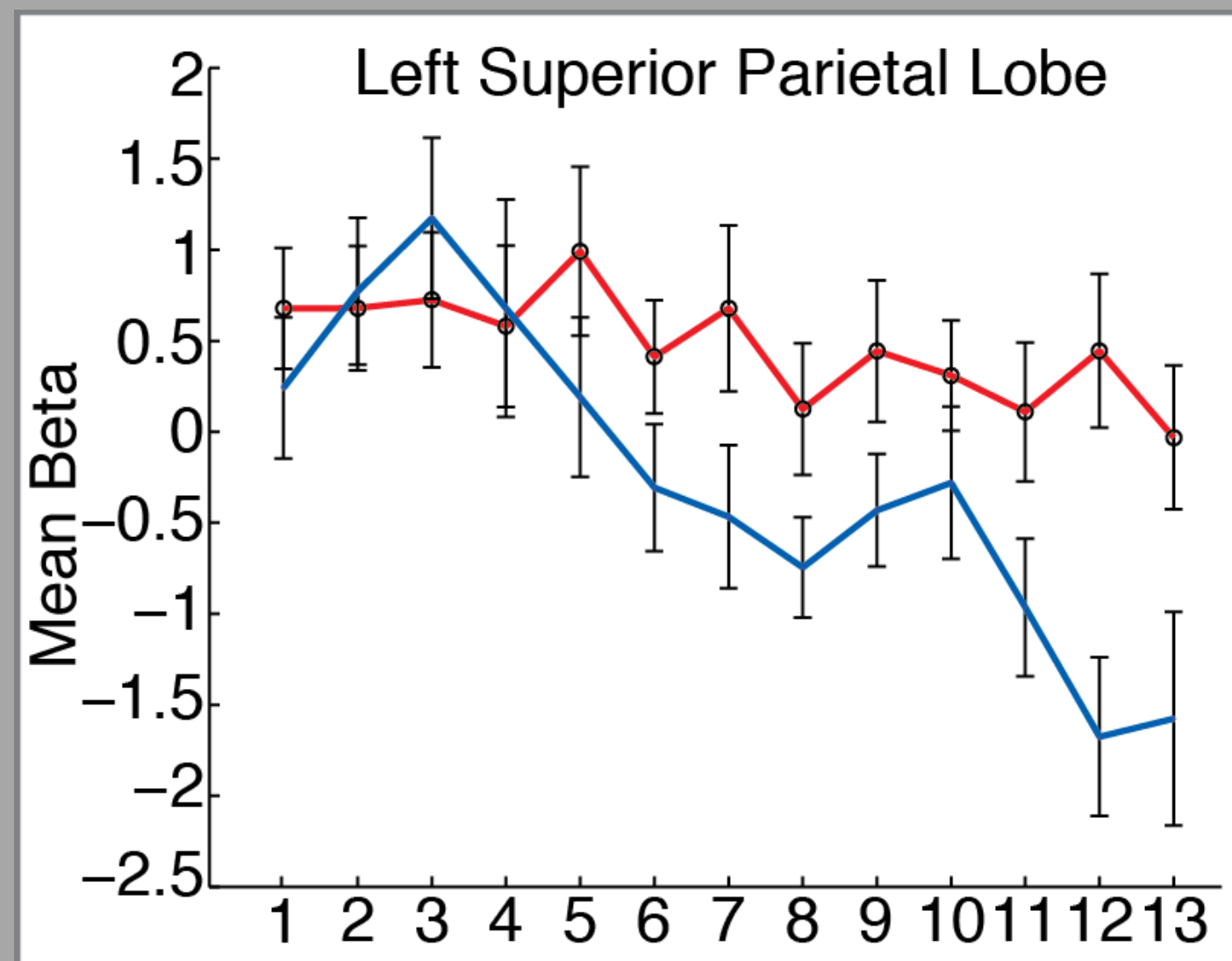
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Habituation



Generalization

Generalization of habituation

HABITUATION:

A MODEL PHENOMENON FOR THE STUDY OF NEURONAL SUBSTRATES OF BEHAVIOR¹

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University of Oregon Medical School

The recent habituation literature is reviewed with emphasis on neurophysiological studies. The hindlimb flexion reflex of the acute spinal cat is used as a model system for analysis of the neuronal mechanisms involved in habituation and sensitization (i.e., dishabituation). Habituation of this response is demonstrated to follow the same 9 parametric relations for stimulus and training variables characteristic of behavioral response habituation in the intact organism. Habituation and sensitization appear to be central neural processes and probably do not involve presynaptic or postsynaptic inhibition. It is suggested that they may result from the interaction of neural processes resembling "polysynaptic low-frequency depression," and "facilitatory afterdischarge." "Membrane desensitization" may play a role in long-lasting habituation.

ments have studied "below-zero" habituation as such (Humphrey, 1933; Prosser & Hunter, 1936; Wendt, 1931), the observations may be viewed as an extension of the relationship between number of stimulus presentations and degree of habituation. Zero response level is of course to some degree dependent upon the particular response measures used.

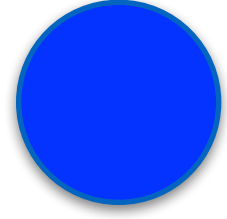
7. Habituation of response to a given stimulus exhibits stimulus generalization to other stimuli.

Coombs (1938) demonstrated generalization of GSR habituation to different types of auditory stimulation, and Porter (1938) demonstrated cross-modal generalization of the habituated GSR for light and tone stimuli. Mowrer (1934) showed some generalization of postrotatory nystagmus habituation in the pigeon. In a recent study, Crampton and Schwam (1961) reported generalization of cutaneous habituation

of distinguishing between habituation and "fatigue."

9. Upon repeated application of the dishabituation stimulus, the amount of dishabituation produced habituates (this might be called habituation of dishabituation).

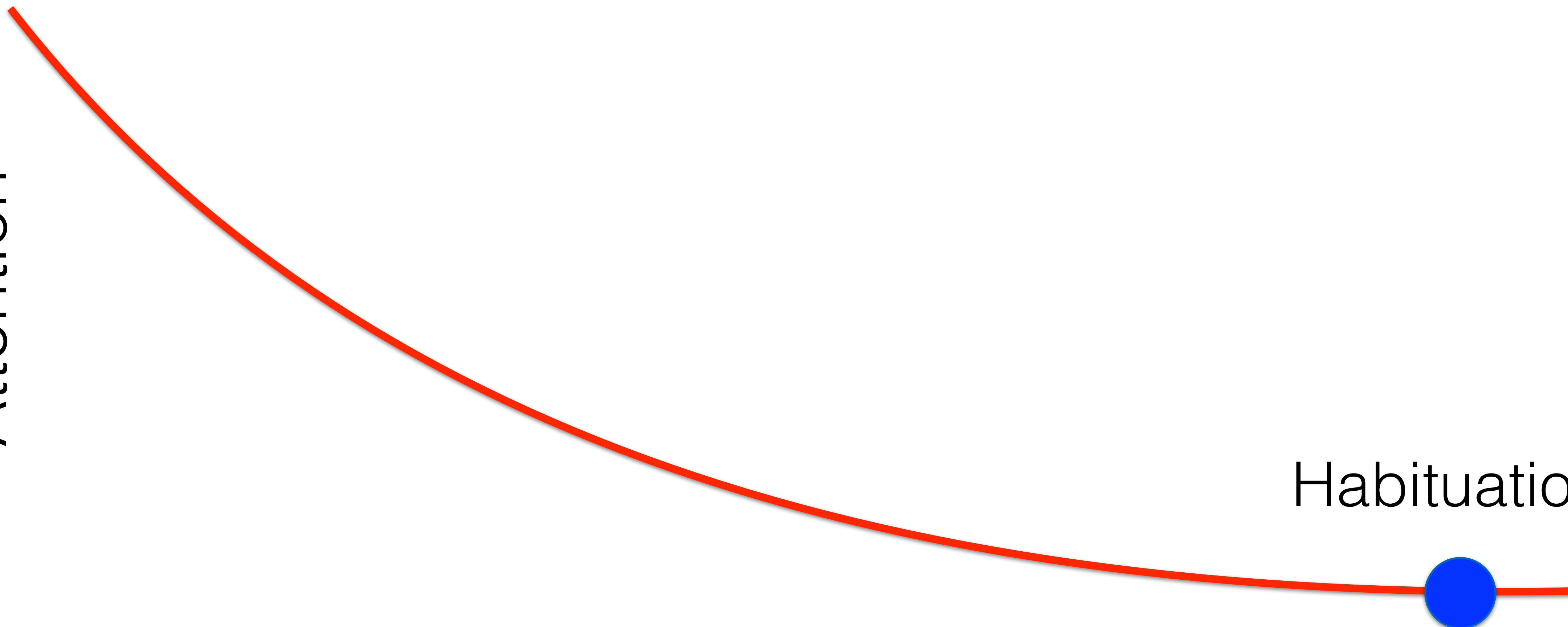
Most studies of dishabituation (see above) have noted its habituation. Lehner (1941) has done the most careful parametric studies, showing that habituation of dishabituation follows a negative exponential course for the startle response in the rat and the abdominal reflex in man. More recently, Hagbarth and Kugelberg (1958) and Hagbarth and Finer (1963) verified and extended Lehner's findings for the abdominal and leg flexion reflexes in humans. Crampton and Schwam (1961) have shown that dishabituation of postrotatory nystagmus in the cat by auditory or cutaneous stimuli habituates in a similar fashion.



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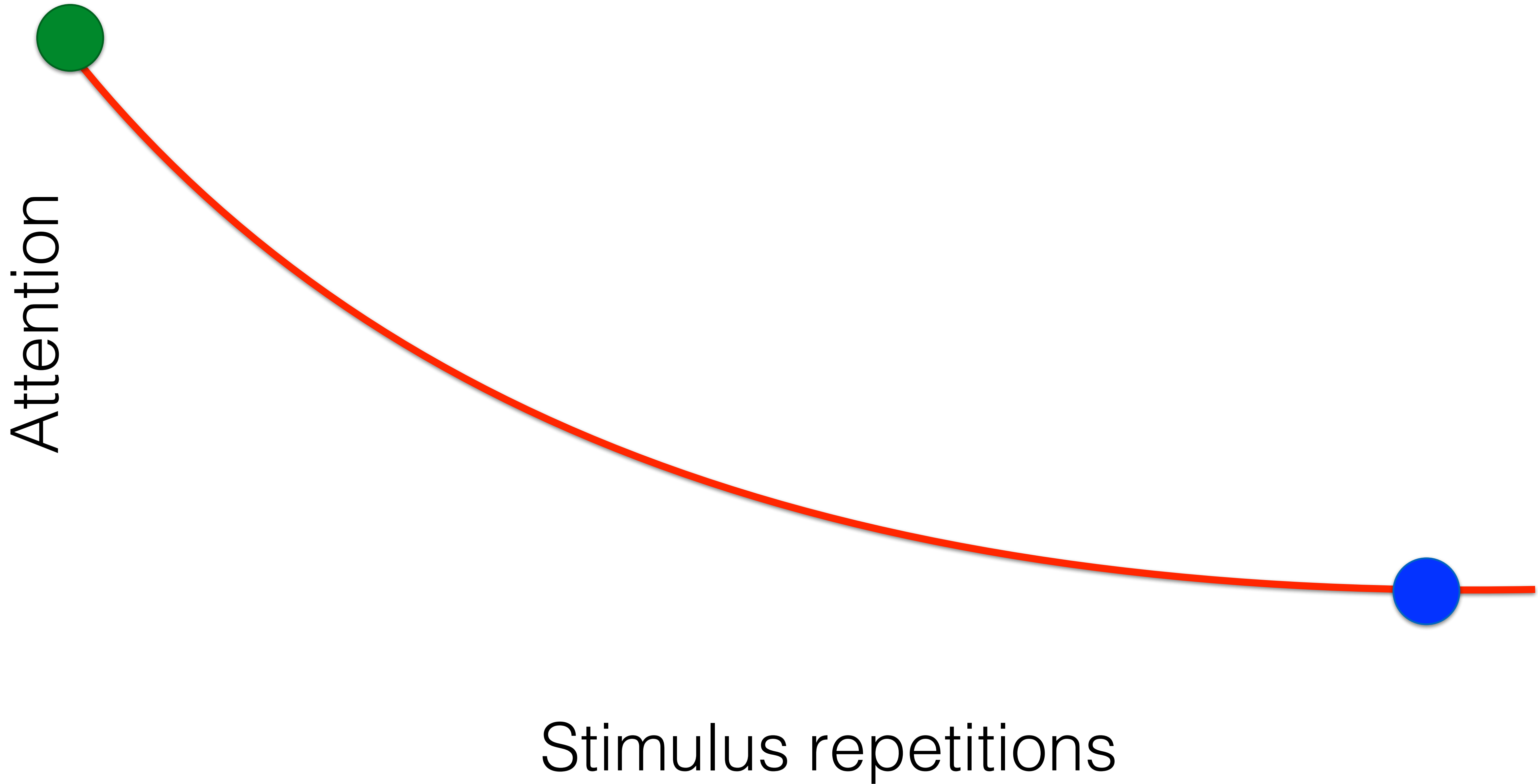
Stimulus repetitions

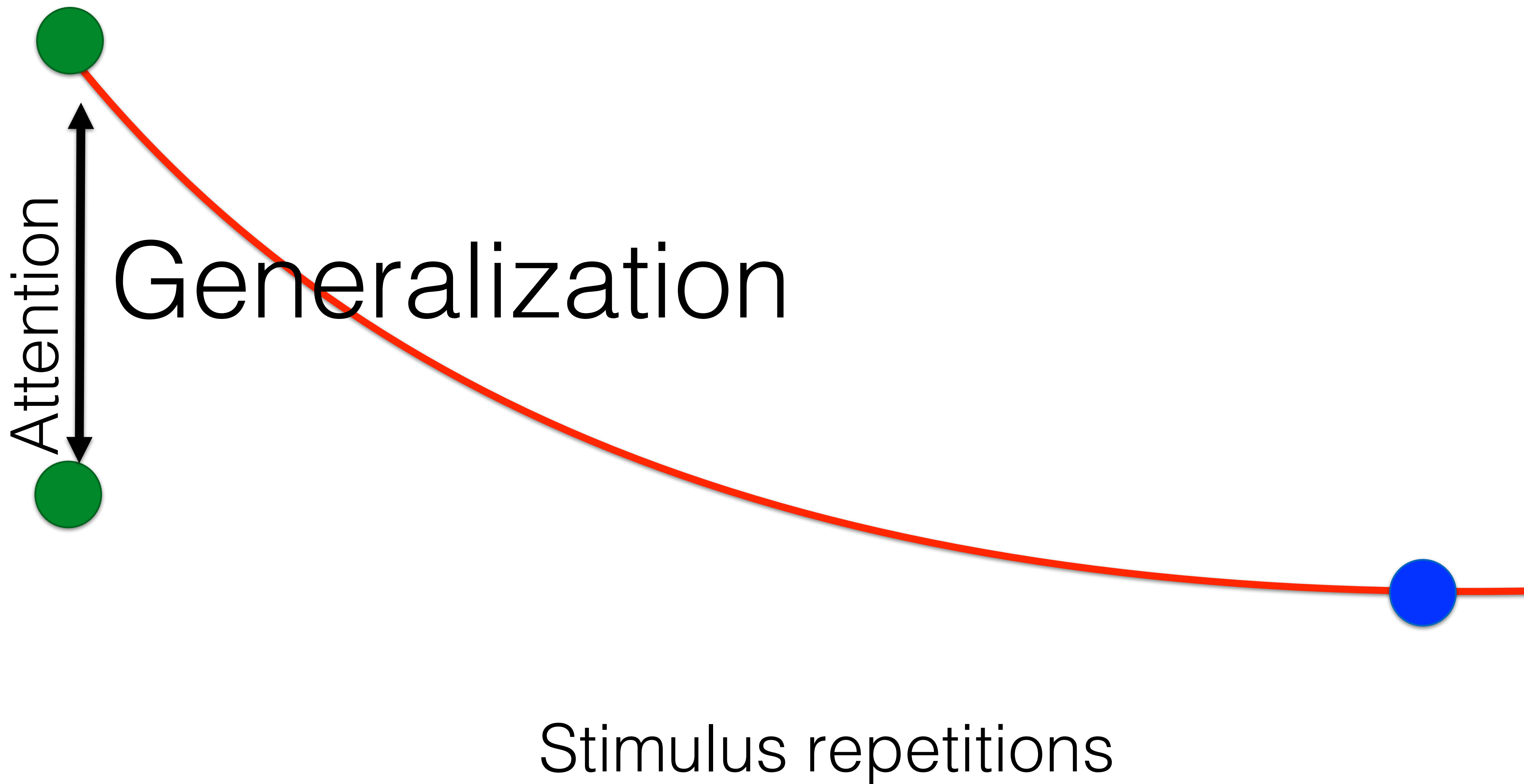
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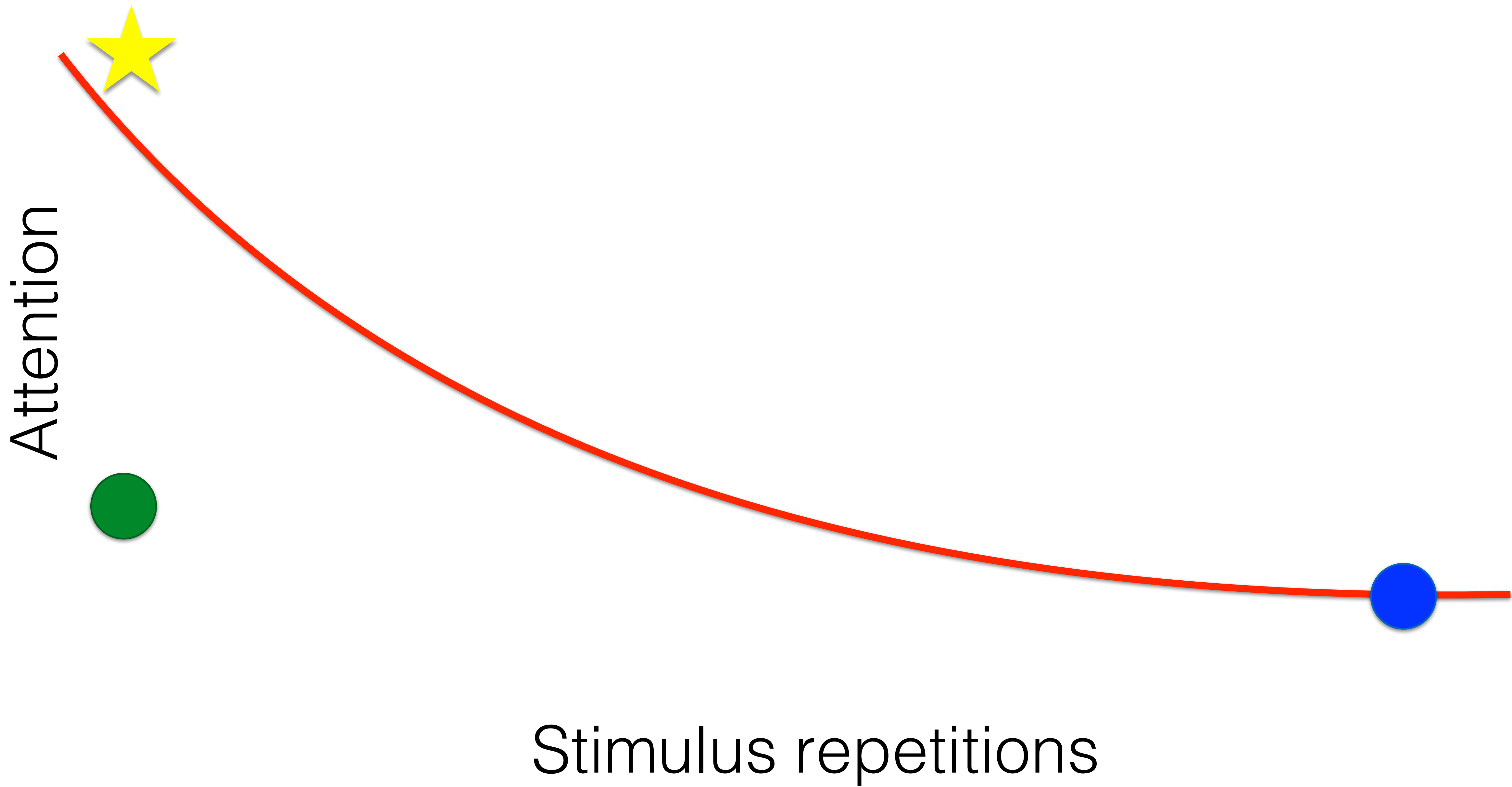


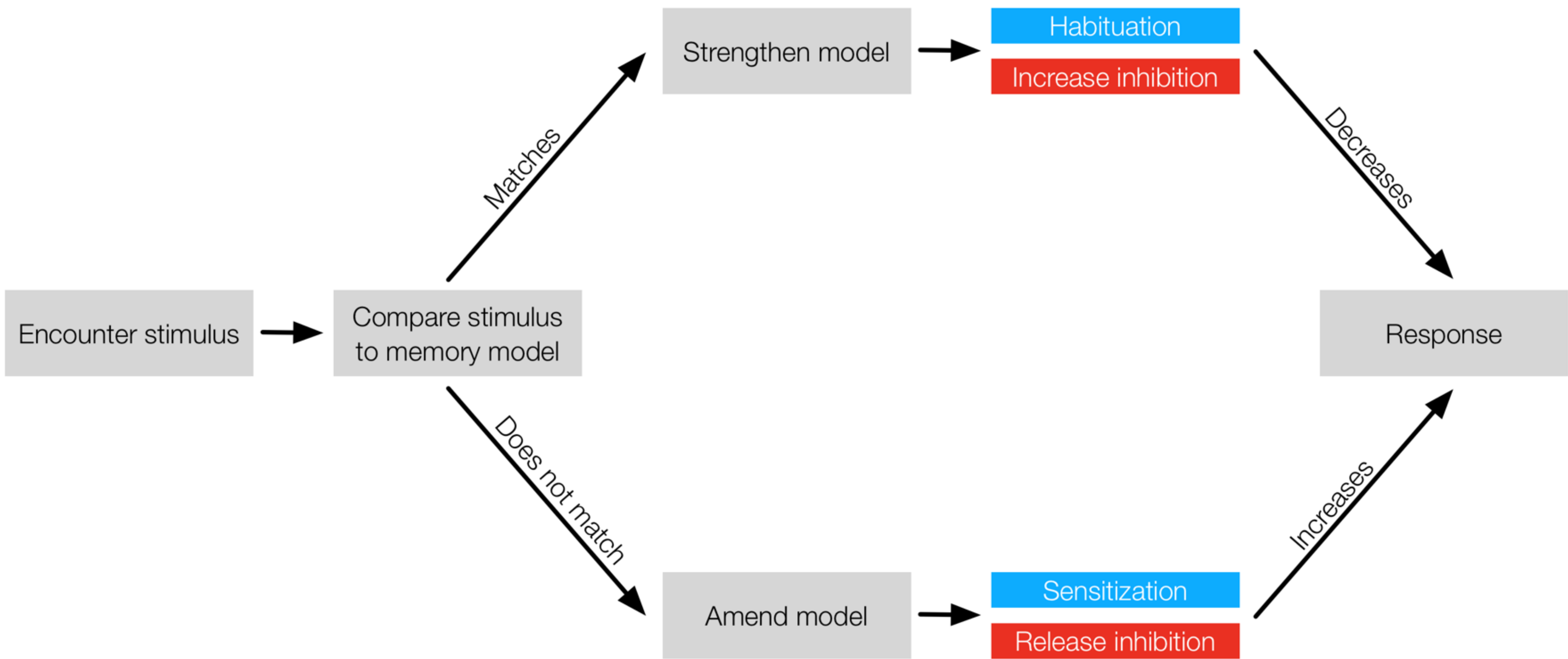
Habituation

Stimulus repetitions











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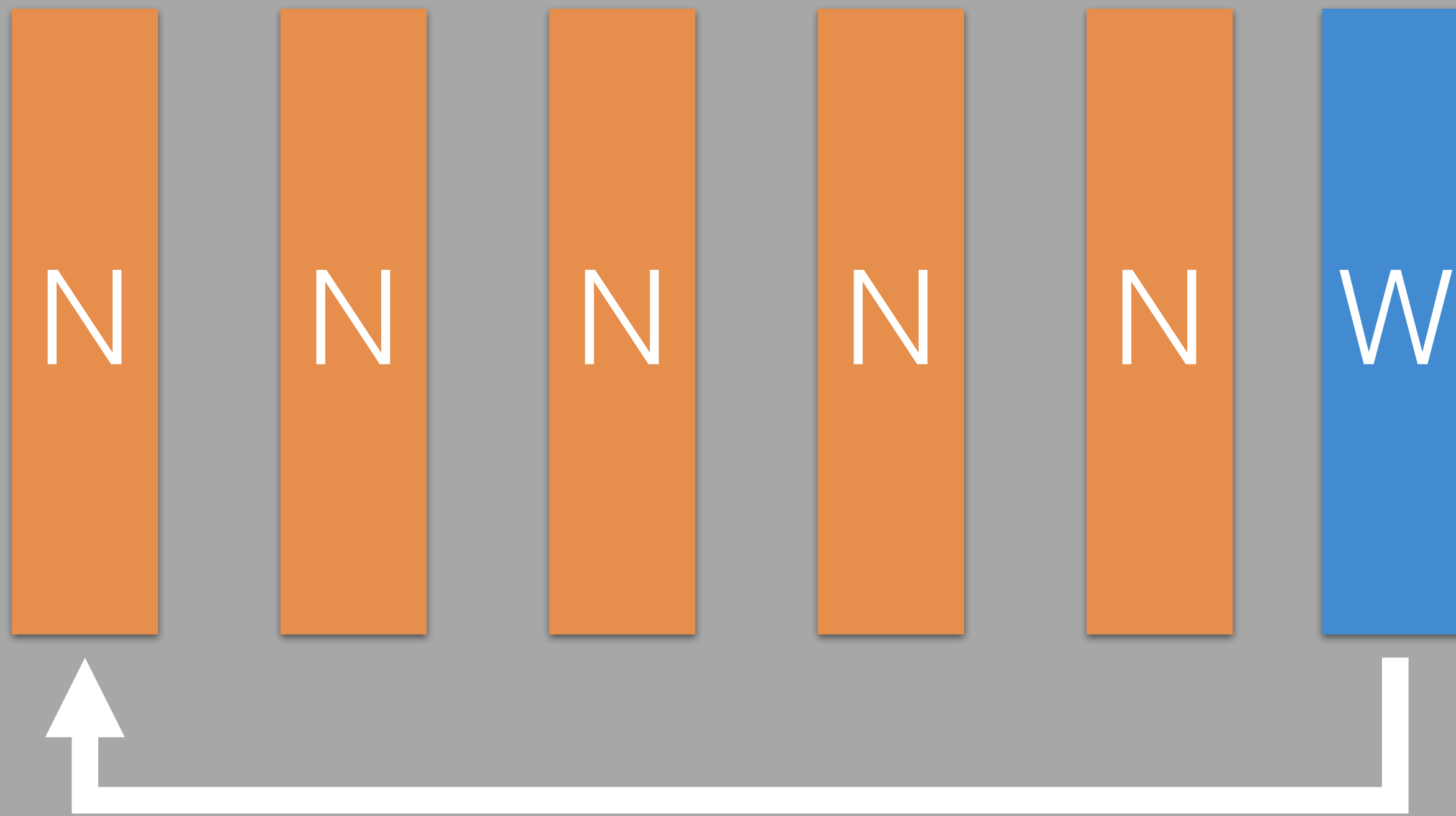
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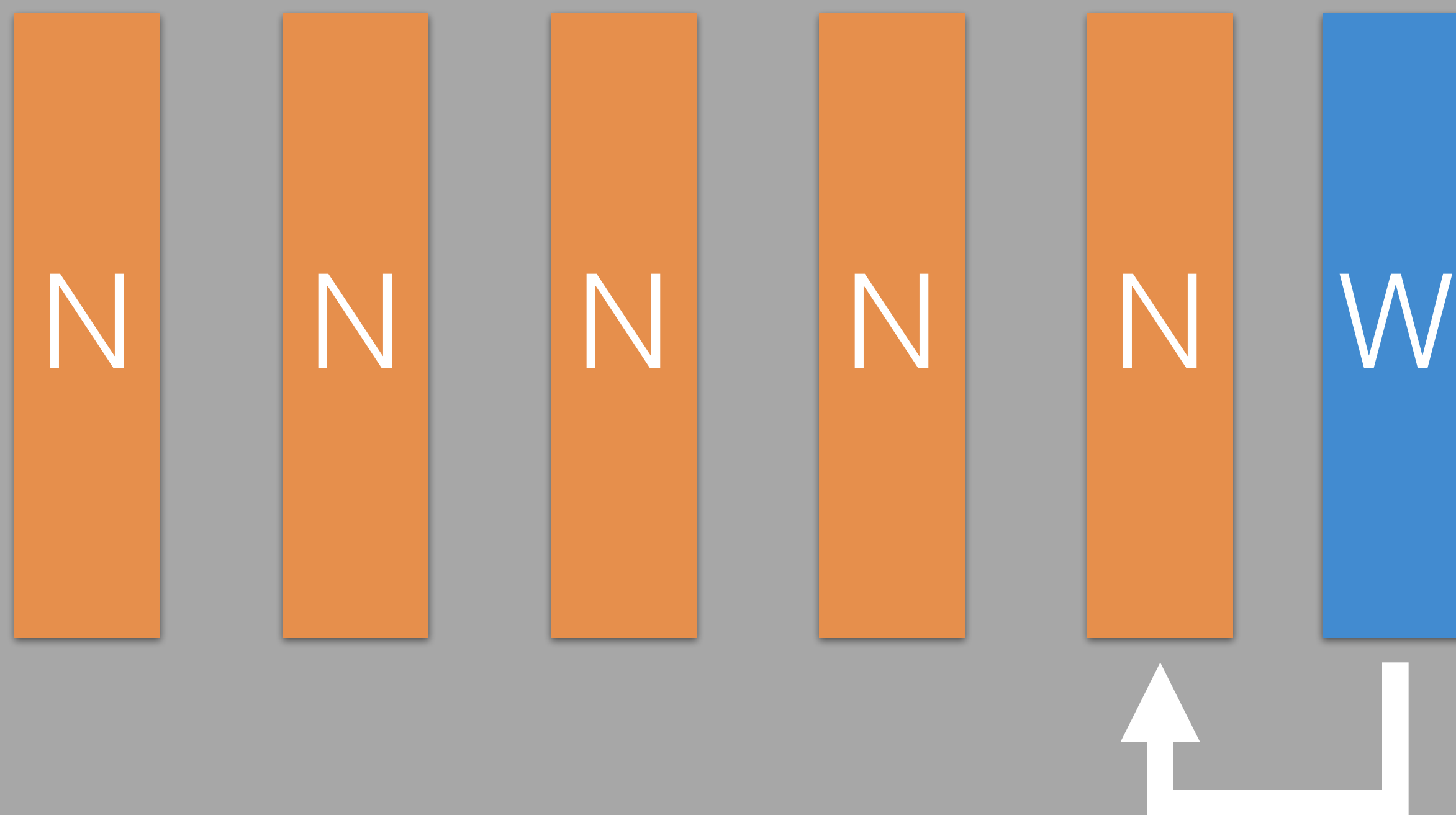
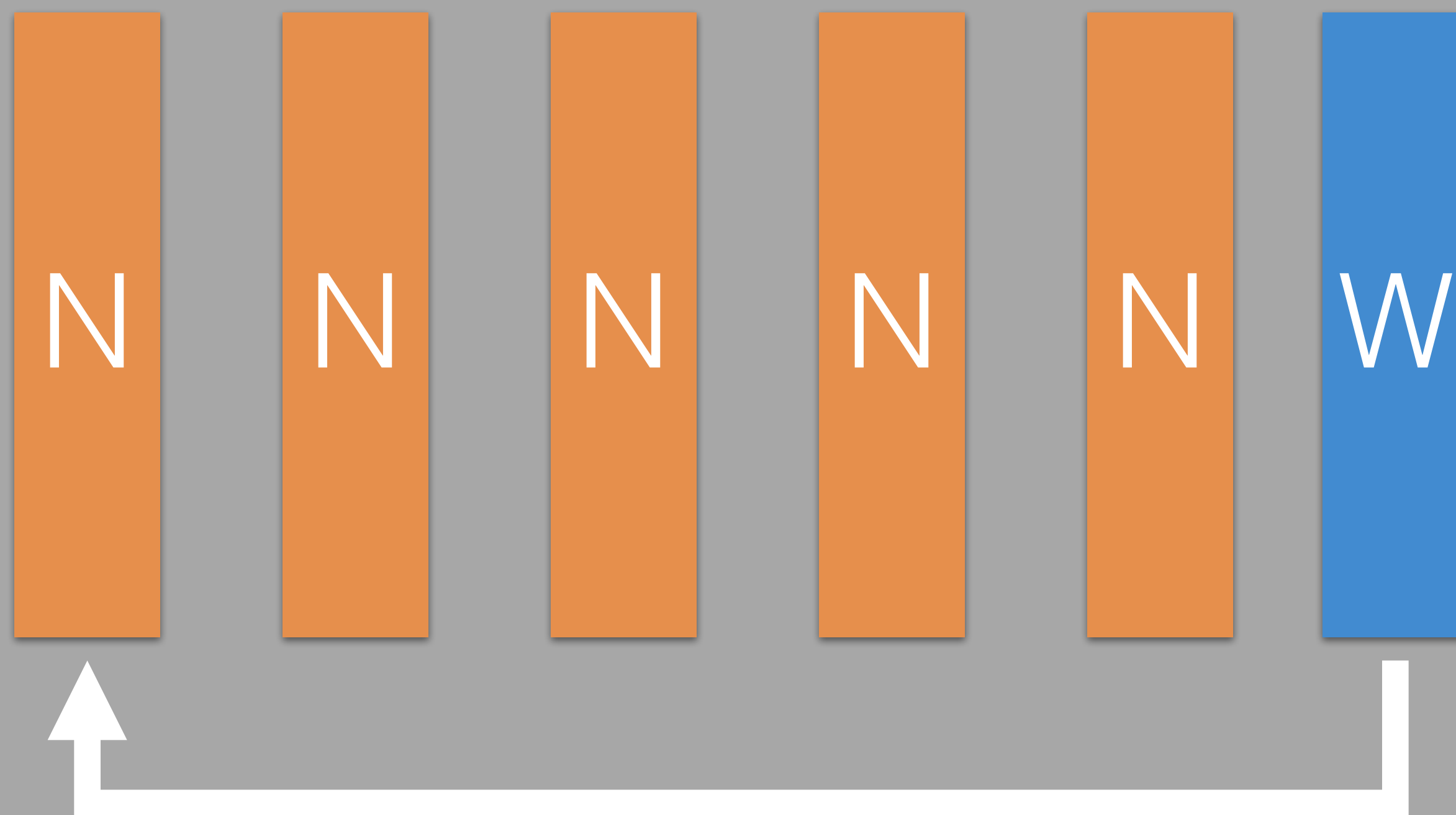
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RQ1. How does habituation to notifications generalize to novel security warnings?

RQ2. How warnings be
designed to be resistant to
generalization?







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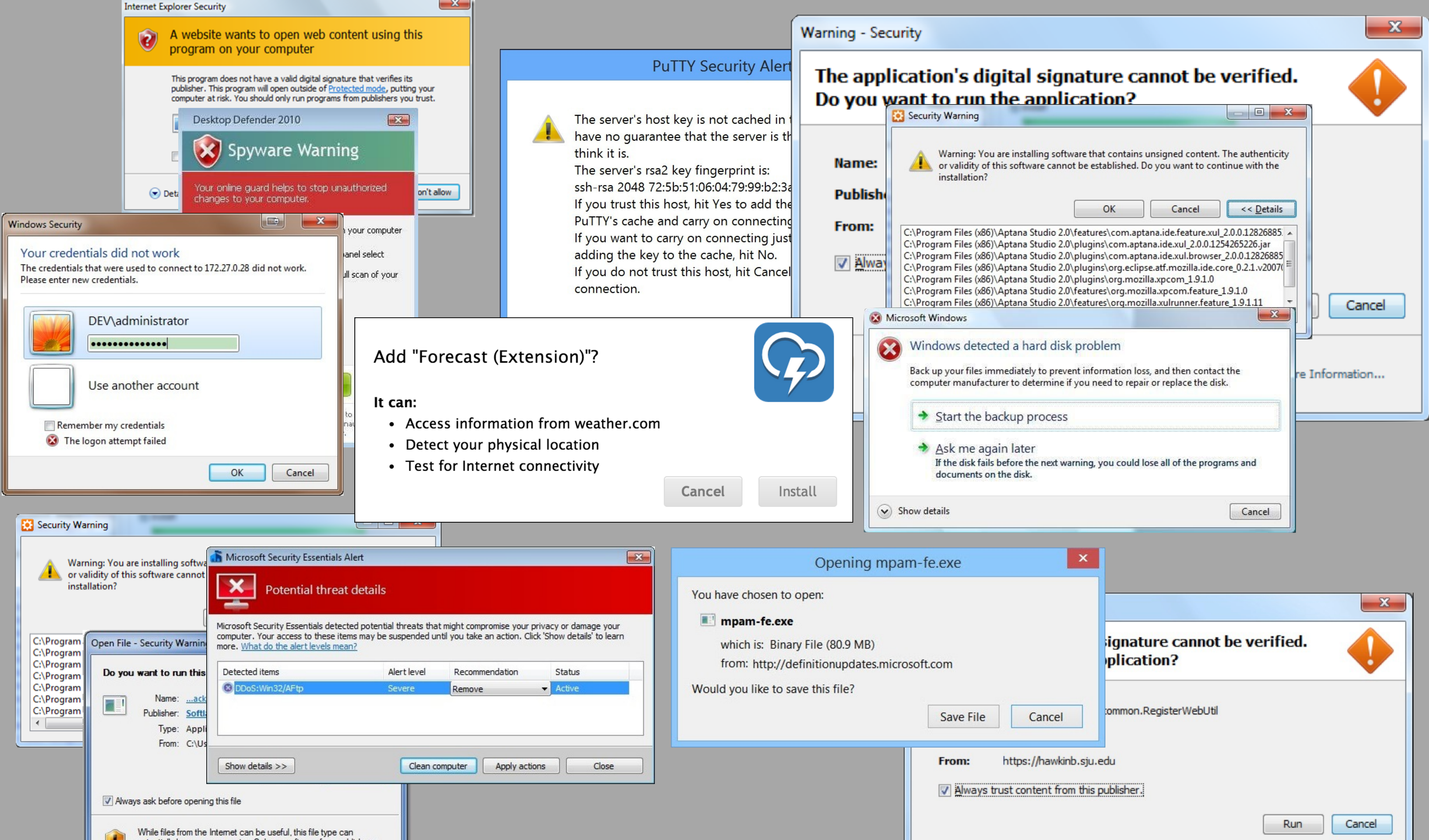
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Ecological validity





5), make calculations upon emotional (Lewin, 2000). Since a long brain activity enhance our understanding information processing many of the rapid could help inform and relatively discuss, methods, and rate the progress rs are beginning neuroscience for

Table 1 The Proposed Opportunities for IS Research

- (1) Localize the various brain areas associated with IS constructs (neural correlates of IS constructs) and link them to the cognitive neuroscience literature to map IS constructs into specific brain areas, learn about the functionality of these brain areas, and better understand the nature and dimensionality of IS constructs.
- (2) Capture hidden (automatic or unconscious) mental processes (e.g., habits, ethics, deep emotions) that are difficult or even impossible to measure with existing measurement methods and tools.
- (3) Complement existing sources of data with brain imaging data that can provide objective responses that are not subject to measurement biases (e.g., subjectivity bias, social desirability bias, common method bias).
- (4) Identify antecedents of IS constructs by examining how brain areas are

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Behavioral experiment



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