

HABITS ARE AUTOMATIC BEHAVIORS

Habits are Learned Consciously Before They Become Automatic!

Driving Walking
 Typing Throwing
 Product Usage
 Brand Selection

While Learning →

REFLECTIVE (Conscious)

With Practice →

AUTOMATIC (Nonconscious)

MOMENTS OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGE — DISRUPTIVE MOMENTS

Disruptive moments remove the cues that prompt habitual behavior

Temporality **I**dentify **M**indset **E**mergent Needs **S**etting

Example Moments	Birthday New Year	New Parents	Inspired	New Baby	Vacation
During these Moments	We reevaluate prior actions. We are open to New Solutions. We learn				

THE IPSOS HABITS FRAMEWORK



Cue

Cues can be:
 Conscious Cues, Location and Settings, Scripts, Identities/Roles, Psychological States, Visceral Physical States

Look for **Powerful CUES**

- C** **Concrete**
System 1 Cues That Are Concrete, Tangible, Vivid
- U** **Unique**
Uniquely Attached To The Target Behavior
- E** **Embedded**
Embedded Current Routine The Zeigarnik Effect
- S** **Salient**
Grabs Attention
E.g. Contrasts, Movement

Behavior

Embeddable actions are more likely to become habitual and sticky.

Look for **EASY Behavior**

- E** **Embedded**
Embedded To An Action Consumer Already Does
- A** **Always**
An Opportunity for Behavior to Occur
- S** **Seamless**
Min. Gaps or Barrier to Perform Behavior
- Y** **Yoked**
Behaviors are Closely Tied to Rewards

Reward

“Feels” > “Thinks”
 Immediate > Delayed
 Remember:
 Negative > Positive

For Good Rewards, **“Be a HERO!”**

- H** **Hedonic**
Maximize Hedonic Rewards e.g. Ease, Aesthetics, Flavor, Smell, Feel
- E** **Expanded Meaning**
Beyond Functional Rewards e.g. Emotional Rewards
- R** **Requested**
Behavior Repeatedly Followed By Reward
- O** **Offer Desired Benefit**
Desired Benefit To Be Achieved