

The Neuroscience of Habit Formation

Change your habits, Change your life

April 30th, 2021







WHO WE ARE



Our mission at NeuroMindfulness® Institute is to inspire leaders to raise their level of consciousness and make a positive difference in the world.

CORPORATE PROGRAMS

EXECUTIVE RETREATS

ONLINE PROGRAMS

Participants to our programs are leaders from:





































AGENDA

- 1. What are habits and why they matter?
- 2. The Neuroscience of habits
- 3. What is the role of the coach?
- 4. 3 Practical Tips for Habits Formation
- 5. Be Well 2021 Workbook

45%

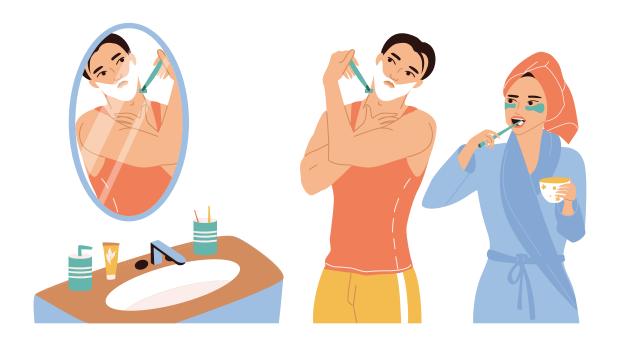
of our behaviors are habitual

WHAT ARE HABITS AND WHY THEY MATTER?





WHAT ARE HABITS? - A WAY TO FREE OUR ATTENTION SPACE



- Habits are our brain's way to be **more efficient**:
 - Puts us in autopilot so that our brain is not overwhelmed by every small action
 - Frees us space to focus our attention of what we choose
- They do not start as an automatic behavior, but end up that way after repetition of a learned behavior

WHAT ARE HABITS? — DIFFERENT TYPES OF HABITS



THOUGHTS

BEHAVIORS

SELF

 Mental patterns (self-narrative, limiting beliefs, ruminations...)

• **Self-directed** behaviors

OTHERS

- People biases
- Stereotyping

Social interactions

THEY DRIVE A HUGE PART OF OUR LIVES

- 45% of our behaviors are habitual
- We resort more to them when we are stressed or tired

WE TEND TO HAVE LITTLE CONTROL OVER THEM

- 80% of New Year's resolutions fail by mid-February
- Most patients (6/7) fail at habit change when their doctor tells them that they might die



"Sow a thought and you reap an action; sow an action and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny"

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Sources:

Neal D. T., Wood W., Quinn J. M. (2006). Habits—A repeat performance. Curr. Dir. Psychol. Sci. 15 198–202 https://www.forbes.com/sites/markmurphy/2020/02/11/this-is-the-month-when-new-years-resolutions-fail-heres-how-to-save-them/

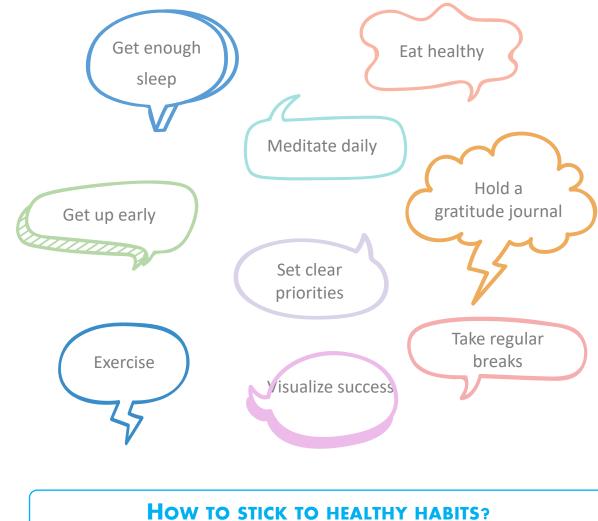


What are the habits you know you should include in your daily routine, but you don't?



WHY HABBITS MATTER – HEALTHY HABITS ARE KEY TO PERFORMANCE





https://www.forbes.com/sites/deeppatel/2017/07/14/10-daily-habits-of-the-most productive-leaders/

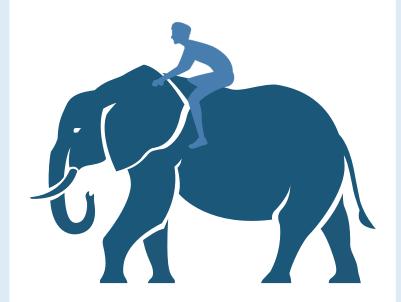
THE NEUROSCIENCE OF HABIT FORMATION





RIDER

- Manages a single task
- Solves complex problems
- Controlled: Slow, Intentional, Cognitive
- Sensitive to positive information (focus on satisfaction)
- Flexible (open to novelty and change)
- High Energy Consumption: gets tired
- Explicit (conscious) memory



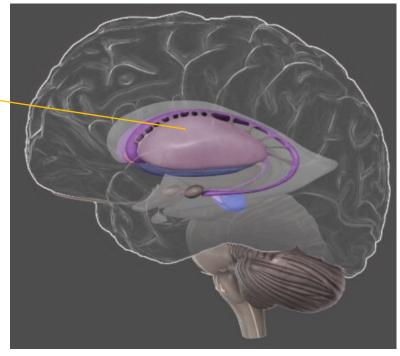
ELEPHANT

- Manages multiple tasks
- Solves simple problems
- Automatic: Fast, Unconscious, Intuitive
- Sensitive to negative information (focus on security / survival)
- Creature of habits (sees threats in novelty)
- Performant / Energy-Efficient
- Implicit (unconscious) memory

THE MAIN CHARACTERS FOR HABIT FORMATION – BASAL GANGLIA IS THE SEAT OF HABITIUAL BEHAVIORS





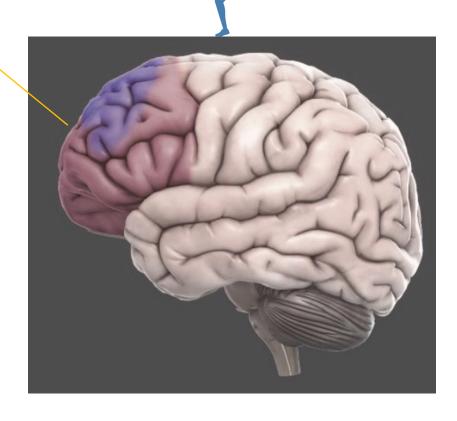


- Skill learning
- Habit formation
- Reward system

Source: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory 3D Brain app

THE MAIN CHARACTERS FOR HABIT FORMATION – THE PREFRONTAL CORTEX IS THE "CEO" OF THE BRAIN

Prefrontal cortex



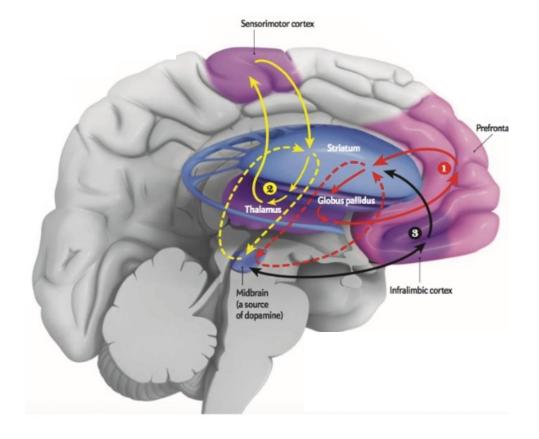
- Abstract thinking
- Reasoning
- Attention
- Emotion regulation
- Error detection & correction
- Integrating inputs from other brain parts
- Conscious decision-making
- Social cognition (empathy, theory of Mind)

Source: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory 3D Brain app

HABIT FORMATION – HOW ARE HABITS FORMED?

HABIT FORMATION

- Striatum (part of basal ganglia)
- Reward network Dopamine



HABIT EXPLORATION

Prefrontal cortex - Striatum

HABIT IMPRINTING

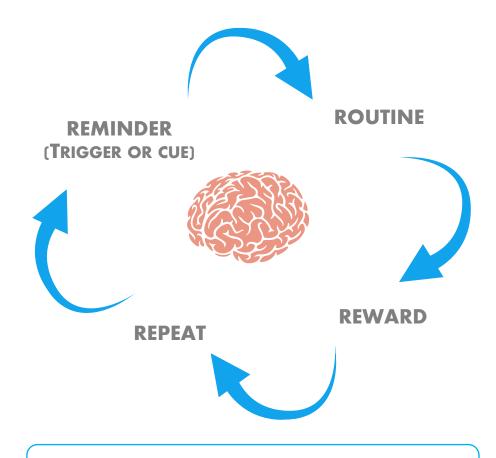
 Formation of a neural highway between **striatum** and sensorymotor cortex (behavior)

Sources:

Graybiel A., Smith K., 2014 "How the Brain Makes and Breaks Habits". Scientific American June 2014
Ashby et al., 2010. "Cortical and basal ganglia contributions to habit learning and automaticity". Trends Cogn. Sci., 14(5): 208-215, May 2010
Seger & Spiering, 2011. "A Critical Review of Habit Learning and the Basal Ganglia". Front. Syst. Neurosci., 5: 66, 2011

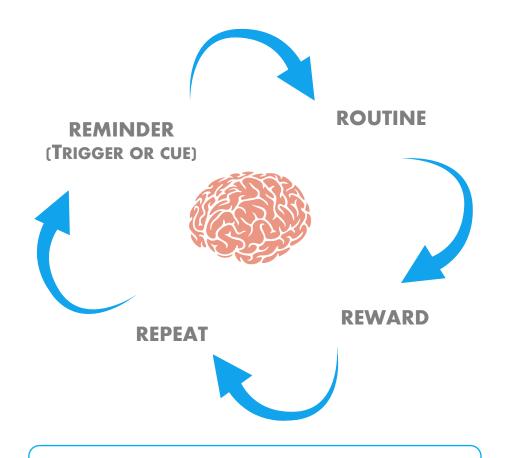


HABIT FORMATION – HOW ARE HABITS TRIGGERED BY A CUE



REWARD IS ESSENTIAL IN HABIT FORMATION

HABIT FORMATION – HOW ARE HABITS TRIGGERED BY A CUE



REWARD IS ESSENTIAL IN HABIT FORMATION

ONCE A HABIT IS ANCHORED, THE TRIGGERING CUE
IS ENOUGH TO DRIVE BEHAVIOR - GOOD OR BAD

REMINDER (TRIGGER OR CUE)

ROUTINE

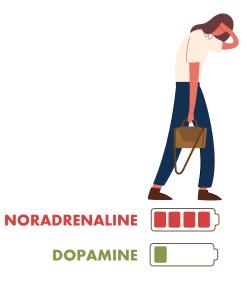
HABIT FORMATION – WHY DO WE QUIT ON BUILDING HABITS?



OPEN DISCUSSION

HABIT FORMATION – WHY WE QUIT





NORADRENALINE

DOPAMINE

- When we exert any focused effort, our body secretes Noradrenaline, and the more the effort lasts, the more it accumulates
- When it a certain threshold, we quit on our objectivereaches

- We produce **Dopamine** when we achieve an objective, and we feel that we are getting close to it
- Dopamine decreases the amount of Noradrenaline whenever we reach a milestone, allowing us to continue to put effort into reaching our objective

Sources:

Andrew Huberman - The Rich Roll podcast: "how to change your brain"

HABIT FORMATION – HOW TO CHANGE BAD HABITS FOR HEALTHY HABITS

BREAKING BAD HABITS IS VERY HARD

- Motivation is not enough to drive habit change
- Focusing on the not repeating the bad habit is ineffective
- The only way is to create new habits that will progressively substitute the bad ones



REWIRING YOUR BRAIN ON A NEW HABIT

- 1. Identify the **cue** triggering the bad habit
- 2. Consciously attach a new **behavior** to the cue
- **3. Reward** your new behavior
- Repeat the new behavior until it masks the old one

Sources:

Keegan R. & Lahey L. 2009 Immunity to Change: How to Overcome It and Unlock the Potential in Yourself and Your Organization



HABIT FORMATION – A STRONG MOTIVATION IS REQUIRED FOR EFFECTIVE HABIT CHANGE

3 LIMITING BELIEFS AT THE ROOT OF LACK OF MOTIVATION TO CHANGE

EFFORT BELIEFS

"It is too hard to change"

BARRIERS BELIEFS

Barriers are perceived too high: "I do no know how", "I
do not want to look like a fool", "I do not have time", "I
am too lazy"

OUTCOME EXPECTANCIES

"The potential reward is not worth it."

NEED TO WORK ON:

- BUILDING SELF-CONFIDENCE
- QUESTIONING EFFORT BELIEFS
- BALANCE BETWEEN OUTCOME AND EFFORT/BARRIERS



Source: Hardcastle S. et al., 2015. "Motivating the unmotivated: how can health behavior be changed in those unwilling to change?". Front. Psychol., 16 June 2015



WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COACH?





WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COACH RELATED TO HABITS?



BREAKOUT ROOMS

THE ROLE OF A COACH – 4 STEPS TO HELP YOUR CLIENTS



IDENTIFY UNWANTED HABITS

IDENTIFY DESIRED HABITS

DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

IMPLEMENT AND TRACK IMPLEMENTATION

THE ROLE OF A COACH – 4 STEPS TO HELP YOUR CLIENTS



IDENTIFY UNWANTED HABITS

identify desired habits

DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

IMPLEMENT AND TRACK IMPLEMENTATION

Paily routine

Popamine

Ro it!



Paily routine

- Choose what you want to integrate in your daily routine
- Identify the **cue** that will trigger your daily routine
- Associate a new positive habit to the trigger/cue of your bad habits

Popamine

Po it!

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY – DAILY ROUTINE: 5 TYPES OF CUES



TIME

LOCATION

PRECEDING EVENT

EMOTIONAL STATE

OTHER PEOPLE

Sources:
James clear - Atomic habits
https://jamesclear.com/habit-triggers



Paily routine

Ropamine

- Design a reward strategy for your new habits
- Chunk up your objectives into **milestones** and celebrate each one
- Aim small initially in order to be sure to stick to it

Ro it!

EXTRINSIC REWARD



INTRINSIC REWARD

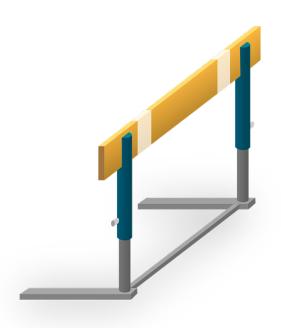


Paily routine

Popamine

Po it!

- **Stick to** your daily routine for 1-3 months no matter what until your healthy routine becomes **automatic**
- Anticipate obstacles: "if..... then" planning



"IF......THEN" IMPLEMENTATION INTENTION

- Running: "If it rains, then I'll wear a raincoat"
- Delegating: "If I'm doing work that a member of my team could do, then I'll ask her if she can take over the work in our next 1:1."
- Morning meditation: "If my kid wakes up early, then I will meditate once he is at school"
- Eating: "If I'm hungry, then I'll snack on a fruit"

Source: https://hbr.org/2018/03/two-techniques-for-helping-employees-change-ingrained-habits?utm_medium=email&utm_source=newsletter_daily&utm_campaign=mtod&referral=00203#

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR HABIT FORMATION







PRACTICAL TIPS – TRACKING YOUR HABITS

2021 January February March April 10 11/12 13/14 15/16/ 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21/ 22 23/ 24 25/ 26/ 21/ 17 18 18 20 21 22 28 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 25/26 27/28 29/30/ 28 29 30 31 25 26 27 28 29 30 May June July August 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 27 28 29 30 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 29 30 31 30 31 September October November December S M T W T F S S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 28 29 30 26 27 28 29 30 31





INCREASE FRICTION:

MAKE TEMPTATIONS INCONVENIENT

ENVIRONMENT

DECREASE FRICTION:Make cues for desired habits obvious





PRACTICAL TIPS – SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY



We are **social animals**, motivated by how others see us:

- People who have an **accountability buddy** are more successful at habit implementation (eg. Weight loss program)
- We are more likely to reach our goals if we share them with a community of like-minded people (collective gym classes, Alcoholics Anonymous...)

Sources:

https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/08/well/live/habits-health.html

Dailey R. et al., 2018; The Buddy Benefit: Increasing the Effectiveness of an Employee-Targeted Weight-Loss Program. Journal of Health Communication. Volume 23, 2018



BE WELL 2021 WORKBOOK



BE WELL 2021 WORKBOOK – 4 STEPS TO PREPARE YOUR JOURNEY



FUTURE BACK VISION

PREPARING THE LUGGAGE

INSPIRATION AND SUPPORT

THE ROAD: 3D ACTION PLAN

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN MORE: NEUROMINDFULNESS® ONLINE COURSES



-15% WITH DISCOUNT CODE:

ICF2021

1	Welcome to the course!
2	Chapter 1: NeuroMindfulness® Essentials
3	Chapter 2: From Stress to Building Resilience and Well-being
4	Chapter 3: Cognitive Performance
5	Chapter 4: Trust and Human Connection
6	Chapter 5: Mindfulness Practices
7	Final Practice: Bringing It All Together
8	Final Assignment: Spread Your Wings
9	Congratulations and Thank You!

https://neuromindfulness.thinkific.com/collections



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