

# How Can Technology Best Disrupt Bad Health Habits?

**Charlie Pinder**

HCI Centre, University of  
Birmingham, Edgbaston,  
Birmingham, UK, B15 5TT  
c.pinder@cs.bham.ac.uk

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the Owner/Author.  
Copyright is held by the owner/author(s).  
MobileHCI '15 Adjunct, August 24-27, 2015, Copenhagen, Denmark  
ACM 978-1-4503-3653-6/15/08.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2786567.2786938>

## Abstract

Most Behaviour Change Interventions using Technology (BCITs) focus on conscious strategies to change behaviour. However, these do not directly target the source of much behavioural decision-making: the nonconscious. My research focuses on understanding how best to target the nonconscious via mobile devices to achieve behaviour change.

## Author Keywords

Behaviour change; nonconscious; mobile; smartphone.

## ACM Classification Keywords

H.5.m. Information interfaces and presentation (e.g., HCI): Miscellaneous;

## Introduction

I first completed a literature review of BCITs to identify research gaps. The primary gap is that few BCITs focus on the role of habits, despite the evidence that they structure much of everyday life. Further, according to dual process theories and modern habit theory, habits are not always consciously motivated, chosen or monitored [3,5]. Nevertheless, BCITs tend to employ conscious behaviour change strategies [6]. This gap, together with the pervasiveness of smartphones giving opportunities to deliver behaviour tracking and intervening apps, led me to formulate the following research goal: to apply dual process theory and modern

habit theory to BCITs by exploring the direct targeting of the nonconscious in mobile-based BCITs.

I have further refined my goal to: explore the use of Cognitive Bias Modification (CBM) [7], nonconscious goal priming (NGP) [1] and implementation intention formation (IIF) [4] techniques on mobile devices to achieve habitual behaviour change.

#### *Research questions*

My primary research question is: What is the most effective way to deliver nonconscious interventions on mobile devices to achieve habitual behaviour change? This requires consideration of the extent that nonconscious interventions need to be supported by congruent conscious interventions, potentially of the “restricting unwanted behaviour” type we explored in a project to encourage eco-friendly kettle usage [2].

#### *Research approach*

For each theory-based approach (CBM, NGP, IIF), I have planned a short-term lab and longer-term in the wild evaluation. The lab studies test the efficacy of interventions on cognitive variables that indicate the availability of habit-related constructs (see [7] for a review of measures) and the in-the-wild studies test whether such interventions impact on actual behaviour.

#### **Remaining research efforts**

I am currently refining the lab experiments to test the impact of NGP on smartphones. I am awaiting ethical clearance for a lab & in-the-wild project on the use of CBM techniques on people with hoarding issues, delivered via tablets. I need to finalise my experiment design to explore the use of smartphones in creating effective IIF.

#### **Expected results**

For each of CBM, NGP and IIF techniques on mobile devices, I will explore user reactions, determine whether each technique can alter cognitive variables, and demonstrate the extent to which this has an impact on habitual behaviour.

#### **References**

- [1] Aarts, H., Custers, R., and Veltkamp, M. Goal Priming and the Affective-Motivational Route to Nonconscious Goal Pursuit. *Social Cognition* 26, 5 (2008), 555–577.
- [2] Cowan, B.R., Bowers, C.P., Beale, R., and Pinder, C. The Stroppy Kettle: An Intervention to Break Energy Consumption Habits. *CHI 2013 Extended Abstracts*, (2013).
- [3] Cowan, B.R., Bowers, C., and Pinder, C. Habits in Human-Computer Interaction. *1st Habits in Human Computer Interaction Workshop*, BCS HCI 2013 (2013).
- [4] Gollwitzer, P.M. Implementation intentions: strong effects of simple plans. *American Psychologist* 54, 7 (1999), 493.
- [5] Pinder, C. Breaking and forming habits using technology: theoretical pointers from psychology. *1st Habits in Human Computer Interaction Workshop*, BCS HCI 2013 (2013).
- [6] Stawarz, K., Cox, A.L., and Blandford, A. Beyond Self-Tracking and Reminders: Designing Smartphone Apps That Support Habit Formation. *CHI 2015*, (2015).
- [7] Wiers, R.W., Gladwin, T.E., Hofmann, W., Salemink, E., and Ridderinkhof, K.R. Cognitive Bias Modification and Cognitive Control Training in Addiction and Related Psychopathology. *Clinical Psychological Science* 1, 2 (2013), 192–212.