## The

# HABIT TRACKER WORKSHEET

created by SHANNEN VAN DER KRUK

## Welcome

Hi there, I'm Shannen, and I'm so glad you're here.

This habit tracker was created to help you stay consistent with the small actions that build a better life, one day at a time.

Because here's the truth: change doesn't happen all at once. It happens through the quiet power of daily habits. The ones that support your goals, align with your values, and move you closer to the person you want to become.

Inside, you'll find a simple, flexible layout that makes it easy to track your progress, stay motivated, and build momentum, without the pressure of perfection. Whether you're trying to start something new or stick to what already works, this is your space to show up and stay on track.

Let's build it—habit by habit.

Warmly,

Founder of The Happier Studio

Shannen van der





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# The Science Behind The Habit Tracker Worksheet

#### What Are Habits?

Habits are automatic behaviours that you do without thinking. They are the small decisions you make and actions you take every day.

According to psychological theory, a habit is only a habit if it is an action that happens automatically when we encounter a certain setting or situation - also known as a contextual cue - in which that action has been performed in the past.

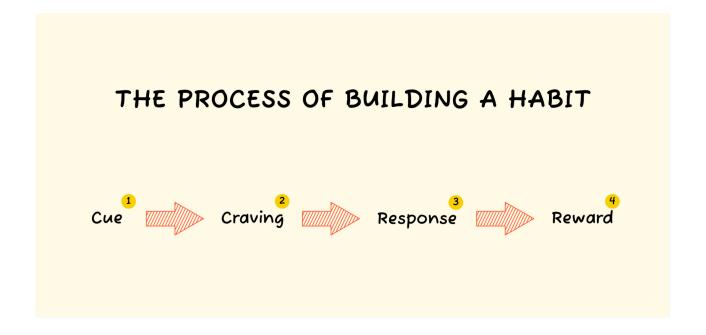
For example, automatically washing hands (action) after using the toilet (contextual cue), or putting on a seatbelt (action) after getting into the car (contextual cue), are all habits that we do without having to think about it.

Because a habit is automatic, it overrides intentional behaviour. This means that as you repeat an action over time, the habit becomes stronger and it becomes harder to perform a different action, even if you intend to do so.

#### **How Are Habits Formed?**

Habits emerge because the brain is constantly looking for ways to save effort. So, when an action becomes automatic, the brain uses less energy for making decisions and can focus on other things that may need the energy.

The process of building a habit can be divided into four simple steps: cue, craving, response, and reward.



First, there is the cue. This triggers your brain to initiate a certain behaviour. As the cue is the first indication that we're close to a reward, it naturally leads to a craving.

In turn, this craving is the motivational force that makes us want to act. If this craving is strong enough, we respond. The response is the actual habit you perform, which can take the form of a thought or an action.

There are two reasons as to why we chase rewards:

- 1) Rewards satisfy our cravings
- 2) Rewards teach us which actions to remember

Rewards also complete the habit cycle.



If, at any stage, the behaviour is insufficient, the action will not become a habit. It's an endless feedback loop that never turns off, and your brain is always working hard in predicting and trying different responses.

#### **How To Build New Habits?**

Understanding habit building and formation is essential for making progress in your health, your happiness, and your life in general. However, without taking action, it is impossible to build new habits that last.

Using the four step cycle of cue, craving, response and reward, we can better understand how to design good habits.

- 1) Cue: make it as obvious as possible
- 2) Craving: make it as attractive as possible
- 3) Response: make it as easy as possible
- 4) Reward: make is as satisfying as possible

We often set goals that are too big. With this comes the belief that we need motivation and willpower to do this.

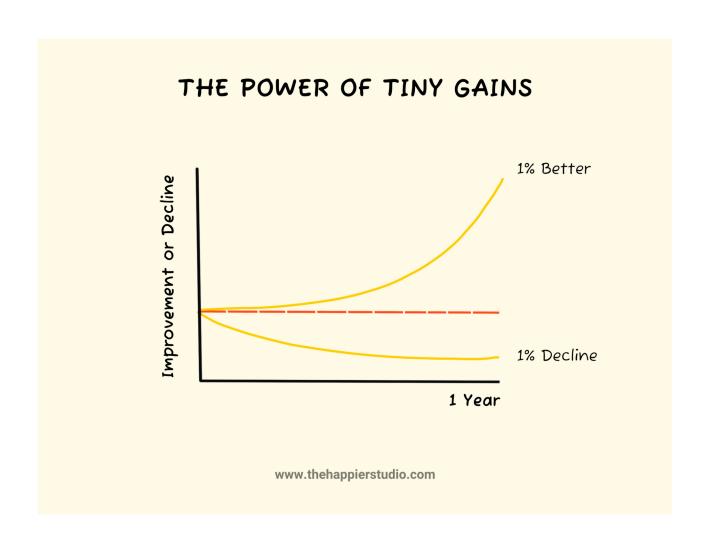
However, motivation is only a word we use to procrastinate from the things that we know we should do, and the bigger the goal is, the more motivation we believe we need.

So, to build new habits, we should start with a really tiny habit and increase it over time.

For example, if you want to make exercising a habit, instead of going to the gym 5 times a week from the beginning, you should start by going to the gym once a week.

Only when we have made this a routine, we can increase it by, for example, going to the gym twice a week.

Even a modest 1% improvement every single day means you will be 37 times better then when you started.





## **Identify Your Goals**

#### **Reflect On Your Current Life**

Before you can start building new habits, it is important to reflect on your current life and identify the person you wish to become.

Identifying the areas you wish to improve in your life is the first step to building long, lasting habits.

These prompts will help you do this by thinking more deeply about your current habits and the changes you would like to make. Please answer the questions as honestly as you can.

What Areas Would I like To Improve In My Life?				

### **My Identity**

Decide the type of person you want to be by asking yourself the following below.

Describe The Type Of Person Who Can Achieve The Outcomes That You Want.				
Who Do You Want To Be?				
What Values Do You Want To Stand For?				

Wh	at Principles A	Are In	nportant To	You?			
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acti	al setting and f conable plan, w ser to the perso	vill er	nable you to	o live in			
valı	he end of the oues into action entional life.	•			- 0,		-
	at Are The Dor nains.	nains	s Of Life I W	lant To V	Work On? Pic	k Three	<b>e</b>
You	can use the res	sults (	of the life sa	tisfactior	n evaluation as	a startı	ing point.
	Work Health Education		Financial Social Family		Family Leisure Environment		Spiritual Community Personal growth

Why Are These Domains Important To Me?			
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#### What Values Underly The Desired Changes?

For example, you may have chosen to work on the life domain 'Family', because you want to spend more quality time with the people you love as you want to become a more caring person.

The values underlying these reasons may be love, caring, accountability, family-orientedness.

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Set Your	Value-Based Goals
•	have identified your values, you can put them into action by setting term and short-term goals in the form of an implementation
set the lor	ce, if 'caring' is a value that underlies the desired change, you may ng-term goal of regularly checking in with your family. The short-term is could then be: When I wake up, I will send a message to my mum.
Make sure implemen	e your short-term goals are small, specific and easy enough to t.
Domain 1.	
	Long-term goal:

	-	Short-term goal 1:
	- 9	Short-term goal 2:
Domain 2.		
	Long-te	erm goal:
	-	Short-term goal 1:
	- -	Short-term goal 2:
Domain 3.		
	Long-t	erm goal:
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		Short-term goal 2:



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