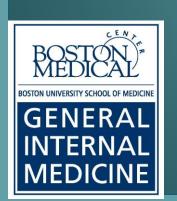
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Helping People Change

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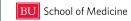
WHAT IS MOTIVATION? (OR LACK OF MOTIVATION?)

A personality trait?

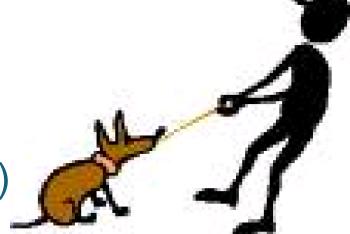






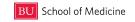


WHAT IS MOTIVATION? (OR LACK OF MOTIVATION?)



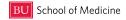
- A result of a confrontational counseling style
- Ambivalence is normal
- The probability that a person will enter into, continue, and adhere to a specific change strategy
- A state of readiness to change











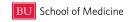
Ready, Willing, and Able

•Willing: The <u>importance</u> of change

•Able: Confidence for change

Ready: A matter of priorities





IMPORTANCE AND CONFIDENCE

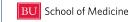
Unwilling and Unable (Low/Low)

Unwilling though Able (Low/High)

Willing but Unable (High/Low)

Willing and Able (High/High)





Willing, Able but not Ready...

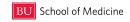




Readiness: A "Quick" Version "On a scale from 0 to 10..."

- "...How <u>important</u> is it for you right now to...?"
 - "Why did you say 3 and not 0?"
 - "What would it take to get you from 3 to 6?"
- "If you did decide to change, how <u>confident</u> are you that you would succeed?"
- "You've decided to change, and think you could succeed-when will you do it?"



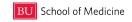


A WAY TO COUNSEL TO INCREASE MOTIVATION?

- Motivational interviewing is a <u>directive</u>, <u>client-centered</u> counseling style for eliciting behavior change by helping clients to explore and resolve <u>ambivalence</u>.
- Accurate empathy is a key skill <u>Empathy by</u>
 <u>Brene Brown</u>
- "Spirit" of MI: collaboration (partnership), evocation (listening and eliciting), autonomy

(ability to choose)
Rollnick, S., & Miller, W. R. What is motivational interviewing?
Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy. 1995;23:325-334.





NOTE RE: MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

 In medical practice, usually brief motivational counseling (brief advice or intervention) informed by motivational interviewing skills

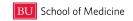




PRINCIPLES OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

- Engage (to connect)(empathy, affirmation)
- Focus (prioritize/agree on topic)
- Evoke (discrepancy and change talk)
- Plan

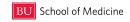




Empathy

- Acceptance facilitates change
- Skillful reflective listening is fundamental
- Ambivalence is normal

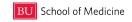




Discrepancy

- Change is motivated by a perceived discrepancy between present behavior and important personal goals or values
- •The person rather than the counselor should present the arguments for change

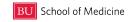




SELF-EFFICACY

- A person's belief in the possibility of change is an important motivator
- The person, not the counselor, is responsible for choosing and carrying out change
- The counselor's own belief in the person's ability to change becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy

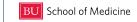




ROADMAP OF A MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW

- Building motivation for change (Part I)
 - Enhancing alliance and autonomy
- Negotiating change and strengthening commitment (Part II)
 - Providing information while creating dialogue





MI ROADMAP headings (MI is higher level skill)
--

Brief intervention tasks
(simpler, MI informed)
ASK/ASSESS condition
Feedback with permission

Open-ended questions (include pros and cons (discrepancy), values, goals)

-Pros and cons

Reflective listening (expresses empathy)

Affirm

Readiness to change/Elicit change talk Summarize and ask key question -Readiness

Information and advice (with permission—it's up to you [responsibility])

-Advice

Negotiate and commit to goals and a change plan (if ready)(support self-efficacy)

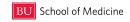
-Goal setting/Menu/Arrange

Change Talk

Self-Motivating Speech

- Disadvantages of Status Quo
- Advantages of Change
- Optimism for Change
- Intention to Change





CHANGE TALK DARN-C

- Desire
- <u>A</u>bility
- Reasons
- Need
- Commitment





REFLECTIVE LISTENING

- SIMPLE (repeat, rephrase)
- PARAPHRASE (infers meaning)
- REFLECT FEELING (emphasizes underlying emotion)
- Variations: Amplified, Double-sided



