



Supporting the Behavior Change Process: Adding Motivational Interviewing and Values Clarification to your Facilitator Toolbox

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- Evidence-informed, universal and targeted parenting programs
- harness parents' and caregivers' potential for fostering holistic, positive youth development and resiliency in their children and adolescents



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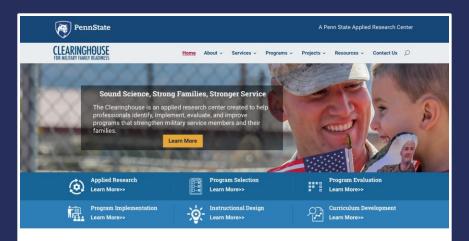


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Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness at Penn State

The Clearinghouse is an interdisciplinary team of research faculty and staff, and creative services professionals committed to prove outstanding support to professionals who provide programs and services to military families. We are located within the Social Sol Research Institute (SSRI) at The Pennsylvania State University.



Keith R. Aronson, Ph.D. Director



Daniel F. Perkins, Ph.D. Principal Scientist & Founder

Today's Presenters



Ryan P. Chesnut, Ph.D.



Molly Burns, M.A.

Learning Objectives

- 1. Use the Transtheoretical Model of Change to visualize the stages of change that parents and caregivers experience when modifying behaviors.
- 2. Define and describe Motivational Interviewing and Values Clarification.
- 3. Identify ways to use Motivational Interviewing and Values Clarification in the facilitation of parent education programs.

Thinking about Behavior Change

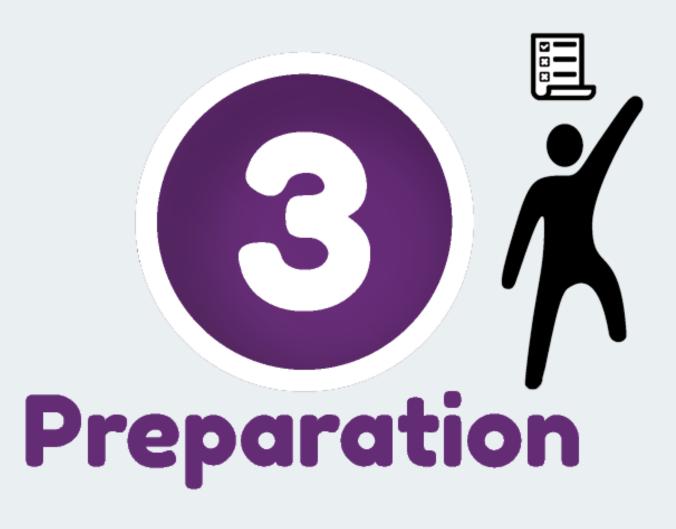
Change is _

Stages of Change













Some Key Assumptions

Change happens over time in stages

Stages are stable and fluid

Movement through the stages requires intervention

Intervention techniques need to be matched to individual stages

Motivational Interviewing

What is Motivational Interviewing?

- Collaborative
- Goal-directed

Stages of Change



Patterns of Talk:

Change Talk

Sustain Talk

Change Talk:

"I know I can remain calm when my child is doing something I don't like."

"I really want to be a better parent for my child."

"What I'm currently doing isn't working, so I need to try something else."

"I know making some changes in how I respond to my child will make a big difference in the long run."

Sustain Talk:

"I don't think any of the strategies we've discussed are going to work with my child."

"Everything is fine. I don't need a parenting program."

"I feel very overwhelmed right now, and I just don't think I have the energy to keep coming to this program."

"I don't see what the big deal is with yelling or spanking. My parents did that with me , and I turned out fine."



Sustain Talk > Change Talk





Sustain Talk > Change Talk



Patterns of Talk





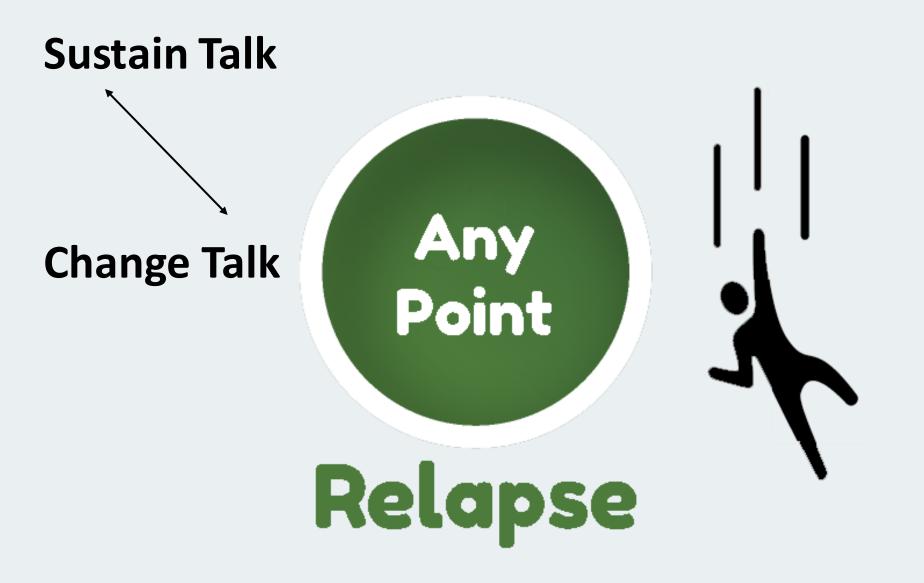
Change Talk > Sustain Talk







Patterns of Talk



The Motivational Interviewing Processes





Practice active listening

Understand parent's perspective

Affirm strengths and support autonomy



Find shared purpose

Move into directional conversation about change

Evoking:

Help parents find their "why" for change

Resolve ambivalence

Planning:

Help parents develop a plan

Consider timing and readiness

Principles of Motivational Interviewing



Build a strong working alliance

Communicate respect, acceptance, and compassion

Support and value parents to motivate change

Avoid "judging" parents or telling them what to do

Develop Discrepancy:

Raise awareness of the mismatch between current and desired situations

Avoid confrontation

Encourage thinking about descrepancies

Avoid Argumentation:

Remain calm if parents become defensive

Do not engage in arguements

Avoid trying to prove points or convince

Roll with Resistance:

Do not forcefully deal with opposistion

Encourage parents to consider new points of view

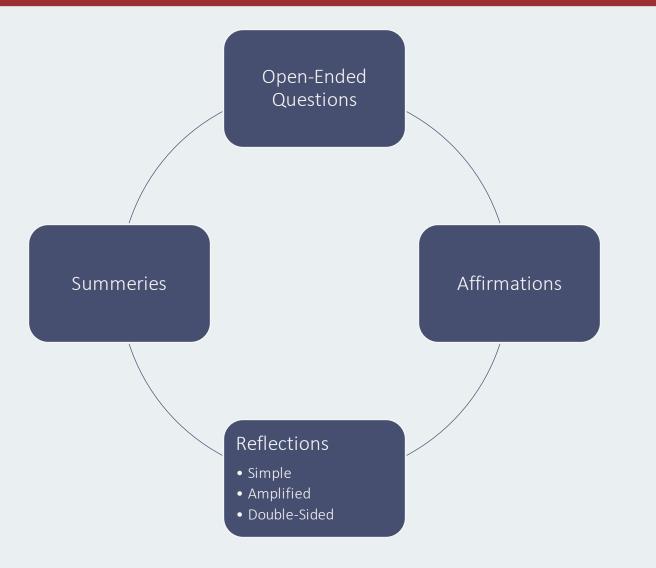
Support Self-Efficacy:

Help parents believe they are capable

Foster parents' beliefs in themselves

Evoke solutions and remind parents of accomplishments

OARS



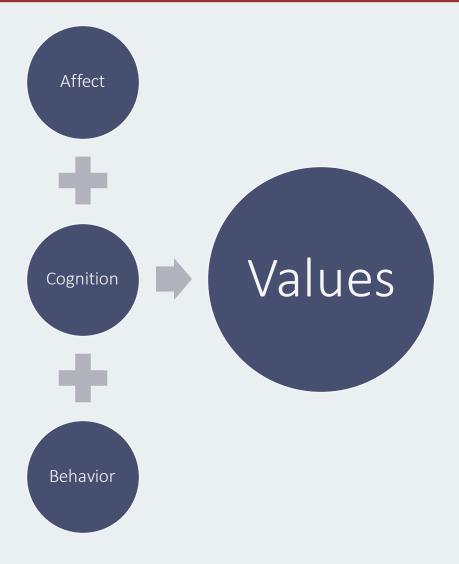
OARS Activity

Values Clarification



What is a value?

Early Work on Values Clarification



Early Work on Values Clarification

Value-Deficit Behaviors	Value-Driven Behaviors
Apathy	Purpose
Fickleness	Commitment
Overconforming	Critical Thinking
Overdissenting	Balanced Autonomy and Connection
Unhealthy decision making	Healthy decision making

The Valuing Processes



Prizing – Values are:

Prized and Cherished

Publicly Affirmed

Choosing – Values are:

Chosen from Alternatives

Chosen after Considering the Consequences

Chosen Freely

Acting – Values are:

Acted upon

Acted upon Consistently

Two Key Facilitation Skills

Open-Ended Questions

Nonjudgmental Posture

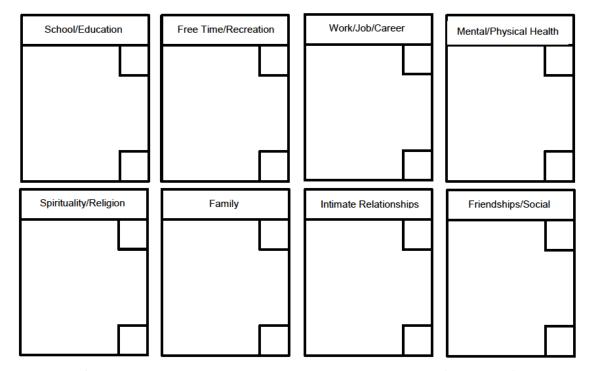
The Life Compass

In the main part of each large box, write a few key words about what is important or meaningful to you in these areas of life: what sort of person do you want to be? What sort of personal strengths and qualities do you want to have?

If a box feels irrelevant or you get stuck, leave it blank, and return to it if something comes to you. It's okay if the same words appear in several boxes: this will help you identify core values.

Once you've done that for all boxes, in the upper small square inside each, mark on a scale of 0-10 how important these values are to you at this point in your life (0 = no importance, 10 = extremely important). Finally, in the lower small square inside each box, mark on a scale of 0-10 how effectively you are living by these values right now (0 = not at all, 10 = living by them fully).

Take a look at what you've written. What does this tell you? What's important in your life? What might you currently be neglecting? When looking over this document, imagine how to weave these different values into your life.



Adapted from Harris, R. (2008). The happiness trap: How to stop struggling and start living. Boston, MA: Trumpeter Books.

Questions



References/Further Reading

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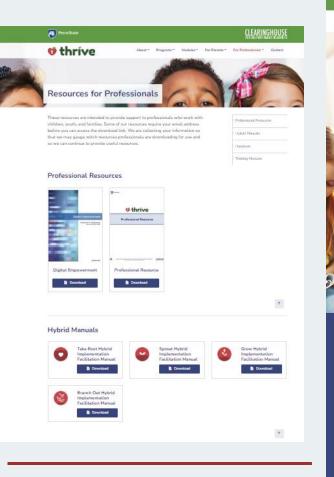
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- Attendance has been tracked.
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Presentation Two





Thank You

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