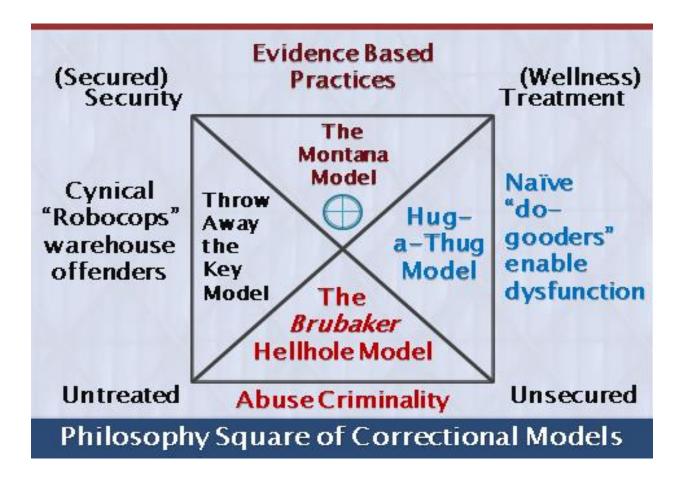


Performance Objectives

- Explore MI basic skills, language, and concepts
- Explain Motivational Interviewing and its place in Corrections
- Recognize the importance of MI skills for promoting offender success



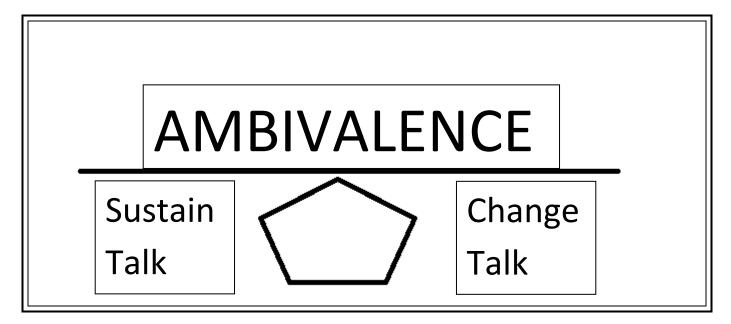
MI HISTORY

MI – 200+ clinical trials worldwide...and counting!

Internationally recognized Evidence Based Practice (EBP)

Now used in U.S. Correctional Institutions

Difficult offenders aren't in "denial" or "resistant." They are displaying:



NOTES:

CHANGE!

Something you love to do:			
Change occurs. How does it affect you? _			
You can't talk about	_ before there is		

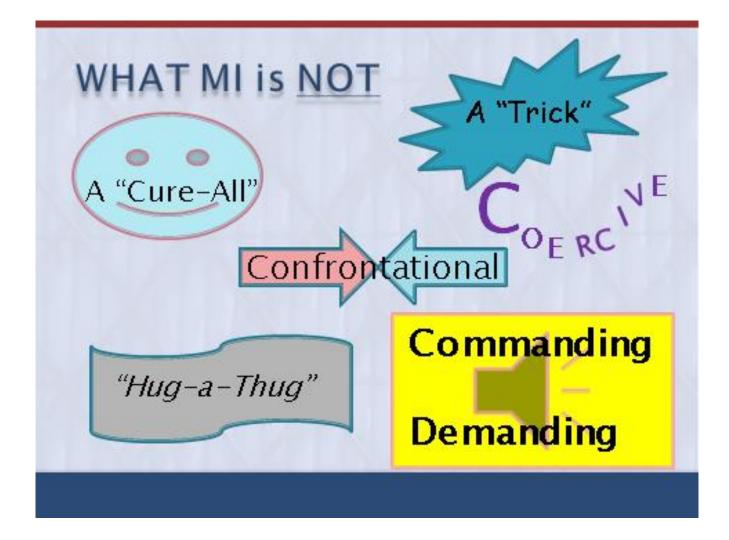
WHAT IS MI?

ORIGINAL -- a person-centered, goal-oriented method of communication for eliciting and strengthening intrinsic motivation for positive change

Layman's (Purpose) – a collaborative conversation style for strengthening a person's own motivation and commitment to change

Practitioner's (Why learn/How do I use?) – a person-centered counseling style for addressing the common problem of ambivalence about change

Process of evoking (How does it work?) – A collaborative, goal-oriented style of communication with particular attention to the language of change. It is designed to strengthen personal motivation for and commitment to a specific goal by eliciting and exploring the person's own reasons for change within an atmosphere of acceptance and compassion

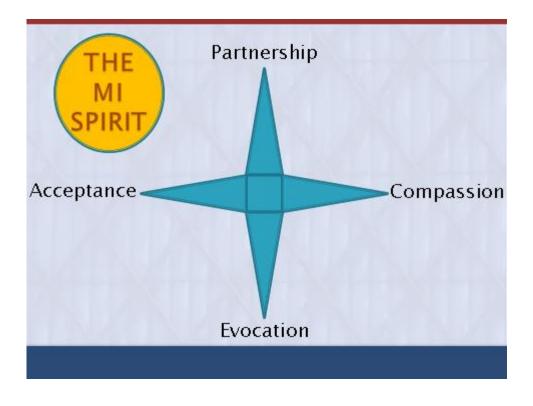


Their problems are not our problems, and are not ours to solve. We use MI skills to guide them to their own solutions.

NOTES: ____

MITASKS	Reengag	ging	
Resistance -Sustain Talk		Consolidating C Commitment Pla	
Discord	Eliciting	۸۸/	orking
Active	Change		With
Listening	Talk		bivalence
Skills	(DARN)		maience
The MI Spirit			

NOTES: DARN = Desire - Ability – Reason – Need ----- Change Talk



Partnership -- Collaboration rather than Confrontation or Coercion <u>Evocation</u> – Calling forth the motivation already present inside the offender

<u>Acceptance</u> -- Accepting the offender's autonomy (the ability to choose while understanding the consequences <u>Compassion</u> – during the change process, expressing accurate empathy while prioritizing the offender's needs

The Four Processes of Motivational Interviewing

E	establishing a trusting, respectful relationship
F	seeking/maintaining direction toward achievable goals
E	resolving ambivalence in the direction of change
P	people follow through on their plan when they express it in words to another person

<u>OARS</u>



OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

AFFIRMATIONS

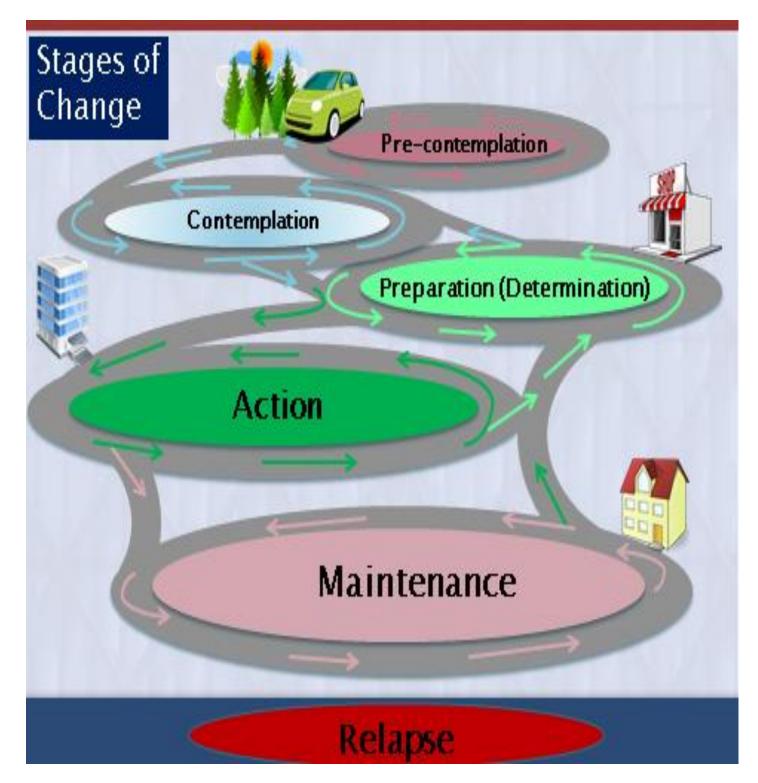
REFLECTIONS

SUMMARIES



Instilling Discrepancy / Cognitive Dissonance – Introducing two conflicting ideas. Helping people move from "I don't need to change" to "Maybe I need to change."

NOTES:



Stages of Change

Developed by James O. Prochaska, Ph.D. and Carlo DiClemente, Ph.D.

SMART GOALS (action stage)

S M A R

T

Putting It All Together



MI Change Talk – Leading offenders through the Stages of Change

Your Role

Other Tools You Can Use

Be a part of the solution!

Additional Information

Motivational Interviewing: Helping People Change, 3rd Edition

By William R. Miller and Stephen Rollnick

Changing for Good: A Revolutionary Six-Stage Program for Overcoming Bad Habits and Moving your Life Positively Forward

By James Prochaska, John Norcross, Carlo DiClemente

From the National Institute of Corrections (nicic.gov):

- Exercises for Developing MI Skills in corrections
- Motivational Interviewing in Corrections
- Motivating Offenders to Change A Guide for Probation and Parole

From the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (samhsa.gov):

Enhancing Motivation for Change in Substance Abuse Treatment

Additional Training:

Basic Effective Communication: Motivational Interviewing