Reminder:

Please silence phones.

Thank you.





Motivational Interviewing as an Advising Tool

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Outcomes

- Understand the basic foundations of Motivational Interviewing
- Understand the Stages of Change
- Understand how Advisers can ask powerful questions for a deeper student response



What is Motivational Interviewing?

- William R. Miller, PhD & Stephen Rollnick, PhD, founders
- Miller, W, & Rollnick, S. (2002). Motivational interviewing preparing people for change. New York, New York: The G Guilford Press.
- Person-centered method of guiding to elicit and strengthen personal motivation for change. Miller, 2008
- Resource: http://motivationalinterview.org/index.shtml



What is Motivational Interviewing

- Person-Centered
- It is something larger
- Collaboration, Evocation, and Autonomy
- Based on some assumptions (Page 1 paragraph 3)
- Applicable in many situations



Elements of Motivational Interviewing (MI)

- Express Empathy
 - Accept the student as they are
 - Reflective listening
- Clarify Discrepancy
 - Amplify discrepancy of how things are and how the students wants them to be



Elements of Motivational Interviewing (MI)

- Rolling with Resistance
 - Arguing is counterproductive; reluctance to change is normal
- Supporting Self-Efficacy
 - The student needs to believe they have the ability to change; take responsibility for change



Let's Practice

- Volunteers as Advisees and Advisers
- Which element is represented?
 - Express Empathy
 - Clarify Discrepancy
 - Rolling with Resistance
 - Supporting Self-Efficacy



Process Methods of (MI)

- OARS
- Open ended questions (page 6-7)
- Affirmative statements
- Reflective Listening (70% listening/30% feedback)
- Summarize
- Up Next: Change talk



Change Talk

- Theory-MI will lead to an increase in student change talk and diminish student resistance
- Students that defend the status quo will most likely find an inverse relations to behavior change
- Students that verbally argue for change will most likely find a direct relation to behavior change



Change Talk

- Preparatory Change Talk
 - Desire (I want to change)
 - Ability (I can change)
 - Reason (It's Important to change)
 - Need (I should change)
- Implementing Change Talk
 - Commitment (I will make change)
 - Activation (I am ready, prepared, willing to change)
 - Taking Steps (I am taking specific actions to change)

Change Talk

- Optimism for change
 - Who could offer you helpful support in taking this next step?
- Intention to change
 - What would you be willing to try?
 - I can see you are feeling stuck at the moment. What's going to have to change?



Tips for Change Talk

- As an adviser you can use the following tools, or tips for supporting change talk:
 - Reflect what your advisee is saying
 - Use Decisional Balancing (positive outcomes vs. less positive outcomes)
 - Use a Readiness ruler (How ready are you at the present time to change?)
 - Give your advisee a voice for changing
 - Remember you may be working through ambivalence with your advisee.

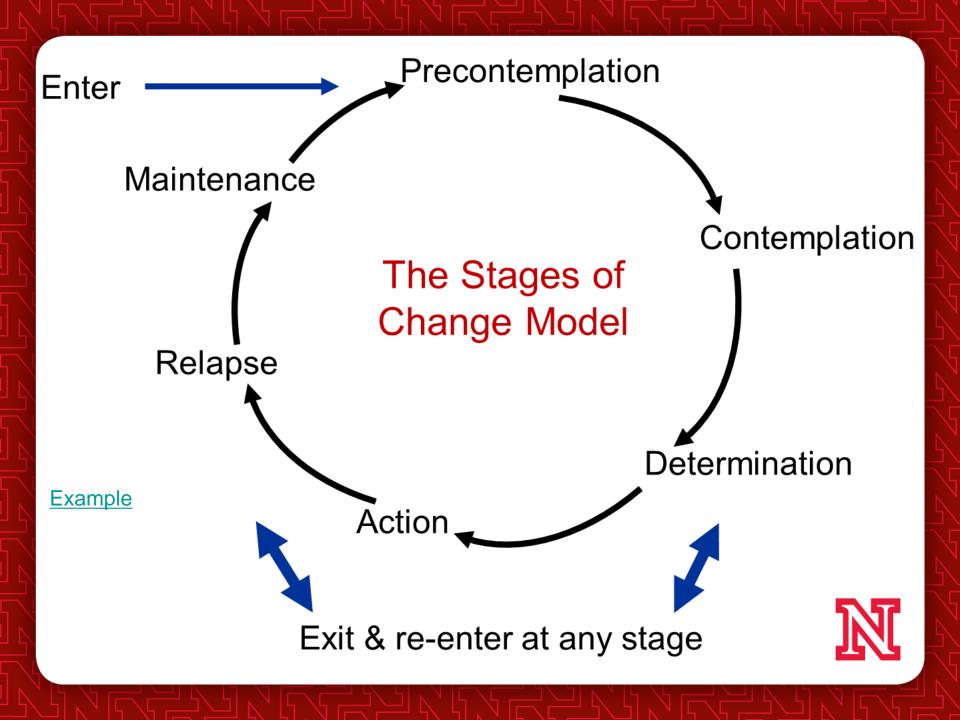


Stages of Change

Prochaska & DiClementi's model (1983)

- Based on Smoking Cessation
- Stages:
 - Precontemplation
 - Contemplation
 - Preparation
 - Action
 - Maintenance
 - Relapse





Motivational Interviewing in Advising

- Fairly new in the field of Academic Advising
- Useful is lighter advising load
- Useful in on-going academic coaching
- Useful when a student is ready to make changes



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