



Current Advances in Science & Effective Interventions

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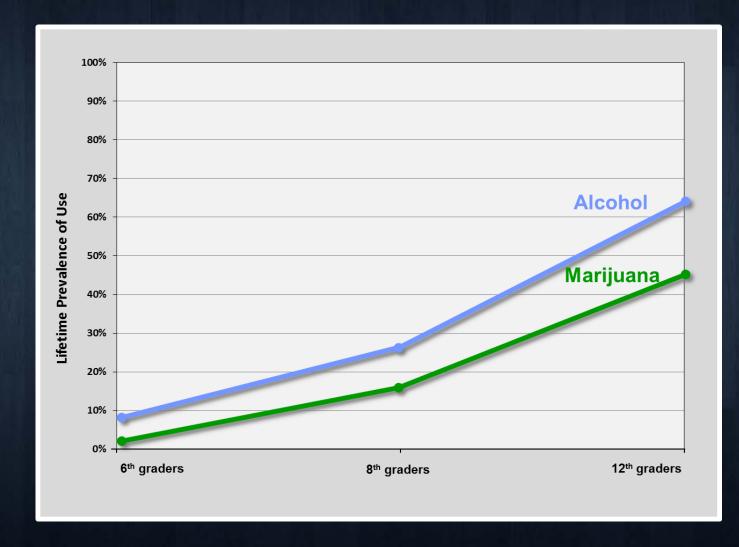
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Program

with

UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, and the Pacific Southwest Addiction Technology Transfer Center

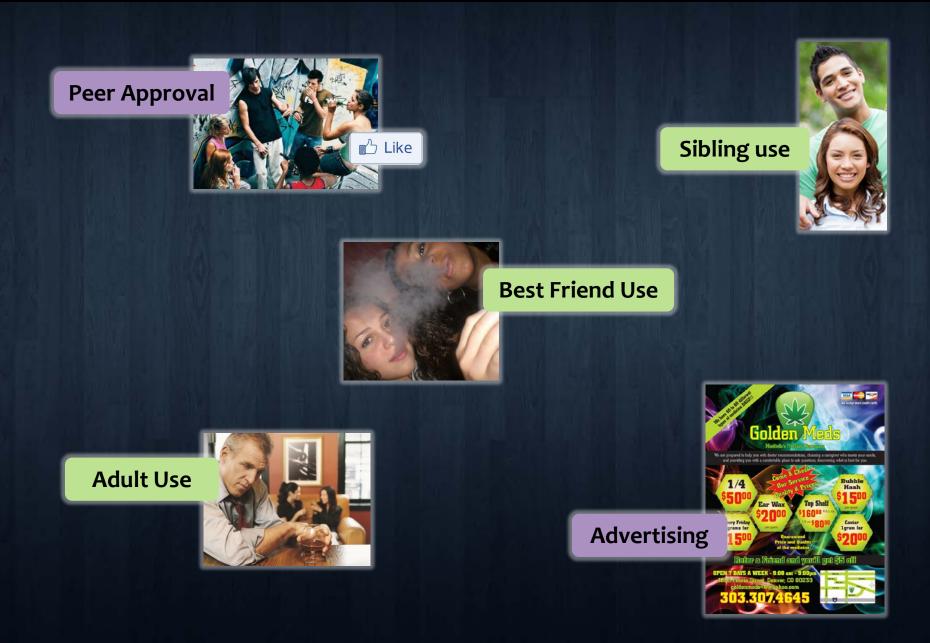
July 29, 2016

Trajectory of AM use during the teen years

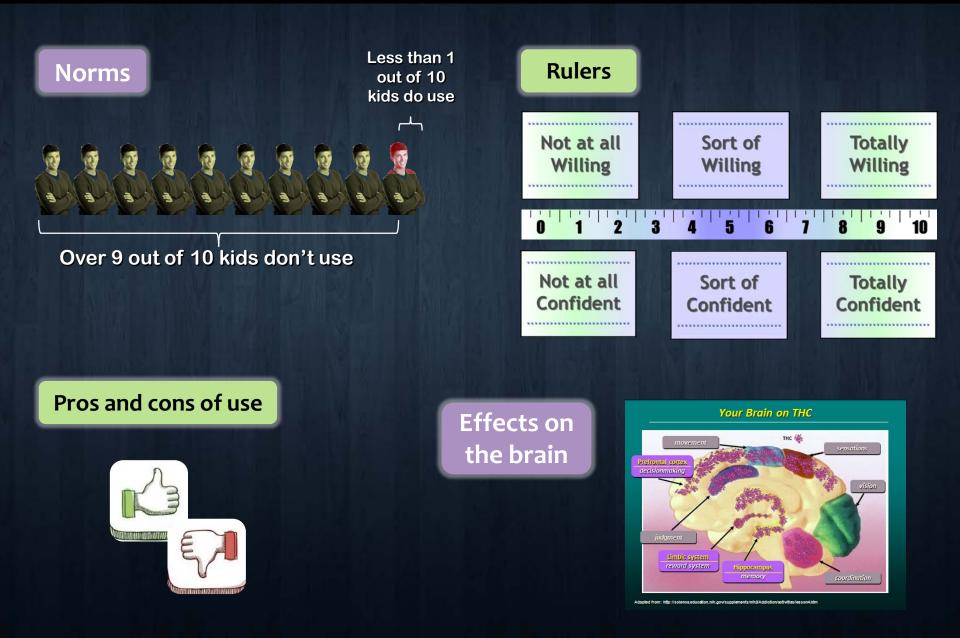


Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2016). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use*, 1975-2015: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. Available at: www.monitoringthefuture.org.

Key factors of influence



What are strategies to help youth make healthier choices?



Motivational Interviewing: A Definition

Motivational interviewing is a person-centered, directive method of communication for enhancing intrinsic motivation to change by exploring and resolving ambivalence.

Why use MI with adolescents



Why Use MI with Adolescents?

- Developmentally appropriate
- Helps teen feel comfortable
- Adolescents are always being told what do and being judged—MI lets them take the driver's seat
- Gives teen a chance to think and act independently

The Spirit of Motivational Interviewing

- Partnership
- Acceptance
- Compassion
- Evocation



Partnership

- Active Collaboration
- Share Power
- Exploration more than persuasion
- See the world through the client's eyes rather than pushing one's view onto the client



Acceptance

- Absolute worth
- Accurate empathy
- Autonomy support
- Affirmation

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Acceptance frees people to change Judgment can paralyze

Autonomy Support

Overt recognition of the client's right and capacity for self-direction



Compassion

- Differentiates MI from sales
- Heart in the right place
- Priority to actively promoting client's welfare



Evocation

- People already have within them much of what is needed
- Focus on & understand person's strengths
- They already have motivations and resources within



Understanding the client's perspective and wisdom

Getting Moving: OARS

Open-ended Questions Affirm Reflect Sumarize

Closed-ended Questions

- Have a short answer (like Yes/No)

 Did you have problems this week with your asthma?
- Ask for specific information

 What is your address?
- Might be multiple choice

 What do you plan to do: Quit, cut down, or keep on smoking?
- They limit the client's answer options

Open-ended Questions

- Open the door, encourage the client to talk
- Do not invite a short answer
- Leave broad latitude for how to respond

Affirmations

- Emphasize a strength
- Notice and appreciate a positive action
- Should be genuine
- Express positive regard and caring
- Strengthen therapeutic relationship

Affirmations may include:

- Commenting positively on an attribute

 "You're a strong person, a real survivor."
- A statement of appreciation

 "I appreciate your openness and honesty today."
- Catch the person doing something right

 "Thanks for coming in today!"
- A compliment
 - "I like the way you said that."
- An expression of hope, caring, or support
 "I hope this weekend goes well for you!"

The Process of Communication (Thomas Gordon)

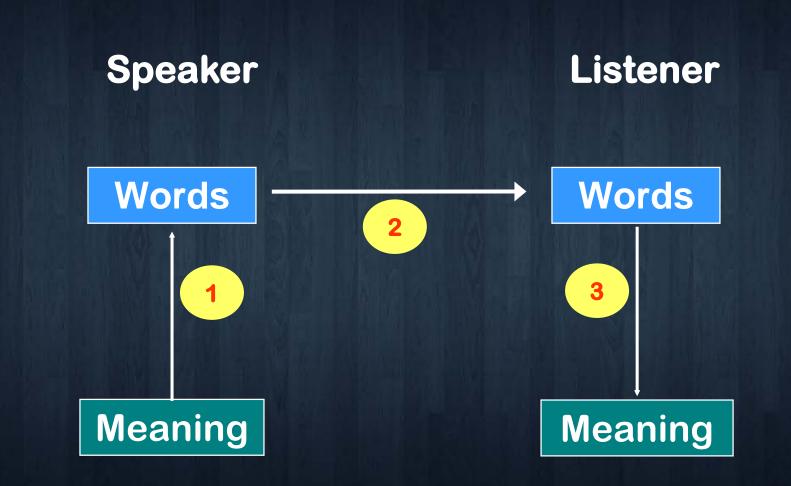
"Being 6 again"



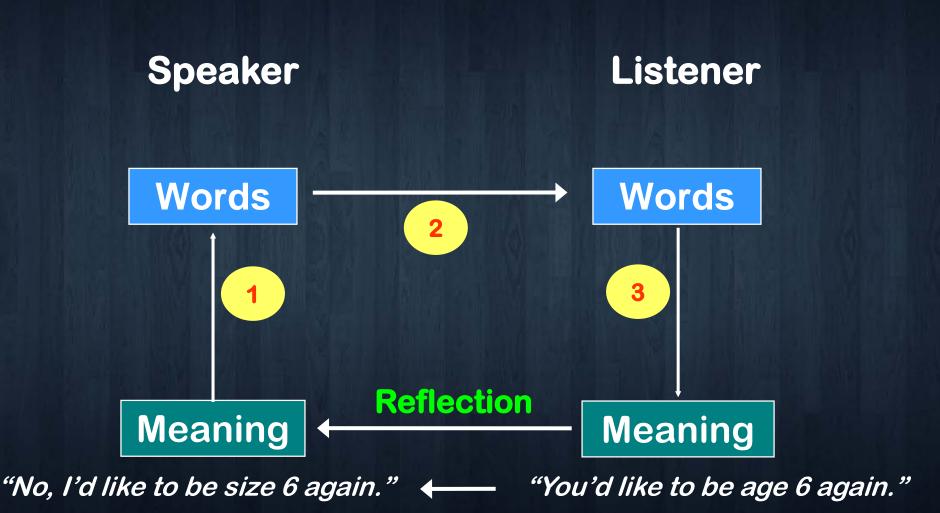
The Process of Communication (Thomas Gordon)



Three Places a Communication Can Go Wrong



The Function of Reflection



Reflections

- Are statements rather than questions
- Make a guess about the client's meaning (rather than asking)
- Yield more information and better understanding
- Often a question can be turned into a reflection



Forming Reflections

- A reflection states an hypothesis, makes a guess about what the person means
- Form a statement, not a question
 - Think of your question: Do you mean that you...?
 - Cut the question words, DX yoX mean that you.X
 - Inflect your voice down at the end
- There's no penalty for missing
- In general, a reflection should not be longer than the client's statement

Summaries can:

- Collect material that has been offered
 - "So far you've expressed concern about your children, getting a job, and finding a safer place to live."
- Link something just said with something discussed earlier
 - "That sounds a bit like what you told me about that lonely feeling you get."
- Draw together what has happened and transition to a new task
 - "Before I ask you the questions I mentioned earlier, let me summarize what you've told me so far, and see if I've missed anything important. You came in because you were feeling really sick, and it scared you..."

Pulling It All Together

What Does MI Look Like

Resources



THE SCIENCE BEHIND DRUG ABUSE

teens.drugabuse.gov



www.monitoringthefuture.org./new.html



https://training.simmersion.com/Launch/Free/3f9f4d de-c68c-44d3-a143-041e6604aaf5



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