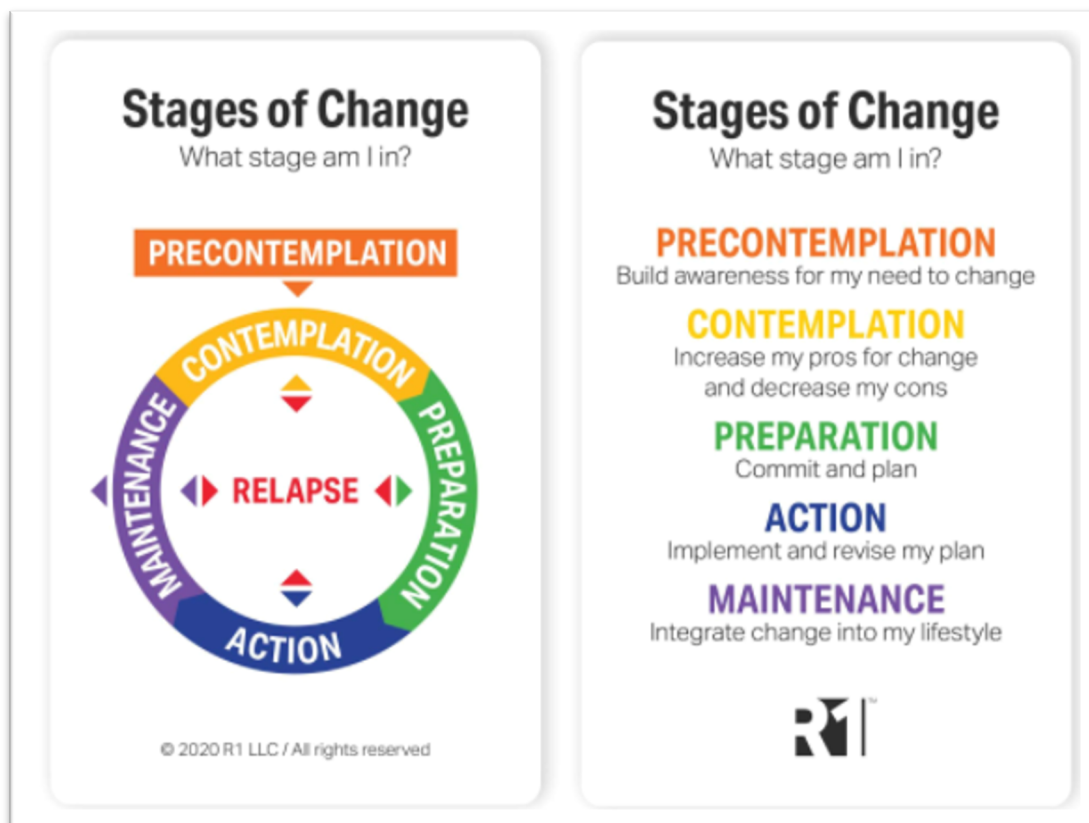


ARE YOU READY TO MAKE A CHANGE?

Prochaska & Diclemente's Six Stages of Change has proven useful in supporting an individual's ability to make lasting behavior changes. The model focuses on the decision-making of the individual and is a model of intentional change. The TTM operates on the assumption that people do not change behaviors quickly and decisively. Rather, change in behavior, especially habitual behavior, occurs continuously through a cyclical process detailed below. Where are you in the stages of change?



Six Stages of Change Description Indicators

What changes do you want to make?

Are you at Stage 1?



Stage 1: Pre-Contemplation

This is the entry point of a person into the change process. The individual has not even considered the prospect of change and is unlikely to perceive a need for change. It is usually someone else who perceives a problem. At this stage, a person is not likely to respond positively to anyone (family or professional) being confrontive or demanding change.

Indicators: Total resistance to doing anything, no willingness to meet, talk to a professional, or get assessed, angry at any indication from another that there is a problem, blaming others, “Everything is okay” statements, willingness to work on other things, but not the specific problem, refuse to let a professional in and work with them, lack of awareness.

Stage 2: Contemplation

Once the person has some awareness of the problem, then the person enters the stage called Contemplation. It is an ambivalent state where the individual both considers change and rejects it. If allowed to just talk about it, the person goes back and forth about the need to change without justification for change.

Indicators: Saying one thing, doing another, rationalizing, minimizing, anxiety rises while trying some things that do not work, both talking about change and arguing against it.

Stage 3: Preparation

The person is ready to change. This is a window of opportunity when the person resolved the ambivalence enough to look at making change.

Indicators: Admitting the need for change, accepting negative ramifications of their behavior, asking for help, starting to look at alternatives.

Stage 4: Action

The person engages in specific actions that intend to bring about change.

Indicators: Starting to work out a plan, making changes in behavior, asking for professional help, or using professional help to make their plan more successful.

Stage 5: Maintenance

The person identifies and implements strategies to maintain progress, and to reduce the likelihood of slips or full relapse into old behaviors.

Indicators: Making the long-term life changes needed to “actualize” the changes made in the action stage, focusing less on refraining from old behavior and more on a “recovery” lifestyle.

Stage 6: Relapse

The person has a slip or returns to behavior at a level higher than acceptable to either the person or family. At times, the person might slip and not regard it as serious enough to be concerned, yet someone may be at risk. A professional needs to help the person holistically look at the situation.

Indicators: Repeating behavior that they are trying to change, engaging in different, but equally problematic behavior.

Decisional Balance Worksheet

When we think about making changes, most of us don't really consider all "sides" in a complete way. Instead, we often do what we think we "should" do, avoid doing things we don't feel like doing, or just feel confused or overwhelmed and give up thinking about it at all. Thinking through the pros and cons of both changing and not making a change is one way to help us make sure we have fully considered a possible change. This can help us to "hang on" to our plan in times of stress or temptation. Below, write in the reasons that you can think of in each of the boxes.

	Benefits/Pros	Costs/Cons
Making a Change		
Not Changing		