Exploring ambivalence – more than a decisional balance?

Christina Näsholm
Licensed psychologist, licensed psychotherapist
Specialised in clinical psychology
symposium.se
Sweden

Exploring ambivalence – more than a decisional balance?

Since the very beginning, the understanding of ambivalence, and the strategies for resolving ambivalence have had a central position in Motivational Interviewing.

- What is our understanding of ambivalence?
- What is our understanding of the dynamics of hecitance?
- How do we use the idea of ambivalence as an asset in the process of change?

What strategies do we use?

 How do we create an atmosphere where these strategies work?

Unhelpful and even harmful?

Are there times when exploring ambivalence doesn't help the person arrive at a solution?

Are there times when exploring ambivalence can move clients away from change?

Are there times

when exploring ambivalence

leads to reinforcing sustain talk and resistance,

instead of

eliciting and reinforcing change talk?

Should we understand ambivalence as a stage in a change process

- or rather as a state?

- A recurring state in change processes?
- A constant companion?

- Hesitance
- Uncertainty
- Indecision
- Irresolution
- Doubt
- Vacillation
- Inconstancy
- Fickleness

- To be on the verge of...
- To stand between two ...
- To have mixed feelings ...
- To be in two minds ...

- A natural human state with different possibilities for understanding and action?
- A state of openness and opportunity?
- A capacity to see and understand things in more than one way?

- A capacity to experience, understand and cope with ambiguity and complexity?
- A creative state, a creative space, with the possibility of mentally exploring and testing out different possible selves, different preferred selves?

An important state or a stage in a change process, when the person starts and hopefully continues to think about, contemplates and explores the possibility of change

The concept of ambivalence – a simplification?

- The concept of ambivalence –
 an idea, "a map" for finding the way
 out of a complicated insecurity
- A simplification which is not experienced as an over- simplification since it retains the complexity of the issue

"Multi-valence" or ambivalence?

General uncertainty:

vague, diffuse, general, complex, sometimes chaotic, a multi-valence

One lacks stable points of departure ...

One lacks stable foundations on which to build ...

"Multivalence" or ambivalence?

Ambivalence: more distinct, more precise

You have opposite, inconsistent, incompatible feelings about the same thing at the same time

A feeling of being stuck, caught in a dilemma

In most cases a double approach – avoidance conflict

The idea of ambivalence – a helpful simplification

- "As if" there are only two sides
- "one side" opens up "the other side"
- Thinking of and talking about one side of the issue activates thoughts about the other side of the issue

How do we facilitate?

How do we create the atmosphere …?

 How do we invite the person into this state, into this helpful way of thinking?

How do we facilitate?

How do we help the person

... not only to enter,

but also to stay long enough to reach a conclusion, take a stance, make a decision,

to leave this important state (stage) and move on...

The atmosphere

Empathic listening, genuine respect and MI - spirit create the atmosphere

Models of ambivalence

Help us invite the person

- to take a step back,
- to see herself from a perspective outside of herself,
- to enter a mental state where both self-observation and self-confrontation are possibilities

Models of ambivalence

 Help us invite the person to contemplate – own behavior, and perhaps the possibility to change.

 Work as maps for finding the way out of a complicated uncertainty.

Exploring ambivalence can be about establishing a simple decisional balance

- A decisional balance where opposites are explored
- Using pairs of words or expressions like "on the one hand and the other hand" "the good side and the not so good side" "pros and cons"

A simple decisional balance ...

- Helps us systematically sort out one side at a time
- Sometimes it is just a question of adding up the pluses and minuses
- Sometimes it is just a simple logical, rational process where the solution automatically becomes obvious, without any effort

Are there times when using a simple decisional balance doesn't help the person arrive at a solution?

- When is a simple decisional balance sufficient and helpful?
- When is a simple decisional balance insufficient or unhelpful?
- When is an expanded or/and in depth exploration needed?

What might be needed to make an exploration of ambivalence helpful for clients in their process towards change?

Before exploring - identify ambivalence

- How do we use our "third ear" to hear the seeds of early ambivalence
- What words from the person help us hear and identify signs of ambivalence that are in the direction of change?
- How do we use our experience and our "third ear" to hear what the person is ambivalent about?

Before focusing on and exploring -

ask for permission

Building, constructing a helpful model, "a map" for finding the way ...

- Which model, which map is best suited to arriving at a solution?
- What perspectives should be explored?
- What headings?

A simple decisional balance Heading

On the one hand ...?

On the other hand ...?

Summarize ...

Summarize ...

Summarize both sides ...

Elicit and listen to the client's conclusion

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Which or what perspectives need to be focused on and explored?

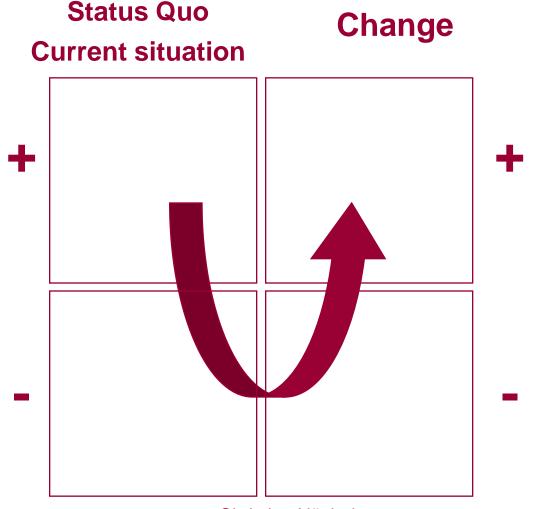
Which perspectives?

Status quo ?

Change ?

A Double Decisional balance

Ambivalence Cross



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Status quo?

Do we need to split the concept of "status quo" in two separate perspectives

"current situation"

"no change/sustain"

What is good about and what is not so good about:

Current situation?

The situation that is now

- Change?
- No change/sustain?

Keeping things like they are Continue without changing

A triple decisional balance

Current situation		Change		No change	
The good	The not so good	The good	The not so good	The good	The not so good
+	-	+	-	+	-
Summarize +	Summarize -	Summarize +	Summarize -	Summarize +	Summarize -
Summarizing a control	_	Summarizing + and – Eliciting a conclusion		Summarizing + and – Eliciting a conclusion	

Finding "the name of the issue"

- What is the person ambivalent about?
- What is the name of the dilemma?
- How should the dilemma and the different choices or alternatives be formulated?

The choice of headings determines the results

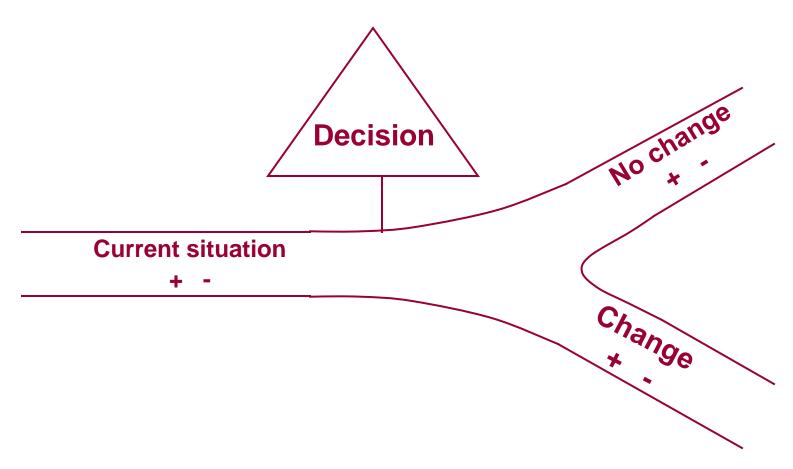
Which heading or headings capture the essence of the client's motivational struggle?

Finding, formulating and choosing helpful headings

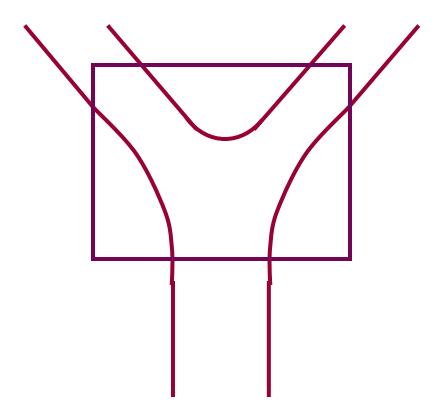
A process where one together with the person develops a name for the dilemma and finds headings that capture the essence of the motivational struggle ...

Listening and guiding, following and leading, an exploration through a helpful model

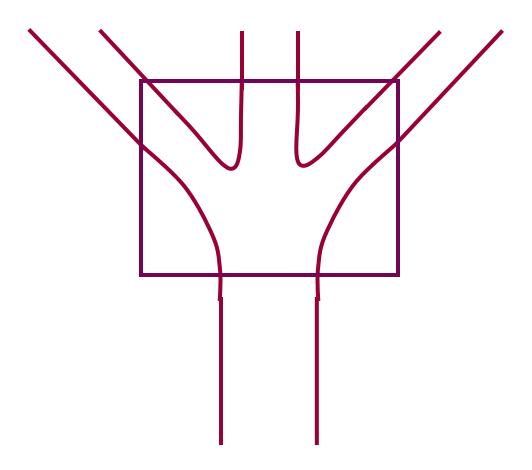
The Cross Roads Metaphor, The Fork Junction Model



The Cross Roads Metaphor



The Cross Roads Metaphor

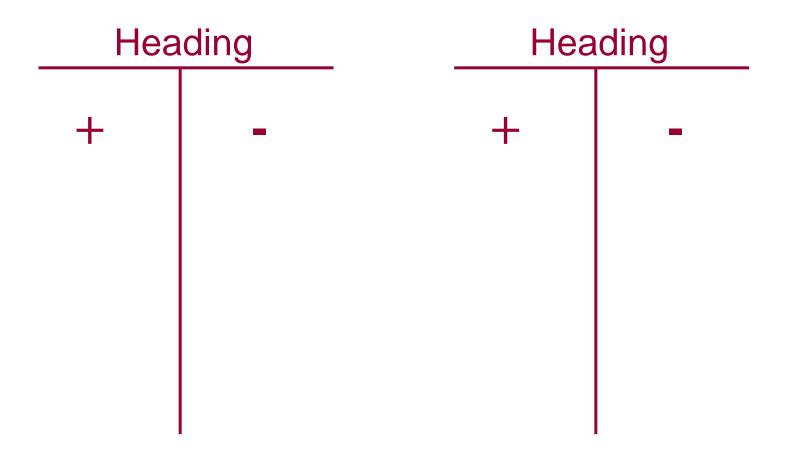


Exploring ambivalence
can be
neutral, goal oriented and directive
or
non – neutral, goal oriented
and directive

Neutral, goal oriented and directive

An empathic, balanced and still directive exploration of ambivalence with the purpose of helping the person to a decision, irrespective of...

A Double Decisional Balance Neutral



Non – neutral, goal oriented, and directive

An empathic, directive exploration of ambivalence, selectively eliciting and reinforcing change talk, with the purpose of helping the person to a decision in a certain, particular, desired direction

Exploring ambivalence is not about "nailing" a person's dilemma.

Nor is it about confronting the person with discrepancies and inconsistencies in her life.

Exploring ambivalence is an empathic, person- centered, directive and goal oriented strategy to help the person become aware of, understand, resolve or take control over her ambivalence

(including discrepancies and inconsistencies)
in order to take a stance,
make a decision and move on

in her process of change.

Exploring, together with the person, the different and clarifying perspectives in a certain way

A process which involves

- Identifying
- Eliciting
- Safely exploring
- Reinforcing?
- Summarizing
- Concluding

... and within this process,

in a non- neutral exploration of ambivalence

Identifying

Change talk

Eliciting

Change talk

Reinforcing

Change talk

Exploring ambivalence is not only about exploring rational arguments.

It is more often an expanded and in depth psychological process, including exploration of and reinforcing the emotional quality and affective context of the desires, reasons and needs for change

It is a process which often crystallizes dilemmas

A process where the person is helped to see, explore, evaluate and re-evaluate ...

Exploring, summarizing and concluding ambivalence

Involves skills in using
both simple and complex reflections
as well as
selective reinforcing
and
helpful double- sided summaries

Exploring, summarizing and concluding ambivalence

Sometimes it is about "either ... or ..."

Sometimes it is not about "either ... or ...", it is about "both ... and ..."

Most often it is about "both at one and the same time"

which helps the person become aware of and understand that apparently irreconcilable elements can be pulled together into a nuanced whole

Exploring, summarizing and concluding ambivalence

Contributes to important shifts of perspective which promotes change

- When the person has already made a decision
- When the person needs to minimize and even deny a dilemma in order to cope with a difficult situation
- When the person needs to minimize remaining hesitation in order to carry out a necessary change

 When exploring ambivalence might lead to activation of emotions or/and thoughts which the person cannot cope with

- When the person has no choice
- When there is no alternative

 When the person lacks the ability and conditions needed to make decisions and implement change

The essence...

The essence of ambivalence exploration is to help the person in an empathic and supportive way, to construct a picture, a map, of her complicated incertainty and guide her through her ambivalence. To help her make a choice, take a decision and move on in her process.

Be that a change or stabilization

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