

The Cycle of Change

This resource provides an overview of The Cycle of Change/Stages of Change Model.

This model can help clients identify where they stand in this process and what professionals can do to help them and is useful to understand when working with cases of neglect.

Source: The Stages of Change (Prochaska & DiClemente) – Social Work Tech

The Cycle of Change/Stages of Change

- Prochaska & DiClemente's model (1983) shows a variety of stages that one can expect to go through when modifying behaviour and highlights where someone may be at any given time during the process.
- This model applies to all types of desired change and individuals in their quest to stop or reduce unhealthy behaviours and adopt newer, healthier behaviours move through a series of five stages:
 - precontemplation,
 - contemplation,
 - preparation,
 - action, and
 - maintenance.
- Everyone needs change in some form or fashion during their lifespan, and sometimes clients get messages from others or within themselves (usually both) of this need.



This graphic depicts The Cycle of Change

Source: <u>The Stages of</u> <u>Change</u> (Prochaska & <u>DiClemente</u>) – <u>Social Work</u> <u>Tech</u>

Watch this clip to find out more



This short clip provides an overview on The Stages of Change Model

Link to access: <u>The Stages of</u> <u>Change Model - YouTube</u> (2018)

Duration 10:51 minutes

End of change

- The model does not show an end to the process of change and suggests that a person is ever-progressing in the cycle.
- Logically, **Relapse**, or recurrence of previously undesired behaviours, would follow **Maintenance** of the newly acquired behaviours.
- It is possible for someone to stay years at the Maintenance_stage or to never have a Relapse. When one Relapse, they may not be aware of it (i.e. Precontemplation) or may go through the Precontemplation phase quickly to being aware of the problem (i.e. Contemplation).
- It is hoped that in the stages of **Preparation**, **Action**, and **Maintenance**, that a person has developed resiliency, a support system and other coping mechanisms so that they can avoid the **Relapse** stage or get through it quickly.