

The Substance Abuse & Recovery Workbook

Self-Assessments, Exercises & Educational Handouts



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Using This Book *(For the professional)*

Substance abuse has no universally accepted definition. Substance abuse refers to the use of substances in ways outside of societal conventions and that have an adverse effect on an individual. Other terms associated with substance abuse include chemical dependency, drug addiction, drug abuse, and substance dependence. Any use of drugs in a manner that violates the norms of society is considered substance abuse. In the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), the American Psychological Association defines substance abuse as . . .

A maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by one or more of the following, occurring within a twelve month period of time:

- 1) Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home (e.g., repeated absences or poor work performance related to substance abuse; substance-related absences, suspensions or expulsions from school; neglect of children or household).*
- 2) Recurrent substance use in situations in which it is physically hazardous (e.g., driving an automobile or operating a machine when impaired by substance use).*
- 3) Recurrent substance-related legal problems (e.g., arrests for substance-related disorderly conduct).*
- 4) Continued substance use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problem caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance, e.g., arguments with spouse about consequences of intoxication, physical fights).*

Addictions come in many different shapes and forms. When most people hear the word addiction, they usually think of drug use and abuse. In reality, there are many different types of addictions that have very different effects on the body and mind of the abuser. Some of the different types of addictions include:

Drug and alcohol – This is probably the most common of all of the addictions. It is estimated that there are approximately twenty million people in the United States who suffer from the abuse of alcohol and certain drugs. Common among these include LSD, Speed, PCP, Steroids, and prescription drugs.

Caffeine – Many people do not even see this as an addiction. However, caffeine is a stimulant that many people consume in vast quantities on a daily basis.

Cigarettes and cigars – Tobacco today is one of the most popular as well as most problematic of all of the addictions. Nicotine has been proven to be a very powerful, highly addictive drug.

Computers – Because our society has become so dependent on different types of technology, computers can become very addictive. Computers were designed to help people reduce their workweek by making work easier, but people are actually spending so much time using a computer that they have become dependent on them and suffer withdrawal when they are unable to use them.

Gambling – As the opportunities become increasingly available to gamble, so does the number of people who are addicted to gambling. As gambling is seen on television, available on the Internet, and now available in many states, people are increasingly becoming addicted to the risks involved in gambling.

(Using This Book continued)

There are many other types of addictions including sexual, eating, and shopping to name a few. Although this book is geared toward people suffering from substance abuse issues, many of the pages might be applicable to populations suffering from some of the other addictions. You will need to use your clinical judgment in determining whether the assessments and activities will be effective for the population with whom you work. There may be some handouts you will not use because they do not fit the needs of your population. If your clients are working on other programs, such as AA, you will need to make sure that the exercises and journaling activities do not conflict with your program objectives.

The Substance Abuse & Recovery Workbook contains five separate sections that will help the participants learn more about themselves as well how substance abuse is impacting their lives.

- **Substance Abuse Scale** helps individuals to determine the level of their addiction to drug and/or alcohol, and the nature of their addiction.
- **Addictive Personality Scale** helps individuals examine if they have a constellation of personality traits that predisposes them to various addictions.
- **Codependency Characteristics Scale** helps individuals measure how well they fulfill the normal responsibilities of adult life, how they can identify their feelings of inadequacy, and leads them to explore things that are lacking in their life.
- **Relapse Warning Signs Scale** helps individuals identify the changes in thinking, feeling and behavior that accompany relapse.
- **Substance Abuse Cessation Scale** helps individuals get a clearer picture of the excuses that they may be using to continue their abuse of substances.

These sections serve as an avenue for individual self-reflection, as well as group experiences revolving around identified topics of importance. Each assessment includes directions for easy administration, scoring and interpretation. Values of these self-assessments are, they . . .

- take into account life experiences of different clients.
- take into account similarities across cultures and unique aspects of cultures that may possibly be influencing members of the culture.
- recognize but do not pathologize people from different cultures.
- respect norms established for populations similar to those with whom you are working.
- serve as non-threatening measures.

Each section includes exploratory activities, reflective journaling exercises and educational handouts to help participants discover their habitual and ineffective methods of managing substance abuse, and to explore new ways for bringing about healing.

In the past twenty years, many research studies have focused on the value of self-reflection and journaling as a way of exploring personal characteristics, identifying ineffective behaviors and examining thoughts and feelings that lead to ineffective behaviors. This book is unique with its combination of two powerful psychological tools for substance abuse and recovery management: self-assessment and journaling.

(Using This Book continued)

The art of self-reflection goes back many centuries and is rooted in many of the world's greatest spiritual and philosophical traditions. Socrates, the ancient Greek philosopher, was known to walk the streets engaging the people he met in philosophical reflection and dialogue. He felt that this type of activity was so important in life that he proclaimed, "The unexamined life is not worth living!" The unexamined life is one in which the same routine is continually repeated without ever thinking about its meaning to one's life and how this life really could be lived. However, a *structured* reflection and examination of beliefs, assumptions, characteristics and patterns can provide a better understanding which can lead to a more satisfying personal life and career. A greater level of self-understanding about important life skills is often necessary to make positive, self-directed changes from the negative patterns that keep repeating throughout life. The assessments and exercises in this book can help promote this self-understanding. Through involvement in the in-depth activities, the participant claims ownership in the development of positive patterns.

Journaling is an extremely powerful tool for enhancing self-discovery, learning, transcending traditional problems, breaking ineffective lifestyle and career habits, and helping to heal from past psychological traumas. From a physical point of view, writing reduces feelings of stress and lowers muscle tension, and writing lowers blood pressure and heart rate levels. Psychologically, writing reduces feelings of sadness, depression and general anxiety, and leads to a greater level of life satisfaction and optimism. Behaviorally, the journaling leads to enhanced social skills, emotional intelligence and creativity.

By combining reflective assessment and journaling, your participants will engage in a revolutionary method for reducing and managing their substance abuse issues.

Thanks to the following professionals whose input in this book has been invaluable!

Nancy Day, OT Reg (Ont.)

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Kathy Liptak, Ed.D.

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The Assessments, Journaling Activities, and Educational Handouts

The Assessments, Journaling Activities, and Educational Handouts in this book are reproducible and ready to be photocopied for participants' use. The assessments in this book focus on self-reported data and are similar to ones used by psychologists, counselors, and career consultants. The accuracy and usefulness of the information provided is dependent on the truthful information that each participant provides about him / herself. By being honest, participants help themselves to learn about unproductive and ineffective patterns, and to uncover information that might be keeping them from being as happy and / or as successful as they can be.

An assessment instrument can provide participants with valuable information about themselves; however, it cannot measure or identify everything about themselves. Its purpose is not to pigeon-hole certain characteristics, but rather to allow them to explore all of their characteristics. This book contains informal assessments and not tests. Tests measure knowledge or whether something is right or wrong. For the assessments in this book, there are no right or wrong answers. These assessments only ask for personal opinions or attitudes about a topic of importance in the participant's career and life.

When administering the assessments in this workbook, remember that the items are generically written so that they will be applicable to a wide variety of people but will not account for every possible variable for every person. None of the assessments are specifically tailored to one person, so use the assessments to help participants identify negative themes in their lives and find ways to break the hold that these patterns and their effects have in life.

Advise the participants taking the assessments that they should not spend too much time trying to analyze the content of the questions; they should think about the questions in general and then spontaneously report how they feel about each one. Whatever the results of the assessment, encourage participants to talk about their findings and their feelings about what they discovered about themselves.

Writing and talking about substance abuse and recovery issues is therapeutic for most people.

Layout of the Book

The Substance Abuse & Recovery Workbook is designed to be used either independently or as part of an integrated curriculum. You may administer one of the assessments and the journaling exercises to an individual or a group with whom you are working, or you may administer a number of the assessments over one or more days.

This book includes five sections, each of which contains:

- **Assessment Instruments** — Self-assessment inventories with scoring directions and interpretation materials. Group facilitators can choose one or more of the activities relevant to their participants.
- **Activity Handouts** — Practical questions and activities that prompt self-reflection and promote self-understanding. These questions and activities foster introspection and promote pro-social behaviors.
- **Reflective Questions for Journaling** — Self-exploration activities and journaling exercises specific to each assessment to enhance self-discovery, learning, and healing.
- **Educational Handouts** — Handouts designed to enhance instruction can be used individually or in groups to enhance recovery from substance abuse and provide positive reinforcement for continued health and wellness. They can be distributed, converted into masters for overheads or transparencies, or written down on a board and discussed.

Who should use this program?

This book has been designed as a practical tool for helping professionals, such as therapists, counselors, psychologists, teachers, and group leaders. Depending on the role of the professional using *The Substance Abuse & Recovery Workbook* and the specific client or group's needs, these sections can be used individually, combined or as part of an integrated curriculum, for a more comprehensive approach.

Why use self-assessments?

Self-assessments are important in teaching various substance abuse management skills because they help participants . . .

- Become aware of the primary motivators that guide their behavior
- Explore and learn to *let go* of troublesome habits and behavioral patterns learned in childhood
- Explore the effects of unconscious childhood messages
- Gain insight and a *wake up call* for behavioral change
- Focus their thinking on behavioral goals for change
- Uncover resources they possess that can help them to cope better with problems and difficulties
- Explore their personal characteristics without judgment
- Develop full awareness of their strengths and weaknesses

Because the assessments are presented in a straightforward and easy-to-use format, individuals can self-administer, score and interpret each assessment at their own pace.

Introduction for the Participant

Substance abuse refers to an over-indulgence in, and a dependence on, a variety of addictive substances including cigarettes, alcohol, illegal drugs, prescription drugs, and smokeless tobacco. People abuse these types of substances for a variety of complicated reasons, but primarily because they like the way they feel when they are using them. Pleasure can be a motivating force in your life and your body and brain are wired to continue doing things that feel good. Thus, all addictive drugs can affect and be affected by your system's natural need to keep doing things that feel good.

An addiction is a disease that negatively affects your emotions, thinking and behavior. Once you begin to use addictive substances, their effect on your brain and body will make you want to continue using them. You will know that you have a substance abuse problem if you continue to use substances even though they cause problems in your relationships, at home or at school, in the workplace, with money, with the law, or with your health. You also may have a problem if you need to keep using more and more of the substance to get the same effect.

The good news is that if you feel as if you have a problem, the assessments and journaling activities included in this book can help you commit to a plan to ensure that you break the addictive habit.

The Substance Abuse & Recovery Workbook relies on a self-reflective method that is both therapeutic and fun. Self-realization through journaling enables you to deeply understand your addictions and how your body and mind has become used to behaving. This strong insight through reflective journaling then allows you the opportunity to use the exercises in this book to break the addictive cycle and form new habits and behaviors toward an addiction-free life

This book is designed to help you learn about substance abuse and addictions in your life and make constructive changes to better manage the addictions that have taken hold of your life, relationships and career.

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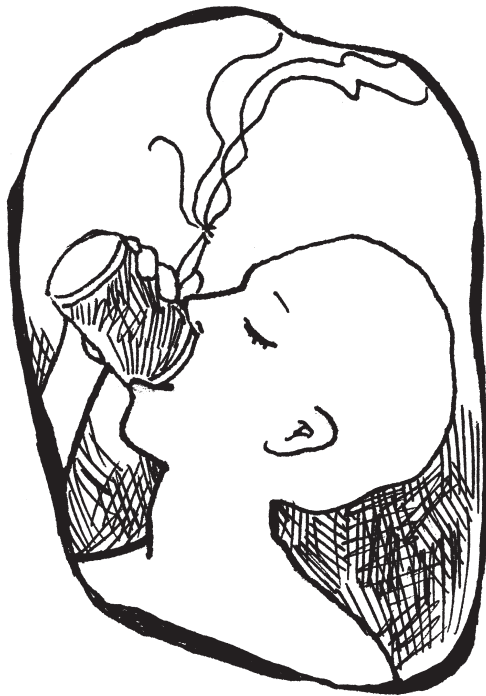
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SECTION I:

Substance Abuse Scale



Name_____

Date_____



Substance Abuse Scale Directions

The Substance Abuse Scale can help you determine the level of your addiction to drugs and/or alcohol, and the nature of your addiction. This scale contains 32 statements. Read each of the statements and decide whether or not the statement describes you. In each of the choices listed, circle the number of your response on the line to the right of each statement.

**4 = Very Much
Like Me**

**3 = Usually
Like Me**

**2 = Somewhat
Like Me**

**1 = Not
Like Me**

In the following example, the circled 4 indicates the statement is very much like the person completing the scale.

1. I am sick or feel physically bad most of the time **4** 3 2 1

This is not a test, and there are no right or wrong answers. Do not spend too much time thinking about your answers. Your initial response will likely be the most true for you. Be sure to respond to every statement.

(Turn to the next page and begin)

SECTION I: SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCALE

Substance Abuse Scale

	4 = Very Much Like Me	3 = Usually Like Me	2 = Somewhat Like Me	1 = Not Like Me
1. I am sick or feel physically bad most of the time.	4	3	2	1
2. I have difficulty in thinking, remembering, and doing things I used to be able to do.	4	3	2	1
3. I often give up on things in my life	4	3	2	1
4. I have problems working and keeping a job	4	3	2	1
5. Sometimes I can't remember what has happened to me	4	3	2	1
6. I can't make decisions about things, so I just wait to see what happens	4	3	2	1
7. Nothing else matters in my life except getting and using	4	3	2	1
8. I want a Higher Power to save me from my addictions	4	3	2	1
9. It often takes stronger alcohol / drugs to get the same effect.	4	3	2	1
10. I change jobs, move or leave relationships a lot	4	3	2	1
11. I often feel alone and lost	4	3	2	1
12. I cannot control or quit my use of substances.	4	3	2	1
13. I hang around other people who use as much or more than I do	4	3	2	1
14. I often avoid family and friends unless I need something	4	3	2	1
15. I do not want to take the necessary steps to get better.	4	3	2	1
16. I get pushy or show off around other people.	4	3	2	1
17. I make excuses for my drug and alcohol use.	4	3	2	1
18. I hide and sneak drugs so people will not know how much I use.	4	3	2	1

(Continued on the next page)



(Substance Abuse Scale continued)

	4 = Very Much Like Me	3 = Usually Like Me	2 = Somewhat Like Me	1 = Not Like Like Me
19. I feel afraid and I am on guard all the time	4	3	2	1
20. I make promises but have trouble keeping them.	4	3	2	1
21. It takes me much less time to get high than it used to	4	3	2	1
22. I get into trouble when I use alcohol / drugs.	4	3	2	1
23. I feel angry and resentful a lot of the time.	4	3	2	1
24. I rarely do anything that does not involve my addictions	4	3	2	1
25. I do things that I never thought I would do	4	3	2	1
26. I don't eat the proper foods or eat at a regular time	4	3	2	1
27. I feel guilty about using and the things I do when I use	4	3	2	1
28. I don't listen when other people try to talk with me about my addictions	4	3	2	1
29. I would often use with other people who were worse off than me so I could feel better about myself.	4	3	2	1
30. I get the shakes, sweats, or feel terrible unless I drink or use drugs	4	3	2	1
31. I feel bad about how my using hurts other people, but I can't stop my behavior	4	3	2	1
32. I use drugs and alcohol to cope with my problems	4	3	2	1
33. Substances are more important than anything in life	4	3	2	1
34. I sometimes carry drugs or alcohol around with me	4	3	2	1
35. I create situations (parties, attending bars) in which I can use substances	4	3	2	1
36. I sometimes wonder if life just isn't worth living	4	3	2	1

(Go to the Scoring Directions on the next page)

Substance Abuse Scale Scoring Directions

The Substance Abuse Scale is designed to measure your level of addiction to various substances. Four areas have been identified to make up the scales for this assessment: Physical, Behavioral, Emotional, and Psychological. The items that make up each of the four scales are grouped so that you can explore how your addictions are showing themselves. To score your Substance Abuse Scale:

1. Record each of the scores from the previous two pages on the lines below. For example, if you circled the 4 for item number 1, you would put a 4 on the line above the 1 on the chart below. Do the same for all 36 items.
2. Add the totals for each of the 4 rows and put that total on the total line to the right.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29	33	Physical Total

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	Behavioral Total

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	7	11	15	19	23	27	31	35	Emotional Total

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	Psychological Total

The Profile Interpretation section on the next page can help you interpret your scores on the Substance Abuse Scale.



Interpretation of the Substance Abuse Scale

The remainder of the assessment contains interpretation materials to help determine if you are addicted to drugs and/or alcohol. This scale can help you to identify whether your addiction is primarily Physical, Behavioral, Emotional, and / or Psychological in nature.

Substance Abuse Scale Profile Interpretation

TOTAL SCORES FOR EACH OF THE FOUR SCALES	RESULT	INDICATIONS
28 to 36	High	You are probably experiencing many of the difficulties associated with substance use and abuse.
18 to 27	Moderate	You are probably experiencing some difficulties associated with substance use and abuse.
9 to 17	Low	You are probably not experiencing many of the difficulties associated with substance use and abuse.

For scales which you scored in the **Moderate** or **High** range, find the descriptions on the pages that follow. Then, read the description and complete the exercises that are included. No matter how you scored, low, moderate or high, you will benefit from these exercises.

Scale Descriptions

PHYSICAL – People who are addicted to substances fail to take adequate care of themselves because they are preoccupied with their addiction. They may not get enough sleep, take unnecessary risks, often skip meals and do not eat a proper diet. They often feel bad physically and start to find themselves making excuses while they are using various substances. They find that it often takes stronger substances to get the same effects they had been getting, and that they can get high in less time than usual. They find themselves starting to forget things and often find themselves doing things they never thought they would. Substances rapidly become the most important thing in their lives.

BEHAVIORAL – People who are addicted to substances have difficulty maintaining relationships with others. They often lose their sense of self and their connection to others. In addition, they may start to have trouble at work or in school. They find themselves beginning to have trouble making decisions and completing tasks. They find themselves frequently changing jobs and leaving relationships. They find themselves avoiding friends and family who may find out about their addiction. They often begin to hide substances and sneak to use them so people do not know how much they are using. They also find themselves feeling bad and shaking when they are not using.

EMOTIONAL – People who are addicted to substances generally have low self-esteem. They tend to experience feelings such as anxiety, fear, guilt, depression and shame. They tend to have unexplained mood swings and are likely to have episodes of anger and rage. At times they will even be violent with others around them. They often feel like they are not good at anything but using substances. They sometimes feel alone, lost and afraid. They feel angry and resentful, and then feel bad about the effect that their using has on people around them.

PSYCHOLOGICAL – People addicted to substances often experience difficulty in their thinking. They tend to have impaired reasoning and judgment. They are often unable to think things through logically. Their impaired thinking affects their performance on the job. They refuse to listen to other people who are talking with them about their addiction. Because they have difficulty coping with problems while they are addicted, they use substances to help them cope with the stresses of life. They often have such difficulty in reasoning and in coping with life's problems, they wonder if life is worth living.

The next sections are some self-reflective questions to help you overcome your addictions. Please complete the questions and journaling exercises on the following pages.



Problems in Your Life

Most experts feel that substance abuse is a physical disease similar to heart disease. It is a disease that causes you to be addicted to the use of alcohol or other drugs. This addiction causes you a variety of physical, emotional, relationship, school, college, career and spiritual problems.

How has substance abuse caused problems for you...

With your family?

With your friends?

In your social life?

At work? School? University?
