## Based on TCU Mapping-Enhanced Counseling Manuals for Adaptive Treatment

As Included in NREPP



SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices http://nrepp.samhsa.gov



# TCU GUIDE MAPS: A RESOURCE FOR COUNSELORS

Over 50 map templates included for use in both individual and group counseling settings and covering a variety of recovery issues

S. M. Dees & D. F. Dansereau

Texas Institute of Behavioral Research at TCU (October 2000)



TCU Mapping-Enhanced Counseling manuals provide evidence-based guides for adaptive treatment services (included in National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices, NREPP, 2008). They are derived from cognitive-behavioral models designed particularly for counselors and group facilitators working in substance abuse treatment programs. Although best suited for group work, the concepts and exercises can be directly adapted to individual settings.

When accompanied by user-friendly information about client assessments that measure risks, needs, and progress over time, TCU Mapping-Enhanced Counseling manuals represent focused, time-limited strategies for engaging clients in discussions and activities on important recovery topics. These materials and related scientific reports are available as Adobe PDF® files for free download at <a href="http://www.ibr.tcu.edu">http://www.ibr.tcu.edu</a>.

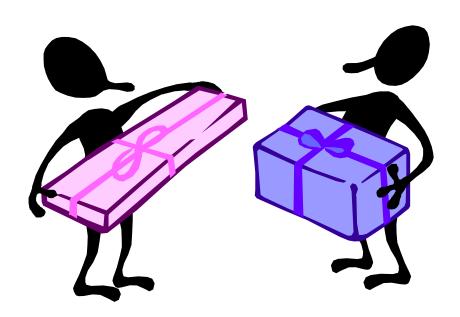
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# TCU Guide Maps: a Resource for Counselors

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This manual was developed as part of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Grant DA08608, Cognitive Enhancements for the Treatment of Probationers (CETOP).

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The interest these people showed in our research program went beyond verbal commitment. They have provided critical working space and have coordinated their own complex program with our needs.

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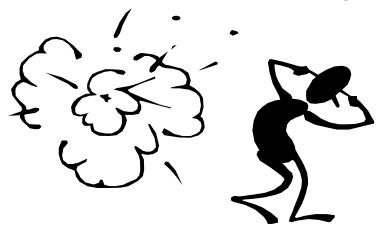
These are the folks who put many of these maps into computer format, ordered copies, delivered and maintained our inventory, and carried word from counselors when we were not on site. They were critical to the development of this manual and we were fortunate to have had their help.

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#### Fireworks Up-Front......

This manual is designed to show you how tools we call "guide maps" have been used to enhance counseling sessions in a substance abuse treatment program. We'll do this by laying out a sequence of maps and providing examples of completed maps for a 4-month treatment program. Although the examples used here are based on experiences with large-group residential treatment in a criminal justice facility, the maps themselves are also appropriate for both small group and individual counseling or therapy programs in a variety of settings. Here's what's important for you to know before you begin with the maps:



\* Guide Maps give individuals more outlets for personal expression in a large group setting. These maps are designed to help counselors and their clients

- organize thoughts,
- remember plans,
- remember important parts of therapy sessions, and
- communicate with each other.

\* Four major research projects have shown that maps have a positive impact on the counseling process and on outcomes, especially for group counseling (see Chapter One for more on this).

\* Maps are enhancements to counseling, they aren't intended to change or interfere with a counselor's basic approach or style.

\* Chapter One shows how we know that maps work and give you a reference list for extra reading in case we need to convince you that maps are

worth using. <u>You don't have to read Chapter One</u>, of course, but you will know more about the scientific basis of this strategy if you do. *Leave it till last if you want!* 

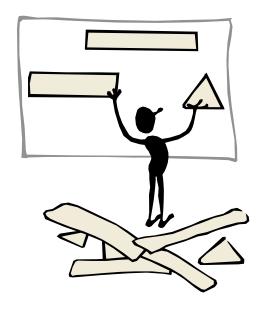
\* Chapters Two through Six show you how to use Guide Maps by example: we have created a typical use of maps in a 4-month treatment program. Chapter Eight gives you a set of templates that you can send through a copier or a scanner to use for your own purposes.

\* Maps in this manual are good but not "gospel." You can tailor to your own needs the number or sequence of maps, and the look of any map. You can even make your own maps. Ours are in Microsoft Office PowerPoint. We encourage folks to be creative!

#### Chapter One

Why Use a Map?

A Bedtime Story: Research on Mapping



Why use a map?

The purpose of this manual is to introduce a promising technique that can be used by counselors to help clients represent and resolve personal issues. In Chapters Two through Six we show you guide maps "in action." We hope you are intrigued enough to be asking if there is research that validates the effectiveness of this tool in the counseling process. In this chapter, we'll give you some background and a quick look at the major research findings on maps.

**Types of maps.** Node-link maps are tools that can visually portray ideas, feelings, facts, and experiences. There are three broad categories of these maps:

- 1. "free" or "process" maps
- 2. "information" maps, and
- 3. "guide maps" (the focus of this manual).

As you can see from the examples in this manual, the **nodes** in a map are drawn as enclosed boxes and represent thoughts, actions, or feelings. The map **links** are simple lines with arrows that are labeled to show the direction of influence and the interrelationships among the nodes.

Free or process maps are "draw as you go" maps. Using a chalkboard, flip chart, paper and pencil, or computer, client(s) and counselor can work together to create a map of the problem or issue under discussion. For

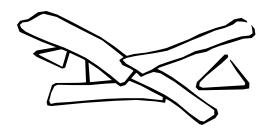
examples of the use of free mapping, see *Mapping New Roads to Recovery:* Cognitive Enhancements to Counseling (Dansereau, Dees, Chatham, Boatler, and Simpson, 1993).

**Information maps** were the starting point for the map system. They were used initially in academic settings when research showed them to be powerful study tools. These maps organize facts in a specific content area and present them in an easy-to-remember format. The first research on mapping was done with college students, who could remember more main ideas from maps than from comparable texts.

**Guide maps** are pre-structured "mini-interviews": the fill-in-the-space format guides an individual's thinking within a specific framework (e.g., personal strengths, goals), but allows ample freedom for self-expression. In a group setting, a guide map can be used to focus and keep a discussion on track. As an individual activity, it provides a structure for thinking about and putting some organization to otherwise nebulous personal issues. In group work, the map can provide some assurance that each group member has had a chance to visit a particular issue personally, even if there has been insufficient session time for each of them to air those issues within the group.

Roots and rationale. Node-link maps have an empirical base in a body of research dealing with the effects of using two dimensional visual representations. These graphic representations are frequently found to be more effective than verbal discourse or written narrative in dealing with complex problems and issues. Flow charts, organizational charts, Venn diagrams, pictures, and graphs can increase communication efficiency by making related ideas easier to locate and recognize, and, as a result, potentially more amenable to inferences and recall (Greeno, 1980; Larkin & Simon, 1987; Mayer & Gallini, 1990). Spoken language or written narrative are in physical formats that produce linear "strings" of ideas. Visual representations, on the other hand, have the capability of simultaneously clustering interrelated components to show complex multiple relationships such as parallel lines of thought and feedback loops.

Complexity often makes personal problems both difficult to analyze and solve and emotionally daunting. A visual representation such as a node-link map can capture the most important aspects of a personal issue and make

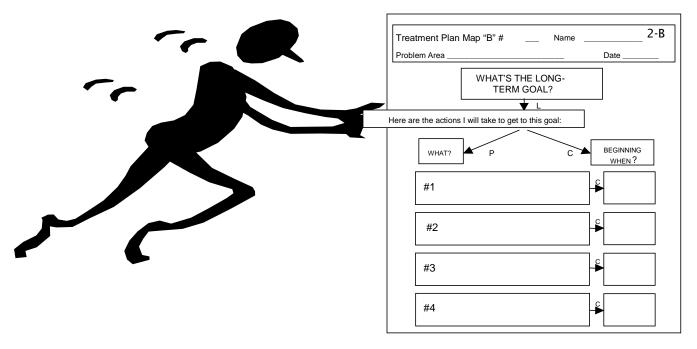


alternatives more salient for both the client and the counselor. Because this has the potential to make a problem appear more manageable and a solution more probable, it may diffuse at least some of the anxiety surrounding the issue, as well as increase motivation to work toward a solution.

**Research:** maps for counseling. In 1989, maps were first studied as personal management tools for college students in substance abuse prevention research (Tools for Improving Drug and Alcohol Education and Prevention, D.F. Dansereau, Principal Investigator) sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). At the same time, again through the NIDA-sponsored DATAR (Drug Abuse Treatment for AIDS Risk Reduction) research (D. D. Simpson, Principal Investigator), maps were also being introduced to heroin-addicted clients and their counselors in three urban Texas methadone clinics. Findings from this research were quite positive. A second DATAR project (Improving Drug Abuse Treatment for AIDS-Risk Reduction) and the NIDA-sponsored CETOP project (Cognitive Enhancements for the Treatment of Probationers; D. F. Dansereau, PI) confirmed maps as useful counseling tools. The CETOP project did so with a particularly tough client pool, probation violators in a criminal justice system treatment program.

The guide maps in this manual were used primarily in the CETOP project, although several have DATAR roots. Many of the maps were drawn by Dansereau and associates initially, and then redrawn to meet counselor needs. Some of the maps were drawn by counselors and put into computer format by grant personnel.

On the following two pages is a summary of major findings from the four research projects. The research articles that support each finding are referenced here as well. A complete reference list follows this summary.



### What Research Reveals About the Impact of Mapping: A Quick Summary



- ♦ Memory for the Session: Maps make treatment discussions more memorable.
  - ◆K. Knight, Boatler, & Simpson, 1991
  - ◆K. Knight, Simpson, & Dansereau, 1994
  - ◆ Focus: Maps increase on-task performance in group sessions and are especially helpful for clients who have attentional problems.
    - ◆Dansereau, Dees, Greener, & Simpson, 1995
    - ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1993
    - ◆D. Knight, Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1994
    - ◆Joe, Dansereau, & Simpson, 1994
    - ◆Czuchry, Dansereau, Dees, & Simpson, 1995
    - ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1995
- ♦ Communication: Maps give clients greater confidence in their ability to communicate. This is especially so for non-Anglo clients and clients with limited education.
  - ◆Pitre, Dansereau,& Joe, 1996
  - ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1996
  - ◆Blankenship, Dees, & Dansereau,1997 in progress
  - ◆Newbern, Dansereau, & Pitre, 1999
- ♦ Ideas: Maps facilitate the production of insights and ideas. Maps:

#### Stimulate greater session depth,

- ◆Dansereau,Dees, Greener,& Simpson, 1995
- ◆Newbern, Dansereau, Dees, 1997

#### Identify gaps in thinking,

◆Pitre, Dansereau,& Simpson, 1997

#### Uncover psychological issues,

- ◆Collier, Czuchry, Dansereau, & Pitre, submitted
- ◆Czuchry & Dansereau, submitted
- ◆Dansereau,Joe,& Simpson, 1993

#### Can provide greater breadth.

◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1993

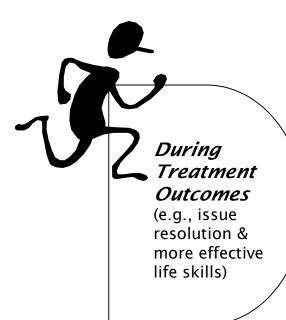
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#### (What Research Reveals About the Impact of Mapping, continued)



Quality of the Client & Counselor Relationship

- **◆** <u>Rapport</u>. Mapping facilitates the counselor-client therapeutic alliance.
  - ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1993
  - ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1996
  - ◆Dansereau, Joe, Dees, & Simpson, 1996
  - ◆Simpson, Joe, Rowan-Szal, & Greener, 1996



◆ <u>Positive Feelings Toward Self &</u>

<u>Treatment</u>: Maps facilitate selfconfidence, self-efficacy & problem solving. They can foster positive feelings about personal progress in treatment and positive perceptions of treatment process.

- ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1993
- ◆Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1995
- ◆Dansereau, Joe, Dees, & Simpson, 1996
- ◆Joe, Dansereau, & Simpson, 1994
- ◆Pitre,Dees,Dansereau, & Simpson, 1997
- ◆Czuchry, Dansereau, Dees, & Simpson, 1995
- ◆D. Knight, Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson, 1994
- ◆Pitre, Dansereau, Newbern & Simpson, 1997
- ◆Blankenship, Dees, & Dansereau,in progress
- ◆Newbern, Dansereau,& Pitre, 1999
- ◆ Show Up "Clean": Clients who map miss fewer sessions and have fewer positive urinalysis tests for opiates or cocaine.
  - ◆Czuchry, Dansereau, Dees, & Simpson, 1995
  - ◆Dansereau,Joe,Dees, & Simpson, 1996
  - ◆Dansereau,Joe,& Simpson, 1993
  - ◆Joe,Dansereau, & Simpson, 1994
  - ◆Dansereau,Joe,& Simpson, 1995
  - ◆Dees,Dansereau,& Simpson, 1997

(continued)

#### (What Research Reveals About the Impact of Mapping, continued)



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#### Chapter Two

Setting the stage....

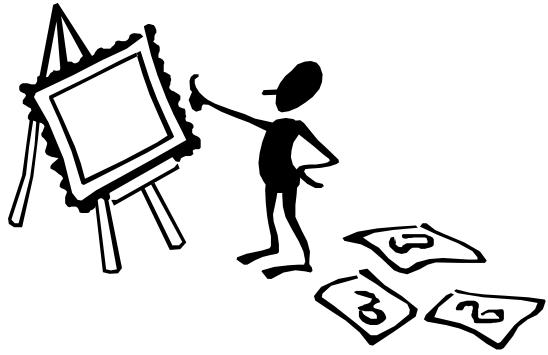
Getting to know you! First map

### How do you use maps in a treatment program? Setting the Stage

Introducing Dr. C. Chapters two through six of this manual are the "treatment chapters." They show the sequence of maps used by a fictitious Dr. John Caresalot ("Dr. C"), our "composite" counselor. Dr. C's character is not based on any individual counselor, but he has much in common with the individuals who helped research and develop these guide maps. This help started with counselors in a methadone clinic in Corpus Christi, but was primarily provided by the counselors in the Substance Abuse Treatment Program of the Mansfield Community Corrections Facility, a branch of the Community Supervision and Corrections Department of Tarrant County (Texas).

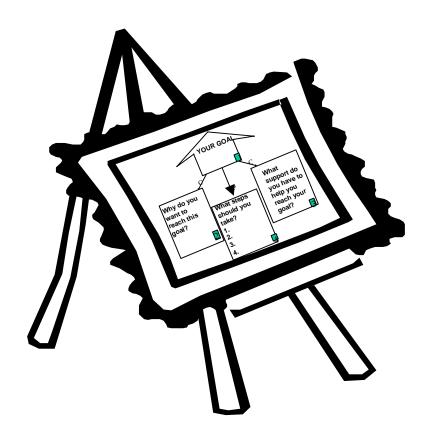
A sequence of maps for treatment. This five-chapter example is based on a program of 4 months of residential treatment with a group of 15 substance-abusing probation violators. The maps that you see from this group are not from any one actual resident, but are (as is Dr. C) composites of maps produced by residents over a five-year period. Dr. C meets with this group for several 2-hour sessions each week. Chapters Two through Four deal with early treatment: using maps during the first 6 weeks to introduce people, introduce maps and plan for treatment. Chapter Five shows maps frequently assigned during the course of treatment, and Chapter Six shows maps used to plan for life-after-treatment.

We show what Dr. C might actually say to introduce the maps and we give you a few pointers here and there about what was done. We feel, though, that each counselor who uses guide maps will tailor them to specific needs, and we depend on your creativity for that. Some of you will not be using the maps with groups this



large, or with groups at all. That should not be a problem since guide maps can easily be used in both small groups and individual counseling.

Map composites. At the beginning of Chapters Three through Six, we present reduced sketches of the pertinent (blank) guide maps, and then show filled-in examples of the completed maps as the chapter proceeds. The examples are composites, drawing on the many maps that we have seen over the past 5 years. We initially started with much larger versions of these maps, but gradually found that people were quite comfortable using the 8.5x11 size. The smaller size, it turns out, has a major advantage for the client: since there's not enough room to elaborate extensively, thinking must be focused. What's truly important is what goes on the map. This is a special relief to people who find paper and pencil assignments threatening. Two or three words, or even a picture, can communicate here.



<u>Chapter 7</u>. Full-sized versions of this sequence of example maps are in the first section of the last chapter of the manual. Additional maps not included in these examples are in the latter sections of that chapter. We hope that you will find them easy to copy, although we may soon have them available on the "web" for downloading into a PowerPoint program. Check www.ibr.tcu.edu if you want to go this route.

#### Getting to know you!

Time: 1st or 2nd group session Participants: 15 group members & Dr., C.

Materials: 15 copies of the blank "My Self" Map, 1 overhead copy of the map, & a black marker

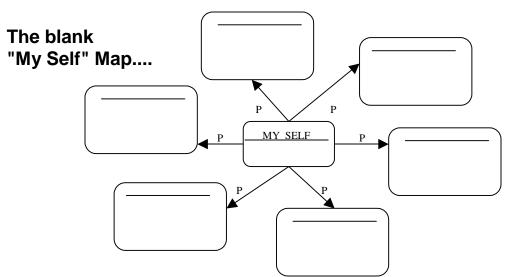
#### Dr. Caresalot, to his substance abuse treatment group (15 people):

"

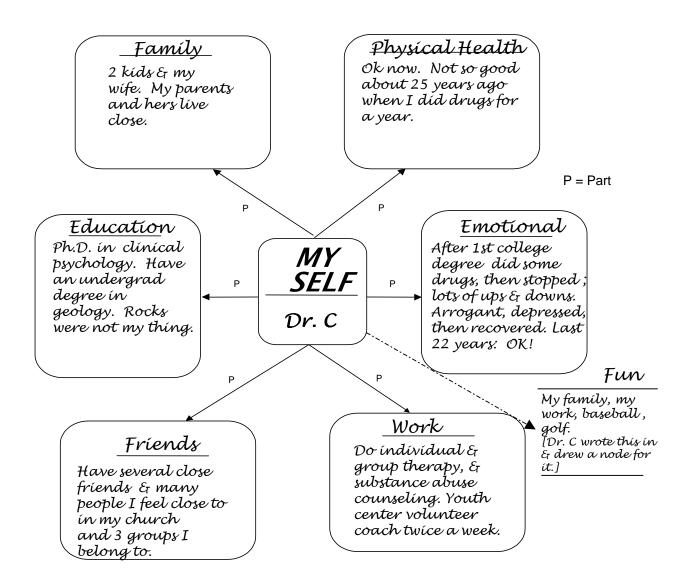
I'm going to use a "map" to tell you about myself, so you'll know where I'm coming from. Then we'll turn the tables and let you do the telling. First, I am a father, have 2 kids and a wife. They keep me going when dealing with the "stuff" in life gets hard. I have a Ph.D. in clinical psychology and 8 years experience in helping people who want to redirect their lives.

I've had my own personal struggles with direction and have come out okay, although it's a never-ending work to stay focused. I've come through my substance abuse era (that lasted about 5 years, starting right after I got my Bachelor's degree), had a bout with depression (following my graduate school years), and there were about 2 years that I call my "arrogant Dr. God" time. As of now, I'm happy with my self and my life. But it took some doing to get there. That's a little of my history.

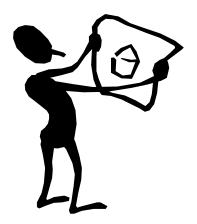
What I'm handing to each of you is a blank guide map; that's for you to fill out with your own history. I'm also going to use this overhead projector to show you a map about me. It has all the info I just gave you, plus a little. Let me caution you: Don't put anything into your map that you don't want to share with the group.



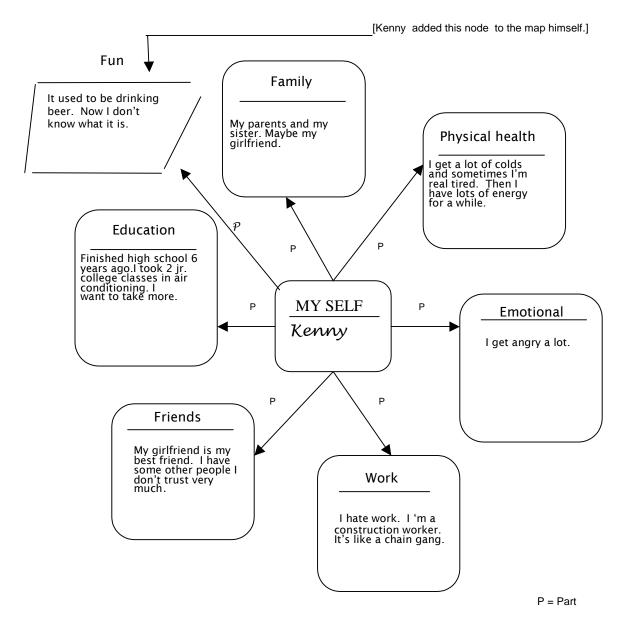
On the next page is the "My Self" map that Dr. Caresalot put on the overhead projector to show his group.

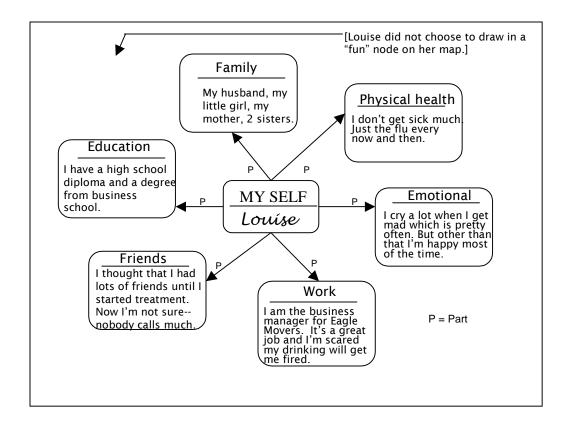


Dr. C could have chosen different box topics here (e.g., instead of family or education, he might've used "people I love," "things I like to do," "things I hate," and so forth) depending on his own approach to this group. He might also have let his group members choose their topics, but this is a tougher thing for some and doesn't always yield a consistent group picture.



Here (on this and the next page) are maps from 2 of the 15 people in this treatment group. They had about 15-20 minutes at the end of a 2-hour session to complete them. There was no introduction to maps beyond the map filled in by Dr. C.





After this session, Dr. C quickly looked through the maps for problems and "trends" in the group. He looked for:



- potential social support (family, friends)
- potential financial prospects
- potential motivators (children, job, relationships)
- ♦ intense expressions of anger and depression, and

This gave him some clues about who in his group might be leaders, who might have more intense problems and need some individual time, and a rough idea of how easily the group might be able to deal with homework assignments. Since he had in-depth background information on only a few of these individuals at this point, these thumbnail sketches gave him some important details that he could use with both individuals and the group as a whole.

Chapter Three What's a map?

#### What's a map?

<u>Time</u>: Sometime before or during 3rd group session <u>Materials</u>: 15 copies of the knowledge map "A Map to Explain Maps" & overhead copy of the map

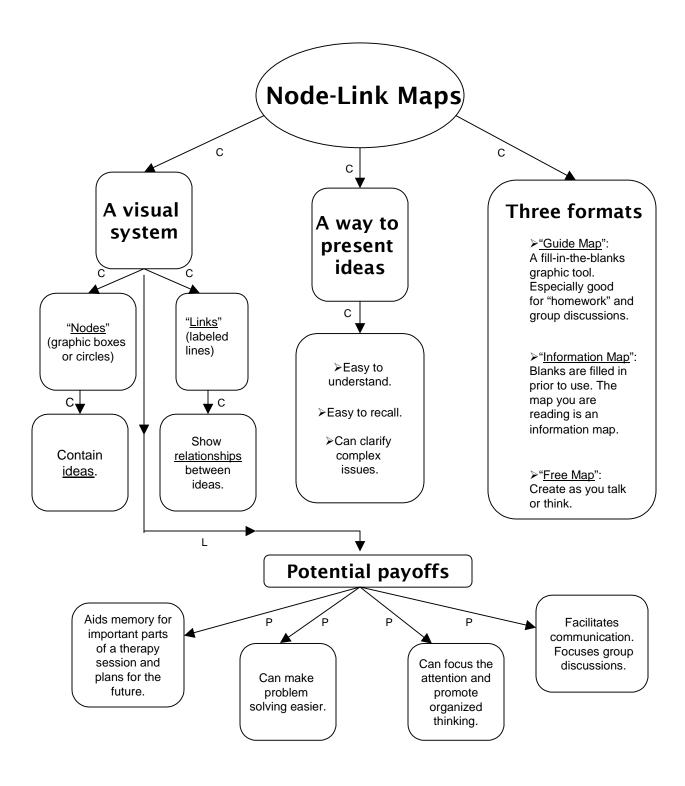
#### Dr. C:

I'll be using guide maps a lot with this group, especially at the beginning of our work. As things move along, there will be some short map homework and special assignments for each of you. Since that's my plan, I want you to understand why I use "guide maps" with my groups. I think the best way to explain mapping is with a map.



See next page.

I use maps to represent ideas visually: these boxes, or "nodes," hold the ideas and the links between them show how they are related. There are lots of reasons for using a map. Ideas presented this way are usually easy to understand, to recall, and can really make some complex ideas --- broken down into parts - a lot simpler. When I use maps in my groups, it seems to focus attention on a topic, keeps the discussion on target and helps all of us understand each other a little better. I think it's a lot easier to see solutions to problems using a map.

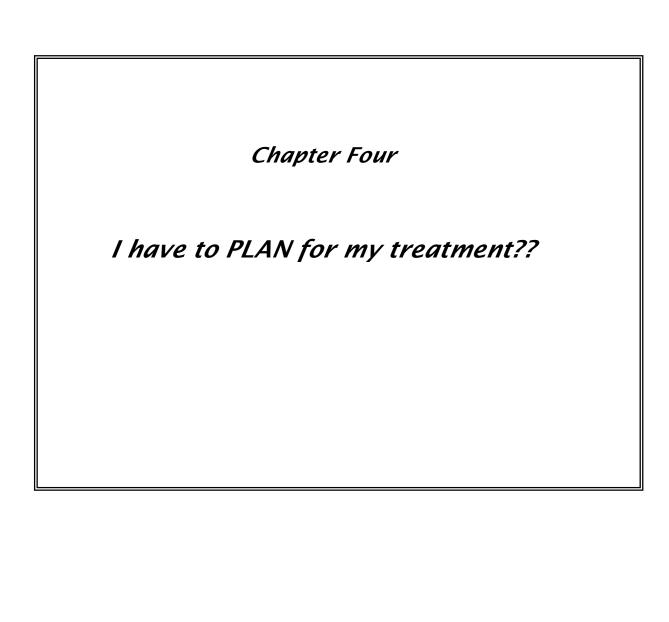


#### A map to explain maps!

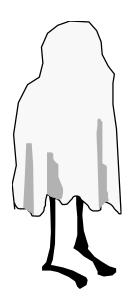
C = Characteristic

L = Leads to

P = Part



#### I have to PLAN for my treatment??



<u>Time</u>: During first month of treatment

<u>Materials</u>: The "Personal Action List"(15), the "Planning Rocket"
(90), the "Treatment Plan" Maps A (15) & B (90) & overhead copies of the maps

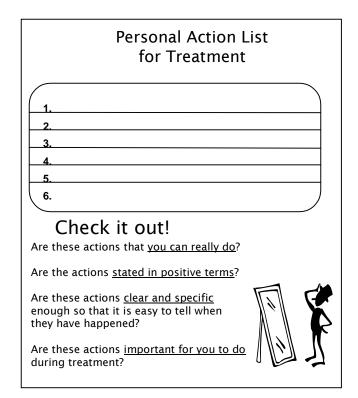
#### Dr. C:

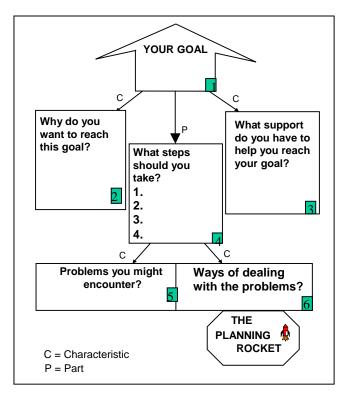
As a group we've talked about what you need to do to get the most out of treatment. Now let's make it personal. For "homework," I'm asking you to fill out your own "Personal Action List." Decide what steps you want to take to make treatment more beneficial for you personally and write these down.

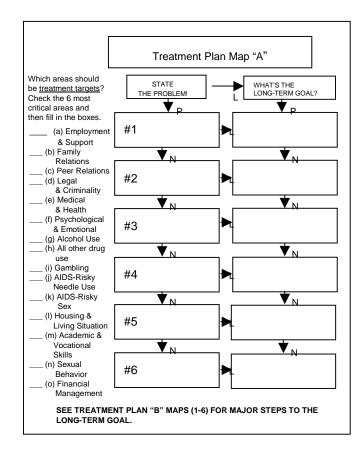
Make sure each step, or action, has a concrete aspect, so that you, and somebody else, can tell when it's been done. If your action is "Turn my life over to my Higher Power," you might add "and write in a journal each day 2 concrete and specific behaviors that show I am doing that."

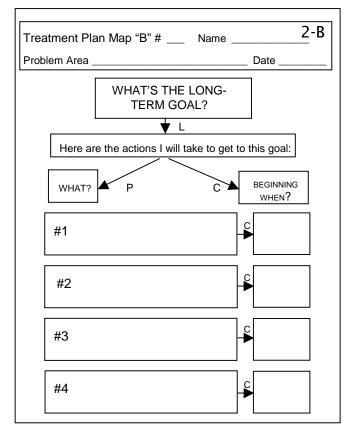
If you can't think of any concrete aspects, then choose another action! You want treatment to work... you want to make changes in your life, to make things happen. But change rarely happens in a flash. It happens as the result of a series of things that you do... steps to the big goal.. to the major change. You need to know that those steps are really happening.

## A Quick Sketch of the Treatment Planning Maps!











Here is what one client listed for actions that could make treatment more beneficial. On the next page is one of the 6 "planning rockets" done to elaborate on these actions. This 2-part exercise not only defines what the client must do during treatment but also provides a model for future planning.

# Personal Action List for Treatment

- 1. I will speak up at least 2 times in each of my groups.
- 2. I will write my thoughts in a journal each day.
- 3. I will attend all my meetings.
- 4. I will listen to criticism with an open mind.
- 5. I will "map" my anger problem.
- 6. I will ask the counselor for help when I am confused.

#### Check it out!

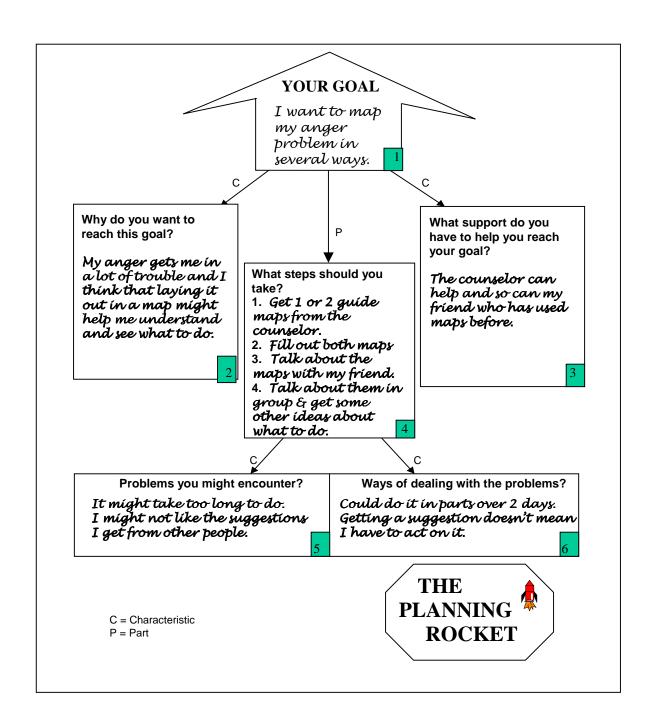
Are these actions that you can really do?

Are the actions stated in positive terms?

Are these actions <u>clear and specific</u> enough so that it is easy to tell when they have happened?

Are these actions <u>important for you to do</u> during treatment?





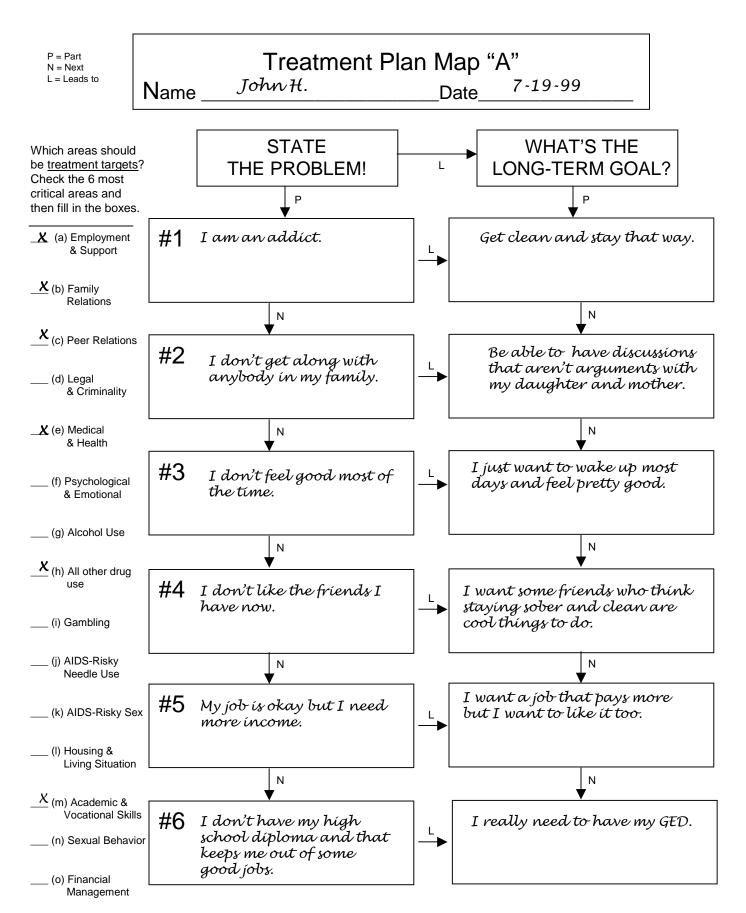


This sets the stage for taking responsibility for one's own treatment. Using these two exercises, the Critical Action List and Planning Rockets, the counselor and group member can move on to design a <u>treatment plan</u>. Read on.

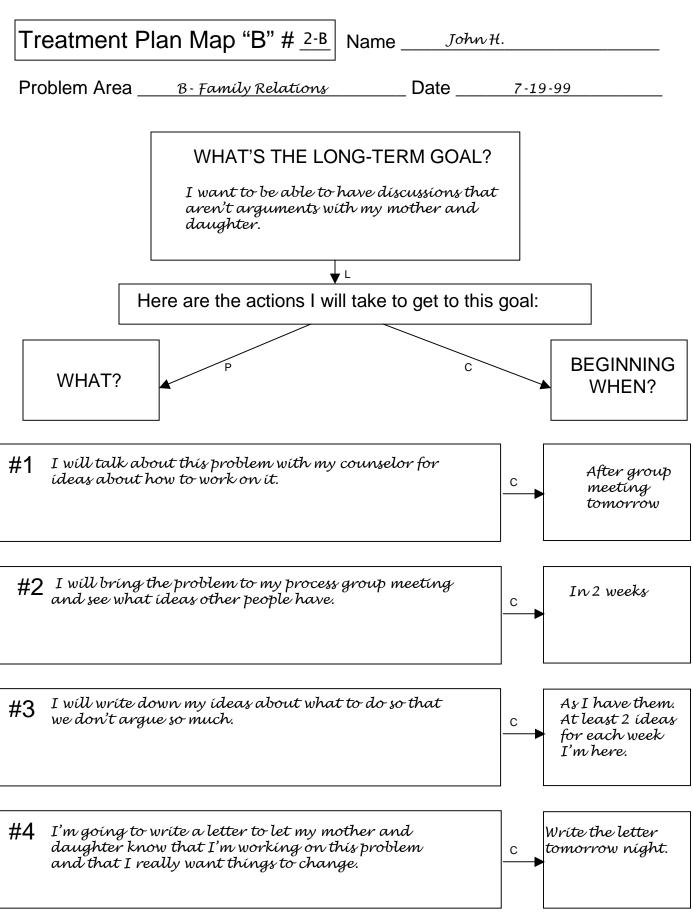
On the next 2 pages are the Treatment Plan Maps. "Map A" provides a checklist for the major problem areas. Counselor and group member together agree on the problem areas. The group member then uses the map to describe both the specific problems and the long-term goals.

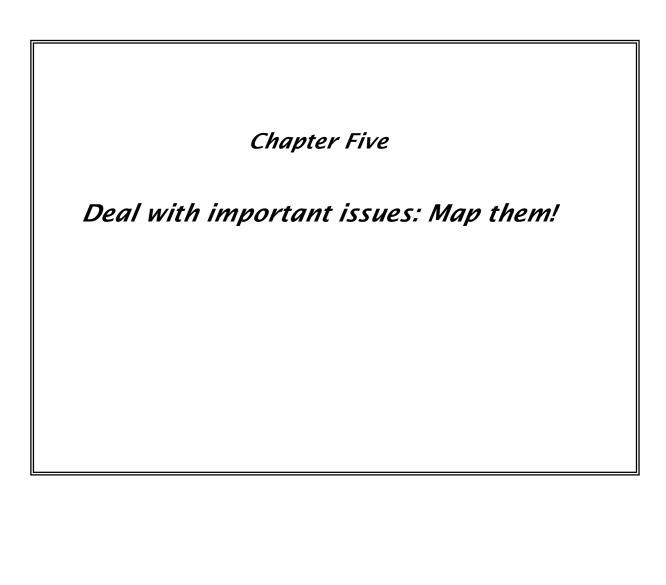
"Map B" is completed for each long-term goal listed on Map A. These are the steps to the goal. The Personal Action List and Planning Rocket should be a good lead-in to this. The idea is to develop Concrete and specific statements about what will be done.





SEE TREATMENT PLAN "B" MAPS (1-6) FOR MAJOR STEPS TO THE LONG-TERM GOAL.





#### Deal with important issues: Map them!

Time: After 1st month in treatment

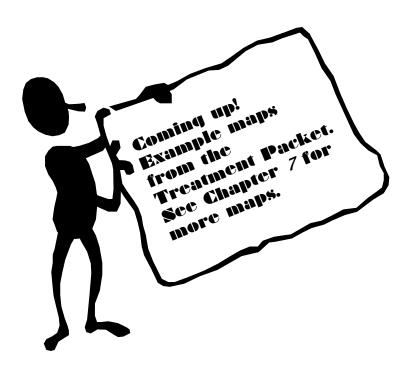
Materials: 15 copies of the Treatment Packet

#### <u>Dr. C</u>:

I'm going to give you a packet of maps. There are some of these maps I will ask you to bring to group and share... but I'll give you plenty of advance notice on that. Others I'll just ask you to do and leave with me before the group starts. I'll let you know well in advance for that too.

I use these maps because they give people a chance to sit down and think through some important things without having the distraction of another human being asking questions. It's also a pretty good way to organize your thinking. Putting it down in this form may help you see a little more clearly how things are related, why things happen. Most important, it may give you some new ideas about how and where to make changes.

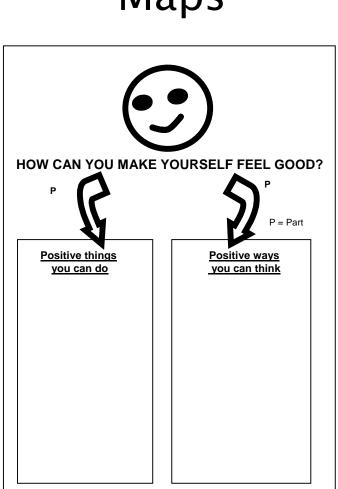
We'll talk about each map... either in group or just the two of us. No, there's not much room to write. That means you have to really get to what's most important... and put it into a few words or a sentence or two.

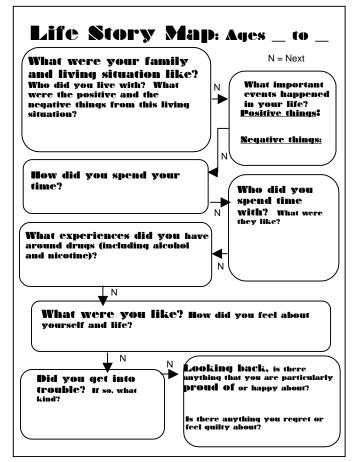


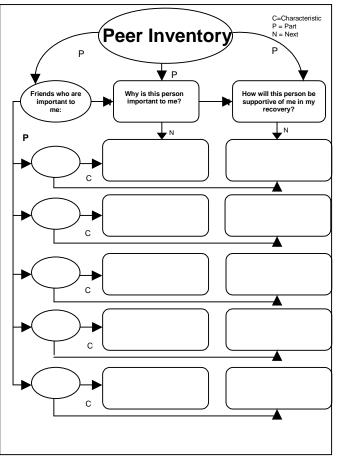
#### A Quick Sketch of the



# During Treatment Maps



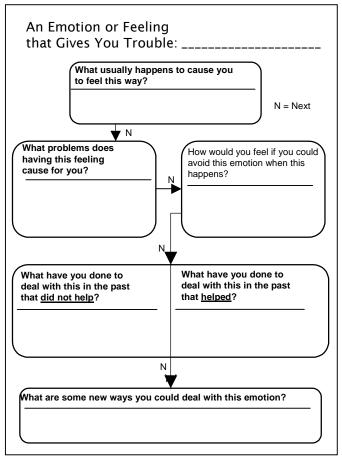


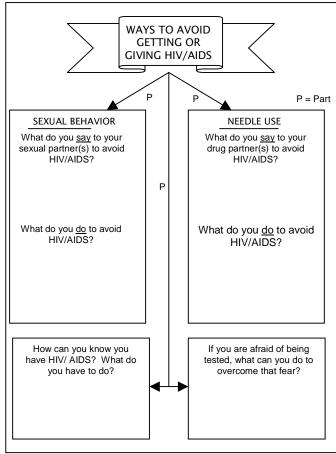


38



# During Treatment Maps (continued)





<del>39</del>

# Life Story Map: Ages \_\_\_\_\_ t

What were your family and living situation like? Who did you live with? What were the positive and the negative things from this living situation?

I lived with Mom & Dad & my sister. Hated my sister and didn't much like my parents when I was this age. I always felt they would support me against anybody else, but mostly to cover their own rears. I don't think they liked me much then. We always argued and I would go to school feeling sick.

#### How did you spend your time?

I worked and I smoked and drank with my friends. I left school when I was 14, after the 8th grade. Sometimes I worked 12 hour shifts.

What experiences did you have around drugs (including alcohol and nicotine)?

Ν

Ν

Got into a lot of trouble for getting boozed up and running my truck into things. I smoked too, but nobody cared.

N = Next

18

What important events happened in your life?

Positive things:

I got a job at the dairy and made good money.

Negative things:

Ν

Ν

Ν

Ν

I didn't finish high school.

Who did you spend time with? What were they like?

My friends were mostly people I worked with. Only 1 old school buddy. They were dumb (I know now) but they liked me and they were the only ones who did.

#### What were you like? How did you feel about yourself and life?

I was pretty dumb too. Real cocky. Sometimes I really felt that way and sometimes I just felt scared about what was going to happen to me. Like whether my friends would keep on liking me and what if I lost my job... could I get another one? I didn't want anybody to know I worried like that and I didn't want to think about that stuff too long. So I was a tough guy.

Ν

Did you get into trouble? If so, what kind?

Got arrested about 6 times. They let me off with fines until I got probation for DWI. At least I didn't kill anybody. I'm sure glad my uncle is the sheriff of Jack County.

Looking back, is there anything that you are particularly proud of or happy about?

I worked real hard and I was reliable most of the time. Drinking never got in the way of my job.

Is there anything you regret or feel guilty about?

Drinking was stupid. It cost me money and my reputation. It was stupid too not to finish high school. I could have had a lot better job.



#### **HOW CAN YOU MAKE YOURSELF FEEL GOOD?**



#### Positive things you can do

I like to sing.

I like riding my motorcycle.

I like to go for long drives.

It's fun to be with friends who don't drink or do drugs.

It makes me feel good to do something for my retired neighbor. She used to teach first grade and has lots of stories to tell.

I like to buy stuff but it gets me in trouble if I spend too much money.

I like to play with my dogs.



#### Positive ways you can think

Think about something else when I get mad or sad --- like what I'm going to do on the weekend.

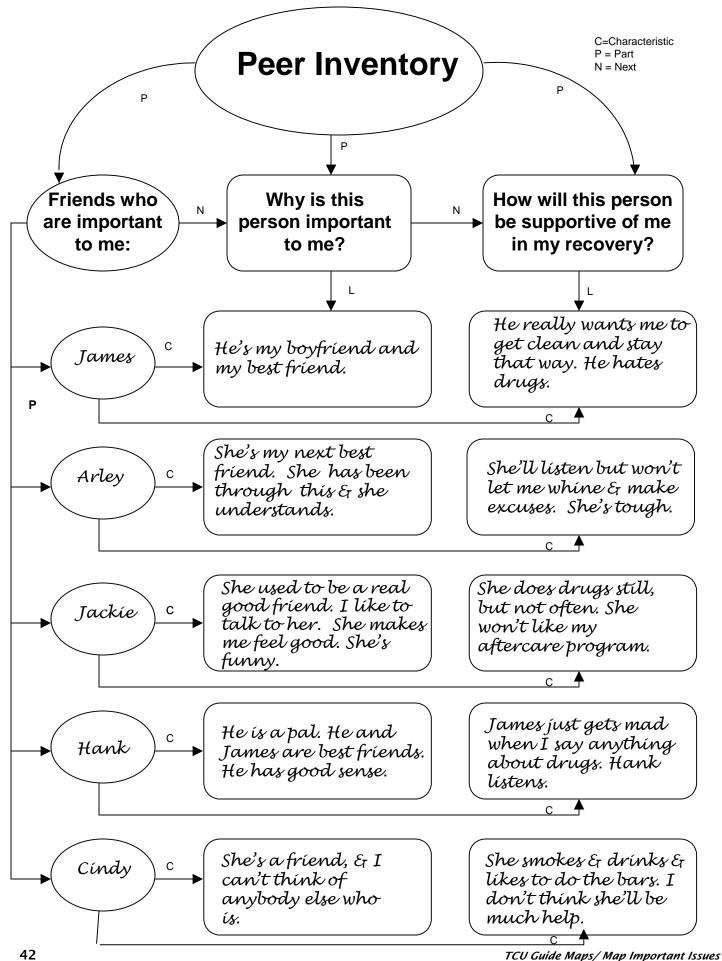
Tell myself that I'm an okay person and remind myself of some of the good things I've managed to do, either lately or a long time ago.

Remember not to "sweat the small stuff" and that "it's all small stuff."

Say the Serenity Prayer.

Close my eyes and do the relaxation meditation that my counselor showed us.

Remember to think "Stop!!!" when I start thinking rotten thoughts about myself.



An Emotion or Feeling that Gives You Trouble: \_\_\_\_\_\_Anger

#### What usually happens to cause you to feel this way?

Somebody puts me down or says that what I have to say is not right.

Ν

Ν

N = Next

# What problems does having this feeling cause for you?

I get in fights a lot... sometimes shoving and hitting. I also say things I don't mean and feel bad about later.

How would you feel if you could avoid this emotion when these situations happen?

That would be great, but sometimes it feels good to just let it all out.

What have you done to deal with this in the past that <u>did not help</u>?

Sometimes I try to reason with the person, to show that I'm not a dumb ass and that he's wrong about me. I must say the wrong things. That never works. Maybe I am a dumb ass.

What have you done to deal with this in the past that <u>helped</u>?

Not much. I forget to walk away or ignore what the person says. I've done that a few times but it was because I was working and had stuff to do. No time to argue or fight.

What are some new ways you could deal with this emotion?

Remember to walk off. Maybe just explain that what the guy just said is something that I am not going to talk about because I don't have the time or desire to get mad. Maybe I should have what I could say already memorized. Or maybe read it off a card. That would almost be fun, I think.

# **WAYS TO AVOID GETTING OR GIVING HIV/AIDS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR** What do you say to your

Ρ

sexual partner(s) to avoid HIV/AIDS? Condoms aren't much fun

but it's better than dying. It takes a long time for AIDS to show up sometimes. Either of us might have it.

What do you do to avoid HIV/AIDS?

I won't sleep with anybody but my wife and I'll use a condom when we have sex. **NEEDLE USE** 

P = Part

What do you say to your drug partner(s) to avoid HIV/AIDS?

I don't share my needles with anybody; I may have AIDS.

> What do you do to avoid HIV/AIDS?

I'll make sure the needles are sterile if I get one from anybody else. Better yet, I'll stop shooting up.

How can you know you have HIV/ AIDS? What do you have to do?

Go to a clinic and get a blood test.

If you are afraid of being tested, what can you do to overcome that fear?

I don't know. I haven't been able to do that yet.

### Chapter Six

After treatment: mapping the future

#### After treatment: mapping the future

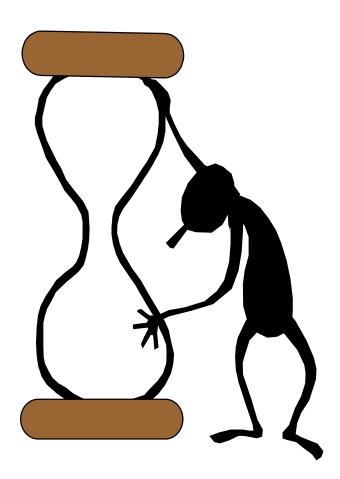
Time: After the third month of treatment

Materials: Copies for each participant of "Keeping Myself From
Relapsing," "If I Do Relapse..," "My Plan for Getting a Sponsor," The
"Critical Action List." Previously completed copy of "Treatment Plan
Map A " and enough "Solutions Map" for 6 copies to each participant.
Overheads of all.

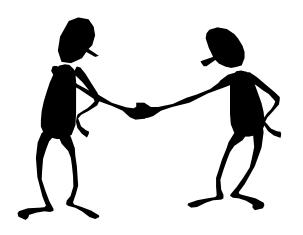
#### Dr. C:

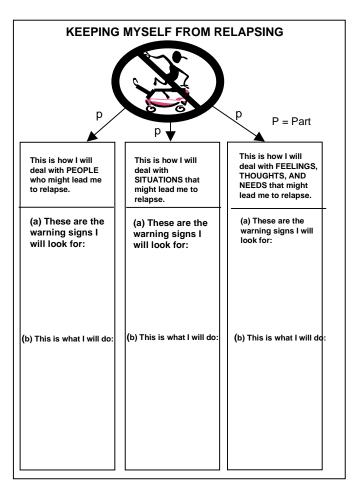
You are almost finished with your in-patient treatment. You've been here three months working on things that are important to you. Now it's time to make some concrete plans for what you will do when you leave here. I'm giving you maps to help with this planning process because maps are easier to remember. You can't make plans work if you don't remember them.

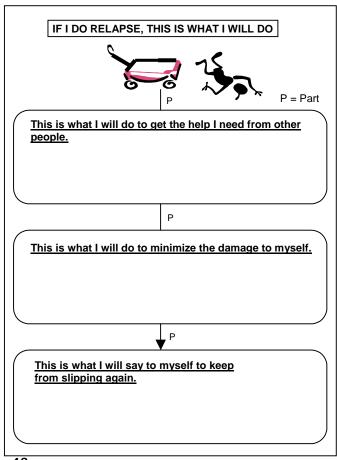
Do the maps in this 'Transition' package over the next two weeks. Then we'll talk about them in group."

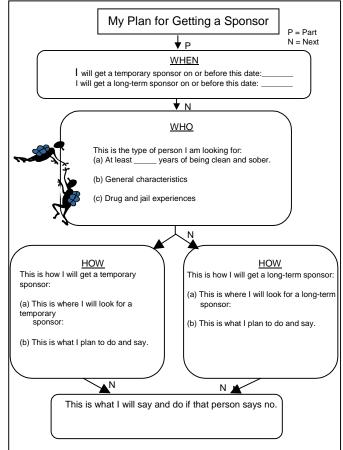


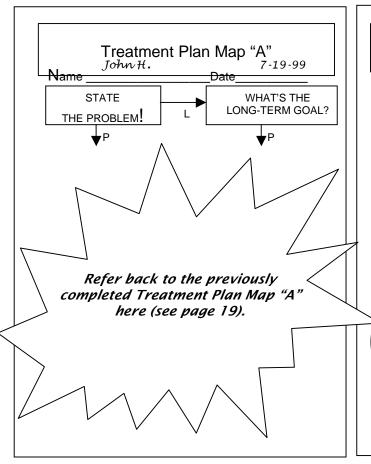
# A Quick Sketch of Maps for Mapping the Future

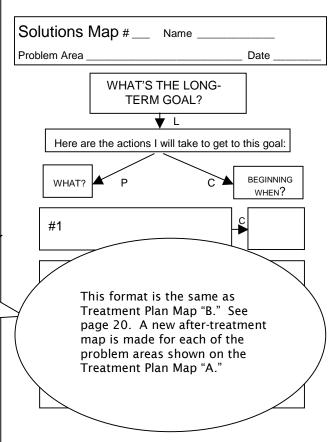


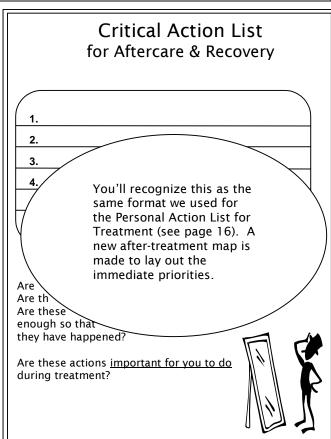


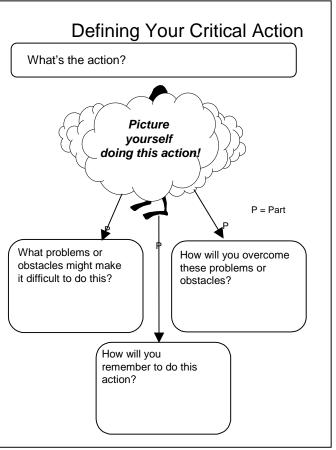




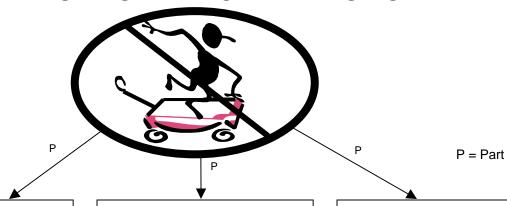








#### **KEEPING MYSELF FROM RELAPSING**



This is how I will deal with PEOPLE who might lead me to relapse.

# (a) These are the warning signs I will look for:

Joe, Chuy, Bubba

My mom, who makes me crazy.

#### (b) This is what I will do:

Avoid these dudes.

Ask Mom to not talk to me about drinking, my job, or my girl-friends. Leave the house if she does. Ask Dad to help.

This is how I will deal with SITUATIONS that might lead me to relapse.

## (a) These are the warning signs I will look for:

Invitations to parties.

Unexpected changes in plans that leave me with people I don't like in places that are bad for me.

Things people say at work or at home that make me feel inadequate.

#### (b) This is what I will do:

I will avoid parties for at least a year. Then I will only go to friends' parties & I won't leave except to go home.

I will say, "I'm sick; I need to go home. Now." It will be true.

I will remember: I know who I am. They don't. I am just fine. I will think of a good thing I did & then move on.

This is how I will deal with FEELINGS, THOUGHTS, AND NEEDS that might lead me to relapse.

# (a) These are the warning signs I will look for:

Getting sad, depressed.

Not feeling good physically.

Getting really angry at somebody & not being able to let go of it.

Saying to myself "I need a fix."

Saying to myself "I am no damn good."

#### (b) This is what I will do:

Stay busy. Rent a funny movie & watch it 3 or 4 times when I first start feeling that way.

Get more sleep.

Use my "STOP!!" strategies.

Learn to say "That's baloney!" when I say something stupid to myself.

#### IF I DO RELAPSE, THIS IS WHAT I WILL DO



#### This is what I will do to get the help I need from other people.

Call my sponsor. Explain to my wife and ask for her help... again.

Ρ

#### This is what I will do to minimize the damage to myself.

I will keep telling myself that one slip is not the same as going down the tubes for eternity.

I'll watch for the negative junk I lay on myself when I screw up. Some of it I need and deserve. The rest just makes me want to drink.

F

#### This is what I will say to myself to keep from slipping again.

One hour at a time. One day at a time.

Get a life. Get the list. (My list of things to think about or do when I hit a situation or a feeling that makes me want to drink or do drugs. I'm going to memorize it.

#### My Plan for Getting a Sponsor

Р

P = Part N = Next

#### **WHEN**

I will get a temporary sponsor on or before this date: <u>10-15-99</u>

I will get a long-term sponsor on or before this date: 11-15-99

Ν

#### WHO

This is the type of person I am looking for:

(a) At least <u>5</u> years of being clean and sober.

(b) General characteristics
A guy, not too old. Not like my father.
Easy to talk to who doesn't look down on me.
Somebody I can trust, depend on.

(c) Drug and jail experiences

If he's been in jail, then it should have been a long time ago or I can't be with him.

Ν

#### HOW

This is how I will get a temporary sponsor:

- (a) This is where I will look for a temporary sponsor: Glass House AA
- (b) This is what I plan to do and say.

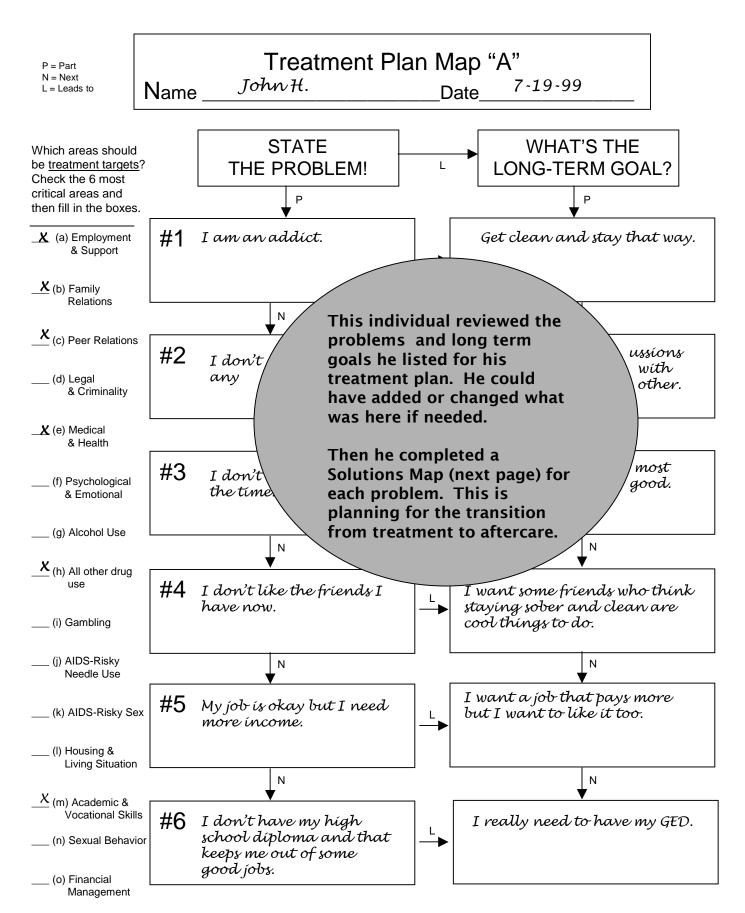
I'm new here. I want to be sober and I am willing to work at it real hard. I need a temporary sponsor. Will you do that for me?

#### **HOW**

This is how I will get a long-term sponsor:

- (a) This is where I will look for a long-term sponsor: same place
- (b) This is what I plan to do and say.
  I have heard you talk and we have some things in common. I am impressed with what you have done with your life. I'm ready to work hard to clean up my life.
  Will you be my sponsor?

This is what I will say and do if that person says no. I understand. It takes a lot of time. Do you know someone who might be a good sponsor for me?



SEE TREATMENT PLAN "B" MAPS (1-6) FOR MAJOR STEPS TO THE LONG-TERM GOAL.

## Solutions Map #\_2\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_John H.

Problem Area

B- Family Relations

Date

9-5-99

#### WHAT'S THE LONG-TERM GOAL?

I want to be able to have discussions that aren't arguments with my mother and daughter.

P = Part N = Next L = Leads to

Here are the actions I will take to get to this goal:

**↓** L

WHAT?

BEGINNING WHEN?

#1 I will show my mother and daughter the ideas that I wrote down my during treatment about what to do so that we don't argue so much. I will show them the rules I learned in treatment about how to have a fair discussion, not a fight.

After I have been home 1 day.
Sooner if it looks like we are going to argue.

#2 I will ask for my mother's and daughter's help to overcome our "argument" problem.

In the first week I'm home.

С

С

#3 We will make Critical Action Lists or Planning Rockets for each of us so we will be straight on what we need to do to avoid making a hell of each other's lives.

c In the first week I'm home.

#4 I will talk about this problem with my aftercare counselor so I will have some support as I try to change. I will also bring the problem to my aftercare group meeting and see what ideas other people have.

Start next Monday night.

# Critical Action List for Aftercare & Recovery

- 1. I will attend all my AA meetings.
- 2. I will find a sponsor.
- 3. I will take action to make things better with my family.
- 4. I will find a higher-paying job.
- 5. I will review my treatment materials once a week before my Tuesday group meeting.
- 6. I will ask my counselor for help when I am confused.

#### Check it out!

Are these actions that you can really do?

Are the actions stated in positive terms?

Are these actions <u>clear and specific</u> enough so that it is easy to tell when they have happened?

Are these actions <u>important for you to do</u> for your recovery?

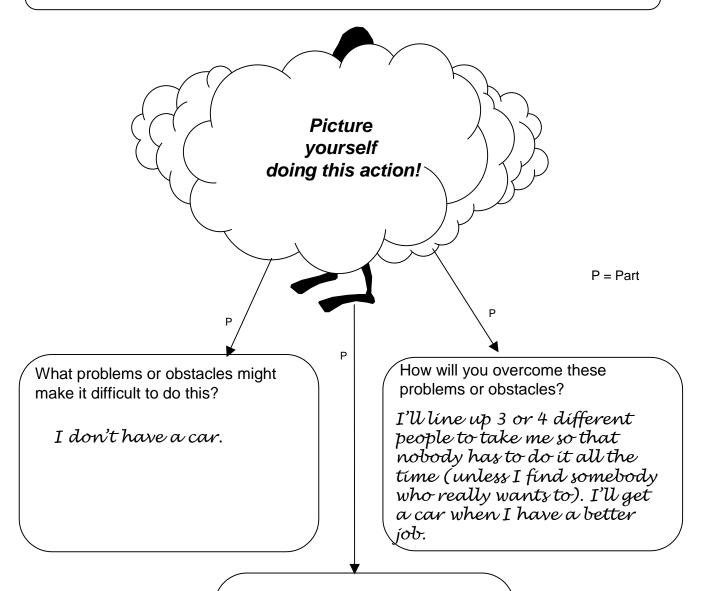


This is the list that the group member takes into aftercare. Then, for each action, the individual completes a "Define Your Critical Action" map. The intent is to produce a realistic plan for the immediate future.

## **Defining Your Critical Action**

What's the action?

I will attend all of my A.A. meetings. One a day for 2 months.



How will you remember to do this action?

I'll walk to the first few meetings. That's about 3 miles one way. I'll remember then.

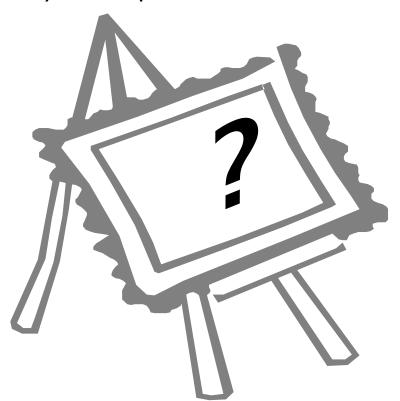
#### Post script to the treatment sequence......

**Putting maps to work**. If he has assigned a map to all members of the group to do individually, Dr. C will initiate a group discussion centered on that map. Group discussion would also follow "map projects," an assignment to work with one or several other group members to complete a map. When he assigns specific maps to individuals, Dr. C follows up with one-on-one talks, using the map as a starting point.

What will you do? We have found that counselors like to experiment with maps before they decide on their own approach to the tool. Although we think the general plan shown here, with treatment planning, during treatment, and post-treatment planning maps is good, you may discover some unique approaches to mapping that work especially well with your style and the needs of your clients.

#### What not to do?

- 1. Don't write off guide maps as "too simple."
- 2. Don't file this manual on the bookshelf.
- 3. Don't skip over the next chapter: read it and see what using this graphic approach has done in treatment settings.
- 4. <u>Do</u> copy a few of the maps in the last chapter and give it a try. We think you will be pleased with the results.



#### Chapter 7

# Maps to Choose and Use: Food for the Copy Machine

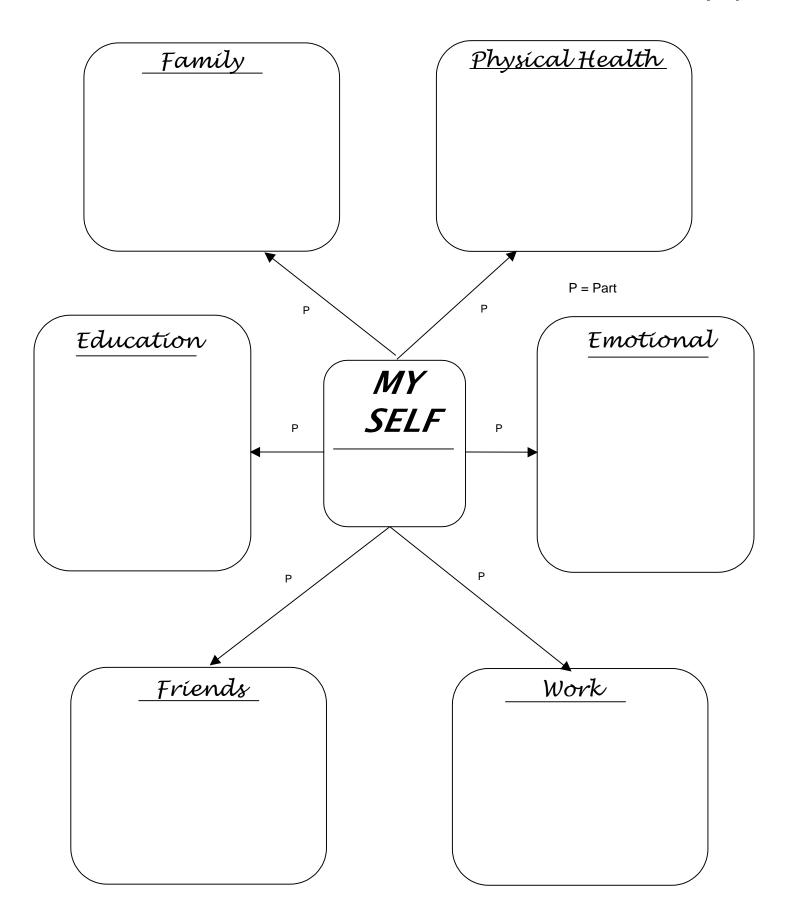
- A. Dr. C's Map Treatment Packet..60
  - B. Dealing with Myself..78
  - C. Dealing with Other People..92
- D. Planning Ahead, Decision Making, and Problem Solving.. **100** 
  - E. Learning from Situations.. 104
  - F. Dealing with Substance Abuse.. 112
    - G. Dealing with HIV / AIDS..115
      - H. General..119

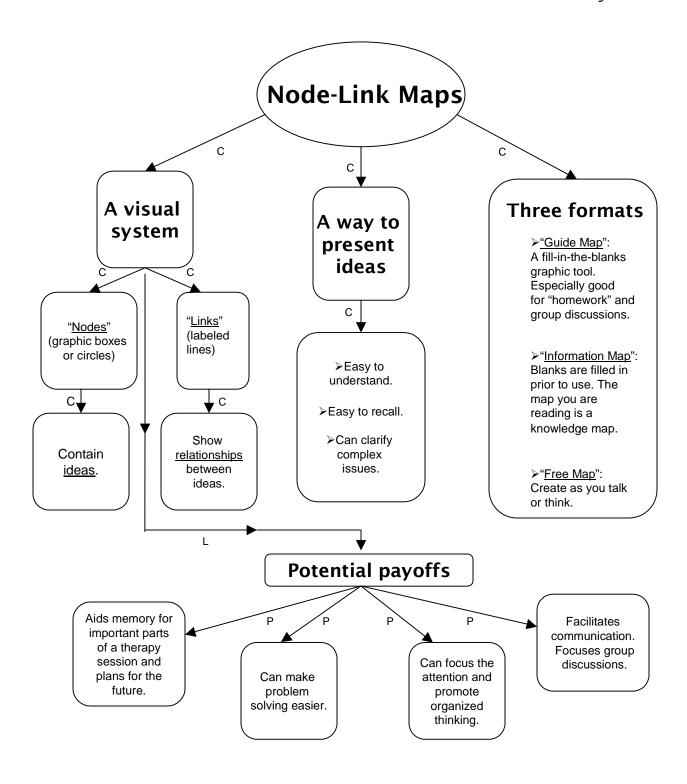
#### A. Dr. C's Map Treatment Packet

- 1. Beginning Treatment

  My Self..61

  A Map to Explain Maps ..62
- 2. Planning for Treatment
  Personal Action List for Treatment..63
  The Planning Rocket..64
  Treatment Plan Map "A"..65
  Treatment Plan Map "B"..66
- 3. During Treatment
  Life Story..67
  Feel Good..68
  Peer Inventory..69
  Emotion..70
  Ways to Avoid AIDS..71
- 4. Planning for Aftercare and Recovery
  Keeping Myself from Relapsing..72
  If I Do Relapse.....73
  My Plan for Getting a Sponsor..74
  Solutions Map..75
  Critical Actions List for Aftercare
  and Recovery..76
  Defining Your Critical Action..77





## A map to explain maps!

C = Characteristic

L = Leads to

P = Part

#### Personal Action List for Treatment

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

#### Check it out!

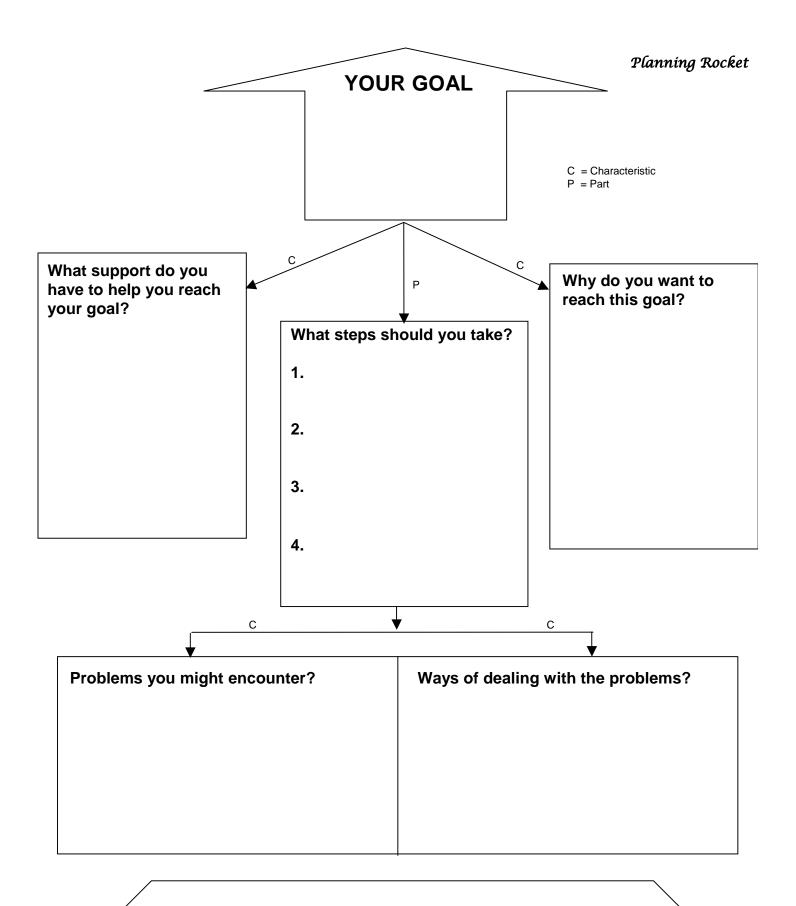
Are these actions that you can really do?

Are the actions stated in positive terms?

Are these actions <u>clear and specific</u> enough so that it is easy to tell when they have happened?

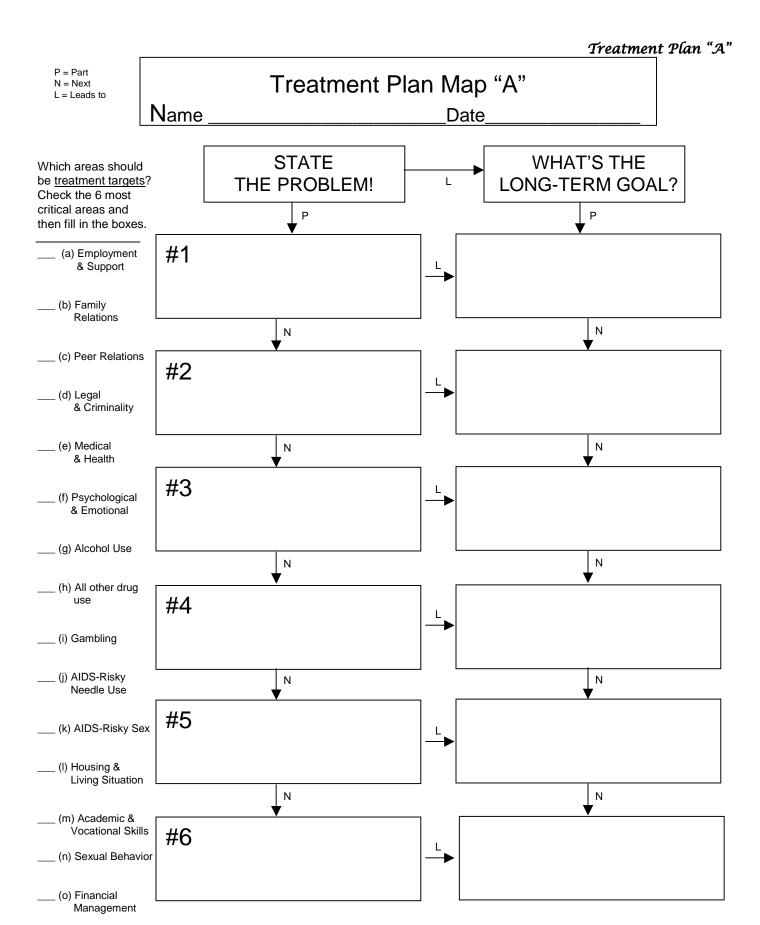
Are these actions <u>important for you to do</u> during treatment?





## THE PLANNING ROCKET

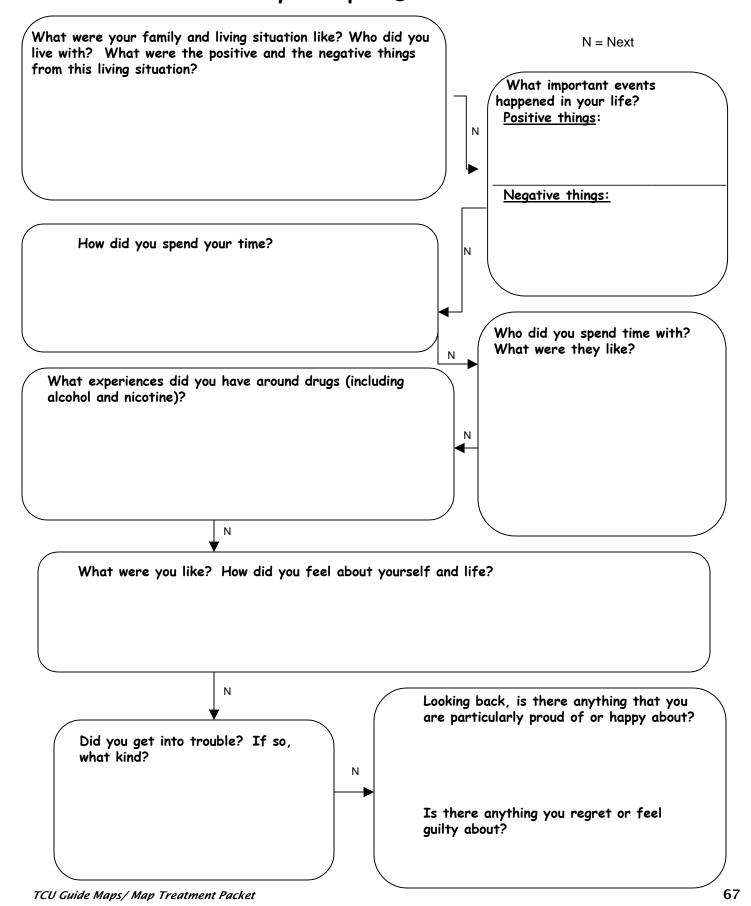




SEE TREATMENT PLAN "B" MAPS (1-6) FOR MAJOR STEPS TO THE LONG-TERM GOAL.

Treatment Plan Map "B" #	Name
Problem Area	Date
	DNG-TERM GOAL?  L = Leads to P = Part C = Characteristic  vill take to get to this goal:  BEGINNING WHEN?
#1	C
#2	C
#3	С
#4	С

# Life Story Map: Ages \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_





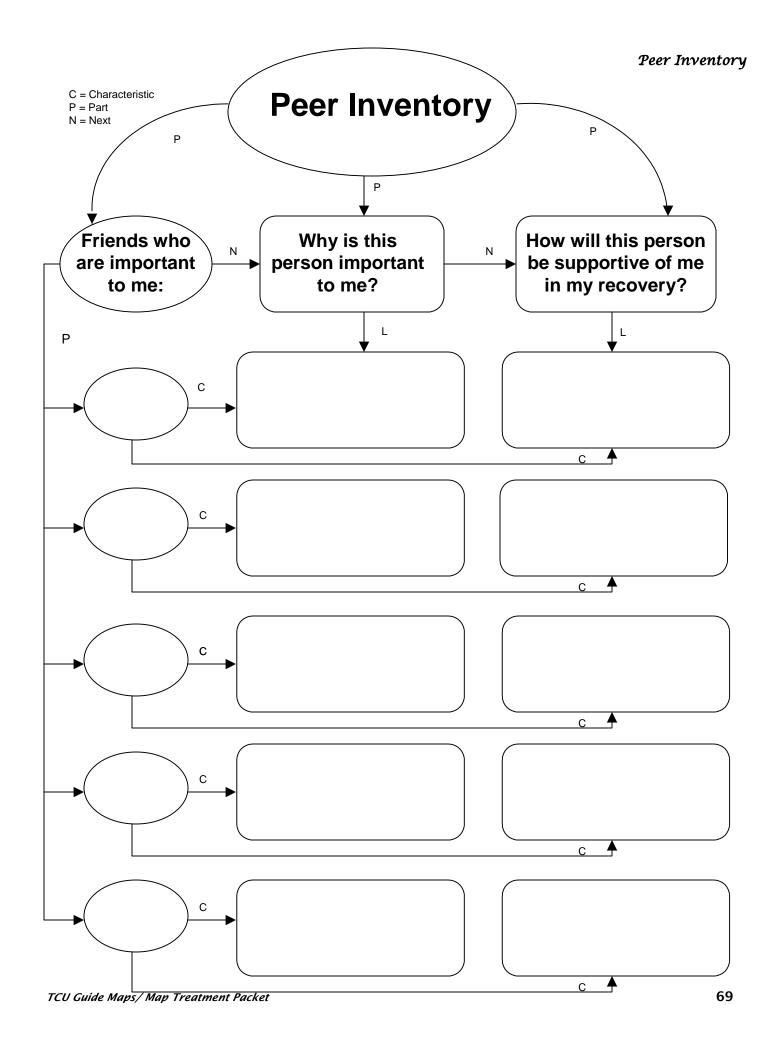
## **HOW CAN YOU MAKE YOURSELF FEEL GOOD?**



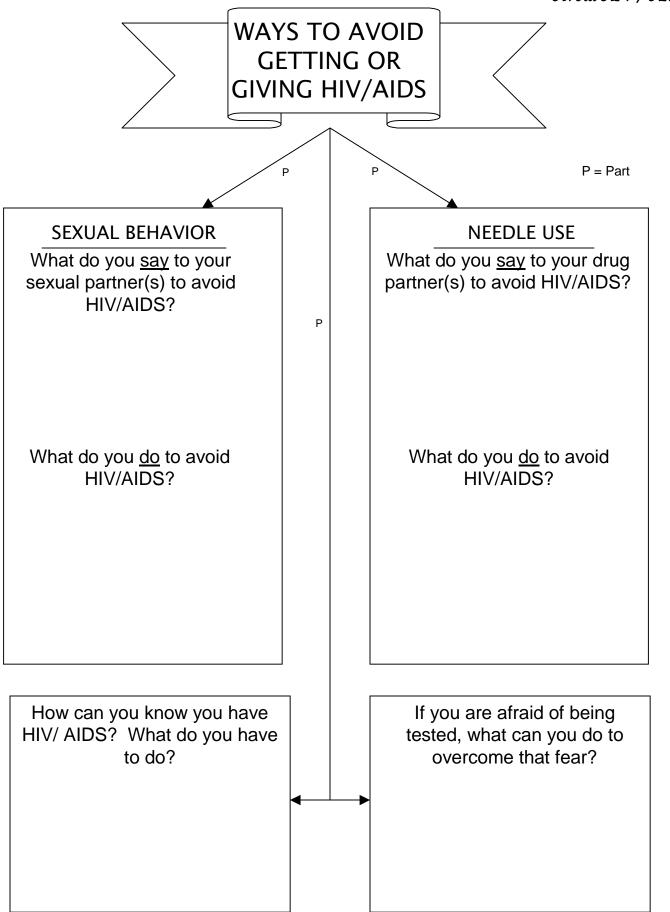


P = Part

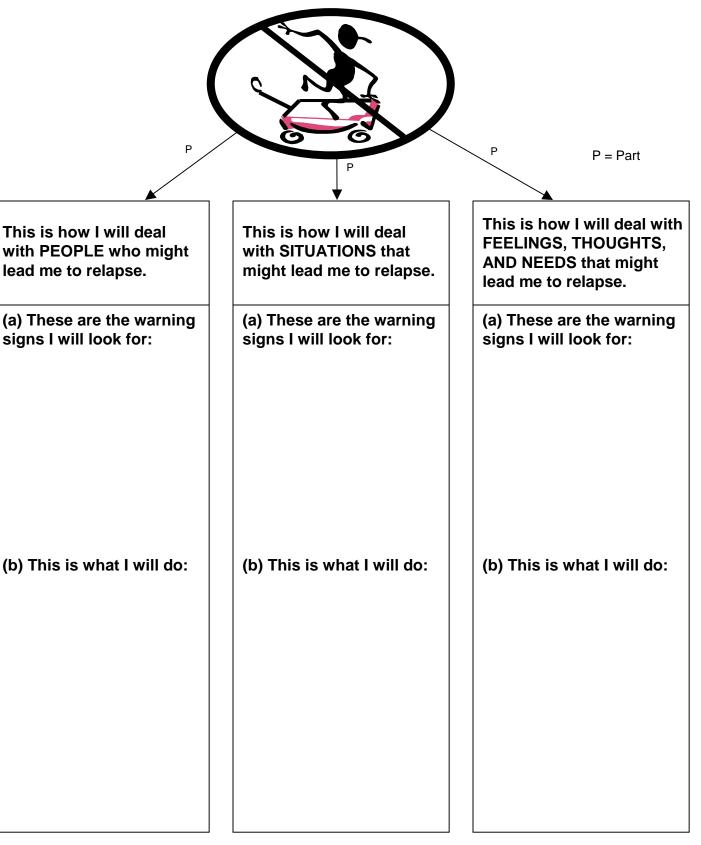
Positive things you can do	Positive ways you can think



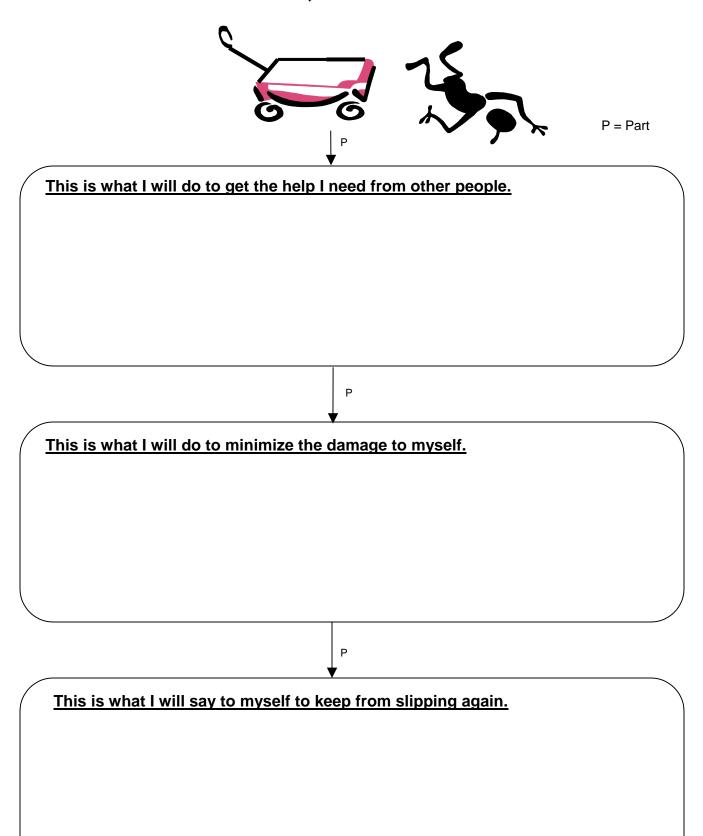
# An Emotion or Feeling that Gives You Trouble: \_ What usually happens to cause you to feel this way? N = NextΝ How would you feel if you could What problems does having this avoid this emotion when these feeling cause for you? situations happen? Ν Ν What have you done to deal with What have you done to deal with this this in the past that helped? in the past that did not help? Ν What are some new ways you could deal with this emotion?



#### **KEEPING MYSELF FROM RELAPSING**



## IF I DO RELAPSE, THIS IS WHAT I WILL DO



### My Plan for Getting a Sponsor

P = Part N = Next

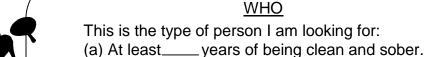
Р

#### **WHEN**

I will get a temporary sponsor on or before this date:

I will get a long-term sponsor on or before this date:

N



- (b) General characteristics
- (c) Drug and jail experiences

Ν

#### <u>HOW</u>

This is how I will get a temporary sponsor:

- (a) This is where I will look for a temporary sponsor:
- (b) This is what I plan to do and say.

#### **HOW**

This is how I will get a long-term sponsor:

- (a) This is where I will look for a long-term sponsor:
- (b) This is what I plan to do and say.

This is what I will say and do if that person says no.

Solutions Map #	Name	
Problem Area	Date	
	HE LONG-TERM GOAL?  The solution of the soluti	P = Part N = Next L = Leads to
WHAT?	C	BEGINNING WHEN?
#1	С	
#2	С	
#3	С	
#4	С	

# Critical Action List for Aftercare and Recovery

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

## Check it out!

Are these actions that you can really do?

Are the actions stated in positive terms?

Are these actions <u>clear and specific</u> enough so that it is easy to tell when they have happened?

Are these actions <u>important for you to do</u> for your recovery?



# **Defining Your Critical Action**

What's the action? **Picture** yourself doing this action! P = Part How will you overcome these What problems or obstacles might problems or obstacles? make it difficult to do this? How will you remember to do this action?

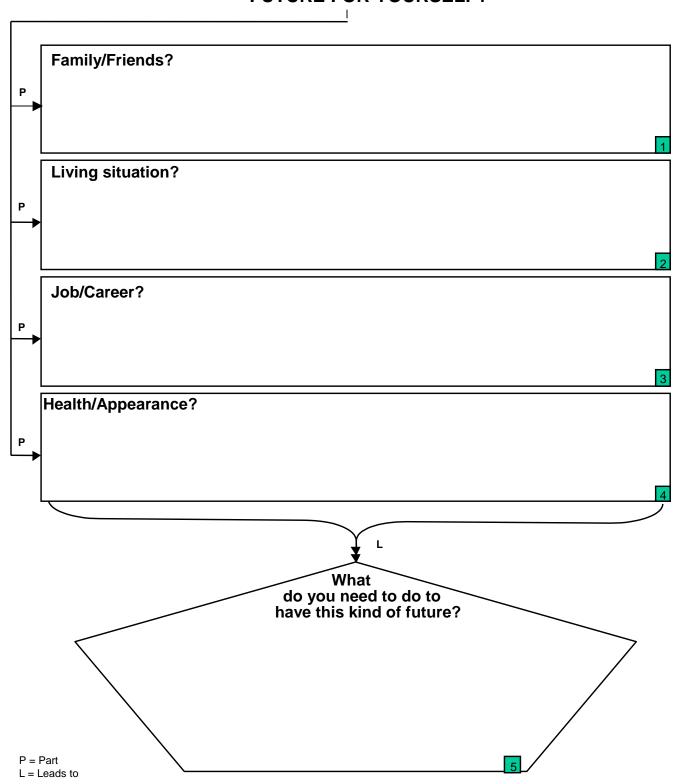
### B. Dealing with Myself

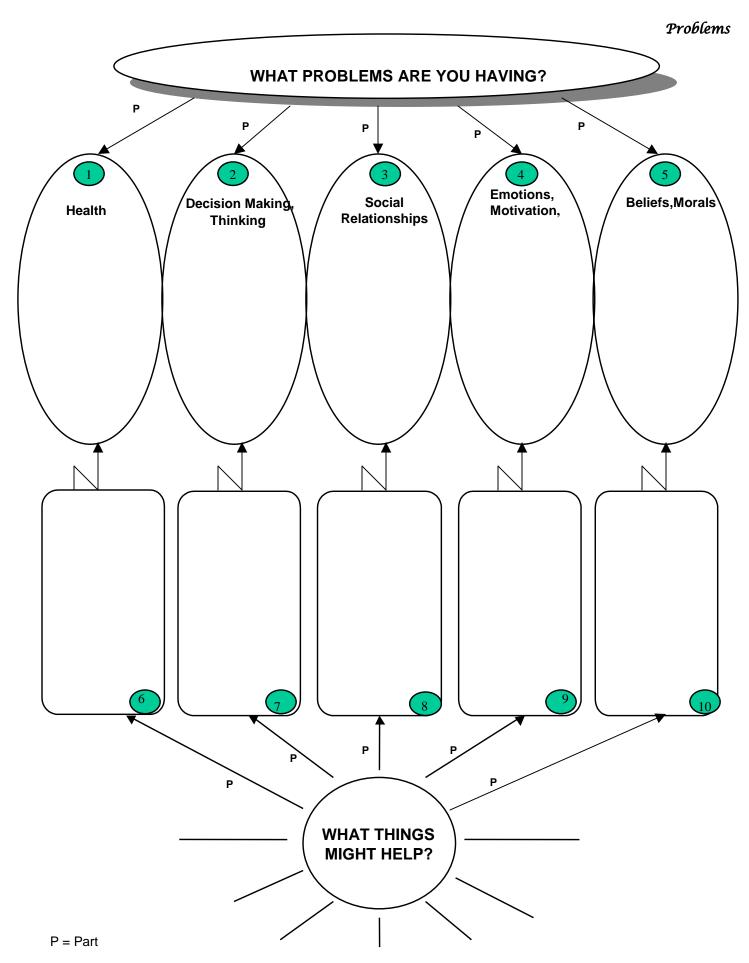
Picture a Positive Future.. 79
What Problems Are You Having?..80
Keep From Being Bored..81
My Attitude..82
Activities That Make Me Feel Good..83
What Are You Like as a Parent?..84
The Nugget Map..85
Strengths..86
The Change Map..87
Magic Change..88
Prior Change..89
My Self..90
Thinking / Feeling..91

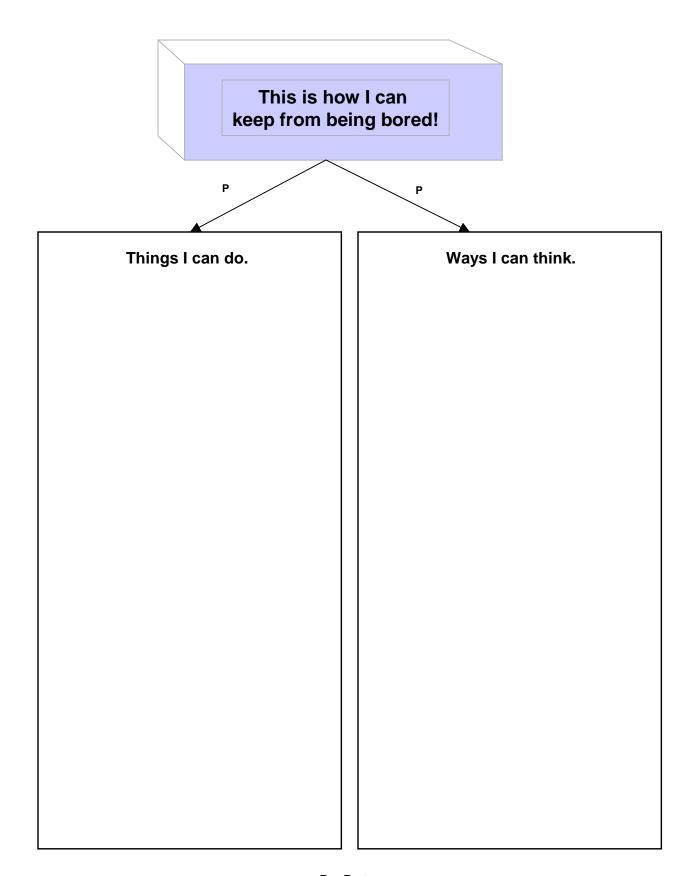




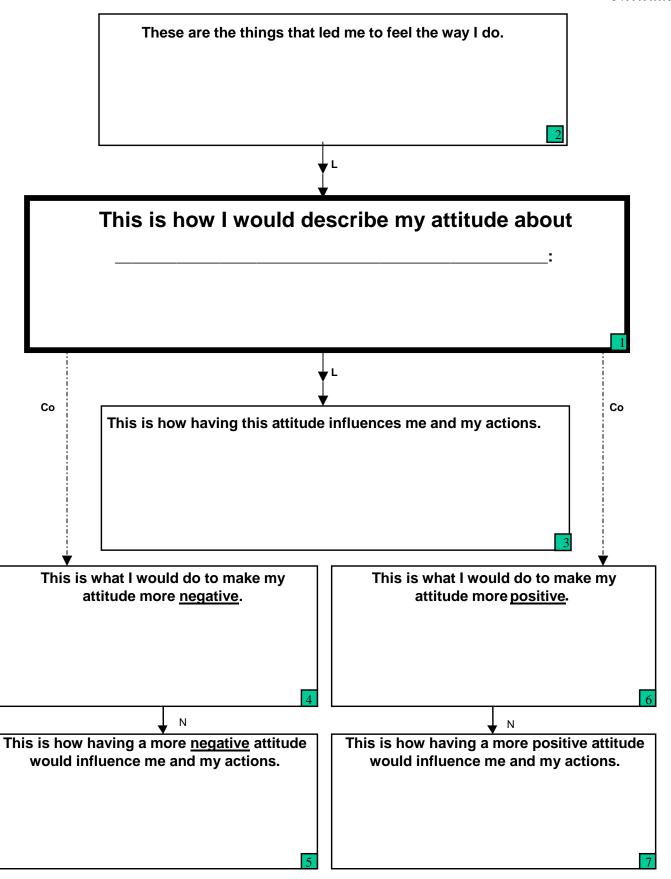
# WHAT DO YOU SEE WHEN YOU PICTURE A POSITIVE FUTURE FOR YOURSELF?





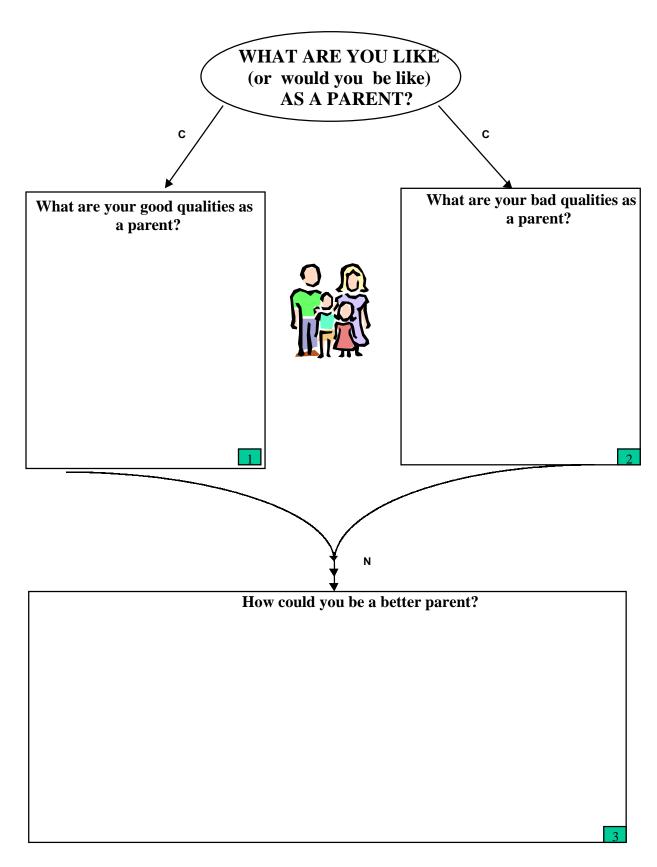


P = Part



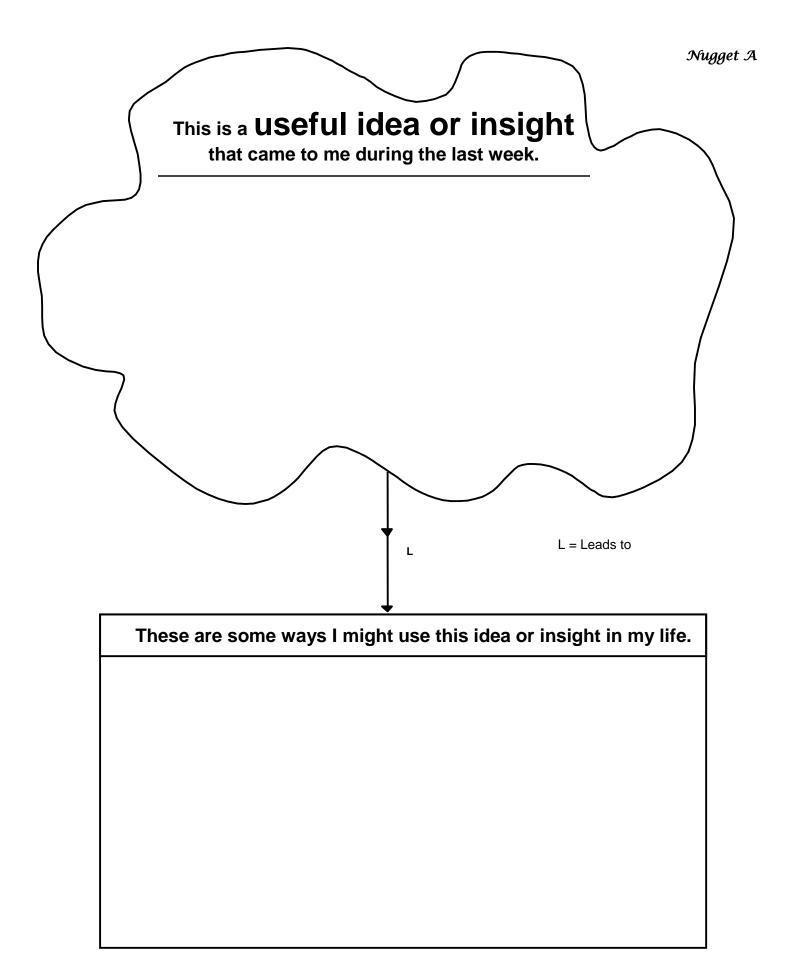
L = Leads to Co = comment

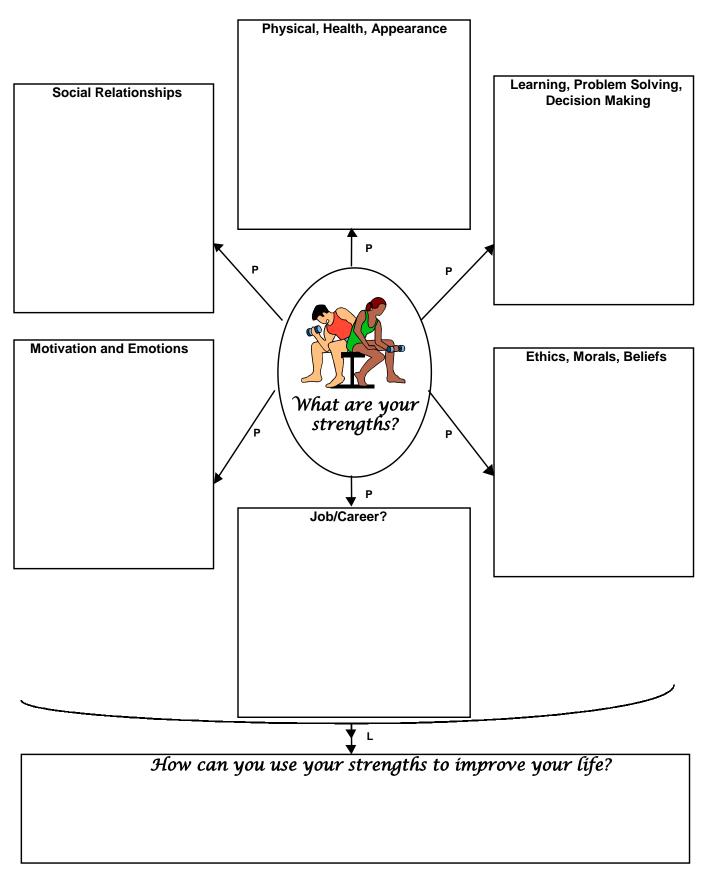
Activities There are some activities that I could get into that would make me feel good...... L = Leads to T = TypeThis is what I would have to do to get it to happen. **OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES** (hiking/walking, bird watching, photography, camping, fishing, hunting) L SPORTS, EXERCISE, & GAMES This is what I would have to do to get it to happen. (bowling, aerobics, soccer, karate, weight lifting, video games) Т **SOCIAL ACTIVITIES & PERFORMING** This is what I would have to do to get it to happen. (dancing, singing in a choir, volunteer work, spending time with friends) Т **BUILDING AND CREATING THINGS** This is what I would have to do to get it to happen. (models, furniture, sewing, poetry, paintings) **COLLECTING THINGS** This is what I would have to do to get it to happen. (stamps, coins, china) L **LEARNING NEW THINGS** This is what I would have to do to get it to happen. (reading, movies, courses)



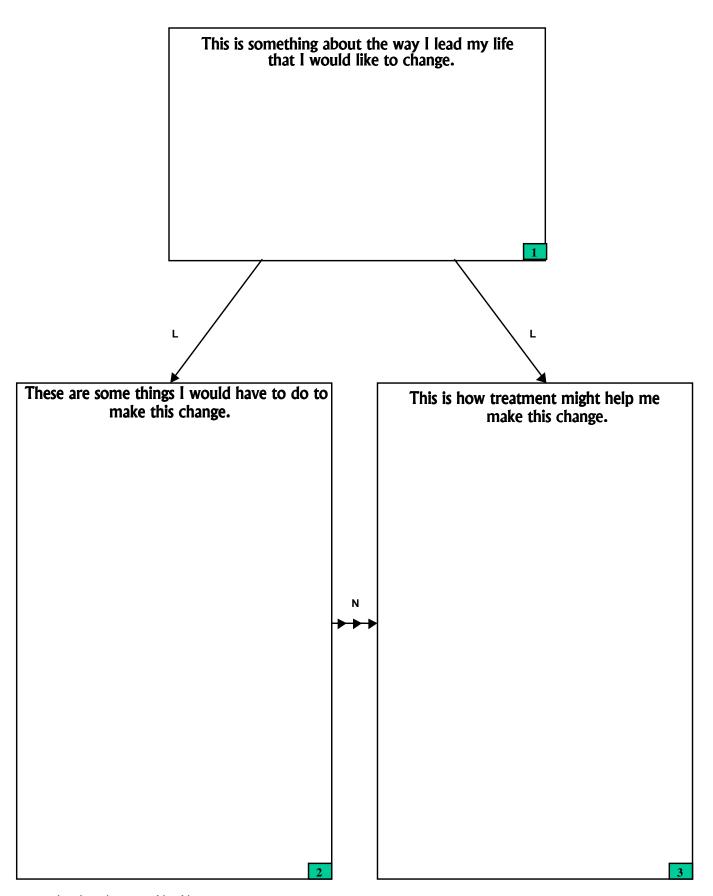
C = Characteristic

N = Next

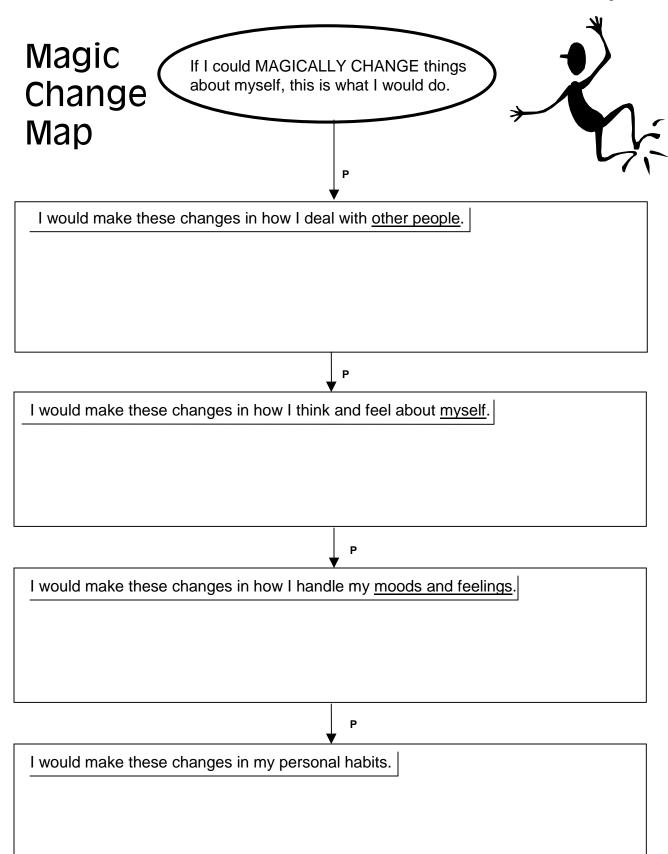


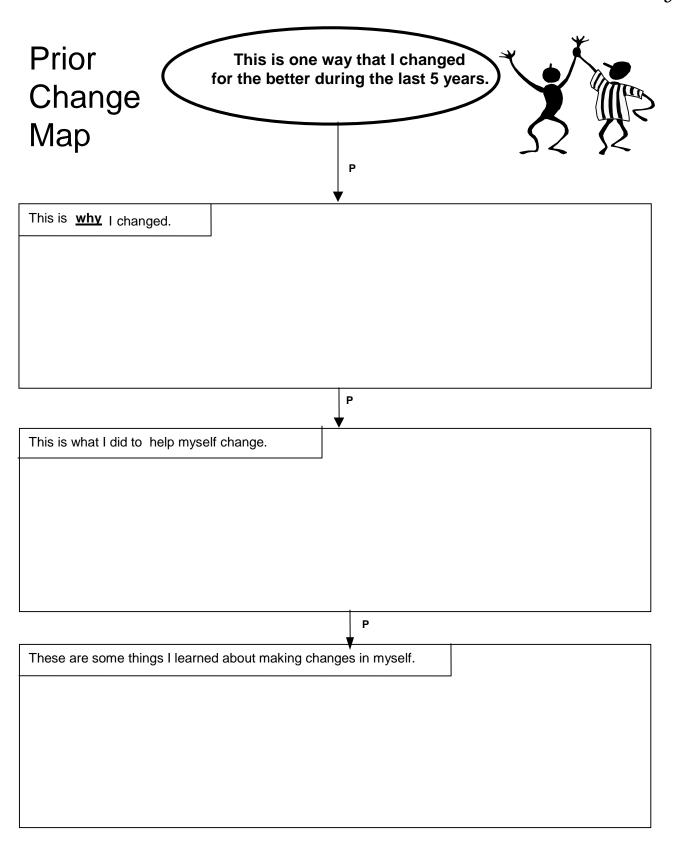


P = Part L = Lead to

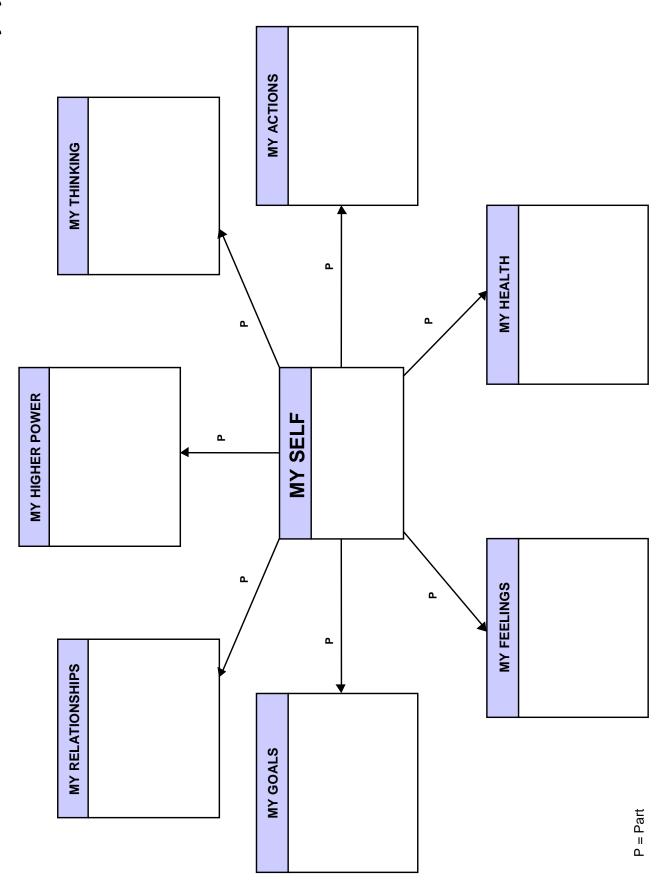


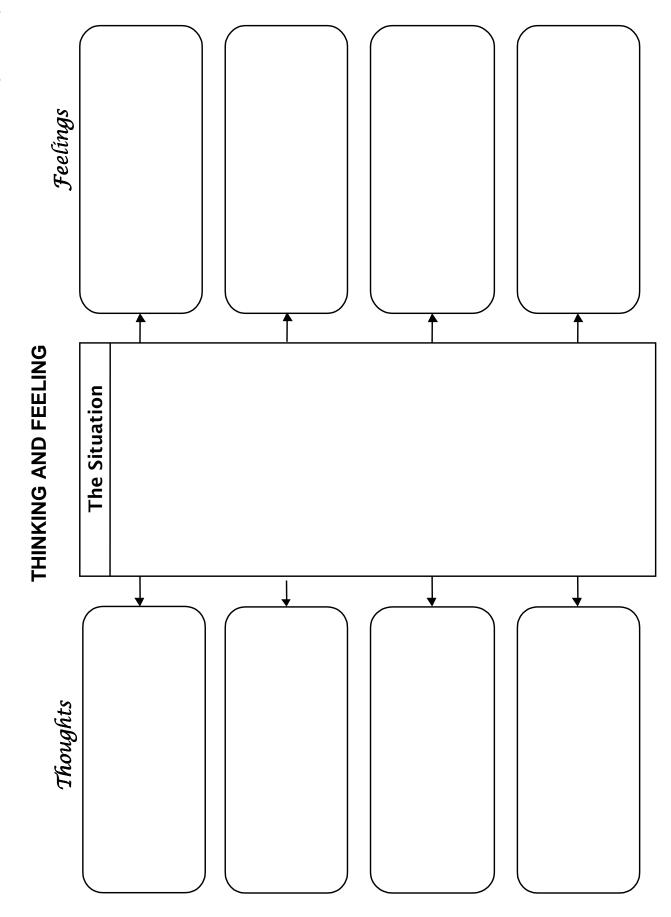
L = Leads to N = Next



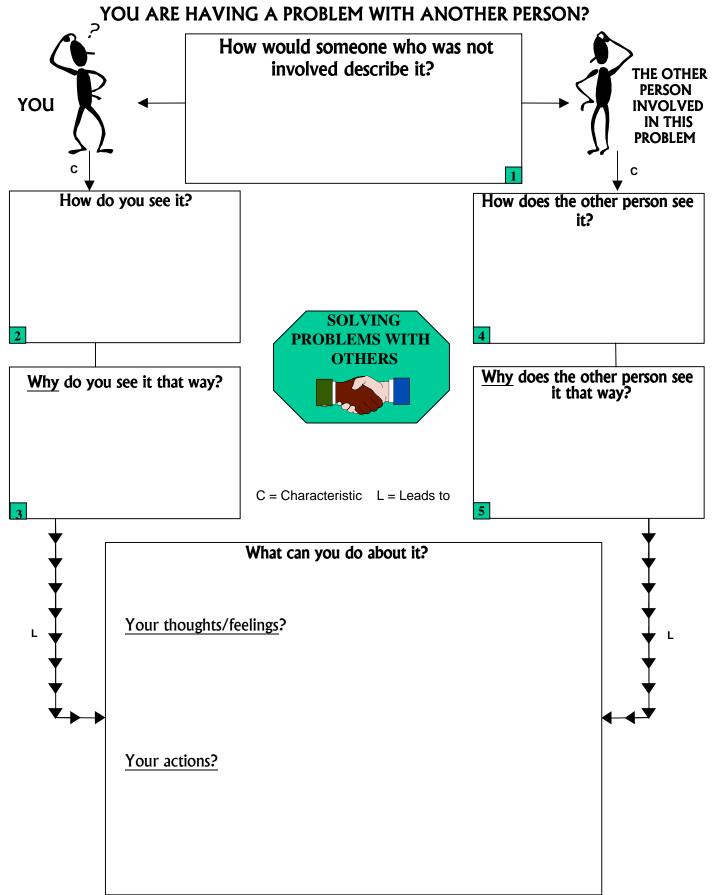


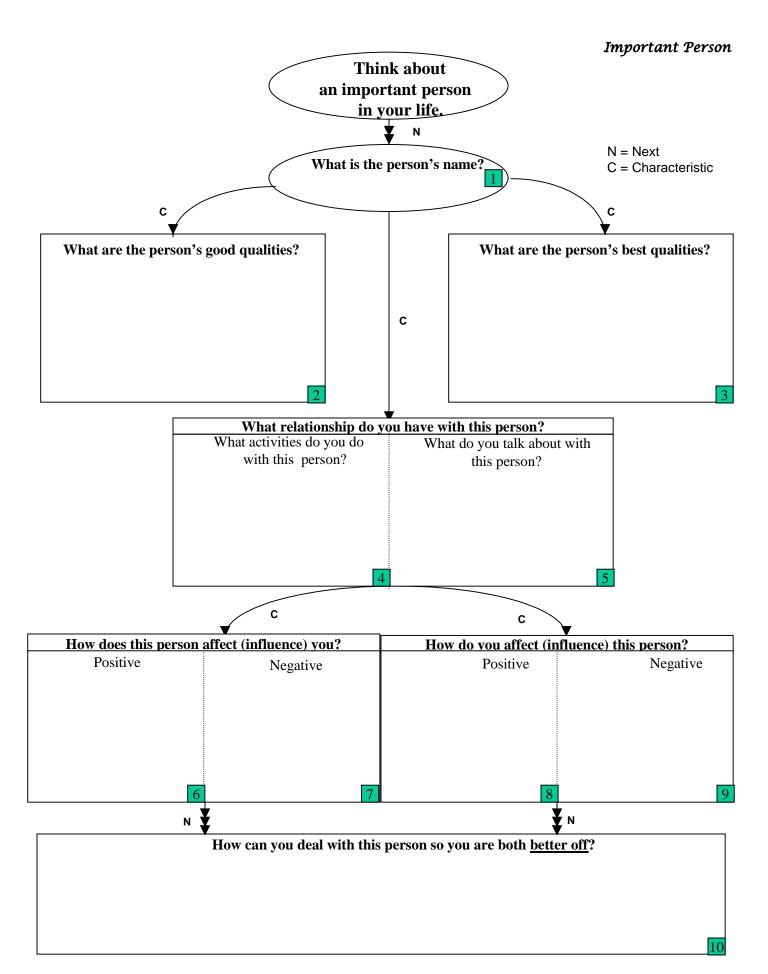
P = Part



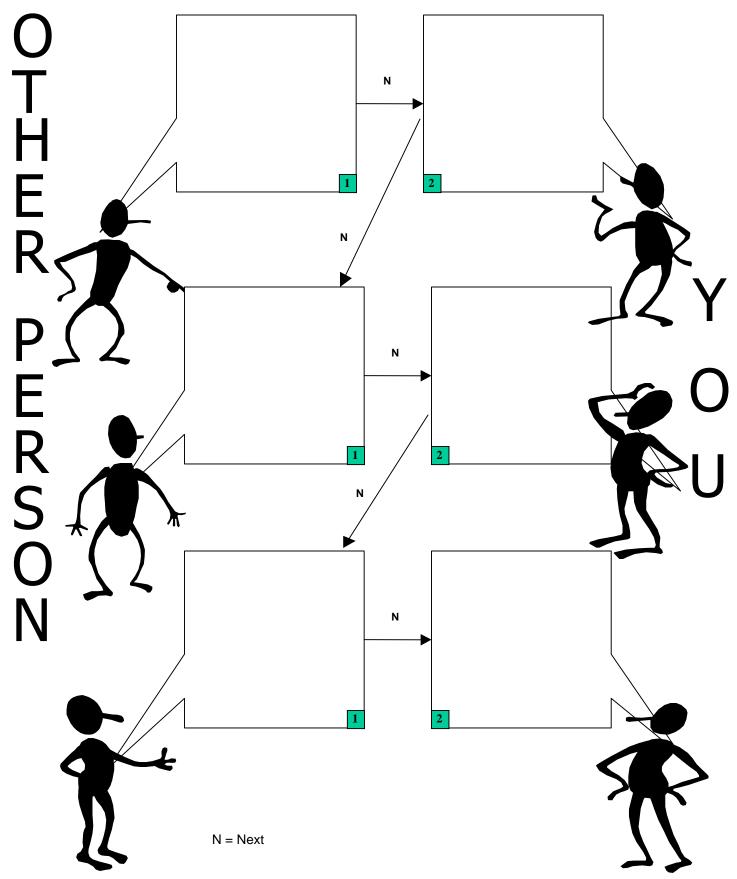


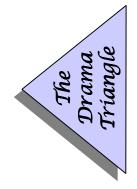
С.	Dealing with Other People  A Problem with Another Person?93  An Important Person94  An Important Conversation95  The Drama Triangle: Overview96  Drama Triangle: Rescuer97  Drama Triangle: Victim98  Drama Triangle: Persecutor99
<i>C.</i>	A Problem with Another Person?93 An Important Person94 An Important Conversation95 The Drama Triangle: Overview96 Drama Triangle: Rescuer97 Drama Triangle: Victim98





#### **AN IMPORTANT CONVERSATION**





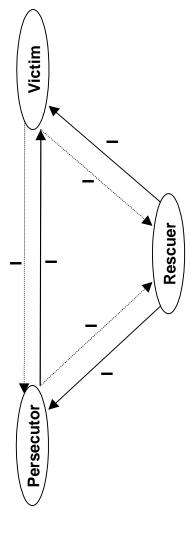
A "game" that some people get into.

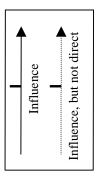


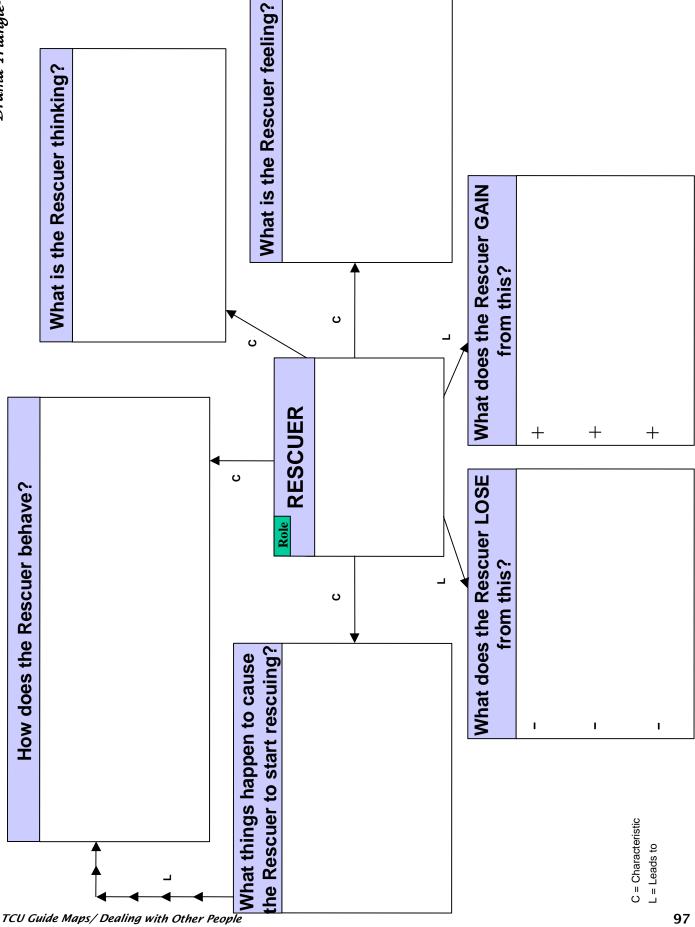
When people play these roles again and again, it becomes a game that nobody wins.



These roles can change: A person may move from one role to another. If, in the long run, these roles have negative results for players, it's a game... and nobody wins.

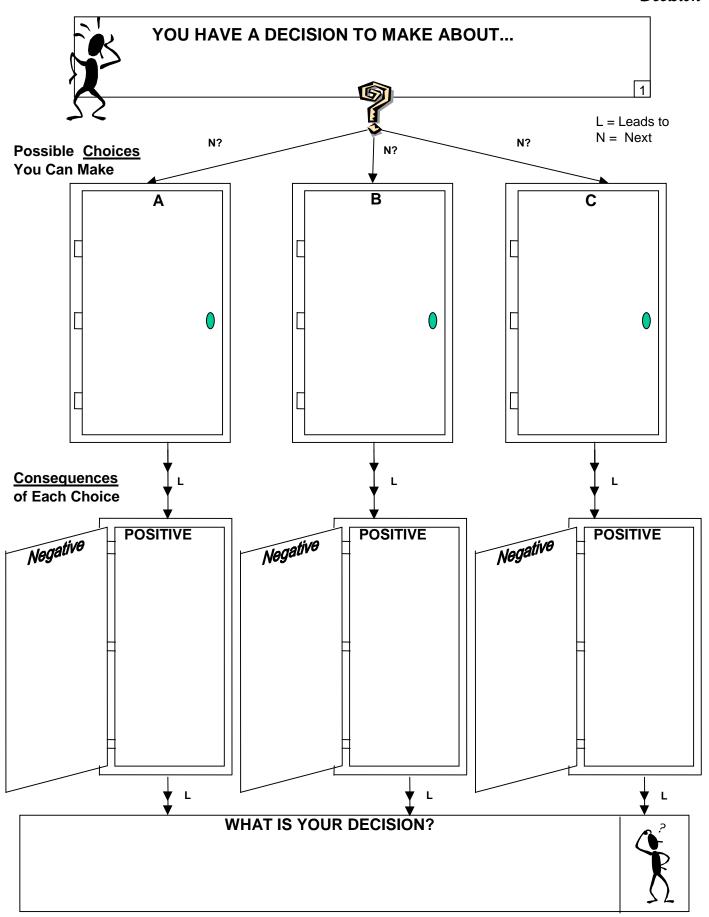


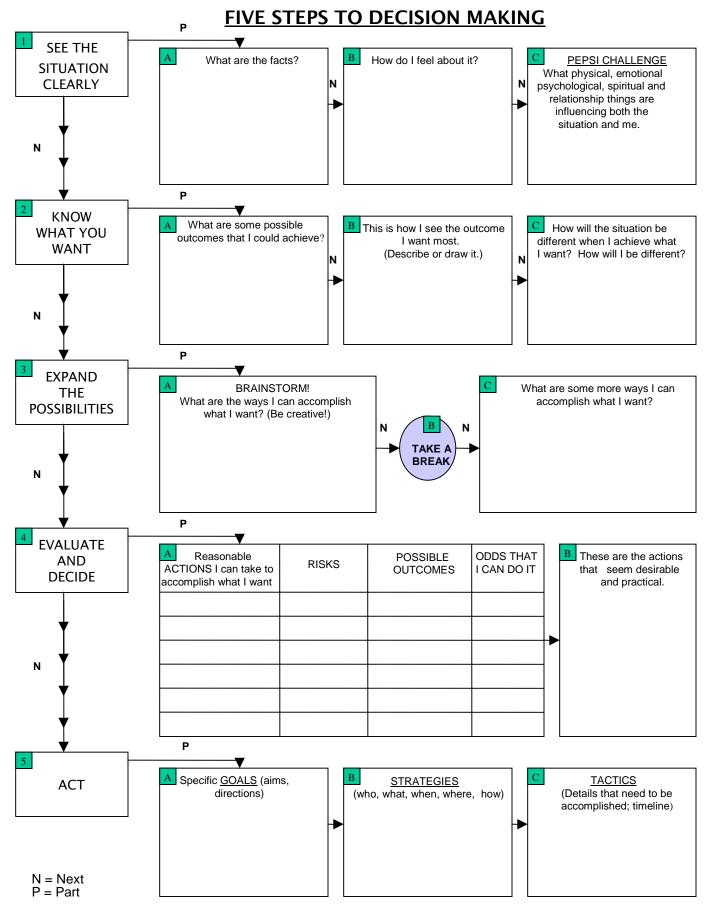




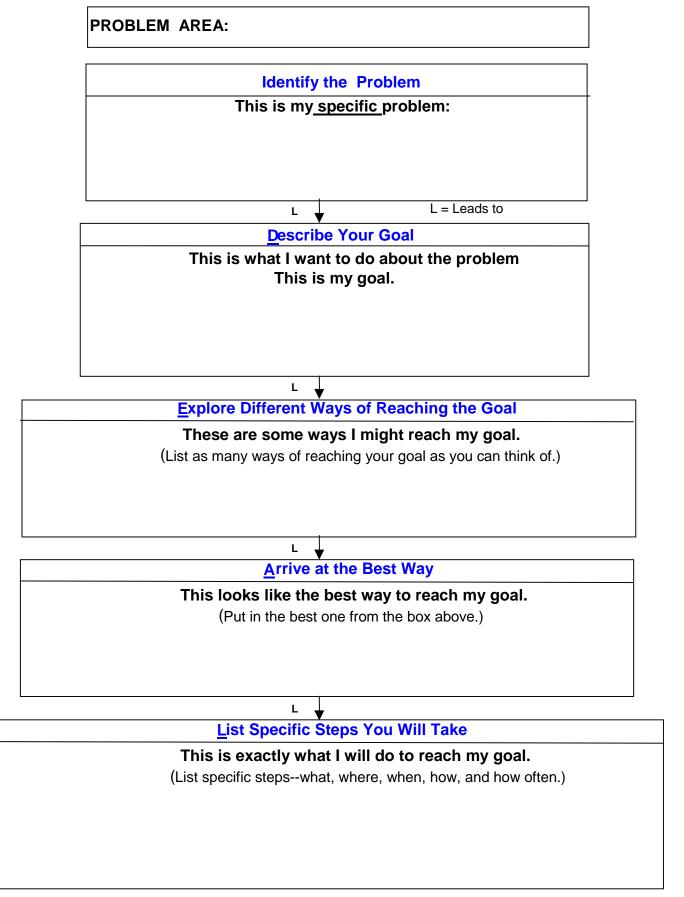
TCU Guide Maps/ Dealing with Other People

D. Planning Ahead, Decision Ma Problem Solving	aking, and
You Have a Decision to Make 10 Five Steps to Decision Making 10 Ideal Problem Solving 103	

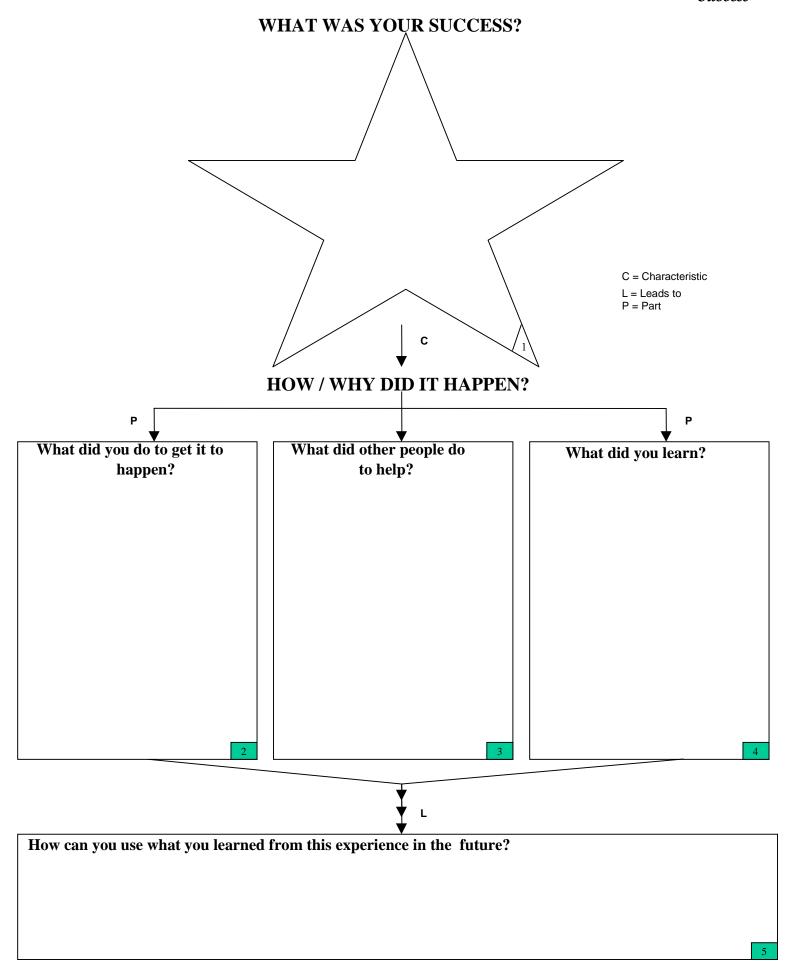




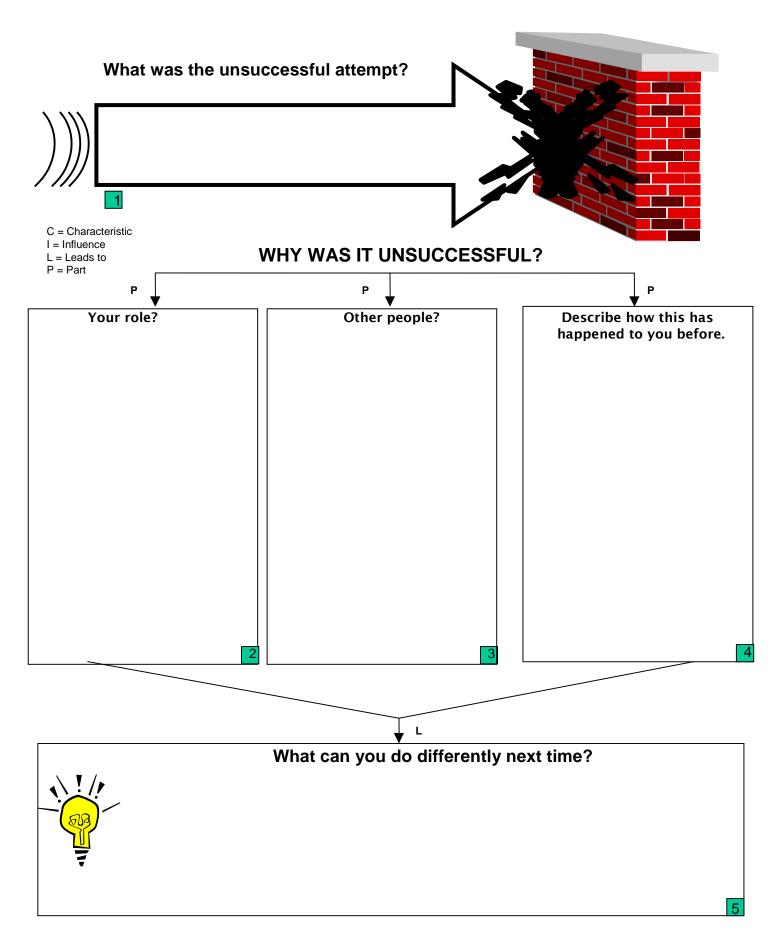
## **IDEAL PROBLEM SOLVING**

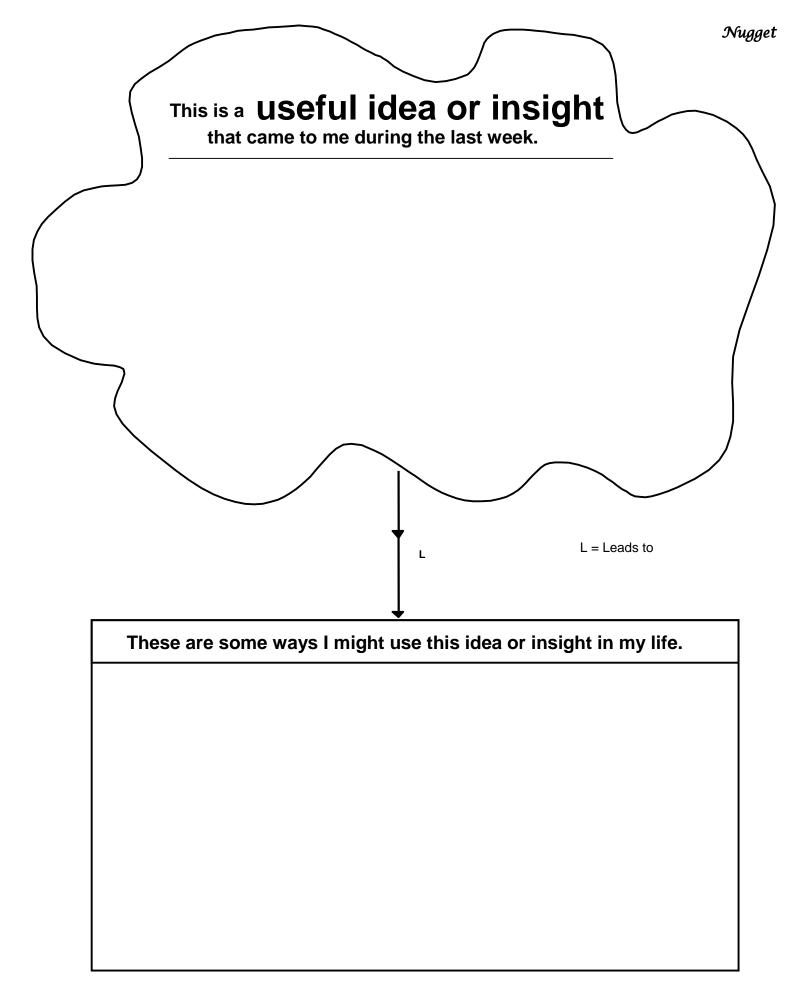


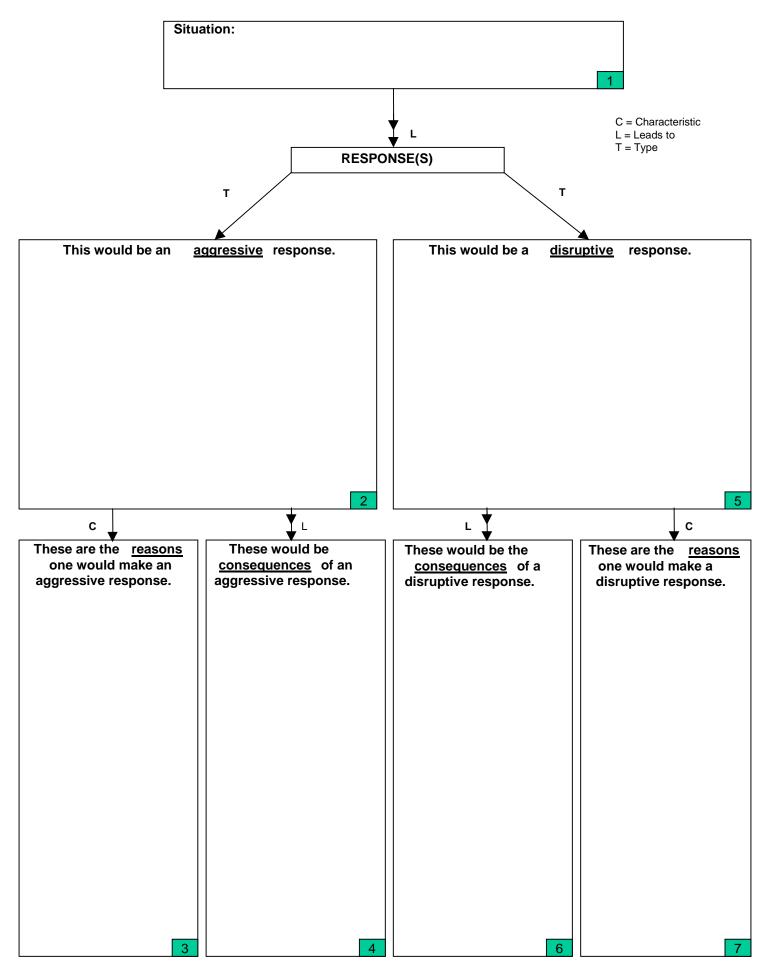
<b>E.</b>	Learning from Situations  Learning from Success 105  Running Into a Brick Wall 106  The Nugget Map 107  Response #1 108  Response #2 109  Learning from a Bad Happening 110  A Pattern of Behavior 111	

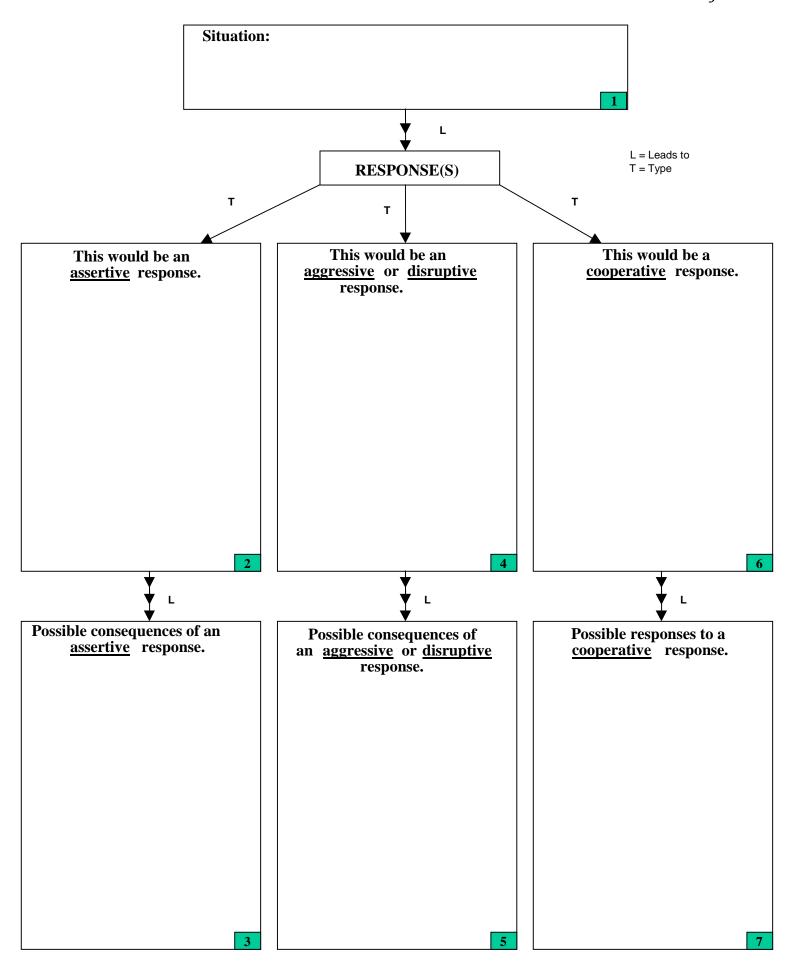


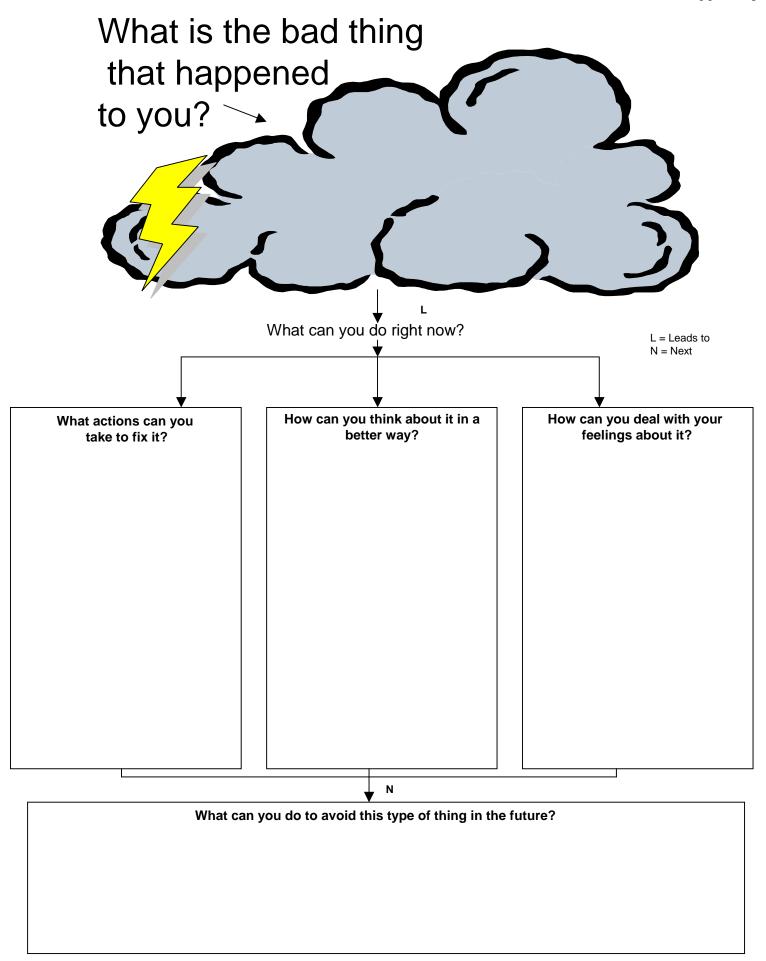
## **RUNNING INTO A BRICK WALL**











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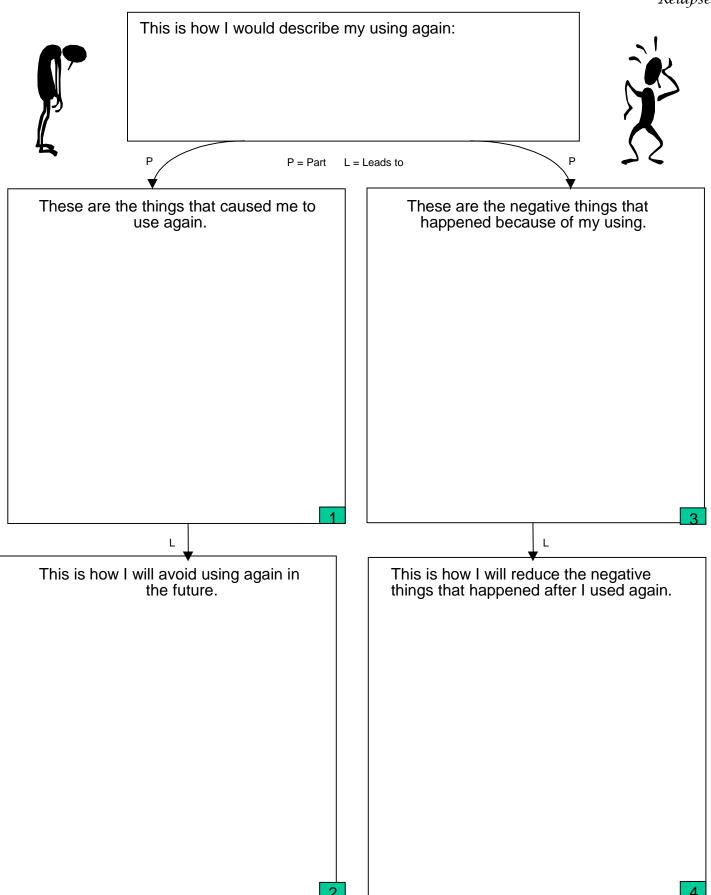
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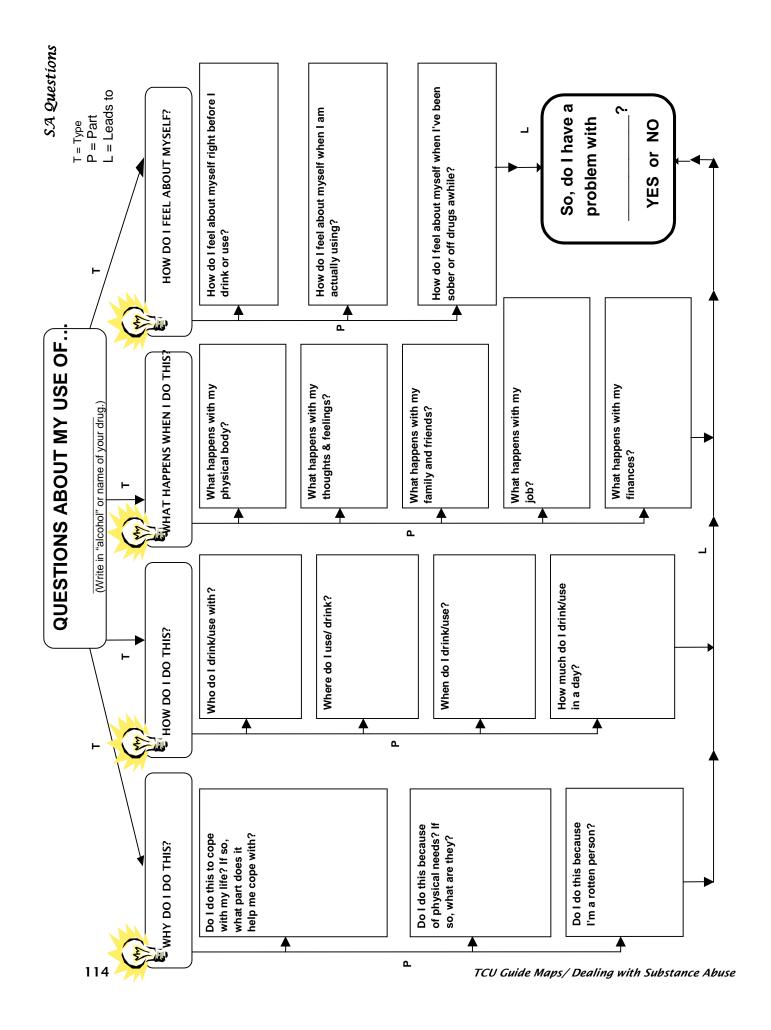
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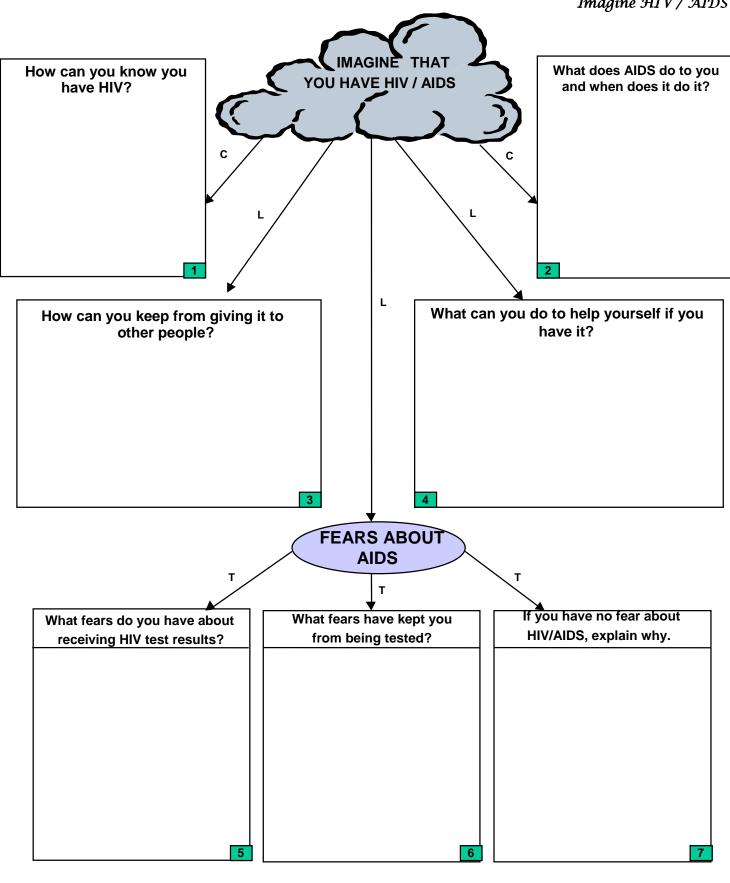
TCU Guide Maps/ Learning from Situations

<i>F</i> .	<b>Dealing with Substance Abuse</b> Relapse <b>113</b> Questions About My Use of <b>114</b>





G.	Dealing with HIV / AIDS  Imagine HIV / AIDS 116 Issue: Getting AIDS 117 Drug Use, AIDS and Other Diseases 118

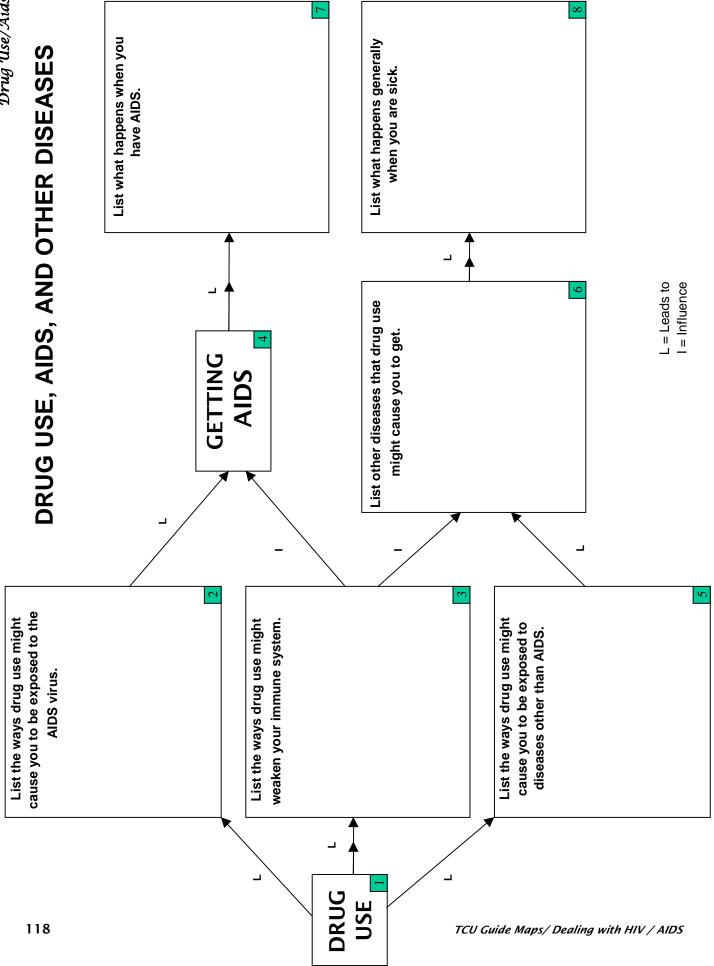


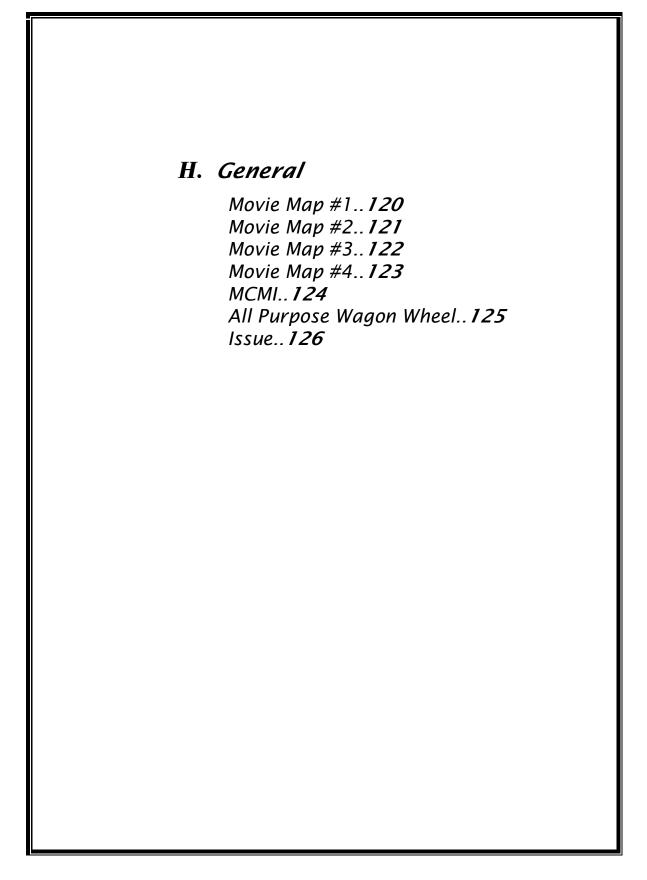
C = Characteristic

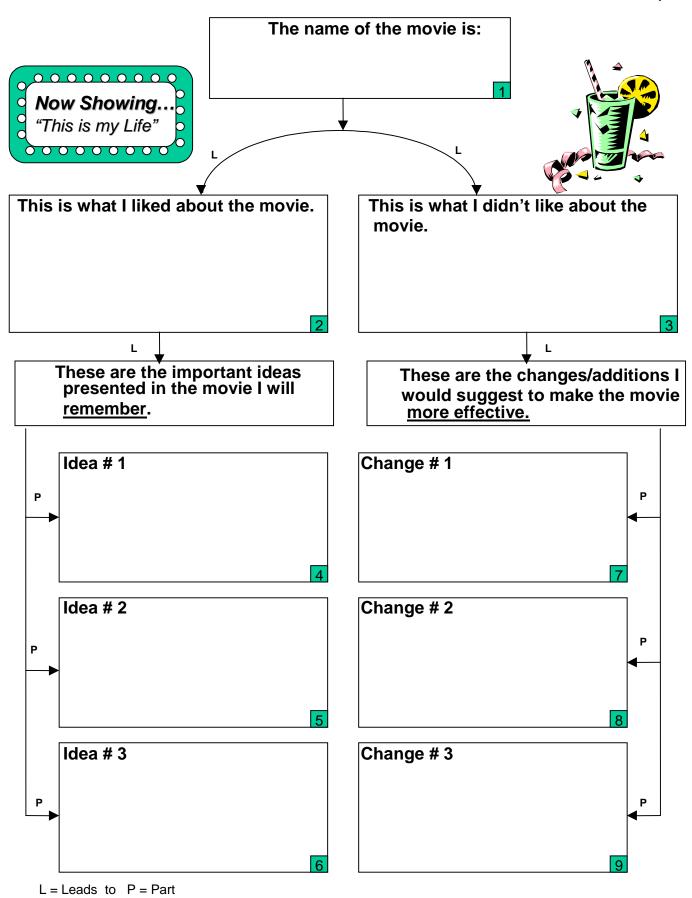
L = Leads to

T = Type

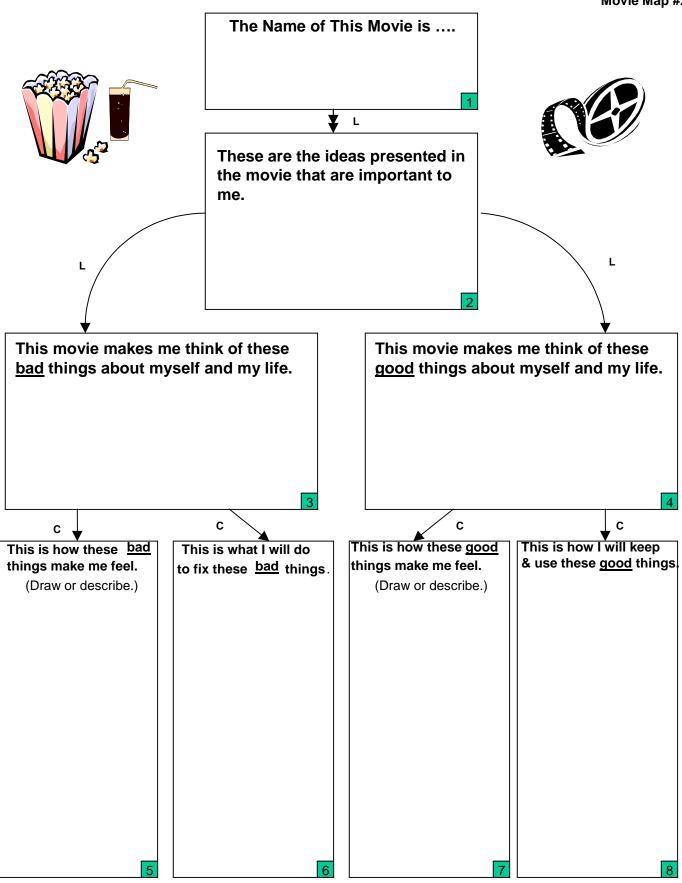
## **GETTING HIV/AIDS** List some ways drug use might increase your chances of getting AIDS: Issue: GETTING AIDS DRUG USE L = Leads to 117 TCU Guide Maps/ Dealing with HIV / AIDS







120



L = Leads to

C = Characteristic

