STRAIGHT AHEAD

Transition Skills for Recovery

Institute of Behavioral Research
Texas Christian University
STRAIGHT AHEAD

Transition Skills for Recovery

a Training Manual from the TCU/DATAR Project

Developed by

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# Contents

Preface iv  
Acknowledgments vi  
Introduction — “Using This Manual” vii  
Special Notes and Symbols xi  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Maintaining Your Recovery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Social Networks and Recovery</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Support Groups and Recovery</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Family Recovery Issues: Support and Solutions</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 An Effective Communication Style</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Skills for Better Relationships</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Coping with Stress</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Managing Anger in Relationships</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Challenges for the Future</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Graduation and Beyond</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix — Client Survey (pretest/posttest)</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Straight Ahead: Transition Skills for Recovery*
The TCU/DATAR project is concerned with enhancing drug abuse treatment and reducing client dropout and relapse rates. A key area of investigation has involved cognitive enhancements to counseling through the use of node-link mapping in both group and individual counseling sessions. In addition, a variety of interventions have been developed for this project, including a structured AIDS/HIV information curriculum; treatment modules addressing relapse prevention, assertiveness training for women, and contingency management; and a social support and life skills package for clients who are approaching readiness to leave treatment (Straight Ahead: Transition Skills for Recovery). Research for the DATAR project is being conducted by the Institute of Behavioral Research (IBR) at Texas Christian University, in collaboration with three methadone treatment centers in Texas (Corpus Christi, Dallas, and Houston).

Previous studies conducted by IBR have focused on long-term treatment outcomes. The Drug Abuse Reporting Program (DARP) study examined 12-year outcomes for male opiate users and looked at their reasons for starting, continuing, and stopping drug use, as well as the role of treatment in the recovery process. Among the many important findings in this study was the validation of the “social” nature of addiction careers. Those who maintained abstinence reported that their efforts were helped by avoiding old drug-using friends and hangouts, developing new friends, interests and work habits, and reestablishing family ties and relationships (Simpson, Joe, Lehman, & Sells, 1986; Simpson & Sells, 1990). Treatment was seen as an important component for helping addicted people begin the social change process necessary for long-term recovery. Other researchers who studied the process of recovery in nontreated individuals reported on the importance of social change as well, especially in the areas of establishing supportive, drug-free social networks and developing new nondrug-related interests (Waldorf & Biernacki, 1981; Waldorf, 1983).
The *Straight Ahead* training manual was developed as a training and reference tool for substance abuse counselors in the TCU/DATAR project to use with clients who have completed the “primary” phase of their treatment program. This would include clients who have ceased or greatly reduced illegal drug use and alcohol use and have shown evidence of stabilization in terms of program attendance, employment or educational involvement, and desire for change. The focus of the manual is on helping clients develop social skills and support networks for recovery maintenance. The manual addresses relapse prevention, friends and social networks, 12-step and other community-based self-help, family recovery issues, assertive communication, stress reduction, anger management, and planning and problem-solving. These “transition” skills are seen as an important adjunct for preparing the client to establish his or her own continuing aftercare support system for recovery maintenance once involvement in primary treatment has ended.

Restricted staff time and budget constraints have reduced the number of formal aftercare programs available in public treatment settings. The 10-week *Straight Ahead* program provides an alternative for treatment agencies to provide clients with information, skills, and encouragement in ways to strengthen and maintain recovery on their own.
Acknowledgments

Our special thanks to Charlotte Pevoto for conceptualizing the layout and design of this training manual. The hands-on, user-friendly quality of this manual is due to her skills and creativity. Thanks also to Dr. Barry S. Brown for his review of the manual and excellent editorial suggestions, and to Drs. Don Dansereau and Sandra Dees for their guidance and suggestions for the structural map exercises in this manual.

We also want to acknowledge the many contributions of the counselors and supervisors of the Corpus Christi Drug Abuse Council (CCDAC) in Corpus Christi, Texas, and adVance Treatment Center, Inc., in Houston, Texas. Their help in fine-tuning and field testing this manual is very much appreciated.
Introduction

Using This Manual

The Straight Ahead module consists of ten, two-hour sessions and is best suited for small groups of five to seven participants. The manual follows a “cookbook”/training guide approach with sequence, instructions, and approximate times included for each exercise, activity, and discussion. Icons and margin notes are used to draw attention to this information. Materials and preparation considerations are listed at the beginning of each session. Information handouts and activity worksheets for copying are included at the end of each session, along with an evaluation for the session. A sample pretest/posttest instrument for the module (Straight Ahead Client Survey) is found in the Appendix.

The sessions were designed to be presented sequentially, and our initial experiences indicate participants enjoy the pacing of the activities, exercises, and discussions. However, the “cookbook” approach also allows for flexibility. The material can be adapted to meet the demands of a variety of drug and alcohol treatment programs. As with any cookbook, feel free to add, substitute, expand, or rearrange these materials to suit your preferences and the needs of your program. In some cases you may find it helpful to extend the material suggested for one session over two or more sessions. This allows you to adapt the material for shorter meetings or for occasions when the group’s interest and receptivity warrants longer discussions. In short, the manual is a resource to use in the way that works best for you and your clients.

The groups are intended for clients who have completed at least their “first 90 days” of primary treatment, and who have been successful in quitting or dramatically reducing drug use. The module is best suited for those who are not in deep crisis, who seem to be making progress in recovery, and who have made optimal use of individual and group counseling services and other opportunities for resolving their problems with sub-
stance use. Ideally, it can be used as an aftercare “readiness” package for helping clients frame and focus their goals for continued recovery and the steps needed to realize those goals.

Psychoeducational groups which address recovery issues have been identified as important components of drug treatment, and especially useful in methadone maintenance programs (La Salvia, 1993; Stark, 1989). The topics included in Straight Ahead are those cited in the drug and alcohol treatment literature of the last fifteen years as relevant for recovering people. These include avoiding relapse (Marlatt & Gordon, 1985; Nurco, Stephenson, & Hanlon, 1991; Zakon, McAuliffe, & Ch’ien, 1985); improving social and family support (Gibson, Sorensen, Wermuth, & Bernal, 1992; Goehl, Nunes, Quitkin, & Hilton, 1993; Kaufman, 1980); creating drug free social networks (Fraser & Hawkins, 1984; Hawkins, 1980); utilizing community-based self-help groups (Brown & Ashery, 1979; Dupont, McGovern, & Brock, 1992; Humphries, Mavis, & Stofflemayr, 1991; McCrady & Irvine, 1989; Zweben, 1987); and communication and life skills training (Callner & Ross, 1978; Hawkins, Catalano, & Wells, 1986; Monti, Abrams, Binkoff et al, 1990). Straight Ahead groups serve to impart information and advice within these topic areas, as well as to encourage participants to invent, explore, and discover potential solutions to problems or concerns they may be experiencing.

**Weekly recovery discussions**

After the first session, subsequent sessions begin with a half hour period set aside for participants to discuss “homework” assignments and their successes and challenges during the week. This time allows participants to “reconnect” with each other informally before moving on to the more structured and didactic part of the session. Participants are encouraged to keep a Weekly Recovery Journal, a single page chart on which they can jot down successes, challenges, and goals around specific recovery issues.

At the end of each session a specific assignment task, based on the day’s topic, is suggested to participants (for example, “In the week ahead, practice using I-statements more frequent-
ly"). The assignments are then discussed the following week at
the beginning of the session, along with other issues partici-
pants have noted in their journals. These assignments are to
be suggested, but not mandated. Avoid leading into these
discussions by asking “Did you do your homework?” Instead,
use the lead-ins suggested in the manual to encourage partici-
pation in the discussion regardless of whether or not someone
was able to complete the assignment.

**Exercises and activities**

Many of the exercises and suggested discussion questions in
*Straight Ahead* are designed to empower participants by
encouraging them to think positively about their strengths,
abilities, and resources for discovering solutions to the chal-
lenges and difficulties they face in recovery. This approach
draws on aspects of motivational interviewing as suggested by
Miller and Rollnick (1991), as well as approaches developed by
Brief Family Therapy practitioners (Berg & Miller, 1992; de
Shazer, 1985; Lipchik, 1988; Lipchick & de Shazer, 1986;

Some exercises and handouts use structured maps to help
participants focus on specific issues or information. These
structured maps are part of a system called *node-link mapping*,
a cognitive enhancement approach developed by Dr. Donald
Dansereau and colleagues at TCU and used extensively in
several DATAR interventions (Dansereau, Joe, & Simpson,
New Roads to Recovery*, is available through the DATAR
project and is listed in the Reference Section of the manual.

Here are some closing suggestions for working with the
*Straight Ahead* materials:

**Review the *Straight Ahead* manual:** Read through the man-
ual and become familiar with the topics, approaches, and
layout of the materials.

**Choose your group members:** *Straight Ahead* is designed
for clients who are not in crisis, and who are approaching
readiness for aftercare or “graduation” from a formal treatment
setting. At minimum, some degree of success in beginning and maintaining sobriety should be a prerequisite for inclusion.

**Where possible, remove barriers to attendance:** Transportation, child care, and meeting times are factors that influence attendance. Bus tokens or carpool coordination may be needed by some potential group members. On-site child care can help those with children (especially women) attend more easily. Offering groups during the early evening or on weekends may appeal to working clients.

This manual has been designed to provide chemical dependency counselors with a structured approach for helping clients improve their skills and develop strategies for positive change. It is hoped that practitioners will find this manual a useful tool and handy reference for helping people reach and maintain their recovery goals.
Special Notes and Symbols

In addition to its convenient step-by-step approach, the Straight Ahead training manual is designed with special notes and symbols, or icons, to assist the group leader with helpful hints and in organizing materials for session preparation.

The term NOTE! in the narrow column informs you of special information and tips in using this training manual.

The following icons appear throughout the manual and indicate at what point objects and special procedures are used in the pre-session preparation and presentation steps. Icons are placed in the narrow column directly opposite corresponding text or figures.

Certificate for graduation/recognition

Copies of handouts, worksheets, or evaluations

Crayons, colored pencils, or markers for participant use

Directory list of community resources for session topic

Flip chart materials
Markers for preparing flip charts or listing points during discussion.

Materials icon represents the list of items directly under the “Group Leader Materials and Preparation” in each session.

Music — cassette tape or compact disc and the equipment to play it

Pencils or pens for participant use

Pocket folders for participants to store handouts, etc.

Refreshments for graduation session

Role play procedure or materials

Time icon estimates the minutes needed to complete a procedure step

Videocassette tape and the equipment to present it
**Maintaining Your Recovery**

**Participants will:**

Understand the goals, rules, and content of the *Straight Ahead* workshop

Explore definitions of recovery

Share strategies for overcoming urges to use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Step</th>
<th>Segment Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Overview of <em>Straight Ahead</em>: Goals, rules, structure</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Group introductions</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Open discussion: <em>What is Recovery?</em></td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Exercise: <em>Write It on the Wall</em></td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Discussion: Maintaining recovery</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Homework: Introduction to <em>Weekly Recovery Journal</em></td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Closure and evaluation</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Session Length**

2 hours  
(120 minutes)
Group Leader Materials and Preparation

♦ Materials:

Flip chart, newsprint, or chalkboard
Easel markers or chalk
Paper and pencils for participants
Crayons, colored pencils, or markers in assorted colors
Pocket folders — one for each participant

♦ Prepare before class:

GROUP GUIDELINES
Use a sheet of flip chart paper to write out the guidelines as shown:
(Guidelines discussed on pp. 5-6.)

- What is said here, stays here.
- Show respect -- for each other and ourselves.
- Participate -- be involved.
- Share with others what has worked for you.

MOVING STRAIGHT AHEAD
Use a sheet of flip chart paper to write out the key points on the Moving Straight Ahead handout as shown:
(Handout shown on p. 17.)

- Stop using all drugs.
- Avoid people and situations that trigger urges!
- Get support (a “partner” in recovery).
- Form a self-image of yourself as a recovering person.
- Plan your time and stay busy.
- Keep coming to this group.
◆ Prepare before class (continued):

**WRITE IT ON THE WALL**
Label four sheets of flip chart paper as shown below:
(Exercise discussion begins on p. 9.)

1. People or situations that trigger urges to use
2. Thoughts or feelings that trigger urges to use
3. How do you overcome cravings? What works?
4. What do you like most about yourself when you don’t use?

◆ Make copies:

*What is Recovery?* handout (p. 16)
*Moving Straight Ahead* handout (p. 17)
*Weekly Recovery Journal* (p. 18)
*Session One Evaluation* (pp. 19-20)
*Client Survey*/pretest (optional — pp. 185-187)
**Procedure Steps**

**Step 1**

**Welcome**

- **Welcome participants** as they arrive.

- **Administer the Client Survey/pretest (optional).**

- **Introduce yourself by giving your name. Go around the room and ask participants to do the same.** If you are able to provide transportation assistance or child care during the Straight Ahead sessions, go over the details. Let participants know there will be a short break about halfway through each meeting.

- **Distribute pocket folders, and ask participants to use them to store their handouts and materials.** Suggest they bring their folders to each session.

**Step 2**

**Overview: Goals, rules, and structure**

- **Discuss the goals and purpose of the Straight Ahead workshops, using information from the following script:**

  **SCRIPT:**
  
  **Goals and Purpose of the Straight Ahead Workshops**
  
  The purpose of the *Straight Ahead* workshops is to help you make a commitment to long-term recovery. This is sometimes called the *maintenance* stage of recovery. Maintaining your recovery is likely to be one of the most difficult accomplishments of your life — and also one of the most rewarding. Each of you is to be commended for the strength and courage that has brought you to your present level of recovery.

  *Texas Christian University/DATAR Manual*
**Straight Ahead** is designed to help you expand your skills, confidence, and sources of support as you continue to work on maintaining recovery. The goal of **Straight Ahead** is to help you build a strong foundation for recovery. This includes improving relationships with family and friends, taking advantage of community recovery groups, setting goals, and making a life for yourself beyond the drug scene. Some of the issues we’ll address include:

- Getting along better with people
- Dealing with stress, anger, and conflict
- Maintaining a positive self-concept
- Improving family relationships
- Making plans and solving problems
- Dealing with cravings and triggers
- Taking credit for your successes
- Getting involved in the recovering community

These are areas of daily living where all of us can use some help — so the philosophy of the group will be to help each other. We will share our experiences, offer support and understanding, and learn from each other.

In order to do this effectively, let’s consider a few guidelines for how the groups will operate.

❖ **Introduce the Group Guidelines.** Use the flip chart outline of the main points as shown on page 2 to lead the discussion.

❖ **What is said here, stays here.**

We all need a safe place to talk about our feelings, concerns, and progress in recovery. Therefore, we will honor each person’s confidentiality.
❖ **Show respect — for each other and ourselves.**

This would include listening to each other; not engaging in put-downs, threats, or hostility; and being supportive of each other.

❖ **Participate — be involved.**

Listen; contribute; share your thoughts and experiences; take part in the exercises and take home assignments.

❖ **Share with others what has worked for you.**

To help strengthen recovery it’s important to stay focused on what works. If it works, do more of it. This group is a place to talk and share with others what you’ve found to be successful.

After briefly discussing each guideline and the reasons for it, **ask group members if they would like to add any additional guidelines.** If there is a consensus for an additional guideline, add it to the list. When the list is complete, secure closure by asking the group for an indication of approval (such as a show of hands or an informal voice vote). You may choose to bring the **Group Guidelines** list to future meetings for reference.

❖ **Invite general questions from participants about the goals or guidelines for the group.**
Group introductions

After answering any questions about the *Straight Ahead* topics or program goals, go around the room and ask participants to introduce themselves. Give each person about 2-3 minutes. Write the following questions on flip chart or chalkboard, and ask each person to answer them by way of their introduction:

❖ Your name (or the name you like to use)
❖ How long in the program?
❖ Who’s “special” in your life?
❖ What is one thing you do really well?
❖ Where do you want to be in your recovery six months from now?

Introduce yourself by answering the same questions as the participants. Skip the last question if it doesn’t apply to you.

Open discussion: What is Recovery?

Introduce the topic of recovery by reminding participants that one goal of *Straight Ahead* is to improve skills for maintaining recovery, and to help them take advantage of the sources of support available from their families, friends, and the community.

Write “recovery from drug addiction” on flip chart or chalkboard and ask participants to help you brainstorm a list of meanings for the phrase. Prompt as needed. For example: “When we say someone has recovered from addiction, what do we mean? What all is involved?” List responses. Sug-
gest and add items, as needed, to assure that the following ideas are included:

- Not using — no matter what!
- Change attitudes about drugs and drug users.
- Spend more time with people who don’t use.
- Get involved: job, school, hobby, pastime.
- Find a drug free support network.
- Resolve anger, guilt, frustration about past drug use.
- Do what works to help you avoid cravings.
- Find new, enjoyable social activities without drugs.
- Ask for support when you need it.
- Learn new skills and be open to new ideas.

◆ Distribute handout What is Recovery? for participants to review.

◆ Summarize using information from the following script. Allow further discussion and comment as needed.

**SCRIPT:**

*Summarizing What is Recovery?*

**There is more to recovery than quitting drug use.** However, you cannot begin to work on recovery until you have quit using. Abstinence or cessation of drug use is the foundation of recovery, and for many people it’s the easiest step. **Staying** quit is much more difficult. Staying quit involves making changes in your attitudes, in your family and social relationships, and in your responses to feelings and life events. These changes are the ones that give you the strength and the skills to maintain your recovery. And maintaining recovery is the key.

**As you move ahead in recovery, it’s important to tell family members and friends about your needs as you make changes.** Often, family members and friends believe that once the recovering person has quit using, then he or she is “fixed.” Talk with your
family and friends who support your recovery efforts and help them understand about the complexity of recovery. Al-Anon or Families Anonymous groups may be especially helpful for those needing support and education about recovery issues. You’ll also benefit from setting limits ("drawing the line") with family and friends who don’t support your recovery or who continue to use drugs themselves.

**Ultimately, you’re responsible for your own recovery — no one else.** Help, support, and advice are all important, but you’re the one who puts the wheels in motion. Give yourself credit for each tiny step you take in the right direction. You’re responsible for your successes and for continuing to figure out what will work best to help you maintain recovery.

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**Step 5**

**Break**

♦ Allow a 10 minute break.

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**Step 6**

**Exercise: Write It on the Wall**

♦ During the break, prepare for the Write It on the Wall exercise by hanging the four sheets of flip chart paper or newsprint around the room which have been labeled as shown on page 3.

♦ **Welcome the group back from break,** and explain that the remainder of the session will focus on a key issue in recovery: What works for overcoming urges to use?
Distribute crayons, markers, or colored pencils for the *Write It on the Wall* exercise. Tell participants that the exercise is designed to open up discussion about what leads to cravings and what works to beat cravings.

Read each of the posted topics aloud. Instruct participants to walk around and “write on the walls,” using their markers to answer the questions or write about their experiences. Let them know they can write more than one item on each sheet. Explain that the only rule is their answers must be based on honest personal experiences, thoughts and feelings. Encourage them to read what others have written as they move from sheet to sheet. Let them know they can begin at any sheet, and move around the room in the order they prefer. Allow about 5-10 minutes for the exercise. Encourage people to go back around and read new items as they are added to the lists.

Process the exercise by discussing the material generated on each of the sheets. Use some of the following questions to process each point. Use flip chart or chalkboard to list and consolidate answers:

- **People or situations that trigger your urges to use**

  What’s the best way to deal with people who trigger urges to use? What’s worked in your life?

  Think about people who help you **not** to use — what’s different about them? How can you spend more time with them?

  What works to get out of situations that trigger urges?

  What situations help you **not** to use?
❖ Thoughts and feelings that trigger your urges to use

What do thoughts about using “sound” like?

What’s been successful for you in “talking back” to those thoughts?

What feelings or emotions make you vulnerable to using?

What has worked for you in handling difficult feelings?

❖ How do you overcome cravings? What works?

How did you figure out what works for you to overcome cravings?

How do you reward yourself when you’re able to deal with cravings?

❖ What do you like most about yourself when you don’t use?

What do your family/friends notice that’s different about you when you’re not using?

What do you do differently when you’re not using?

Point #2

Discussion Questions

Point #3

Discussion Questions

Point #4

Discussion Questions
◆ Summarize the exercise by discussing the key points from the following script:

**SCRIPT:**
Summarizing the Write It on the Wall exercise

Most people in recovery have a sort of “early warning system” that can alert them when the risk for “slipping” or using is high. Learning to listen for this “warning” system takes practice because the cues are often very subtle.

Your early warning system may be sounding if you notice one or more of the following changes:

❖ **Changes in thoughts or attitudes about recovery** — For example, not caring about recovery efforts; thinking that drugs are deserved because you've been so “good” lately; or thinking you can control your use.

❖ **Changes in feelings** — For example, noticing greater than usual feelings of depression, anger, anxiety, guilt, or frustration.

❖ **Changes in how you act** — For example, fighting or arguing a lot; finding excuses to visit places or people associated with drugs; not attending group or counseling sessions.

These changes may or may not apply to you. However, anytime you notice changes in how you are thinking, feeling, and acting with regards to your commitment to recovery — it could be a warning that a “slip” is on the way.

The best advice for avoiding “slips” is to become aware of your own personal “warning” system, and then pay attention to what works for you in dealing with cravings and urges to use. It’s also helpful to share this information with others.
Discussion: Maintaining recovery

- Distribute handout *Moving Straight Ahead*, and use a flip chart outline of the key points as shown on page 2 to review issues related to maintaining recovery.

Include some of the following points in your discussion:

How you go about maintaining your recovery is your choice. Certainly it's a good idea to keep doing what works and to try again things that have worked in the past — even if they only worked for a little while. Give yourself credit for your successes — even the little bitty ones!

Here are some additional recommendations from experts in the recovery field:

**Stop using all drugs. Don't be around drugs.** You already know this, but it's worth repeating again. Don't hang out with so-called “recreational” users. Don't deal, hold someone’s stash, or help someone score. Stay away from all drugs. This includes cocaine, speed, other opiates, and pot. The only exception is methadone or other prescription drugs you need. You will be better off if you also avoid alcohol. If you don’t choose to do this, at least limit your alcohol use to no more than two drinks (beers, glasses of wine) per day and avoid drinking every day.

**Avoid people and situations that trigger your desire to use.** People and situations that trigger craving will vary from one person to the next. Learn to focus on what works for you in avoiding risky situations. If it’s worked in the past — even just a little bit — then it’s worth trying again. On the other hand, if what you’ve tried hasn’t worked — then do something different. **Ask a non-using family member or a close friend to**
be your “partner” in recovery. Recognize your need for another person to call on when you need help. It’s in your best interest to tell someone about your recovery, your program, and your plans for the future. Ask for help and emotional support as you move to establish a solid recovery. Involvement in NA or AA groups can provide you with a sponsor who may be willing to provide you with emotional support and counsel when you are feeling shaky, have urges to use, or just need to talk things out. Within your family, your social network, or through a 12-step program, find a sober, drug-free “partner” for recovery.

Begin to form a self-image of yourself as a recovering person. One way to begin this process is to find new friends and acquaintances who don’t use drugs. If you keep running with the same old drug using crowd, you increase your chances of setbacks. Work to shed the image of yourself as a drug user, righteous dope fiend, junkie, or hustler. Many people find involvement in AA, NA, or other recovery-based groups helps them begin to develop a new sense of identity and purpose. Ultimately, you are who you think you are. Begin, in small and large ways, to think of yourself differently.

Plan your time and stay busy. Find things you enjoy doing. Make and carry out plans to get involved in something you really like, or something that makes you feel better about yourself. Go back to school, join a training program, pursue a hobby or volunteer activity. Find something to occupy your time and fill your mind.

Keep coming to this group. Each week you’ll have the chance to share with and learn from others who are working on recovery. You’ll find “excuses” not to come — but resolve to put those excuses out of your mind. Weekly attendance will help you strengthen your goal to not use, and will provide you with information and insights in all areas of recovery. It’s also something you can plan to do in order to stay busy.

◆ Distribute a Weekly Recovery Journal sheet, and ask
Homework: Weekly Recovery Journal

participants to complete their journal before the next group meeting. Reassure them they’re not required to write a lot, and should simply use the journal to jot down notes about the recovery issues they have dealt with in the past week. Let them know there is no “right” or “wrong” way to do their journal. The purpose is to help them stay focused on their weekly successes, rough spots, concerns and goals in recovery. Instruct them to pay special attention to what they do right — what works. Ask them to bring their journals to group for discussion each week.

◆ Provide the following specific assignment:

Between now and next week, think about what you’re doing that helps you stay busy and keeps your mind occupied. Use your journal to keep notes.

Closure and evaluation

◆ Provide closure with a brief summary of the points touched upon in this session. Go around the room quickly, and ask participants to tell you the most important thing they learned today.

◆ Ask each participant to complete a session evaluation. Thank each person as he or she leaves, and extend an invitation to return next week.
WHAT IS RECOVERY?

Recovery is ...

- Asking for help when you need it.
- What you do one step at a time and one day at a time.
- Changing attitudes about drugs and drug users.
- Not using – no matter what!
- New enjoyments without drugs.
- Knowing your limits.
- Knowing you have the power to cope with life’s problems.
- Involvement with job, family, hobbies, etc.
- Learning what works for you to overcome cravings.
- Freedom!
- Healing relationships with family and friends.
- Letting go of guilt and shame.
MOVING STRAIGHT AHEAD

■ Stop using all drugs. Don’t be around drugs.
You already know this, but it’s worth repeating again. Don’t hang out with so-called “recreational” users. Don’t deal, hold someone’s stash, or help someone score. Stay away from all drugs. This includes cocaine, speed, other opiates, and pot. The only exception is methadone or other prescription drugs you need.

■ Avoid people and situations that trigger your urges to use.
People and situations that trigger craving vary from one person to the next. Learn to recognize your dangerous situations and develop a variety of planned actions you can take when you feel you have the urge to use. If something has worked in the past, keep doing it!

■ Ask a non-using family member or a close friend to be your “partner” in recovery.
Recognize your need for another person to call on when you need help. It’s in your best interest to tell someone about your recovery, your program, and your plans for the future. Ask for help and emotional support as you move to establish a solid recovery. Involvement in NA or AA groups can help.

■ Begin to form a self-image of yourself as a recovering person.
One way to begin this process is to find new friends and acquaintances who don’t use drugs. If you keep running with the same old drug using crowd, you increase your chances for setbacks. Work to shed the image of yourself as a drug user, righteous dope fiend, junkie, or hustler. Ultimately, you are who you think you are. Begin, in small and large ways, to think of yourself differently.

■ Plan your time and stay busy.
Find things that you enjoy doing. Make and carry out plans to get involved in something you really like, or something that makes you feel better about yourself. Go back to school, join a training program, pursue a hobby or volunteer activity. Find something to occupy your time and fill your mind.

■ Keep coming to this group.
Each week you’ll have the chance to share with and learn from others who are working on recovery. Weekly attendance will help you strengthen your resolve to not use, and will provide you with information and insights in all areas of recovery. It’s also something you can plan to do in order to stay busy.
**WEEKLY RECOVERY JOURNAL**

**WEEK # ___**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECOVERY AREAS</th>
<th>SUCCESS</th>
<th>ROUGH SPOTS</th>
<th>CONCERNS</th>
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Before each group, jot down details about how the past week has been for you. Be specific about your successes, rough spots, concerns, and goals in each recovery area.
Please answer these questions based on what you learned today. Select the best single answer.

1. Recovery from drug addiction involves:
   (1) Quitting drugs and getting clean
   (2) Changing attitudes about drugs and using drugs
   (3) Learning to handle cravings and triggers
   (4) Finding a new purpose in life (job, hobby, family, etc.)
   (5) All of the above

2. People and places have no effect on triggering drug cravings. ............................ 0=True     1=False

3. A good way to strengthen recovery is to:
   (1) Make new friends who don’t do drugs
   (2) Come to group meetings and stay in treatment
   (3) Avoid making plans and staying busy
   (4) 1 and 2 above
   (5) All of the above

4. A “recovery journal” helps keep you focused on personal recovery issues. ................................................................. 0=True     1=False

5. A “partner” in recovery could be:
   (1) A close friend who is also in recovery
   (2) A drug using family member who wants you to get straight
   (3) A sponsor from your AA or NA group
   (4) 1 and 3 above
   (5) All of the above
**Maintaining Your Recovery**

*Straight Ahead*
Session 1 Evaluation
Page 2

For the following items, please circle the number on each line to show how you feel about this session.

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Now circle the number on each line to show how you feel right now.

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If *mapping* was used in this session, place an “X” on each line to show your opinion about it.

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2 of 2

*Texas Christian University/DATAR Manual*