			Date
	WELLNESS WO Stages of Change	RKSHEET 3	
The stag	ges of change model of beha	or. It is important to determ	ell-defined stages that people move through as ine what stage you are in now so that you can e of change.
Target b	ehavior/problem:		
Goal of	behavior change:		
belt; the		ge program might be quittir	rs every afternoon, and never wearing a safety ng smoking, eating only one candy bar per assenger in a car.
Part I.	Assess Your Stage		
To deter	rmine your stage, check true	or false for each of the foll	owing statements:
True	False		
	1. I changed	my target behavior more the	an 6 months ago.
	2. I changed	my target behavior within t	he past 6 months.
	3. I intend to in my beha		th and have already made a few small changes
	4. I intend to	take action on my target be	havior in the next 6 months.
Find the	e stage that corresponds to yo	our responses:	
	False for all four stateme	nts = Precontemplation	
	True for statement 4, fals	se for statements $1-3 = Con$	templation
	True for statements 3 and	d 4, false for statements 1 a	nd 2 = Preparation
		se for statement $1 = Action$	
	True for statement $1 = M$	laintenance	
Part II.	Strategies for Change		
•	ay find it helpful to work thre		iques and strategies listed below for your stage. ne stages.) Put a check next to any strategy that
Precon	templation		
	Investigate your target beha you in the future:	vior—make a list of the wa	ys it affects you now and how it may affect
			(over)
			(OVET)

## WELLNESS WORKSHEET 3 — continued Become aware of the mental defenses you use to resist change; examples of defenses include denying the consequences of your target behavior and rationalizing your reasons for not changing. List some of the key mental defense mechanisms that you use to resist change: Enlist friends and family members to help you learn more about your target behavior and the defenses that block your progress. List the people you have spoken with, and briefly describe what they told you about the defense mechanisms you use: Identify and list community resources that can help you change your target behavior—for example, a stop-smoking program or a stress-management workshop: Contemplation Engage your emotions through strategies such as imagining your life without changing, watching movies related to your target behavior, and becoming more aware of the current effects of your target behavior (for example, blow cigarette smoke or spit tobacco juice into a white handkerchief, have someone videotape you while you are drunk or hung over, or make a pile of the amount of candy or junk food you eat in a month). List the strategies you tried: Keep a journal of your target behavior to establish a baseline. Examine the behaviors that lead up to and follow your target behavior (see Wellness Worksheet 4). Complete a cost-benefit analysis of your target behavior: Pros of current behavior: Cons of current behavior: Pros of changing: Cons of changing:

(over)

WELL	NESS WORKSHEET 3 — continued
	Create a new self-image: Describe yourself and your life after you change your target behavior:
	Enlist the help of friends and family members to support your efforts and help you identify the cause and consequences of your target behavior. List the people you've spoken with, and briefly describe what they told you about your target behavior:
Prepara	ation
	Make change a priority in your life; plan to commit the necessary time and effort to change.
	Create a specific plan for change, and complete a contract (see Wellness Worksheet 5).
	Tell the people in your life about the change you'll be making, and enlist their help. List the people you've spoken with and how they will help in your program for change:
Action	
See Cha	apter 1 in your text for a detailed discussion of strategies for the action stage of change.
	Use a journal to monitor your behavior.
	Substitute healthier responses for your problem behavior. Complete Wellness Worksheet 4 to help you identify ways to break the chain of events that leads to your target behavior.
	Manage your stress level, and don't let yourself get overwhelmed. (See Chapter 2 in your text for a detailed discussion of stress-management techniques.) List three strategies you'll use to help manage stress during your behavior change program:

WELLN	NESS WORKSHEET 3 — continued
	Practice positive, realistic self-talk (see Chapter 3 in your text).
	Make changes in your environment that will discourage your target behavior and encourage healthier choices. Identify cues that trigger your target behavior and develop strategies for avoiding them or making different choices (complete Wellness Worksheet 4).
	Give yourself the rewards you named in your contract (Wellness Worksheet 5) as well as plenty of self-praise.
	Involve the people around you. Find a buddy to work with you on change and/or find a role model who has already made the change you are working toward and who can provide both inspiration and practical advice.
	Buddy:
	Role model:
	Keep a positive attitude about yourself and the change you are attempting. Don't get discouraged—the action stage typically lasts for at least several months.
Mainte	nance
Continu	e with all the positive strategies you used in the action stage.
	Continue to monitor your behavior with a journal.
	Continue to manage your environment.
	Continue to practice realistic self-talk.
	Guard against slips, but don't let a slip set you back. Be prepared for complications.
	Help someone else make the change that you have just made. (Person to help:

## **Termination**

If you complete the previous five stages and are no longer tempted to lapse back to your target behavior, you are in the termination stage. You have a new self-image, positive feelings of self-efficacy, and a healthier lifestyle.

For more on the stages of change model and many additional practical strategies, see the text *Changing for Good* by James Prochaska, John Norcross, and Carlo DiClemente (Avon Books).