

The Stages of Change [Prochaska, Norcross & DiClemente, 1994]

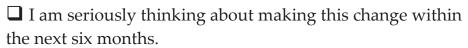
It is possible you may never want to work on your clutter.

If you did want to work on it though, when do you think you would want to do something about it? Answering this question will help determine what kinds of things you are ready to do now (if any) about the clutter. Doing the right things at the right time to improve your clutter situation will help you set achievable goals, and motivate you to do more. So, which statement makes the most sense for you?

(Remember, there is no correct answer. The diagram and examples at the bottom may help you choose.)

☐ I haven't decided if or when I might make this change. I have no intention to change this in the next six months.

Not thinking about it

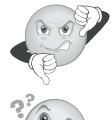


Thinking about it

☐ I am planning to make this change in the next month. I have tried making this change in the last year. *Preparing for it*

☐ I am actively changing this now.

I have been actively changing this regularly (for as long as six months). *Doing it*

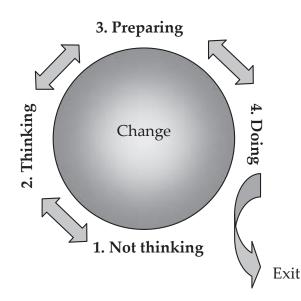








These are the Stages of Change. If you think about the different things you want to change about your clutter, you may discover that you are at different stages for each change you want to make.



For example: You may be thinking about changing your shopping habits (Thinking about it phase). But you may not be thinking about letting go of the things you already own (Not thinking about it phase).

To assist you and your helper understand *what* to do *when*, take a look at the following descriptions of each stage and the suggested strategies [adapted from Prochaska, Norcross & DiClemente, 1994].

Not thinking about it



You haven't decided if or when you might make this change. You don't intend to change this in the next six months.

Someone at this stage is:	Things that help someone at this stage:
 Aware they aren't ready to make a change. Possibly willing to look at information about clutter / hoarding, even though they are not going to do anything about it now. 	 Talking with others about their concerns; people they know will not put any pressure on them to do anything about it. Looking at information or resources about clutter and hoarding for possible future reference.

Thinking about it



You are seriously considering making this change within the next six months.

Someone at this stage is:	Things that help someone at this stage:
 Deciding whether or not it's in their best interest to make a change. Deciding whether or not they are able to undertake a change. Possibly committing to themselves or others to make a change. 	 Learning more about why people have clutter by reading, talking or watching a program about it. Taking stock of their own clutter beliefs and behaviours. Thinking about what's important to them, how a change would affect them, and if they have the skills to do it.

Preparing for it



You've decided to make this change and you want to start in the next month. (You may have tried in the last year or so to make this change.) Now you're working on a plan for how you can do it.

Someone at this stage is:	Things that help someone at this stage:
 Wondering how to tackle this change in an organized and achievable way. Interested in learning tools, tips and strategies that will help them cut down on what they bring in and increase what they get rid of. Considering how they or others can help them in the long run. 	 Learning clutter management strategies, such as goal setting, time management and organization. Learning strategies to manage clutter-causing thoughts and feelings. Identifying people who may help and how; providing those individuals with information to assist them.

Doing it



You're already working on your clutter problem in ways that are most visible to others. You are likely doing the following things on a regular basis.

Someone at this stage is:	Things that help someone at this stage:
 Not bringing items home or seriously reducing what they bring home on a planned and regular basis. Getting rid of things in an organized fashion and using a routine. Re-evaluating the way they think about their possessions. Experimenting with what works and what doesn't. Probably having the occasional relapse, bouncing back, and engaging in their routines again. 	 Applying strategies learned in the <i>Preparing for it</i> stage. Adjusting habits and routines. Practicing organized decluttering sessions. Learning and regularly practicing additional strategies, such as managing thoughts and emotions. Regularly dealing with triggers, pitfalls and obstacles. Using strategies to stay resilient, such as "seeing the glass as half full."

Clutter Beliefs Checklist



This checklist is used to (1) Identify beliefs that may be creating clutter; (2) Measure a change in clutter-creating beliefs over time. This tool is intended to highlight thoughts that can be addressed through clutter intervention strategies such as the Clutter Thought Worksheet (see: *Addressing Clutter Thoughts*). For use by: Helpers, Therapists

Clutter accumulates because of how we think about, feel towards and manage our possessions. Identify the clutter pitfalls that are holding you back from a clutter-free life. Rate how much you agree with the statements below.

0 - No	4 - Completely agree							
	Reaso	ns for Keeping & <i>F</i>	Acquiring					
Rating	Sentimental Beliefs							
	1. My things are an ir	nportant part of m	e					
	2. Having my things	around me makes	me feel comforted					
	3. My things show w	ho I want to be or v	who I am					
	4. My things express	my interests and p	ersonality					
	5. My things remind	me of someone I ca	re about					
	6. My things connect	me to important ti	mes in my life					
Total = _		Divide	by 6 = (Section	on Subscore)				
Rating	Instrumental Beliefs							
	7. I dislike wasting th	nings						
	8. I can always find a	use for something						
	9. It's important to find a use for my things							
	10. I should always have the things I need, to be prepared for unplanned situations							
	11. It's important to keep things that may have some use							
	12. Having things means that I am more able to handle unexpected situations							
	13. If I don't keep something, I should find someone who can use it properly							
	14. I feel good when I	take care of my thi	ngs					
Total = _		Divide	by 8 = (Section	on Subscore)				
		COGNITIVE SKILL	S					
Rating	Categorization							
	15. All my things are what to keep or dis		n way, so it's diffi	cult to decide				

	16. I have difficulty figuring out what to do with things I'm not keeping						
	17. I'm worried I'll make the wrong decision about discarding something						
	and will regret it later						
	18. Putting my things together in categories is difficult						
	19. The things I have are all unique and cannot be categorized easily						
	20. Each item in my collection has its own place						
	21. I must go through each item before discarding it in case something						
	important is there						
Total = _	Divide by 7 = (Section Subscore)						
Rating	Memory						
	22. I have a poor memory						
	23. I need to keep things in plain view so I remember them						
	24. If I put something away, I will forget about it						
	25. It's important for me to remember all the information I have						
	26. I'm afraid of what might happen if I throw away information						
Total = _	Divide by 5 = (Section Subscore)						
Rating	Attention/Concentration						
	27. I can't force myself to do things I don't enjoy, even if it's for my own good						
	28. If I can't reach a goal, I become easily frustrated and give up						
	29. It's hard for me to focus on something						
	30. I often feel scattered						
	31. I have difficulty staying with things long enough to complete a task						
Total = _	Divide by 5 = (Section Subscore)						
	OTHER BARRIERS						
Rating	Control						
	I feel better when I have my things around me						
	I feel more in control when I can arrange my things exactly as I like them						
Total = _	Divide by 2 = (Section Subscore)						
Rating	Depressive						
	I don't have the energy to deal with my clutter						
	I'll never have what it takes to sort through my things						
	It's too big of a job to deal with my clutter – there's no point even starting						
Total = _	Divide by 3 = (Section Subscore)						
Scoring:	Sections or single items rated 3-4 suggest a strong belief or belief system that						
may be c	reating the clutter problem. Targeting these beliefs and learning strategies to						
ease then	n can help to reduce the clutter. Addressing the root causes of clutter can take						
time and	effort, but can help you better manage clutter over the long term.						

[Steketee, Frost & Kyrios, 2003; Tolin, Frost, Steketee, 2007; Steketee & Frost, 2007; Frost, Steketee & Grisham, 2004; Schmidt et al,1995; Steketee & Frost, 2008]

Health and Safety Checklist



(2) Compare how the person with clutter and an external observer or family member rates the impact of clutter. (Different perspectives can be helpful points of discussion.); (3) Measure change over time or as organization Use this checklist to (1) Measure the degree to which clutter is creating unsafe or unhealthy conditions;

progresses; (4) Guide strategies and recommendations to improve the safety and conditions of the home. Areas that pose the greatest risk to self and others are useful starting points.

For use by: Community Service Providers, Helpers, Therapists

Clutter can have a significant impact on the safety and well-being of the people living in the home. Rate how much you agree with the statements below (or N/A if item is not applicable)

0 – No	07	1 – Somewhat		- 2	2 – Yes
Fire	Fire Hazards				
	Occupants couldn't exit the home in emergency	e home in emergency		Emergency persor	Emergency personnel could not access home
Notes:	:Se				
• exi	• exits are free of clutter	• interior windows can be accessed/opened		t two emergency exits (• at least two emergency exits (doors or windows) are available
		בוובות נוס בשבון בססות שומן שסטר ב	1	finerior acors can be rany opened	operieu
	Clutter, or conditions in the nome, could	_	easily start or spread a fire	נה	
Notes:	:Se				
• bui	• burn marks on pots, pans, clothes, carpets, bedding		liances, cords and	• electrical appliances, cords and outlets appear in poor condition or are frayed	ondition or are frayed
• fue	• fuels/flammable liquids (BBQ, generator, propane/oil lamp etc.) stored outside and in appropriate containers	or, propane/oil lamp etc.) store	ed outside and in a	opropriate containers	
• 000	 occupants smoke; ashes disposed of appropriately (into toilet/non-combustible container) 	opropriately (into toilet/non-cc	mbustible containe	r)	
Hea	Health Concerns				
	Clutter in the home could injure occupant	injure occupants if a pile	s if a pile were to fall over		Access to phone is obstructed
Notes:	:Se				
	Plumbing is not functioning	gı			
Notes:	:Se				
• acc	ess to drinking water • kitchen sin	k available for food preparatio	n/cleaning • tub/sl	nower accessible for per	access to drinking water • kitchen sink available for food preparation/cleaning • tub/shower accessible for personal hygiene • toilet is accessible and working
	Heating is not functioning				
Notes:	:Se:				
	Food is stored inappropriately	ately			
Notes:	:Se				
• fric	 fridge and freezer are operational 	 presence of rotting food 	 dried goods are i 	 dried goods are in sealed containers 	 perishables are stored in fridge

Garbage is unmanaged
Notes:
• large volumes of trash in home • garbage regularly put out for pickup • garbage stored in bins • garbage has odour
Evidence of insect or rodent infestation
Notes:
• visible signs of cockroaches, bed bugs, moths, ants etc. • visible signs of rodents, bats, other
Home appears notably unclean
Notes:
• odour or presence of rot, feces, mould, mildew, urine • accumulation of dust/dirt on floors/surfaces
וףמונו פארפוזונות בישומים ואים והפקוז מוניזונים באף ביותם לי
Falls
Clutter presents risk of falls
Notes:
• occupants have mobility impairment • occupants have a history of falls in home • absence of clear walkways
• stairs are clear and have adequate handrails • chair, bed, toilet, tub transfers are unobstructed
• environment can accommodate required adaptive equipment (walker, wheelchair, raised toilet seat, bath chair, etc.)
Dependents in Home
Children in home affected by clutter
Notes:
 Children have access to adequate plumbing facilities, heat, food, sleeping accommodations and opportunity for play or learning Children are provided with a clean and sanitary environment
Older adult (if not the clutterer) is living in home affected by clutter
Notes:
• Senior has access to adequate plumbing facilities, heat, food, or sleeping accommodations • Senior's health potentially at risk due to falls, unsanitary conditions, or inability to exit the home in emergency (or receive emergency services into the home)
Animals are in poor condition
Notes:
• presence of animal urine/feces • pets have access to fresh water, food, exercise • excess number of animals in home
• pets appear to be in poor health, matted fur, odorous etc.

Note that even if the average score is low, there may still be individual items identified as a significant concern. It is important to address these.

[Adapted from: Yearwood, S. et al, 2009; Tolin, Frost & Steketee, 2007]

0-1 Mild | 1-1.5 Moderate | 1.6-2 Significant

Average Health and Safety Score*

Scoring: Add up your total score and divide it by the number of responses you provided (do not include any N/A answers).

* Potential risk to health and safety imposed by clutter:

Number of answers

Total

Function Checklist



Use this checklist to (1) Measure the degree to which clutter is impacting activities of daily living; (2) Compare how the person with clutter and an external observer or family member rates the impact of clutter on daily activities; (3) Measure change over time or as decluttering efforts progress. For use by: Community Service Providers, Helpers, Therapists

Clutter can have a significant impact on functioning and the intended use of a home's living areas. Rate how much or little clutter interferes with the activities of daily living below (or N/A if item is not applicable).

0 – Ni interf	o erence	1 – Slight interference	2 – Some interference	3 - Moderate interference	4 – Complete interference
	Meal prepar	ation			
	Toileting				
	Bathing				
	Sleeping				
	Dressing (in	clude access to clot	hes)		
	Eating				
	Sitting down	า			
	Using comp	uter			
	Using phone	2			
	Watching T	V			
	Paying bills	managing finances	5		
	Socializing i	n home			
	Climbing sta	airs			
	Walking aro	ound home			
Scori	ng : Add up	your total score and	divide it by the nur	nber of responses yo	ou provided
		y N/A answers).	·	1	•
Tota	ıl /	Number	of answers	= Average Fu	nctional Score*
* Exte	nt daily activ	rities are being affec	eted: 0-2.5 Mild	2.6 – 3 Moderate	l 3−4 Significant
		O	there may still be ind	ividual items identifie	d as a significant
concer	n. It is importa	ant to address these.			

[Adapted from: Cavanagh, J. et al, 2009; Tolin, Frost & Steketee, 2007]

Saving Inventory - Revised



With the assistance of a therapist, this assessment can help:

- (1) Evaluate the intensity of clutter habits and their effects;
- (2) Monitor change over time.

For use by: Therapists

The *Saving Inventory-Revised* by Frost, Steketee and Grisham (2004) is a 23-item scale with three subscales. It is designed to measure compulsive hoarding. It can be completed by an individual with or without their therapist, to be discussed with their therapist. Research shows it is a valid and reliable measure. This measure can be completed *before and after* treatment to determine if changes have occurred [Tolin, Frost, & Steketee, 2007; Tortella-Feliu et al., 2006]. Scoring and interpretation instructions are below.

Scoring:	(1)	Add up v	our total	score for	each subscale.
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Clutter Subscale

Question	3	6	7	12	13	14	18	20	21	Total
Your score										

Difficulty Discarding / Saving Subscale

Question	1	2	4	11	16	17	23	Total
Your score								

Acquisition Subscale

Question	5	8	9	10	15	19	22	Total
Your score								

(2) Add each subscale for your total Saving Inventory Score:

People who have compulsive hoarding problems typically have total scores greater than 50, and an average score of 62. The average score of people without clutter problems is about 24 and usually ranges from 15-35. Average scores are also available for the three subscales:

	Total Score	Clutter	Discarding	Acquiring
Compulsive hoarders	62 (+/- 12) *	27 (+/-7)	15 (+/- 5)	20 (+/- 5)
Non-hoarders	24 (+/- 13)	8 (+/- 7)	6 (+/- 4)	9 (+/- 5)

^{*} Standard Deviation in parentheses

Saving Inventory - Revised

[Frost, Steketee & Grisham, 2004)]

Please circle the response that is most appropriate.

1.	To what	extent do	you have	difficulty	throwing	things	awav?
			.)	,	0	. 0-	

0 - Not at all

2 - Moderate

4 – Extreme

2. How distressing do you find the task of throwing things away?

0 - Not at all

2 - Moderate

4 - Extreme

3. To what extent do you have so many things that your rooms are cluttered?

0 - Not at all

2 - Moderate

4 - Extreme

4. How often do you avoid discarding possessions because it is too stressful or time-consuming?

0 – Never

2 - Sometimes/ Occasionally

4 – Very often

5. How distressed or uncomfortable would you feel if you could not acquire something you wanted?

0 - Not at all

2 – Moderate

4 – Extreme

6. How much of the living area in your home is cluttered with possessions? (Consider the amount of clutter in your kitchen, living room, dining room, hallways, bedrooms, bathrooms or other rooms.)

0 - None

2 – A moderate amount

4 – Almost all / Complete

7. How much does the clutter in your home interfere with your social, work or everyday functioning? Think about things that you don't do because of clutter.

0 - Not at all

2 - Moderate

3 – Considerable / Severe 4 – Extreme

8. How often do you feel compelled to acquire something you see (e.g., when shopping or offered free things)?

0 - Never

2 - Sometimes/ Occasionally

3 – Frequently / Often 4 – Very often

9. How strong is your urge to buy or acquire free things for which you have no immediate use?

0 - Not at all

1 - Mild

2 – Moderate

3 – Considerable / Severe

4 – Extreme

10. How much control do you have over your urges to acquire possessions?

0 – Almost all / Complete 1 - Most / Much

2 – A moderate amount

3 - A Little

4 - None

11. How often do you decide to keep things you do not need and have little space for?

0 – Never

1 - Rarely

2 - Sometimes/ Occasionally

3 – Frequently / Often 4 – Very often

12. To what extent	does clutter preven	t you from using pa	arts of your home?	
0 – None	1 – A little	2 – A moderate amount	3 - Most / Much	4 - Almost all / Complete
13. To what extent	does the clutter in y	our home cause yo	u distress?	
0 - Not at all	1 - Mild	2 – Moderate	3 – Considerable / Severe	4 – Extreme
14. How frequently	y does the clutter in	your home prevent	you from inviting p	people to visit?
0 - Never	1 – Rarely	2 - Sometimes / Occasionally	3 – Frequently / Often	4 – Very often
15. How often do y use or need?	ou actually buy (or	acquire for free) thi	ings for which you h	nave no immediate
0 - Never	1 - Rarely	2 - Sometimes / Occasionally	3 – Frequently / Often	4 – Very often
16. How strong is	your urge to save so	mething you know	you may never use?	?
0 – Not at all	1 – Mild	2 – Moderate	3 – Considerable / Severe	4 – Extreme
17. How much con	trol do you have ov	er your urges to sav	ve possessions?	
0 – None	1 – A little	2 – A moderate amount	3 - Most / Much	4 - Almost all / Complete
18. How much of y	our home is difficu	lt to walk through b	pecause of clutter?	
0 – None	1 – A little	2 – A moderate amount	3 - Most / Much	4 – Almost all / Complete
19. How upset or o	listressed do you fee	el about your acquir	ring habits?	
0 – Not at all	1 – Mild	2 – Moderate	3 – Considerable / Severe	4 – Extreme
	-	1 .	you from using part furniture, washing o	s of your home for dishes, cleaning, etc.
0 – Never	1 - Rarely	2 – Sometimes / Occasionally	3 – Frequently / Often	4 – Very often
21. To what extent	do you feel unable	to control the clutte	r in your home?	
0 - Not at all	1 - Mild	2 – Moderate	3 – Considerable / Severe	4 – Extreme
22. To what extent	has your saving or	compulsive buying	resulted in financial	difficulties for you
0 - Not at all	1 – Mild	2 – Moderate	3 – Considerable / Severe	4 – Extreme
23. How often are	you unable to discar	rd a possession you	would like to get ri	d of?
0 - Never	1 – Rarely	2 – Sometimes	3 – Frequently	4 – Very often

Thinking about Change



Use this handout to help decide if this is the right time (or not) to address your clutter. Consider the options and weigh the pros and cons.

For use by: Helpers, Therapists

Pros and Cons - List the pros and cons of <u>not changing</u> anything about your home or clutter habits:

Pros	Cons
Example: "I do not have to face the thought of	Example: "I'm not comfortable inviting people
discarding anything"	over"

Benefits and Costs – List the benefits and costs of <u>making a change</u> to address the clutter:

Delicities divide delicities divided	is deduced the cruiting
Benefits	Costs
Example: "I can try something new"	Example: "This will take a lot of time"
	l l

Strengths – List the <u>strengths in yourself and the situation</u> that would help you make a change:

Strengths in Myself	Strengths in the Situation
Example: "I have a sense of humour"	Example: "There are large recycling bins
	downstairs"

How to Set and Achieve Goals



Use this handout to identify your clutter-related goals and to create realistic plans to achieve them.

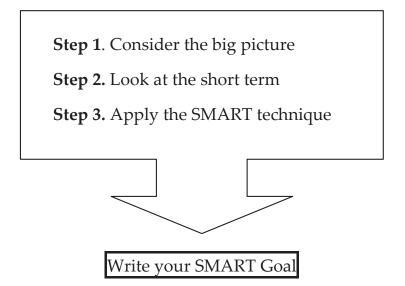
For use by: Helpers, Therapists

Setting Your Goal

Goals are personal plans that guide you into a richer, more fulfilling and enjoyable life. Every one will have different goals related to their clutter. Here are some examples:

- Understand the reasons why I have so much clutter
- Create a home that is comfortable and safe for myself and my neighbours
- Create safe access to my home for others (personal support workers, elderly parents, etc.)
- Meet property or tenancy standards to prevent eviction
- Eliminate rodents, bed bugs or other pests
- Reduce clutter
- Become more organized

You may already know what you want for yourself and your home when it comes to addressing the clutter. If you aren't sure, or if you're looking for a bit more clarity, take a few moments to explore your vision and how you can make it happen. Follow these three steps to consider and plan your goals.



1. Consider the big picture:

What do you want your home to be? What do you need to feel good? What inspires you? How would you use this space without the clutter? Who do you want to be?

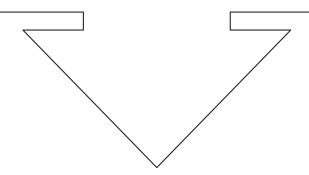
2. Look at the short term:

What changes do you want to make in the next three months? What changes will move you closer to your "big picture" vision? What does this look like? What actions could you take?

3. Apply the SMART technique:

Goals are easier to reach when clearly defined. Use the SMART criteria below to help you do this [Schut & Stam, 1994].

- S Specific.
- M Measurable. (Involving an observable action, behaviour or result.)
- A Achievable. Pick something that is within your control to change.
- **R** Realistic. Change takes time. Choose goals that are within your reach.
- T Timely. Choose a goal that makes sense right now. Create a timeframe or a deadline for completing it.



Your SMART goal: _____

Implementing Your SMART Goal: The Action Plan

[Adapted from Nezu, Nezu & D'Zurilla, 2007]

Your SMART goal:			
Break your goal down into even smaller steps. (Include the people, places and things you might need to take these steps.) Add a time frame. Consider potential obstacles and solutions. You might need to change your plan over time, but having one gives you a	. (Include the people, ons. You might need	places and things you might need to change your plan over time, bu	d to take these steps.) Add a time at having one gives you a
roadmap with a clear direction to take.)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·)
Steps	Time frame	Potential obstacles	Potential solutions
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Weekly Activity Schedule



working on your goal. It can be easy to lose track of time, so be specific about what activity you will do and stick to it. Consider scheduling rest

breaks and activities which also reward and nourish you. For use by:

Helpers, Therapists

Use this handout to plan the dates and times you want to dedicate to

	Monday Date:	Tuesday Date:	Wednesday Date:	Thursday Date:	Friday Date:	Saturday Date:	Sunday Date:
8-8							
9-10							
10 – 11							
11 – 12							
12 – 1							
1-2							
2 – 3							
3 – 4							
4 – 5							
5-6							
6-7							
7-8							

How to Organize: Setup-Sort-Store (Quick Reference)

1. Setup

- A. Pick a place to start
- B. Gather the things you will need

2. Sort

- A. Decide whether the item is *Keep* or *Out*
- B. Place your possessions into these two groups

Use the Only Handle It Once (OHIO) rule

C. Create categories for the *Keep* and *Out* piles (for storage and removal)

3. Store

- A. Take out garbage and recycling immediately
- B. Put away your *Keep* possessions immediately
- C. Arrange for pickup or delivery of your give away items as soon as possible

Weighing the Pros and Cons



Use this handout when you are having a particularly difficult time deciding whether you should keep or let go of an item. You can also experiment using it with items you have already decided to keep, to verify that you made the best decision. For use by: Helpers, Therapists

Think about the advantages (benefits) and disadvantages (costs) of keeping or letting go of this particular item.

Costs to keeping item	Benefits of keeping item
Costs of letting go of item	Benefits of letting go of item
88	3 3 3
What did you learn from this?	

CLUTTER THOUGHT WORKSHEET [Adapted from Greenberger & Padesky, 1995]

Step 1	Situation		
Step 2	Feelings (0-10)		
	Physical Sensations		
Step 3	Automatic Thoughts (Circle or underline hot thought) (Rate belief in hot thought: 0 – 10)		
	Behaviours		
Step 4	Evaluate the Evidenc	e	
Step 5	Evidence that suppor	ts the hot thought	Evidence that does not support the hot thought
Step 6	Balanced Thought (Belief: 0 – 10)		
Step 7	New Feelings (0 – 10)		
	Identify Action		
Step 8	Thinking Patterns		

Discarding / Non-Acquiring Hierarchy

List 10 items and/or ways to discard items that cause distress. Or, list 10 items that are difficult for you to avoid acquiring.

For each item on the list, rate how distressed you think you'll be:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Not	at all	A	little	Ν	/loderate	ely	Signifi	icantly	Extre	emely

Distressing Item / Sorting Procedure	Distress 0-10 Date:_	Distress 0-10 Date:
Most distressing:		
2 nd most distressing:		
3 rd most distressing:		
4 th most distressing:		
5 th most distressing:		
6 th most distressing:		
7 th most distressing:		
8 th most distressing:		
9 th most distressing:		
10 th most distressing:		

EXPERIMENT RECORD

Date:_

Item to Let Go or Not Acquire:	Acquire:	
1 - BEFORE Letting I	1 - BEFORE Letting Item Go / Not Acquiring Item	2 – AFTER Letting Item Go / Not Acquiring Item
What emotions do I feel? Rate intensity from 1 – 10 (10 = most intense)	What thoughts, predictions, or assumptions do I have about this? What do I think will happen?	What actually happened? How accurate were my thoughts? What did I learn from this? 3 - ONGOING – Rate the intensity of your emotions again: At day 1:/10 After a week:/10 After 2 weeks:/10 After 2 weeks:/10
Based on this experien	Based on this experience, what have I learned?	

[Adapted from Bieling & Antony, 2003]

