Effects	Jim's alternative strategies
Get to sleep	Wake up on time
Courage	Ask a friend for an introduction
Accepted by others	Just be yourself, they will accept you
Feel relaxed	Enroll in yoga class
Forget, escape	Exercise, run after class
Talkative	Exercise, run after class (endorphins!)
Quench thirst	Drink water or nonalcoholic beverage
Relieve craving	Drink only one beer and then reevaluate

FIGURE 6.3. Sample alternative strategies.

[Circles "Effects" column.] What I'm curious about is, supposing you decided not to drink on a particular evening. How would you still get these effects? I mean, let's say you're at a party. How would you loosen up if you chose not to drink?

As we discussed in Chapter 5, strategies are discussed in the hypothetical. That is, students are asked to come up with a list of behaviors they might do, if they chose not to drink. Finish the activity by providing the student with a copy of "Strategies for Low-Risk Drinking" (Appendix M) and ask him or her to complete the sheet before the next session.

Values Cardsort (15–30 Minutes)

This exercise allows students to identify those life values that are most important to them and weigh these in relation to their current patterns of drinking. This activity is useful in longer interactions.

Begin this activity by explaining that people tend to hold a core set of values that guide their behaviors. Because everyone is unique, no two people are exactly alike in their priorities. Hand the student the deck of "values" cards (Miller & C'de Baca, 2001; the cards in Appendix H are formatted to be duplicated on preperforated business card paper) and explain that these 70 cards contain potentially important life values. Flip through and point out several of the values in the deck. Ask the student to select the 10 values that are most important to him or her and prioritize this top ten from most to least important.

COUNSELOR: I'd like to do a little exercise with you that most students seem to like. (Hands students the deck of cards.) On each of these cards is a potentially important life value—something that people find important. I'd like you to pick out the 10 values that are the most important to you. [instruction] (Student sorts the cards.) Now, I'd like you to put those ten in order from most important to least important. [instruction] (Student sorts the cards.)

Figure 6.4 shows what a resulting list might look like. After the student has finished sorting his or her top 10, the counselor asks the student to elaborate on the items.

- I see that you put "family" in the first spot. Why is that?
- People sometimes mean different things when they use the word "genuineness." What do you mean by it? Give me an example . . .
- How does that affect the way you act?

Next, help the student to weigh his or her values in relation to current drinking. One way to do this is to simply ask the student how drinking fits in with his or her values. Another way is to have the student physically sort the cards in relation to his or her current drinking. For this second option, draw three circles on a blank page, and label them "+" "0" and "-" (i.e., plus, zero, and minus). Ask the student to sort the values into the three piles based on how each value relates to his or her drinking (i.e., my drinking helps me to get, has no relation to, or hinders me from getting this value). When the student is finished sorting, ask him or her to elaborate on the placement of the cards. Reflect and affirm the student's responses, particularly those that indicate discrepancy or concern.

COUNSELOR: Okay, one more thing. I've drawn three circles on this page, a plus, zero, and minus. I want you to sort your list into these three piles based on whether your drinking helps you to get that value, is unrelated, or hinders you from getting it. [instruction]

STUDENT: My drinking now?

COUNSELOR: Your current drinking. (Student sorts the cards.) So how did you sort them? [open-ended question]

STUDENT: Well, most of them went into the minus pile. It was hard to know where to put "friends," so I just put it in the middle.

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- 1. Family-to have a happy, loving family
- 2. Friends—to have close, supportive friends
- 3. Genuineness—to behave in a manner that is true to who I am
- 4. God's will-to seek and obey the will of God
- 5. Loved-to be loved by those close to me
- 6. Loving-to give love to others
- 7. Adventure—to have new and exciting experiences
- 8. Contribution—to make a contribution that will last after I am gone
- 9. Risk-to take risks and challenges
- 10. Humor—to see the humorous side of myself and the world

FIGURE 6.4. Sample prioritized values.

COUNSELOR: So it looks like for most things, your current drinking is not fitting in. [reflection]

STUDENT: Yesh, especially the "family" thing. And the "God's will" thing.

COUNSELOR: Why is that? [open question]

Allow the student time to talk about the connection between values and drinking. As the exercise ends, summarize the student's responses and ask a summative question: "What do you make of all this?"

There are instances where students identify, either honestly or dishonestly, values that would seem to contraindicate moderate drinking. For instance, if a student's top values are adventure, popularity, sexuality, fun, and humor, it may be difficult to see how a reduction in drinking would help a student get more of these. On the contrary, some students drink heavily precisely because heavy drinking fits into their personal value system. In these instances, asking students to elaborate on the connection between values and drinking may actually reinforce the status quo. There are several natural stopping points in this exercise, and counselors will have to use their own judgment about when to wrap it up with a phrase like:

- Sometimes it's interesting to consider how drinking fits into your broader values.
- As your values change over the next 5 years, I hope you'll be able to take a new look
 at how drinking fits into your life.

Self-Monitoring Cards (10-20 Minutes, Two Visits)

Self-monitoring—keeping track of what, how much, and during what circumstances alcohol is consumed—is one way to raise awareness of drinking patterns. Some studies have asked students to keep track of their drinking as part of a counseling intervention (Baer et al., 1992; Larimer et al., 2001; Marlatt et al., 1998). Used in this way, a completed self-monitoring card provides information that may be useful to the counselor when providing advice or feedback. Other studies have used self-monitoring as the actual intervention (Carvin, Alcorn, & Faulkner, 1990; Mye, Agostinelli, & Smith, 1999). As we describe it below, self-monitoring involves at least two interactions—one to explain how to complete the cards and a subsequent one (or ones) to review the student's drinking diary.

During the first interaction, ask the student to keep a daily diary of his or her drinking until the next meeting. Give the student several wallet-sized self-monitoring cards (Appenment)

until the next meeting. Give the student several wallet-sized self-monitoring cards (Appendix I) and explain how to complete the cards. In the column "Date," write in the dates that the card will cover (e.g., each day of the week following the session).

Instruct the student to make one entry each day, filling in the spaces to indicate how much he or she drank, over what time of day, and where he or she was when drinking. Explain that you are not asking him or her to change anything—only to keep track of what is consumed. There are spaces on the card for different kinds of alcohol

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Values Cards

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Values Cards contain a list of 70 potentially important life values. They are formatted (10 per

page) to be copied onto cardstock or preperforated business card paper.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

tify deeply held values and weigh those in relation to their drinking. See Chapters 6 (p. 91) and 7 (p. The Values Cards are used as part of an individual or group counseling session to help students iden-

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Time to score/interpret: n/a Time to administer: 10-20 minutes, with discussion

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details).

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form ordinary lives. New York: Guilford Press.

mission to photocopy this appendix is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use only (see copyright page for Reprinted with permission in Talking with College Students about Alcohol by Scott T. Walters and John S. Baer. Per-Values cards (pp. 172-178) are adapted from Miller and C'de Baca (2001). Copyright 2001 by The Cuilford Press.

ACCEPTANCE	AUTHORITY
to be accepted as I am	to be in charge of others
ACCURACY	AUTONOMY
to be correct in my opinions	to be self-determining
and actions	and independent
ACHIEVEMENT	BEAUTY
to accomplish and achieve	to appreciate beauty around me
ADVENTURE	CARING
to have new and exciting experiences	to take care of others
ATTRACTIVENESS	COMFORT
to be physically attractive	to have a pleasant, enjoyable life

COMMITMENT to make a long-lasting and deep commitment to another person	CREATIVITY to have new and original ideas
COMPASSION	DEPENDABILITY
to feel and show concern for others	to be reliable and trustworthy
COMPLEXITY	DUTY
to have a life full of variety	to carry out my duties and
and change	responsibilities
CONTRIBUTION	ECOLOGY
to make a contribution that will last	to live in harmony with and protect
after I am gone	the environment
COURTESY	FAME
to be polite and considerate to others	to be known and recognized

FAMILY	GENEROSITY
to have a happy, loving family	to give what I have to others
FLEXIBILITY	GENUINENESS
to adjust to new or unusual	to behave in a manner that is true to
situations easily	who I am
FORGIVENESS	GOD'S WILL
to be forgiving of others	to seek and obey the will of God
FRIENDS	GROWTH
to have close, supportive friends	to keep changing and growing
FUN	HEALTH
to play and have fun	to be physically well and healthy

HELPFULNESS	INDUSTRY
to be helpful to others	to work hard and well at my life tasks
HONESTY	INNER PEACE
to be truthful and genuine	to experience personal peace
HUMILITY to be modest and unassuming	INTIMACY to share my innermost experience with others
HUMOR	JUSTICE
to see the humorous side of myself	to promote equal and fair treatment
and the world	for all
INDEPENDENCE to be free from dependence on others	KNOWLEDGE to learn and possess valuable knowledge

,这个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也不是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是 一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也不是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一个人,也是一

LEISURE to take time to relax and enjoy	MODERATION to avoid excesses and find a middle ground
LOGIC to live rationally and sensibly	MONOGAMY to have one close, loving relationship
LOVED to be loved by those close to me	ORDERLINESS to have a life that is well-ordered and organized
LOVING to give love to others	PLEASURE to have experiences that feel good
MASTERY to be competent in my everyday activities	POPULARITY to be well-liked by many people

POWER to have control over others	ROMANCE to have intense, exciting love in my life
PURPOSE to have meaning and direction in my life	SAFETY to be safe and secure
REALISM to see and act realistically and practically	SELF-ACCEPTANCE to like myself as I am
RESPONSIBILITY to make and carry out important decisions	SELF-CONTROL to be self-disciplined and govern my own activities
RISK to take risks and chances	SELF-ESTEEM to feel positive about myself

SELF-KNOWLEDGE	STABILITY
to have a deep, honest understanding	to have a life that stays
of myself	fairly consistent
SERVICE	STRENGTH
to be of service to others	to be physically strong
SEXUALITY	TOLERANCE
to have an active and satisfying	to accept and respect those different
sex life	from me
SIMPLICITY	VIRTUE
to live life simply, with minimal needs	to live a morally pure and excellent life
SPIRITUALITY	WEALTH
to grow spiritually	to have plenty of money