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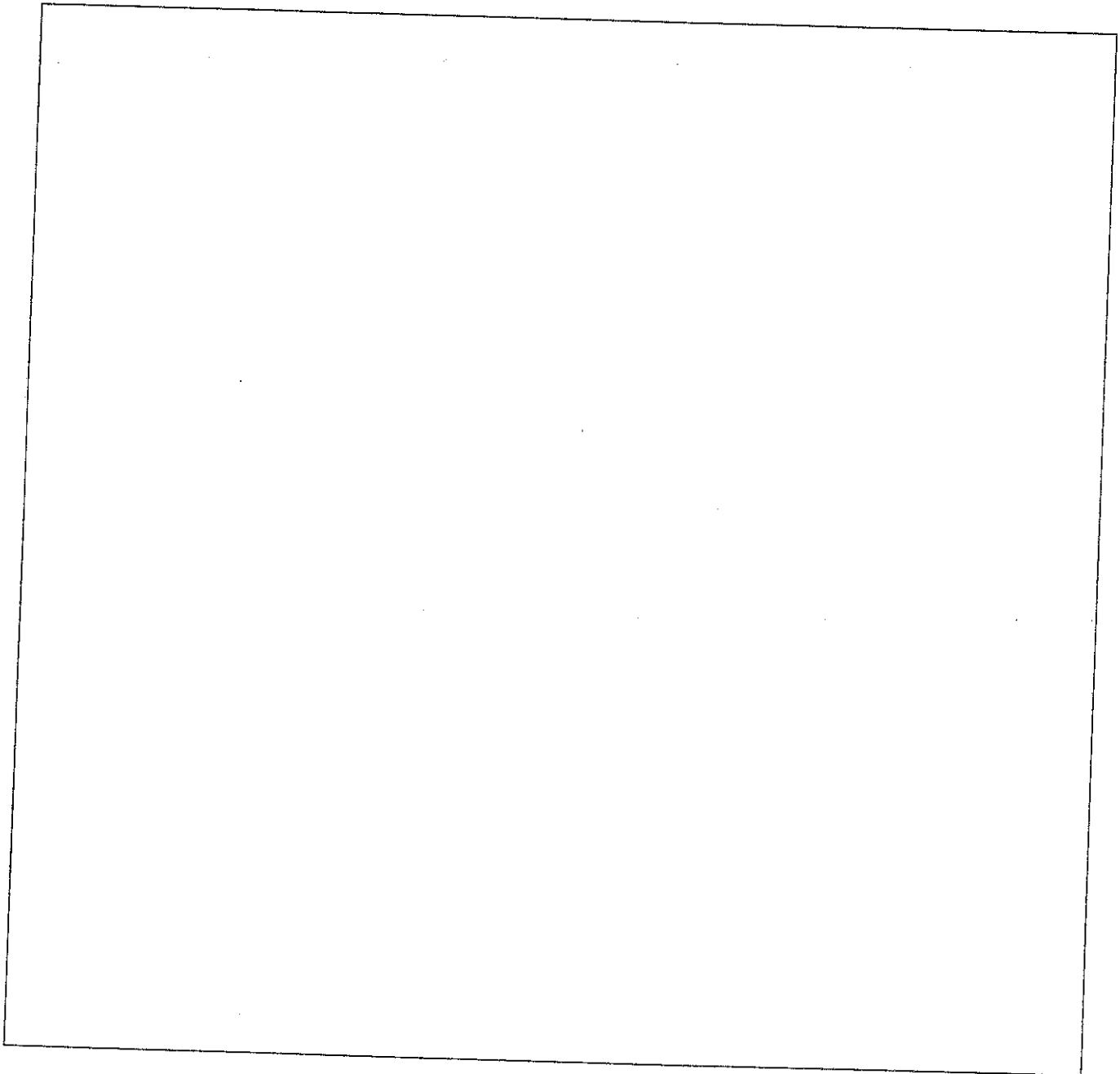
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Activity 1

Defining Depression

Directions

In the space below, use line, color, texture, or form to show what your feelings of depression would look like if you could see them.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw or write their response to the directions. The box is currently blank.

More to Do

Look back at your picture and describe what you have drawn. Tell why you used the lines, colors, textures, and forms that you did.

Describe how you feel when you look at your picture.

Describe what you have already tried to relieve feelings of depression. Tell how well each of these things worked for you.

Think about the fact that you can learn new ways to cope with and combat depression. Tell what you believe or how you feel about this fact.

Write a statement that describes your commitment to learning how to deal with depression. Make a conscious decision to keep that commitment.

You Need to Know

There are many symptoms of depression. Some of them are very clear, and some may seem confusing. Each person's symptoms and experience of depression may be a little different from everyone else's. Learning to recognize your own symptoms can help you to both prevent and manage depression.

Blake has been getting into trouble lately. He can't seem to control his temper at school or at home, and he is snapping at everyone, including his teachers. He has been cutting classes because it just seems easier than having to face people. Instead of going to class, he walks to the convenience store and smokes cigarettes in the parking lot. He thinks about running away and wonders where he could go.

Sabrina's friends are worried about her. She hasn't been returning their calls and seems distracted and spacey at school. When she comes out of the bathroom her eyes sometimes look red, as if she's been crying. She often goes home right after school, instead of hanging out to shoot baskets like she used to. When her friends ask what is wrong, Sabrina just shrugs and says, "I don't know."

Maddie has been having trouble sleeping. She lies in bed and stares at the ceiling for hours, thinking about all the things she did wrong that day. Her grades have been slipping, because she keeps forgetting her homework. She always seems tired and has no interest in eating. She feels bad about herself and wishes she could be "normal" and "cool" like her friends.

All three of these teens are feeling depressed, but they are experiencing different symptoms.

Symptoms of Depression

Activity 2

Directions

All of the symptoms below may be expressions of depression. Circle any that you have experienced.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| trouble sleeping | unhappiness | significant weight change |
| reckless behavior | drug abuse | withdrawal from friends |
| feeling helpless | constant boredom | skipping classes often |
| fear of death | increased irritability | no interest in activities |
| alcohol abuse | feeling worthless | increase in sex drive |
| trouble focusing | achy body parts | constant desire to be alone |
| increased anger | difficulty making decisions | overly negative attitude |
| frequent crying | strong feelings of guilt | feeling like a failure |
| self-injury | suicidal thoughts | disappointment in self |
| physical aggression | forgetfulness | missing appointments |
| decrease in sex drive | increased family conflicts | withdrawal into self |
| no interest in hygiene | constant restlessness | thoughts of running away |

Describe anything else you have experienced that you think may be a symptom of depression.

More to Do

It is normal for anyone to experience symptoms of depression at one time or another. Symptoms may come and go over the course of days, weeks, or months. Symptoms become a problem if they cause a long-term or severe disturbance in your life. Examples would be a feeling of sadness that causes you to quit the swim team, angry outbursts that drive away your friends, or feelings of such discomfort that you make cuts on your skin to try to relieve the emotional pain.

Look back over the symptoms that you circled. List the ones that come and go but don't cause much disruption in your life.

Now list the symptoms that cause a long-term or severe disturbance in your life. Next to each one, tell how long it lasts and how it disrupts your life.

Share the information about your severe symptoms with an adult, such as a parent, teacher, doctor, nurse, or counselor.

You Need to Know

Just as depression has different symptoms in different people, it also has a number of different causes. The most common causes of depression include experiencing difficult life events, living in a negative family or social environment, personality type, physical illness, medications, biochemical factors, genetics, and alcohol or drug abuse. Usually more than one factor contributes to a person's depression.

An environment is a person's surroundings. Negative family or social environments might include those in which there is poverty, hunger, emotional abuse, physical abuse, crime, high degrees of conflict, poor communication, violence, instability, unsanitary conditions, or neglect of children.

Personality type affects people's perspective on life, other people, and themselves. Personalities that are more vulnerable to depression are those with an unrealistic or negative focus, such as perfectionistic, highly self-critical, overly passive or dependent, or highly anxious.

Physical illness that is very severe or long-term can drain people of their physical and emotional energy. Some illnesses may handicap people either temporarily or permanently, limiting them or changing their ability to function as they once used to. Other illnesses can affect certain glands in the body and create a depressed mood.

While the purpose of medication is to help people feel better, some types can affect their brain chemistry in a way that causes them to feel depressed.

Although we are not generally aware of it, we each have a certain number, type, and balance of chemicals flowing through our brains at all times. If there is a shortage of these chemicals, or if they get out of balance, depression can occur. Chemicals may shift in balance because of hormonal changes (such as those during puberty and adolescence), nutrition, exercise, and seasonal changes.

We inherit both physical and emotional characteristics from our parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and beyond. The traits we get from our ancestors are said to be genetic. Vulnerability to depression tends to run in families.

Alcohol and street drugs can cause chemical changes in the brain that affect people's moods. While people often use alcohol and drugs to try to make themselves feel good, the opposite occurs physiologically, and they become more depressed instead.

Activity 3

Causes of Depression

Directions

Draw or paste a picture of yourself in the center box below. In each of the labeled boxes, list or describe any factors in that category that are present or have been present in your life. If you have not been affected by a category, leave it blank. Then draw a line from each box you have written in to your picture in the middle.

Life events

Personality type

Medication

Genetics

Social environment

Physical illness

Biochemical factors

Alcohol or drugs

Family environment

More to Do

Look at your completed picture and labeled boxes. What do they tell you about yourself?

List the categories that have affected you in order of their importance. For example, if you think that genetics has affected you the most, list it first. If you think that personality type has affected you the least, list it last.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Which categories do you feel you have some control over? Which do you feel you have no control over?

Your completed picture can tell you some of the causes of your depression. Realizing what might have contributed to your feeling depressed, describe any ideas you have for overcoming your depression.

You Need to Know

Many people enjoy light, sunny days more than dark, cloudy days. But some people are so sensitive to the amount of light they receive that it can affect their moods to a stronger degree. People who become very depressed during the darker winter months may suffer from a condition called seasonal affective disorder (SAD). A milder form of this condition is called the "winter blues."

Exposure to light and dark has an effect on our bodies. Melatonin, a chemical related to sleep, is produced more when it is dark. Serotonin, a chemical related to feeling good, is produced more when it is light. During the winter months when there is less sunlight, some people's bodies produce such a great amount of melatonin and such a small amount of serotonin that they can start to feel depressed. Symptoms of both seasonal disorders can include depression, irritability, lack of energy, increased need for sleep, craving for sweets, overeating, weight gain, difficulty concentrating, and decrease of interest in social activities. These symptoms may begin as early as autumn, reach their peak in January and February, and decrease again in spring.

If you experience symptoms of SAD or winter blues, you can help yourself in these ways:

- Educating yourself, your friends, and your family about these conditions.
- Trying phototherapy, or "light therapy." Exposure to special bright light boxes can reduce depressive symptoms in some people.
- Using higher wattage bulbs or full-spectrum bulbs.
- Increasing your exposure to outdoor light by spending more time outdoors, clearing windows and doors of heavy draperies, rearranging work spaces so that you spend more time near a window, or sitting next to windows in public places.
- Exercising on a regular basis, outdoors if possible, or indoors near a window.
- Asking for help with schoolwork if you have a hard time concentrating.
- Trying to eat nutritiously to keep your energy level up and your health stable.
- Trying to keep a stable sleep routine, and being awake during as many daylight hours as possible.
- Making it easier for you to awaken by putting your bedroom lights on a timer to turn on 30 minutes before you get up.
- Taking a vacation to a warmer, sunnier climate, if possible.
- Talking to a counselor about your feelings and learning healthy ways to cope.

Directions

Think about whether you are strongly affected by the change in sunlight throughout the year. For each category below, color the appropriate number of suns to show how much you are affected during the winter months.

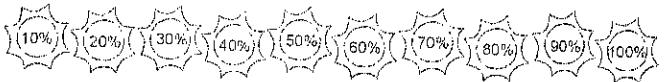
My energy level



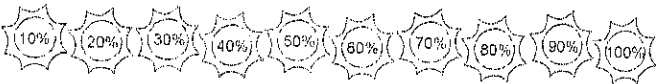
The amount I sleep



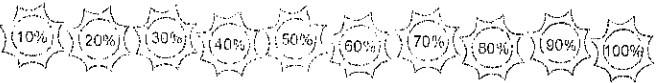
My depression level



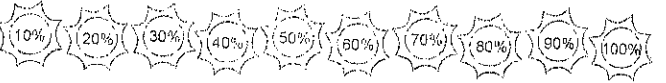
My irritability level



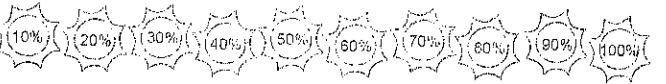
How productive I am



How hungry I am



How much I eat



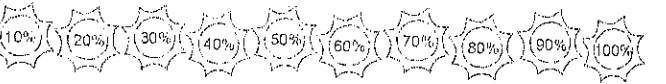
How much I weigh



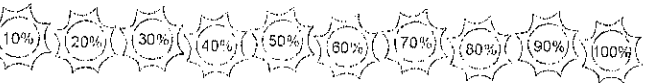
How well I can concentrate



How much I like to socialize



How happy I am in general



How well I can handle stress



After you have rated yourself, ask someone who knows you well and spends a lot of time with you (maybe someone who lives in your house) to rate you.

The Negative Effects of Alcohol and Street Drugs

Activity 5

You Need to Know

Some people want so much to escape from their feelings of depression that they use mood-altering substances, such as alcohol or street drugs, to try to feel better quickly. Unfortunately, because of the way they affect the brain, these substances only end up making the depression worse. Instead of helping the problem, alcohol and street drugs only make the problem bigger.

When people try to self-medicate by using alcohol or street drugs to make them feel better, they may feel good at first, but eventually they end up feeling worse than when they started. This is because with repeated use these substances damage brain receptors and brain messengers, called neurotransmitters.

Neurotransmitters are chemicals that help in transmitting messages between nerve cells in the brain. Certain neurotransmitters regulate people's moods. Alcohol and street drugs can damage these neurotransmitters, making users feel depressed even if they weren't to begin with.

Alcohol and drug use can also contribute to depressing situations and behaviors, such as decreased school performance, problems with family and social relationships, poor concentration, and low energy levels. Being arrested for illegal use of alcohol or drugs creates a life event that also contributes to depression. Alcohol and street drugs are "quick fixes" that end up not being able to fix anything at all.

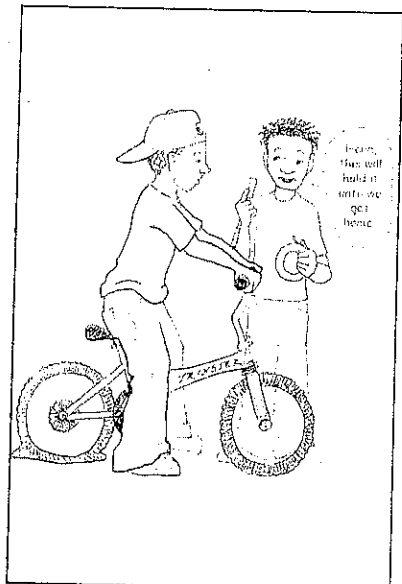
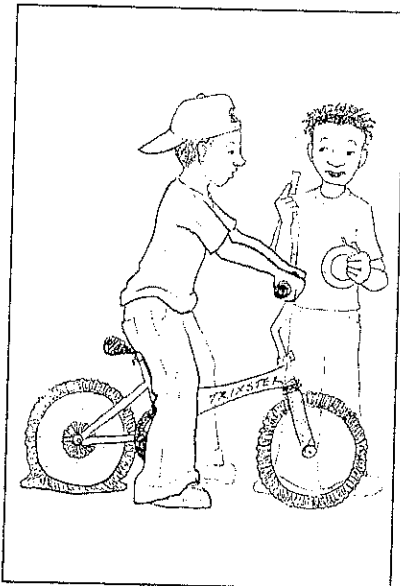
Activity 5

The Negative Effects of Alcohol and Street Drugs

Directions

Most quick fixes in life do not provide effective solutions to problems. Next to each set of pictures below, tell why the quick answer may work temporarily, but will not actually fix the problem in the long run.





Activity 5

The Negative Effects of Alcohol and Street Drugs

More to Do

Describe a situation where you tried to use a quick fix to solve a problem. Tell if the quick fix solved the problem permanently.

What would actually have been required to solve the problem permanently?

Describe a situation where a family member or friend tried to use a quick fix to solve a problem. Tell if the quick fix solved the problem permanently.

What would actually have been required to solve the problem permanently?

Why do you think people try to use quick fixes if they know that these won't really solve problems permanently?

How can using alcohol or street drugs make you end up feel even more depressed?

You Need to Know

The way people think directly affects their moods. One way to combat feelings of depression is by practicing positive thinking instead of negative thinking.

Cameron had just gotten home from the jazz band competition, and he was feeling depressed. His mom noticed that he looked sad and asked him how the competition had gone. Cameron said that something upsetting had happened: he had received an award for his performance on the saxophone.

His mom asked why that made him feel upset. Cameron said that he didn't think he deserved the award, and now he would feel pressured to live up to it. Then he said that the band director was giving a party for him. Cameron's mom said that sounded like fun, but Cameron told her that the party would be at a restaurant that held bad memories for him. It was the last place he had been with his girlfriend before she broke up with him.

When Cameron's mom suggested he try to go anyway, Cameron told her there was more. The band director was presenting him with a gift certificate to a music store at a nearby mall. Cameron's mom thought that was an appropriate and generous gift, but Cameron reminded her that he hated going to the mall because it was so noisy and crowded.

Cameron's mom finally told him, "Situations are not negative or positive within themselves. It is the thoughts we choose to think about them that make us feel happy or depressed. You are feeling depressed because you are choosing to think negative thoughts about everything. If you choose to think positive thoughts, you will feel much better." They talked about it together, and Cameron decided on these changes:

Negative Thoughts

"I don't deserve the award; now I'll feel pressured to live up to it."

"I will feel terrible going to that restaurant because of the bad memories."

"I'll have to go to the mall, which I don't like, to redeem that gift certificate."

Positive Thoughts

"I trust the band director's judgment. If he chose me for the award, I must deserve it."

"I can't avoid that restaurant forever. This is a good chance to create new, positive memories there."

"Now I can get the CD I've been wanting. I don't have to hang out in the mall. I'll just go into the music store and then leave."

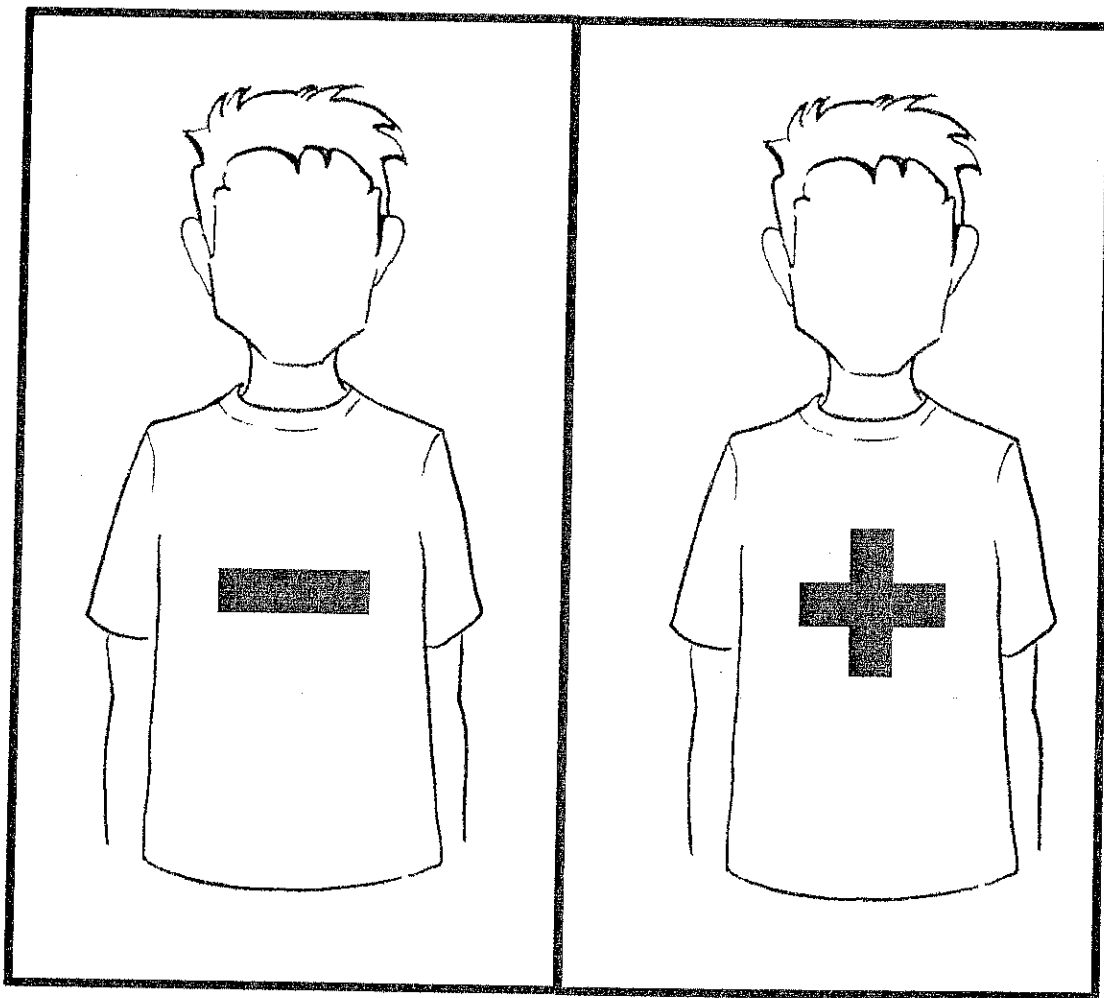
When Cameron changed his thoughts from negative to positive, his mood changed, too.

Activity 6

Choosing Positive Thoughts

Directions

Think of a situation in your life that you feel depressed about. Below the picture on the left, write the negative thoughts you are thinking that make you feel depressed. Draw your face to show how you feel. Below the picture on the right, write positive thoughts you could think to feel good instead of depressed. Draw your face to show how you feel now.



Four horizontal lines for writing thoughts, two under each drawing.

More to Do

Changing our thoughts to change our feelings is a simple idea, but it is not always easy to do. Some life situations are very difficult, and it is hard to think about them in a positive way. Tell how hard or easy it would be to change your thoughts about the situation you described above.

For each situation below, write a positive statement that could make someone feel happy about it, and then write a negative statement that could make someone feel depressed about it.

Being youngest in the family

Being very tall

Going to a party

Getting a new puppy

Being elected class president

Activity 6

Choosing Positive Thoughts

School closing because of bad weather

Being the first one to give your oral report

Taking a test

Being an only child

Being last in line for the roller coaster

Summer ending

Moving to a new town

Choosing Positive Thoughts

Activity 6

Think of something that happened to you in the last week that you felt happy about. Write the positive thoughts you told yourself that made you feel happy about this.

Now write two or more negative thoughts that could have made you feel depressed about this.

Think of something that happened to you in the last week that you felt depressed about. Write the negative thoughts you told yourself that made you feel depressed about this.

Now write two or more positive thoughts that could have made you feel happy about this.

Remember that you are the only one that can choose your thoughts!

You Need to Know

Some people act as if every occurrence in their life is crucial to their happiness. With that perspective, they may easily feel depressed when something turns out different from the way they had hoped. Putting life circumstances into a broader perspective can help you to withstand disappointments and maintain a positive mood.

Desiree started out the day feeling happy, but when she got on the school bus, there were no seats left next to her friends. She had to sit in the back with someone she didn't know. For the entire 20-minute ride, she kept looking at her friends, who were laughing at the front of the bus, and thinking about how disappointed she was that she couldn't be with them. She thought about the unfairness of it all and wondered why she couldn't have had better luck. She thought about how much fun she could be having, rather than wasting the whole bus ride doing nothing and being bored. When the bus finally arrived at school, Desiree's mood was low, and she avoided her friends when they tried to talk to her. She was focused on her thoughts of how everything bad always seemed to happen to her.

Desiree's mood got lower and lower because she viewed one occurrence — where she sat on the bus — as crucial to her happiness. In her mind, she saw this minor incident as a very big setback. It was as if she put this one small occurrence under a microscope and magnified it 100 times.

If Desiree's perspective were different, she could have told herself: "I wish there were seats left next to my friends. Oh well, it's only a 20-minute ride; I'll talk with them when we get to school." She could have daydreamed or looked out the window during the bus ride, and then caught up with her friends when they got off the bus. If she had taken the perspective that the bus ride was a minor incident, her mood could have been happy instead of depressed.

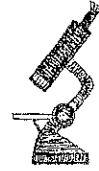
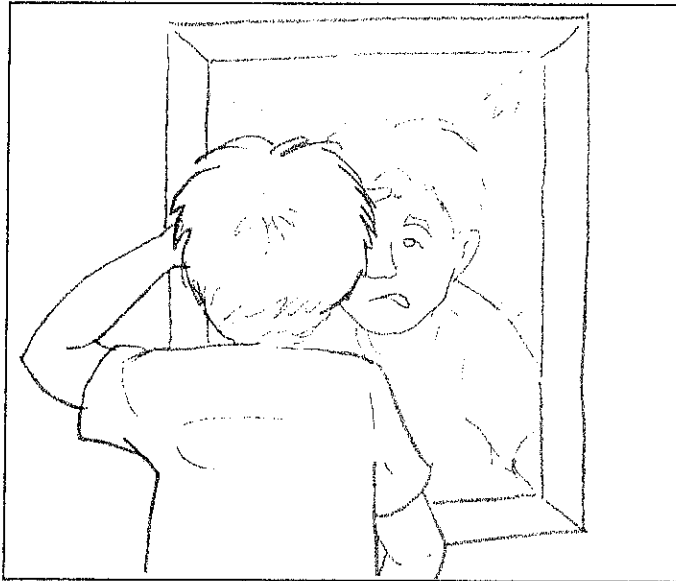
Directions

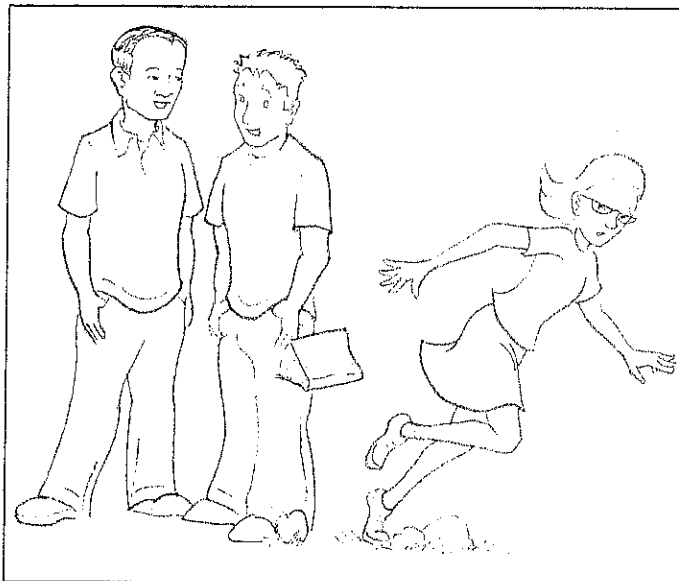
The people in the pictures that follow are each experiencing situations that are not turning out the way they had hoped. Put each situation "under a microscope" and describe it as if it were a very big setback. Tell how each of these people would feel if they chose this perspective. On the second group of lines, describe the situation from the perspective of it being a minor occurrence. Tell how the people would feel if they chose this perspective.



Activity 7

The Power of Perspective





More to Do

Describe three things that happened to you over the past week that didn't turn out the way you had hoped, and the perspective you took on each. Tell how this perspective made you feel.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

If any of your perspectives made you feel depressed, write a different perspective you could have taken that would have made you feel happier.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Tell which you think is easier to choose: a perspective that makes you feel depressed or one that makes you feel happy.

Tell why you think it might be hard for some people to change their perspective.

Tell why you think it could be worthwhile to change your perspective, even if it takes work.

Tell how you think your own choice of perspective does or does not contribute to your feelings of depression.

You Need to Know

When people mentally hold on to problems, they think about them over and over, worrying about what will happen and picturing the worst possible outcome. This process can cause someone to feel depressed. Learning to mentally let go of problems can help you let go of depression as well.

Marc and Kevin were twins. They were alike in many ways; their hair color and the turn of their smiles were identical. They both liked the same kind of music and downhill skiing. One way they were very different, however, was in how they handled difficulties. When Marc was upset, he would sit in his room stewing for hours. He often felt depressed. When something was bothering Kevin, he would share his feelings with someone, do what he could to fix it, and then try to let it go, knowing that dwelling on it would only make him feel worse. As a result, Kevin felt depressed far less often than Marc.

When the boys found out their family was moving, they were both upset. They didn't want to leave their familiar surroundings. They talked about it, agreeing that they wished they could stay in their current home. Then, Marc went up to his room and started thinking about how his life would be changing. He thought about the good friends he would have to leave. He thought about going to a completely new place where he wouldn't know anybody, and he wondered what kids would think about him. He thought about how awful it would be if he couldn't make any new friends. He thought about leaving the baseball team and the ballpark where he played every Saturday. Marc continued to dwell on all the hard parts of the upcoming move, and he finally fell asleep feeling depressed. The next morning he didn't feel like getting up, much less going to school.

Kevin was also upset about the move. He thought about what a big change it would make in his life, and how he would miss his friends. He even went to his best friend's house and told him about it. They decided they would e-mail each other every day and try to spend the next school vacation together. After talking about it awhile, Kevin said, "Well, there's nothing I can do to change it, and we still have plans for the movies. Let's go." The boys went to see a great movie, and Kevin came home feeling good. Whenever he found himself feeling sad or concerned about the move, he would talk with his family or friends about it, and then turn his mind to something else.

Facing the same situation, Marc felt depressed because Marc held on to the negative thoughts. Kevin felt happier because he talked about these thoughts and then let them go.

Directions

Kevin was able to let go of his negative thoughts by talking with someone about them and then turning his mind to something else. There are other ways to help yourself let go as well.

Exercise 1

On a separate sheet of paper, describe a problem that has been making you feel depressed lately. Write about it in as much detail as you can. Choose one of the methods below to physically let go of what you have written, and then do it. As you destroy your problem, tell yourself, "I am letting go of this. I will not let it depress me anymore."

- Rip up your paper into tiny pieces and throw it into the garbage.
- Put your paper through a shredder.
- Read what you have written to someone else, and then give that person the paper to rip it up in front of you.
- With permission and in the presence of an adult, burn your paper in a fireplace.
- With permission and in the presence of an adult, poke a long stick through your paper and burn it over a grill.
- Write your problem on bathroom tissue instead of regular paper, and flush it down the toilet.

Exercise 2

Sit quietly and comfortably where you will not be disturbed. Close your eyes and picture yourself in vivid detail doing one of the following:

- You wrap your problem in a box and seal it very securely with strong tape and rope. Then you attach the box to a very powerful rocket. You take the rocket to an outdoor area where there are no houses, trees, or other obstructions. You light the rocket and stand back. You watch as the rocket blasts off into the sky with great speed and force. You watch it carry your problem quickly and powerfully away from you. You watch until it is completely out of sight, far off beyond the pull of Earth's gravity, continuing to travel farther into space. As you watch it go, you say to yourself, "I am letting go of this. I will not let it depress me anymore."

- You wrap your problem in a box and seal it very securely with strong tape and rope. Then you travel to a place far from where you live. You come to the edge of an ocean. If the climate is warm, you set the box onto a very fragile raft. If the climate is cold, you set the box onto a very fragile ice floe. You push the raft or the ice floe out into the sea, where the current catches it and carries it farther and farther away from you. You watch it until it is completely out of sight. As you watch it go, you say to yourself, "I am letting go of this. I will not let it depress me anymore."

You may repeat either of these exercises as many times as you like, experimenting with different methods.

More to Do

Describe what it was like to complete Exercise 1. Tell how it felt to watch the paper that described your problem be destroyed.

Describe what it was like to complete Exercise 2. Tell how it felt to watch the box holding your problem disappear in the distance.

Which, if either, exercise helped you feel that you had let go of your problem? Tell why.

If neither of these exercises was helpful to you the first time, try doing them using a different method from the list. Then, think up your own safe way to destroy your paper or another visualization that is effective for you. Describe your idea here.

You Need to Know

Some people have a habit of frequently looking into the future with a negative focus. They spend a lot of time predicting negative outcomes, missing the positive things that are happening to them in the present moment. This causes them to feel depressed. Keeping your mental focus on the positive qualities of the present can help you to combat depressive feelings.

Elana worked hard in school and got good grades. She had friends and a family that loved her, and she was healthy. But Elana felt more and more depressed every day. She didn't seem to get much pleasure from anything she did, and she was spending more time at home alone with her computer rather than out with her friends. Elana's mother was worried and took her to the doctor for a checkup.

The doctor could find nothing physically wrong with Elana, so she asked how her life was going. Elana said that she felt like everything she did was useless. She spent most of her time working hard in school to get good grades so she could get into a good college someday. She tried to get into clubs that would look good on a college application. She figured she would have to work hard in college and be involved in the right organizations there, too, so she could get a good job when she graduated. Then she figured she would have to work hard at her future job in order to pay all of her bills and save enough money to retire on. And then she figured that after all that hard work, she would probably have a heart attack and die. What was the point of doing anything at all?

The doctor said that Elana's thinking was so negatively focused on the future that it was probably contributing to her feelings of depression. She suggested that Elana try some of the following ideas to help shift her focus to the gifts of the present moment:

1. Keep a gratitude list.

Every day, Elana should write down at least five things that she can be grateful for. She could choose anything, from liking the color of her bedroom to laughing with a friend to getting a good grade. She should hang the list where she would see it all the time.

2. Plan activities she likes to do.

Elana should make a list of daily and weekly activities that she likes to do: listening to music, playing with her dog, watching movies, swimming, or anything else that makes her happy. She should be sure to plan them into her schedule, so that she has something positive to do every day. She needs to balance all the work she does for the future with some fun in the present.

3. Practice focusing on what she is doing in the present moment.

If Elana is eating ice cream, she should really pay attention to its taste, texture, and color, and to how much she is enjoying it. If she is doing homework, she should think about the subject and what interests her about it, not just about the grade she wants to get. If she is riding her bike, she should pay full attention to the experience—the feel of the path, the freedom of the wind in her hair, and the fun of the ride.

4. Stop her negative focus on the future.

If Elana notices herself thinking these thoughts, she should tell herself, “Stop!” and turn her mind to something positive in the present instead.

As Elana put these ideas into practice, she began to enjoy her life more. Nothing had changed outwardly, but inwardly she had let go of her negative future focus.

Activity 9

The Gift of the Moment

Directions

For the next week, practice the above suggestions in your own life. After seven days, your gratitude list should have 35 items on it. Staple or tape your list to this page.

Write a list of the pleasurable activities you can realistically do daily and weekly.

As you go through the coming week, try focusing on the positive gifts of the moment. Describe what this is like for you.

When you find yourself thinking negatively about the future, tell yourself "Stop!" and replace these thoughts with positive thoughts of the present. Write some of those negative thoughts and the positive thoughts that replaced them.

More to Do

Describe what it was like trying to shift your focus this week.

Tell which seems more natural to you – focusing on the present moment or thinking about the future – and why.

Tell which is easier for you – focusing on possible negative outcomes or focusing on current positive realities – and why.

Describe a time when one of the above activities helped you feel less depressed.

Tell which activities you plan to use in the future to combat feelings of depression. Explain why you chose those.

You Need to Know

Many people believe that there is a power in the universe that is bigger than themselves. Holding this belief can help them let go of problems and tolerate difficult life situations. It can help them find peace and strength within themselves. If you have a belief in a higher power, it can help you to combat feelings of depression.

The idea of a higher power means different things to different people. People may think of a higher power as spirit, nature, love, or something else. They may call this higher power by different names, although the most common is God.

People who believe in a higher power may belong to an organized religion, such as Christianity, Islam, or Judaism, but you do not have to have any particular religious ideas to believe in a higher power.

If you believe that there is a force in the universe that is more powerful than yourself, you can use your belief to help you combat depression by:

- tapping in to this power for strength when you feel your human strength is not enough;
- mentally turning over difficult problems to this power, trusting that a positive outcome will occur;
- communicating your concerns to this power through prayer or meditation, and asking for help in the problem's resolution;
- believing that this power is responsible for creating an ordered universe, and that there is a reason for everything that happens to you, even if you don't understand it at the moment;
- focusing on the peaceful and positive spirit of this power to help you feel peaceful and positive within yourself.

Directions

In the box below, write or draw or paste anything that helps you describe your personal ideas about a higher power. Give your expression a title.

Title: _____

Describe a situation that you have been feeling depressed about lately. Tell how you could use your belief in a higher power to help you to cope or to feel better.

More to Do

Tell how your ideas about a higher power originated. Did you learn them from your family, the media, school, within yourself, or another source?

Tell how you see others using their belief in a higher power to help them cope with life.

Describe a situation you have experienced that confirms your belief in a higher power.

Describe any conflicting feelings you may have about your beliefs.

Make a list of people you know whom you could comfortably discuss your beliefs with. Which of these people might help you use them to combat depression?

Make a plan or schedule an appointment to talk with one or more of these people within the next week. Tell what you learned from your talk.

You Need to Know

People's self-esteem reflects the manner and degree to which they value themselves. People who have healthy self-esteem see themselves in a positive yet realistic way. People whose self-esteem is not healthy often have an overly negative view of themselves. When you have healthy self-esteem, you are less likely to feel depressed.

Justin's healthy self-esteem allows him to make mistakes and not hate himself or think he is a failure. He knows that he has many strengths, like solving math problems, skateboarding, and fixing cars. He also knows that there are things he needs a lot of help with, like remembering to do his chores, keeping his temper under control, and anything having to do with English class. When Justin got in trouble with his boss at the fast-food restaurant for not cleaning the fry machine two days in a row, he reminded himself that he was doing well in the other areas of his job, but he definitely needed to work on remembering all of his responsibilities. He decided to make a checklist of everything that had to be done before he left each night. By looking at his list, he stopped forgetting the fry machine. He feels good that he solved the problem.

Chase struggles with keeping his self-esteem at a healthy level. Whenever he falls short of his own expectations, he tells himself he is an idiot and has messed up again. Chase is a good student, a good friend, and a hard worker. But he never pays attention to his strengths because he is always so busy focusing on his weaknesses. When Chase was accepted into the National Honor Society, his family was proud of him. But Chase felt bad about himself because he was thinking of how he had stumbled through his words in a class presentation the day before. When Chase made the baseball team, his friends were happy for him, but he felt bad about himself because he had only made second string, not first. When he feels bad about himself, he also loses the energy to make improvements.

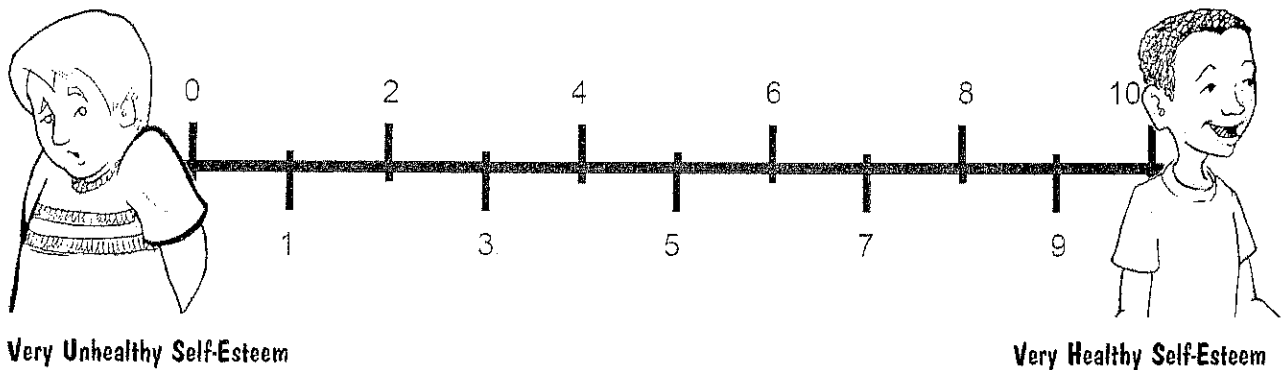
These two boys view themselves in different ways. Justin is more often happy even when something goes wrong, because he focuses on his strengths and accepts and corrects his weaknesses. Chase is more often depressed even when something goes right, because his excessive focus on his weaknesses makes him forget all about his strengths. Then he feels too discouraged to try to correct his weaknesses.

Activity 11

Healthy Self-Esteem

Directions

Rate your self-esteem on the scale below.



In the left column below, list your inner qualities that you feel are positive; in the right column, list your inner qualities that you feel are negative. These could include anything from the kind of friend you are to being honest or deceptive to having a good sense of humor or being a sore loser.

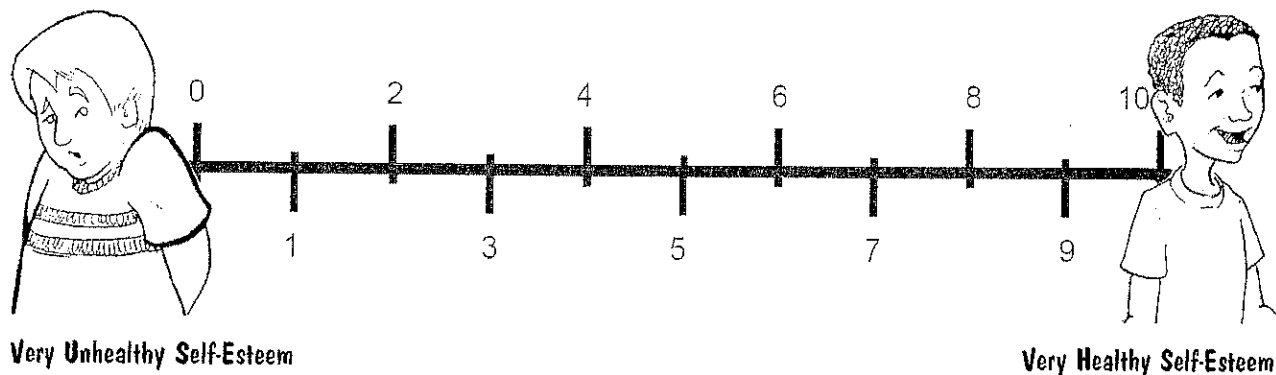
Positive Inner Qualities	Negative Inner Qualities

List things that you are good at doing in the left column below, and list things that you need to improve at doing in the right column. These could include anything from playing soccer to being punctual to cleaning your room or caring for your pet.

Things I Am Good at Doing	Things I Need to Improve at Doing

If you don't have as many items listed in your left (positive) columns as you do in your right (negative) columns, add more. If you can't think of enough by yourself, ask a friend or family member to help you. Don't stop until you have as many items listed in the left columns as in the right.

After looking at your lists, rate your self-esteem again.



Activity 11

Healthy Self-Esteem

More to Do

Explain why you gave yourself the rating you did on the first scale.

Explain any difference between your first and second ratings.

Tell how you think you developed the self-esteem that you have now. From where or from whom did you learn to feel positive or negative about yourself?

Tell how your self-esteem affects whether you feel happy or depressed.

Describe what changes you could make in your view of yourself that would help you have healthier self-esteem.

Describe what it felt like for you to ask other people about your strengths and weaknesses.

Some people think that focusing on their strengths makes them conceited. Being conceited means that you often brag about your strengths to others, and you rarely admit to having faults. Healthy self-esteem involves being realistic, which means that you recognize, accept, and admit to both your strengths and your weaknesses.

You Need to Know

All of us are loved and valued by another person or persons, but we don't always recognize it. When people are aware that they are loved and valued, they tend to feel better about themselves and their life in general. Realizing and confirming that you are loved can help you to combat feelings of depression.

When Kelsey was depressed, she often felt very alone in the world. Even though she had a family and friends, she never felt like her life made a difference to anyone. Her parents were both busy with their jobs and caring for her younger siblings. They didn't spend much time alone with her, and she felt like she just wasn't that important to them. Kelsey had friends to do things with, but she often felt empty after being with them. She felt like she was just another person to hang out with, but not of any real value to them for who she was.

When Kelsey told her counselor about this, the counselor said that she understood Kelsey's feelings, but she also thought that her perception was mistaken. Often people forget to tell or show others that they are loved, but that doesn't mean the love isn't there. The counselor invited Kelsey's parents and two of her friends to the next counseling session. Each person was asked to describe how they felt about Kelsey, and why.

Kelsey's parents said that they loved Kelsey with all their hearts. She was their first-born and would always be special to them. They loved her simply because she was their child, but they also loved things about her, like her gentleness, her sensitivity, her caring for animals, and her sense of humor. They said that no matter what happened, they would love her for as long as they lived.

Kelsey's friends said that they loved Kelsey because she was a good listener and a loyal friend. They knew they could tell Kelsey a secret and she would keep it. They knew that she would be there for them if they ever needed a shoulder to cry on. They said they loved her sweet spirit and her willingness to forgive.

Kelsey was amazed at what she heard. She hadn't realized that her family and friends really valued her in these ways. The counselor said that things aren't always the way we perceive them to be. It is important to check things out with other people rather than assuming we know how they feel. When Kelsey realized that she was loved, she didn't feel as depressed. If she did start to feel sad or lonely, reminding herself that she was loved helped to lift her spirits.

Activity 12

Feeling Loved

Directions

Next to the words below, write the specific names of people in your life who love or value you.

mother

aunt

boyfriend

grandfather

cousin

stepfather

friend at school

sister

teacher

counselor

grandmother

worship leader

girlfriend

uncle

neighborhood friend

brother

father

coach

neighbor

stepmother

friend's parent

Name any other people who love and value you.

Choose two or more of these people to talk to about why they love and value you. Write their reasons here.

More to Do

Describe how you felt as you did this exercise, and why.

Tell if you feel that you are loved, and why or why not.

Why do you think that Kelsey didn't realize she was loved?

Describe how feeling loved or not feeling loved is related to any feelings of depression that you have.

It is important to understand that some people have a hard time showing love. Even though they say they love you, it might not seem that way to you. But they may still be loving you in the best way they can.

If you do not feel loved, it is important for you to find someone that you trust to talk to about this. Think of who this would be and schedule a time to talk with that person. If you can't think of anyone, you can ask a school counselor or social worker to help you find someone.

You Need to Know

People who think that they are victims in a world where they have little or no control are more likely to feel unhappy. Believing in your ability to affect your environment and improve negative situations can eliminate feelings of helplessness. When you know that you can tolerate discomfort and create positive change in your life, you are less likely to become depressed.

Nicole had a hard time handling challenges. When she went to cheerleading tryouts, so many other girls were there that she figured she wouldn't have a chance of making the squad. She immediately gave up the idea of trying out. When she got a low grade on her first art project, she told herself she must not be good in art. She dropped the class, even though she had really enjoyed it.

Nicole became discouraged so easily that she never stayed with things long enough to learn that she could get past her initial discomfort. As a result, she never accomplished much and thought of herself as incompetent. She was depressed a lot of the time because she felt like life was very hard and she was a weak victim who could do nothing about it.

Nicole's counselor told her that this was a very strong but false belief. In reality, Nicole was just as able as anyone else to face challenges, accomplish goals, and handle the ups and downs everyone encounters in life. She just didn't believe she could do it, so she gave up before she could prove herself wrong. The counselor told Nicole that it was time to change her thoughts. Believing in herself would give her strength, and she would feel less depressed. The counselor suggested that Nicole follow these steps from belief to action:

Have a belief in yourself. Tell yourself that you are just as capable as anyone else. Know that you are stronger than you once thought.

Examine the possibilities. Instead of seeing one closed door, see many other open doors. Think of all the things you can do to change your situation.

Look closely at your choices, and pick one to try.

Put your plan into action. Act on your belief in yourself. If your first plan doesn't work, try a second one.

Directions

Briefly describe something in your life that is making you feel depressed because you don't believe in your ability to change it.

H: Right now, make a conscious decision to change your thoughts about yourself. Decide to believe that you can make a difference. Copy these words on the line below, and sign your name: "I am not helpless. I believe in my ability to handle this."

E: Make a list of all the possible ways you can change this situation.

L: Evaluate all your alternatives and write a plan for when, where, and how you will try making a change.

P: Help yourself by acting on your plan, and then describe your results.

Activity 13

Believing in Yourself

More to Do

Think about where you might have gotten the idea that you should not believe in yourself or your ability to help yourself. Write about it here.

Describe how your beliefs about yourself contribute to feelings of depression.

Tell whether you wish to continue thinking that you are helpless or unable to accomplish what you want, and why.

Make a list of situations in your life that you could make better by believing in yourself.

Tell why you have just as much ability as anyone else to believe in yourself and to make positive changes in your life.

Remember, the first plan doesn't always work, for anyone. Continue to believe in yourself and try your plans, and eventually you will make a difference. Continue following the plan of H-E-L-P.

You Need to Know

People who never stand up for their own rights or voice their own opinions often feel hurt, used, or depressed. Standing up for yourself in an appropriate manner is called being assertive. When you are able to act assertively, you are less likely to feel depressed.

Using assertive behavior means that you recognize when you have a need, and you try your best to get it filled through appropriate channels. Appropriate channels are those in which you take action for yourself but do not hurt others in the process. Your inner voice says, "I count, and so do you."

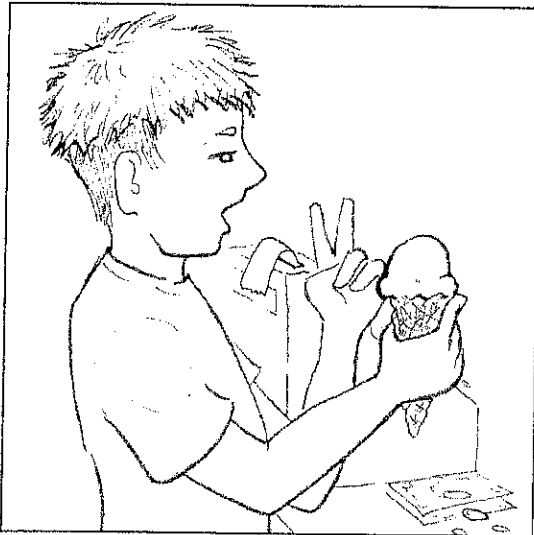
Never standing up for yourself, but then feeling sad or complaining when you don't get what you need, is called passive behavior. If you act passively, you most often let other people tell you what to do. Even if you don't like it, you don't take any direct or healthy steps to change it. You might whine or complain behind other people's backs, but you never assert yourself. As a result, you rarely get your needs met and often feel depressed. Your inner voice says, "I don't count."

Sometimes people think that in order to get their needs met they have to use force. If you recognize your needs and try to fill them, but don't care whom you hurt in the process, you are using aggressive behavior. When you act aggressively, you may blame, insult, intimidate, or put down other people to get what you want. You may alienate people or lose friends. While you might look powerful on the outside, on the inside you may actually feel depressed. Your inner voice says, "I count, but you don't."

Learning and using assertive behavior can help you to get your needs met, feel good about yourself, have good relationships with other people, and combat depression.

Directions

Read the situations below and the statements to the right of them. Write "passive," "assertive," or "aggressive" below each statement, according to the behavior it illustrates.

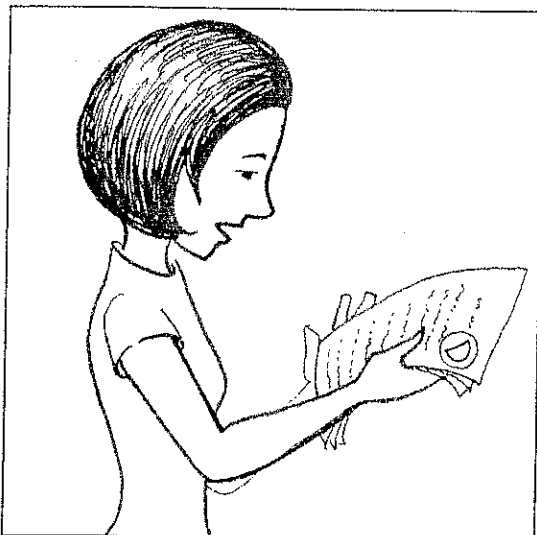


You pay for a two-scoop ice cream cone, but only get one scoop.

You say, "Hey, this place is a rip-off!" and smash your cone on the counter.

You say, "Excuse me, but there was a mistake. I paid for two scoops, but you've only given me one."

You say nothing and walk out the door feeling disappointed and angry.



You get a poor grade on a paper you worked very hard on and were proud of.

You approach the teacher and curse. You tell him that your parents are on the school board and he could lose his job for giving you an unfair grade.

You think that you must be dumber than you thought and probably deserve the poor grade.

You approach the teacher and ask if he can meet with you later to discuss your paper. At the meeting you explain how much work you put into it and how surprised you were at receiving the poor grade.

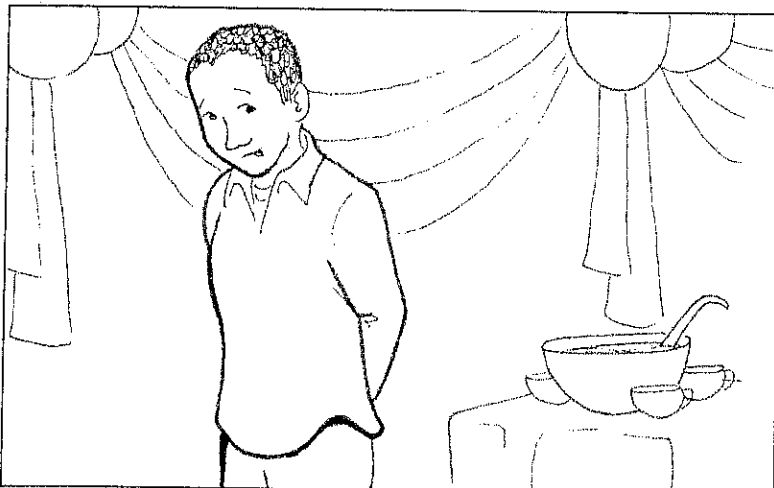


You are working on a group science project. The group is deciding what each member will contribute to the project.

You say, "Let's talk about our strengths, and how we can work together to do a good project. I'm good at doing research."

You let someone else tell you what you should do and don't say anything when it's something you are not good at and really don't like to do.

You tell the group what each will do without asking for input.



You would like to ask someone to dance, but are afraid of rejection.

You walk up to someone who looks friendly and say, "Hi, I was wondering if you'd like to dance?"

You stand by the wall, feeling angry that no one is asking you to dance.

You walk over to a group of kids, pull one forcefully by the arm, and say, "Come on, dance with me."

Activity 14

Asserting Yourself

More to Do

Tell whether you are most often passive, assertive, or aggressive. _____

Describe anything you may have missed out on by being overly passive.

Tell what you could have done to be assertive instead.

Describe anyone you may have hurt by being overly aggressive.

Tell what you could have done to be assertive instead.

Explain why being assertive might be difficult.

Describe how learning to be assertive could help you to combat depression.

As you go through the next few days, look for chances to practice being assertive. If you are unsure what assertive behavior might be in some situation, ask a counselor or another adult for an opinion.

You Need to Know

People who get along well with others are less likely to be depressed than those who have a hard time in social relationships. One of the tricks to getting along with people is to use appropriate social skills, such as good manners and integrity. When you choose to use these skills, you are more likely to create relationships that bring happiness to your life.

Using good manners means speaking and acting in ways that are polite, friendly, and respectful of others. For example, if you are at your first student council meeting, you smile, say hello to people, and listen to others without interrupting. If you are asking someone if you can borrow some notebook paper, you say please and thank you and return some paper to them as soon as you can. If you accidentally bump into someone in the hallway, you say, "Excuse me." You treat others the way you would like to be treated yourself.

Having integrity means choosing actions that are sincere, honest, and honorable. For example, if you see someone drop a five-dollar bill while buying lunch in the cafeteria, you pick it up and give it back. You do your own work in class without looking at others' papers, and you don't talk about people behind their backs. Again, you treat others the way you would like to be treated yourself.

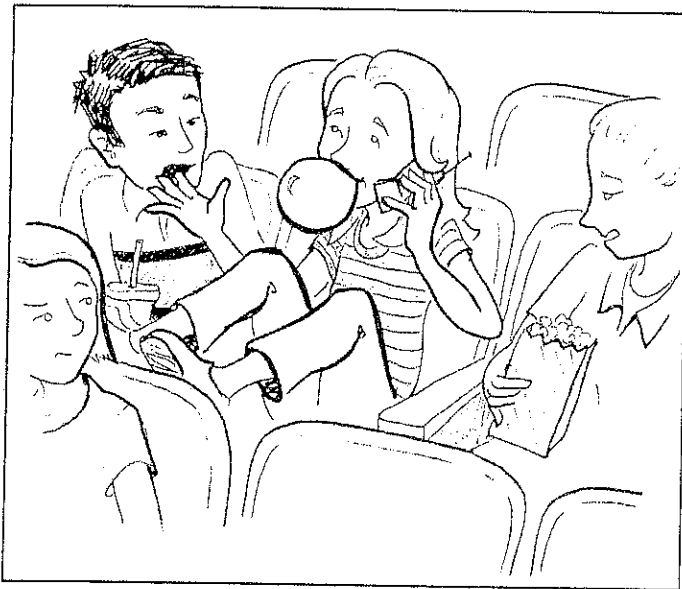
When you use good manners and have integrity, other people will feel that you respect them. This helps them to develop a feeling of trust for you and makes them enjoy being around you. It makes them want to treat you with respect as well.

Activity 15

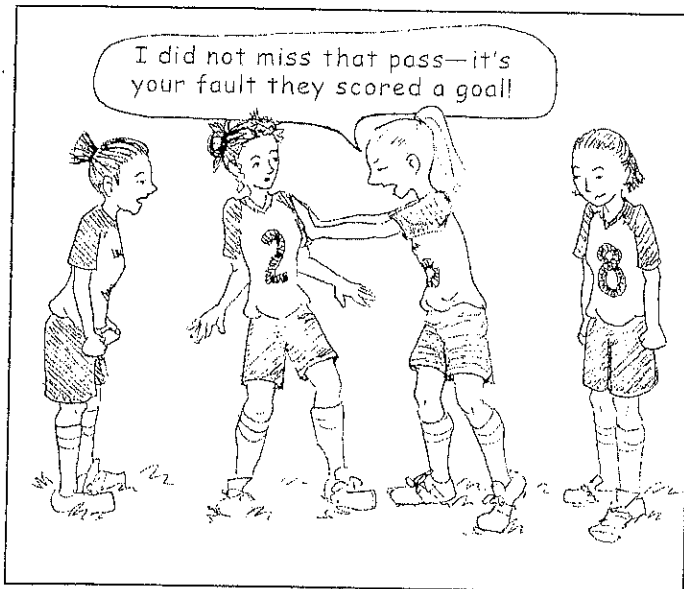
Using Social Skills

Directions

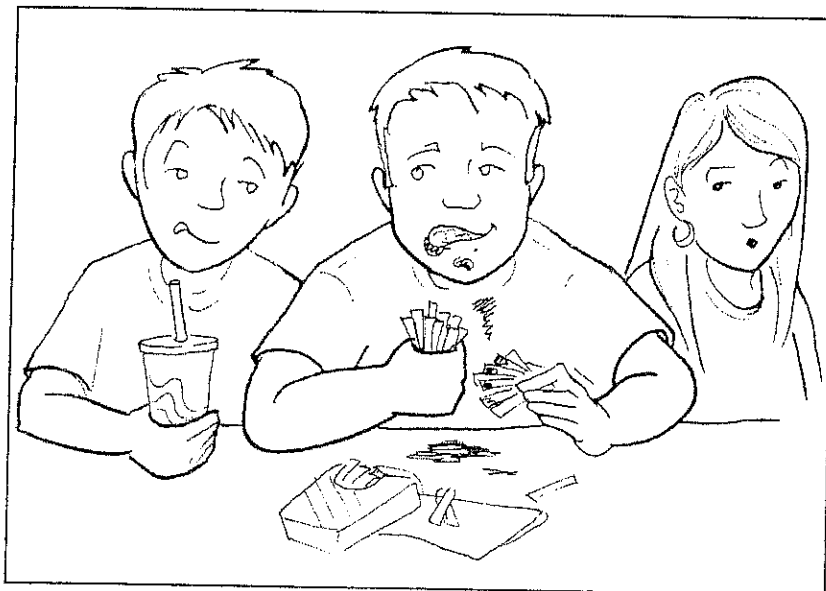
In the pictures below, all of the kids are using poor social skills. Write what they should be doing differently to use good manners and integrity.



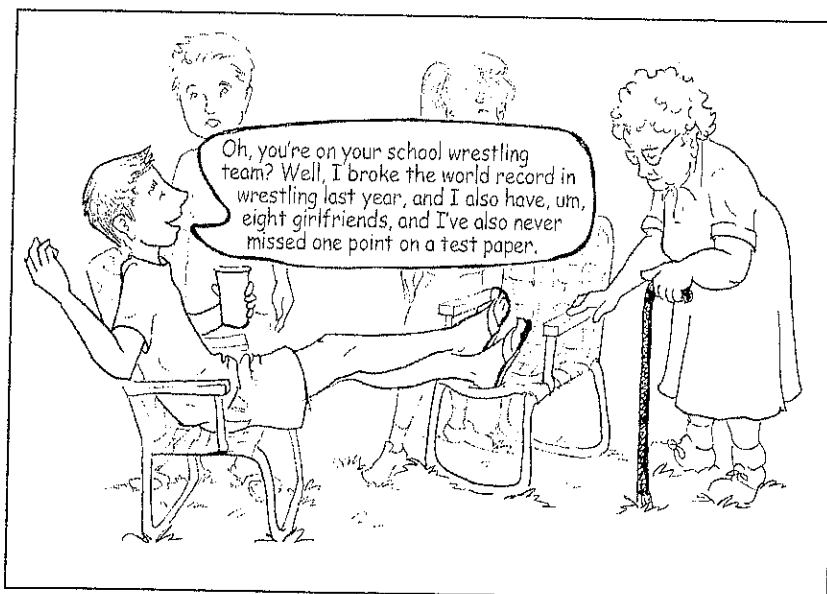
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

Activity 15

Using Social Skills

More to Do

Look back at the pictures once more. For each situation, explain why you would or would not enjoy the main character's company.

Picture 1: _____

Picture 2: _____

Picture 3: _____

Picture 4: _____

Think about your own behavior in social situations. If it is difficult to determine your own good or poor social skills, ask someone who knows you well to give you input. Then make a list of the social skills you use that would make people enjoy being around you.

Make a list of your behaviors that might make people not enjoy being around you.

Think even more closely about your behavior. Describe how your social skills might affect the quality of your relationships with your friends, family members, or acquaintances.

How does the quality of your relationships affect your feelings of depression?

Describe specifically what you could do to speak or act in a way that could improve the quality of your relationships and make people enjoy being around you more.

Over the next few days, try out some of the behaviors you just described. Tell what happens.

You Need to Know

Being involved in fulfilling relationships is one of the greatest factors contributing to happiness in life. People who have supportive and caring relationships are less likely to feel depressed. Starting and maintaining relationships involves talking to other people, which may feel uncomfortable at first. When you learn a few simple tips for talking to people, it becomes much easier to form, keep, and enjoy relationships.

School was starting in two weeks, and Rob noticed himself feeling depressed again. He felt that way every year because he started thinking about meeting new kids. He never knew what to say to people, which made him feel bad about himself. Usually he ended up saying nothing. He knew this was one of the reasons he didn't have many friends, and that made him feel depressed, too.

Rob's older brother, Al, noticed him looking sad and asked what was wrong. Rob didn't want to tell him at first because he thought Al would make fun of him. Al was in college, and he was so confident about everything that Rob figured he would just laugh at him.

But Al didn't laugh. In fact, he said he knew exactly how Rob felt because he used to feel the same way. Al said he had learned to be comfortable talking with people by remembering two words that started with the letters in his name. The first word was ASK, and the second word was LISTEN. He described what he called the "AL method."

"When you can't think of anything to say, just ask people a question about themselves," Al explained. "It makes them feel good that you are interested in them, and it gives you something to talk about. After you ask, listen carefully to their answers. Look into their eyes when they talk to you, and make a thoughtful comment about what they said. It is a real compliment to people when you listen to them carefully. It shows kindness and respect, and people appreciate that."

Rob noticed that the AL method didn't really involve much talking on his part, so he thought he might be able to do it. When he tried, he discovered that his brother was right. Asking people a question about themselves created a conversation right away. He could keep the conversation going by asking more questions about what they had answered. He noticed that when he listened carefully, it made people happy. It also gave him information to ask more questions about. As Rob got better and better at the AL method, he found himself feeling less depressed. In fact, he actually started looking forward to talking to people.

Directions

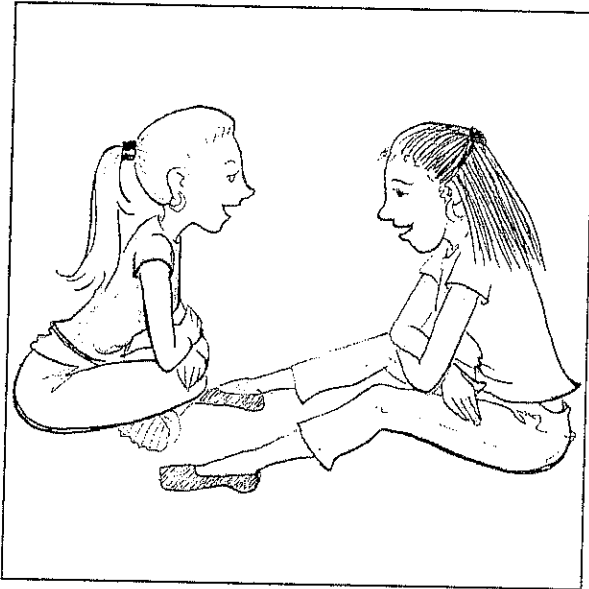
Try the AL method yourself. In each of the pictures on the next page, label one speaker with your name and the other with the name of someone you would like to talk to. Underneath the picture, write where you might be when you talk to this person. Then write a question that you could ask this person, an answer that they might give, and a thoughtful comment that you could make after listening carefully to what they said. You can use the picture below as an example.



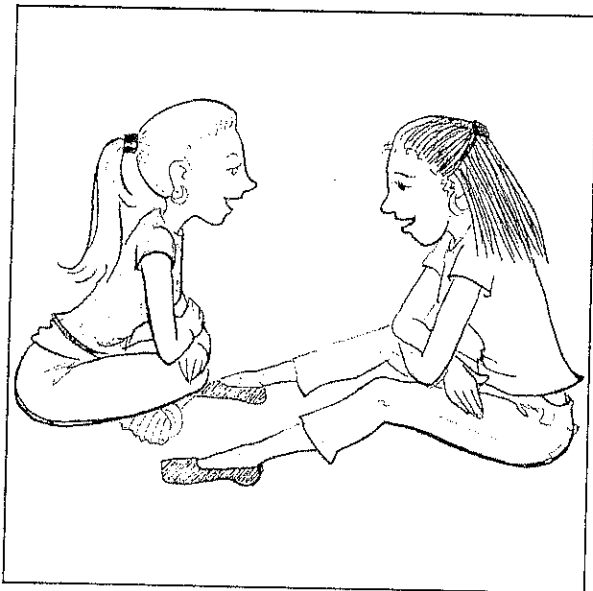
Where you might be: At a swim meet

Activity 16

Talking Tips from AL



Where you might be:



Where you might be:

More to Do

Describe how you usually feel when you have to make conversation with others, and why.

Practice thinking of questions you could ask people about themselves. Write two questions you could ask each person below to start a conversation.

Someone who is standing at your school bus stop

1. _____
2. _____

Someone who has been assigned to do a history project with you

1. _____
2. _____

Someone whose locker is next to yours

1. _____
2. _____

Someone who is standing next to you in the cafeteria line

1. _____
2. _____

Someone who is sitting next to you in the bleachers at a basketball game

1. _____
2. _____

Activity 16

Talking Tips from AL

Tell how your ability to talk to other people affects your level of depression.

Over the next 24 hours, practice the AL method. Whenever you talk to someone, ask an appropriate question about that person, and then listen carefully to the answer. In the chart below, write the name of the person you talked to, the question you asked, and the answer.

Name	Question	Answer

You Need to Know

Good communication skills involve not only what people say, but also their attitude when they speak and how they look and sound. People with good communication skills are more likely to maintain fulfilling relationships, so they are less likely to feel depressed. If these skills don't come naturally to you, you can learn them.

Many of us think of communication as something we do only through our speech. What we say does express our ideas, but we also communicate by the way we look, the way we sound, and our attitude.

Looks

The way we hold our body and the look on our face express a great deal about our thoughts and feelings. If someone says the words, "I love you," in a fighting stance with fists up, eyebrows furrowed, and teeth bared, we will probably not believe the person's words. If you want to have a positive relationship with someone, it is best to present yourself using open and relaxed, rather than aggressive, body language.

Sound

The way we use our voice when we speak can tell other people about the feelings behind our words. A loud or intense voice usually expresses more aggression than a quiet or calm one. Speaking very quickly can express urgency, while speaking slowly can express peacefulness. If you want to have a positive relationship with someone, it is best to present yourself using an open and relaxed, rather than aggressive, voice.

Attitude

A positive relationship is best created by using a positive and accepting attitude rather than a negative or critical attitude. Here are some ways to achieve this:

- Use "I feel" statements. For example, instead of saying, "You have such a big mouth!" say, "I feel hurt when I learn that you have shared information I trusted you to keep to yourself." Or, instead of saying, "You can forget about ever going to the movies with me again!" say, "I feel angry when we make plans to go to the movies and then you cancel at the last minute."
- Differentiate between people and their actions. For example, instead of saying, "I hate you!" say, "I hate what you did." Instead of saying, "You're such a pig," say, "Some of your eating habits are really rude."

Activity 17

Good Communication Skills

- Be open to accepting other points of view. For example, instead of saying, "You can't seriously believe that!" say, "That is really different from the way I think about things." Or, instead of saying, "You are totally wrong," say, "I don't think I agree with you, but tell me how you see it."

Directions

Draw a line from the criticisms and attacks on the left to the corresponding "I feel" statements and descriptions of behavior on the right.

"You are so nosy."

"It's taking you a long time to understand this; let me think of another way to explain it."

"You STILL don't get it?
Man, are you dumb!"

"Could you please take your soda cans out of my car?"

"I can't stand people like you."

"When you stand that close to me, I feel like you're in my personal space."

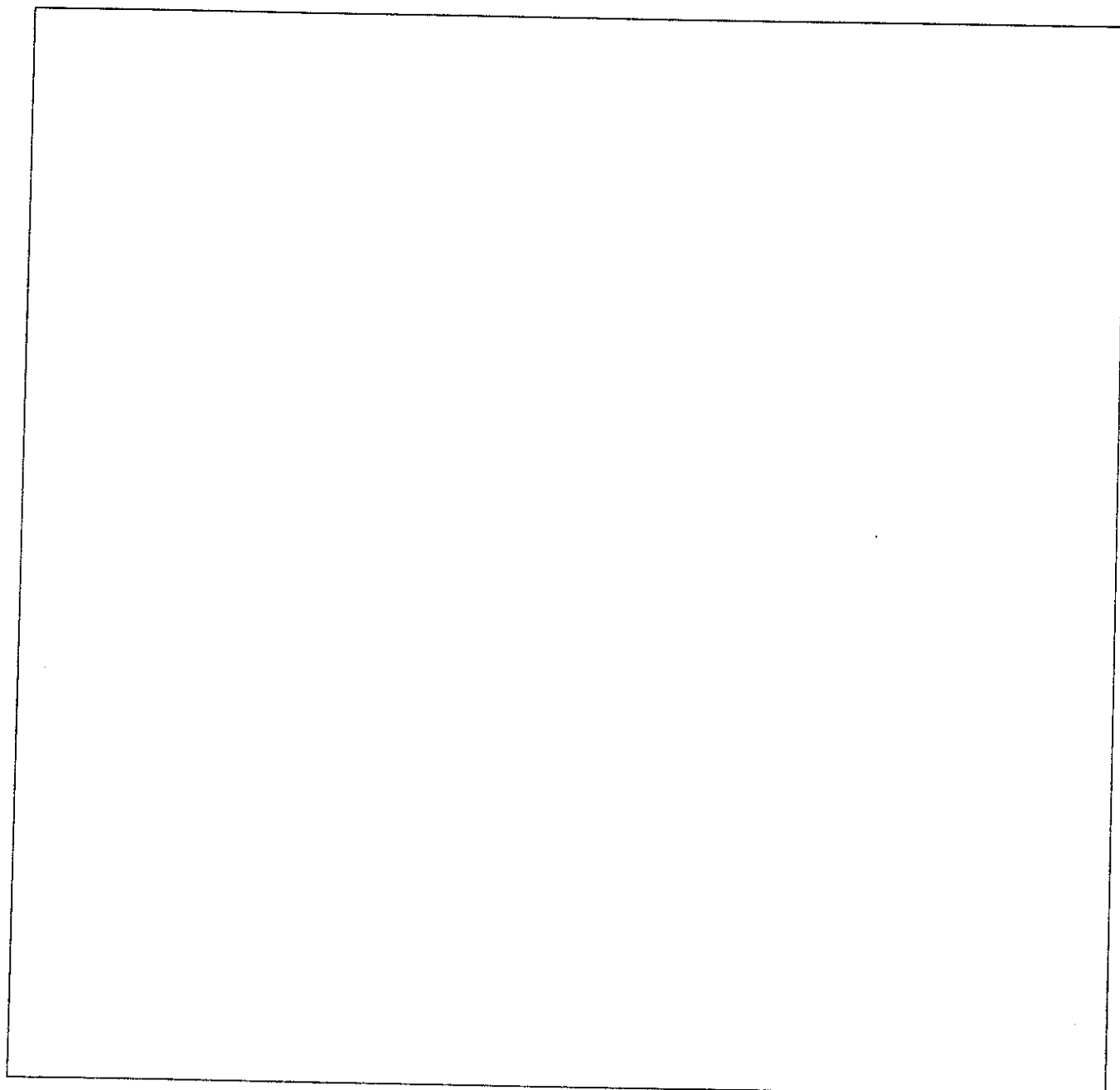
"Get out of my face, would you?"

"When you go through my backpack without asking me, I feel like my privacy has been invaded."

"You are such a slob."

"When you act that way, I feel really angry."

In the box below, draw pictures or tape magazine pictures or photographs of people who are expressing their feelings in their faces and their bodies. Underneath each picture, write how their appearance communicates their thoughts and feelings.



More to Do

The next time you are in front of a mirror in private, practice arranging your face and your body in different ways. Try to see the difference between a look that is open and calm and a look that is aggressive. Decide which look would help you communicate in the most positive way with other people. Describe it here.

Next, practice using your voice with different degrees of loudness, different tones and pitches, and speaking at different rates. If possible, use a tape recorder to help you. Listen closely to the way your voice sounds, and think about whether it gives off a negative or positive feeling. Decide which intonations and patterns would help you to communicate in the most positive way with other people. Describe them here.

Think about specific problems you have had in relationships. Describe how your attitude may have contributed to the problem.

Tell how you can adjust your attitude to be more accepting of others.

Describe how your communication skills might contribute to your feelings of depression.

Tell how improving your communication skills might help relieve your feelings of depression.

You Need to Know

People who have trouble managing conflict are more likely to feel depressed. Their relationships are usually more difficult and less fulfilling, and tend not to last. It is normal for people to disagree with each other, but when you know healthy ways to manage those disagreements, your relationships can be more peaceful and bring you more happiness.

Derrick and Haley had a lot in common. They were both in the yearbook club, both liked science fiction movies and cheese-only pizza, and both had nearly the same class schedule at school. They spent a lot of time together, but they had frequent arguments. They seemed to fight about little things, and their arguments became big very quickly. Sometimes they would have a disagreement and not talk for days. This would make each of them feel lonely and depressed.

When the new semester started, both Derrick and Haley were in a class called "Interpersonal Communications." One of the first subjects the teacher introduced was conflict management. She gave the class a list of guidelines that would help people resolve conflicts in a healthy and productive way. Derrick and Haley looked at the list. These were some of the guidelines:

1. When you find yourself in an emotionally heated argument, stop. People cannot think clearly or solve problems when they are not calm. Schedule a time to discuss your situation objectively, when you will be relaxed, cooled down, and not hurried or tired.
2. Agree on a clear, specific definition of the problem. See it as something outside of yourselves, rather than as a flaw in either one of you. See yourselves as a team whose goal is to solve the problem. Think of ways to attack the problem instead of attacking each other.
3. Agree to treat each other with respect, not using negative or insulting terms ("idiot," "jerk," etc.) Agree not to blame or criticize.
4. Focus on only one topic at a time, only on the present situation, and not on past problems. (Say, "Today I felt irritated when you were 20 minutes late," rather than, "You can never get anywhere on time. Remember last week?")

Managing Conflict and Disagreements

Activity 18

-
5. Agree to listen to each other, even if you don't agree with what is being said. Respect each other's right to have different opinions.
 6. Focus on the different perspectives in the way you see things, not the impact of the problem. ("I think foreign films are challenging; you think they are confusing," rather than, "I hate going to the movies with you.")
 7. Think in terms of negotiation and compromise rather than winning and losing.

Derrick and Haley realized that they currently did many of the things these guidelines said not to do. They kept arguing as they got more and more upset, they called each other names and blamed the problem on the other person, they nearly always brought up past arguments, and each of them had a strong desire to "win" the argument. As they began to practice the new conflict management guidelines, their disagreements began ending much more quickly. They started trying to find solutions together rather than trying to be the only winner. They also noticed their relationships with other friends were improving as well. After a few months, both Derrick and Haley felt much happier about their friendship, themselves, and life in general.

Activity 18

Managing Conflict and Disagreements

Directions

Over the next few days, listen to your friends and family members or to people on television as they have disagreements. Use the forms below to keep track of the actions they take that either increase the conflict or help manage the conflict.

Names: _____
Topic of disagreement: _____
Discussing while emotionally heated or calm? _____
Working as a team or attacking? _____
Treating with respect or disrespect? _____
Sticking to one topic in the present? _____
Listening carefully to each other? _____
Identifying different perspectives? _____
Negotiating or trying to win? _____

Names: _____
Topic of disagreement: _____
Discussing while emotionally heated or calm? _____
Working as a team or attacking? _____
Treating with respect or disrespect? _____
Sticking to one topic in the present? _____
Listening carefully to each other? _____
Identifying different perspectives? _____
Negotiating or trying to win? _____

Managing Conflict and Disagreements

Activity 18

Names: _____

Topic of disagreement: _____

Discussing while emotionally heated or calm? _____

Working as a team or attacking? _____

Treating with respect or disrespect? _____

Sticking to one topic in the present? _____

Listening carefully to each other? _____

Identifying different perspectives? _____

Negotiating or trying to win? _____

Names: _____

Topic of disagreement: _____

Discussing while emotionally heated or calm? _____

Working as a team or attacking? _____

Treating with respect or disrespect? _____

Sticking to one topic in the present? _____

Listening carefully to each other? _____

Identifying different perspectives? _____

Negotiating or trying to win? _____

Activity 18

Managing Conflict and Disagreements

More to Do

Look back over the notes you took as you watched people disagree. For each disagreement you observed, describe the specific words and actions you noticed that increased the conflict and those that helped to manage it:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Think about yourself and your own actions during disagreements. Tell which actions you take most often that help to increase conflict. _____

Tell which actions you take most often that help to manage conflict. _____

Tell how the amount of conflict in your relationships affects your level of happiness or depression. _____

Tell what you can practice doing to better manage conflict in your relationships. _____

You Need to Know

No one has a life without problems. People who feel capable of facing the challenges that life presents are less likely to feel depressed. They know that they can solve problems, and they put their skills to work when challenges arise. You can increase your problem-solving skills by learning and practicing a five-step plan.

Joshua felt depressed a lot. There always seemed to be something going wrong in his life. Class assignments were too hard; friends didn't return his calls; his boss at the convenience store said he daydreamed too much. When those things cleared up, other things went wrong. Joshua shared his frustration with his counselor at school. The counselor said all of the things that bothered Joshua were problems that could be solved. But Joshua said he didn't have any idea of how to solve them.

The counselor told Joshua that there were five steps he could follow to help him find solutions to his current problems or any others that might come along. She wrote these steps on her notepad and then explained each one, using Joshua's first challenge as an example.

Step 1: Clearly define the problem.

The counselor said that people have a better chance of changing something when they know exactly what it is that needs to change. Instead of just saying that class assignments are too hard, Joshua could think more carefully about what made them difficult. Joshua said he never felt he understood the assignments clearly. After he turned them in, the teacher often said that he hadn't followed the directions. The counselor then defined the problem more clearly by writing, "Have trouble understanding exactly what the teacher wants from me."

Step 2: Brainstorm solutions.

Next the counselor asked Joshua to tell her all the possible solutions that he could think of to that problem, no matter how crazy or far-fetched they sounded. Joshua came up with these ideas:

Listen more carefully when the assignment is explained.

Ask a friend to re-explain it to me after class.

Use a tape-recorder to tape the teacher's explanation of the assignment.

Ask if I can have a different teacher.

Activity 19

Problem-Solving Skills

Talk with the teacher and see if I understand the assignment correctly before I start.

Drop out of school so I don't have to do homework at all.

Sit closer to the front of the classroom.

Step 3: Choose one solution and try it.

Joshua and his counselor went over every item on the list, and Joshua decided to try "Ask a friend to re-explain it to me after class."

Step 4: Evaluate how well it worked.

Joshua tried his plan the next time he got an assignment, but he still didn't do very well. He realized that he wasn't confident his friend had understood what the teacher wanted.

Step 5: If it worked well, keep doing it. If not, try another solution from the list.

Joshua decided to try another idea: "Talk with the teacher and see if I understand the assignment correctly before I start." He did this the next day, and he ended up getting a much better grade on his homework.

As Joshua used this method with other challenges in his life, he found himself feeling more confident in his ability to solve problems. Life didn't feel as depressing anymore.

Directions

Name a problem that you have been facing lately. _____

Write a clear and concise definition of the problem, so that you know exactly what you need to work on. _____

Brainstorm possible solutions to your problem. For brainstorming to be most effective, it is important that you write down all the ideas that come into your head, without judging them. It doesn't matter how unusual or impossible they may be; write them down anyway. Make your list as long as you can. If you need more space than is provided here, use additional paper.

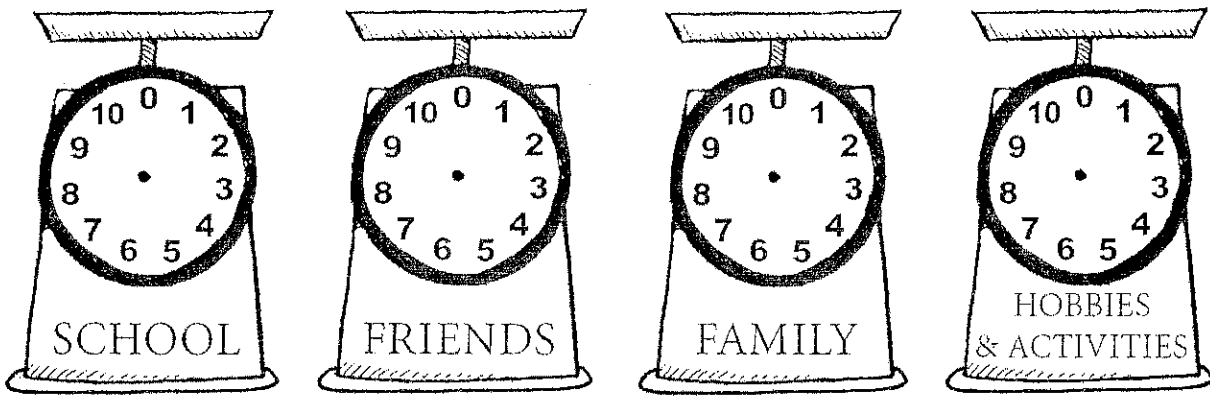
Look back over your list. Now think about which ideas are possible or realistic, and which are not. Choose one of your ideas to try as a solution to your problem, and write it here. Tell when you plan to try this solution.

After you have tried this idea, describe how well it worked. Has this solution solved the problem?

If this idea didn't work, choose another solution from your list and try that. Describe your results here. Continue trying solutions until you find one that works.

More to Do

For each of the categories below, draw an arrow to the number on the scale that best describes how confident you feel solving problems in that area.



Look back at the numbers you have chosen, and tell why you think some areas may be harder for you to deal with than others.

Describe how your personal ability to solve problems in your life affects your feelings of depression.

Make a list of other problems that are currently challenging you.

Choose one item on your list, and follow the five problem-solving steps to deal with it. Record your data and experiences below.

Be aware that you will never stop having challenges in your life. But if you continue to practice your problem-solving skills, the challenges will become easier to handle and you will become more confident in your ability to manage them. This can greatly reduce your feelings of depression.

You Need to Know

Most people feel stress almost on a daily basis. When you do not know how to manage stress, it is easy to feel depressed, because you often feel anxious, tired, or overwhelmed. Learning stress-management techniques can help you ward off feelings of depression.

Anna was a straight-A student. She was good at art, acting, accounting and archery. But Anna was awful at managing stress. Her brain and body always felt overloaded, as if she were running a race that she could never win. This made her feel depressed as well.

One day her Uncle Alex taught Anna the reminder "Act on the A's." Uncle Alex explained that there are three ways to act on stress that all begin with A:

1. **A**void it. Remove yourself from stressful situations when you can; do not purposely put yourself into situations that you know are highly stressful for you; do not dwell on thoughts that raise your stress level.
2. Make **A**adjustments. Do what you can to change the stressful situation.
3. **A**lter your thinking. If you can't change something, change your thoughts about it so you don't perceive it as so stressful. Or change the way you cope with it so you can handle it better.

For example, Anna loved art, but it also caused her stress. Her private lessons took up a lot of time in her already busy schedule; she compared herself to others in the class and felt she was not a very good artist; and she worried both about getting into art school and the chances of finding a well-paying job in this very competitive field.

Anna tried to act on the A's. She thought about avoiding art altogether, but she knew she didn't want to do that because she enjoyed it so much. She thought about making adjustments and realized she could cut back on her painting lessons or drop archery to give her more time. She decided that art was more important to her, so she dropped archery.

Then she thought about how she could alter her thinking. She decided to stop comparing herself to others in her class; it didn't help her and only made her feel stressed. She also decided to stop worrying about the future. If she didn't make it as a professional artist, she could still paint as a hobby and enjoy it just as much.

Anna's changes gave her a lot more time. She didn't feel as pressured, and she found herself enjoying her painting time more than before. Her stress level went down, and her feelings of depression subsided.

Act on the A's To Manage Stress

Activity 20

Directions

Pretend that two of your best friends have come to you with the problems described below. Read about their situations, and then write a suggestion about how they can better manage their stress by acting on the A's.

Charyse has so much to do and so little time to do it. Charyse likes to be in charge of things and takes on a lot of responsibilities. She always tries to get good grades, she is the president of two clubs at school, she is the group leader of her science project, she is in charge of the school recycling project, and she babysits for two neighbors whenever they ask her. Sometimes Charyse gets so tired of having everyone count on her that she becomes depressed and feels like running away. She can't see any other way to get away from the stress.

Suggest what Charyse can do to:

Avoid stress. _____

Make **A**adjustments. _____

Alter her thinking. _____

Jack is stressed because he feels pressured about smoking. Jack's grandfather, whom he was very close to, died painfully from lung cancer, and Jack has vowed he would never smoke cigarettes. But now some of the guys he hangs around with are smoking, and they are giving him a hard time for not joining them. Jack doesn't want to lose his friends, but he really doesn't want to smoke. He has started having trouble sleeping at night because he dreads going to school to be confronted by the situation.

Activity 20

Act on the A's To Manage Stress

Suggest what Jack can do to:

Avoid stress. _____

Make **A**adjustments. _____

Alter his thinking. _____

More to Do

Make a list of the things in your own life that feel stressful to you. Put them in order from most to least stressful.

Fill in the blanks below with the first three items on your list. Then write how you can act on the A's in each situation to help yourself manage the stress.

Situation 1: _____

I can **A**void: _____

Act on the A's To Manage Stress

Activity 20

I can **A**djust: _____

I can **A**lter: _____

Situation 2: _____

I can **A**void: _____

I can **A**djust: _____

I can **A**lter: _____

Situation 3: _____

I can **A**void: _____

I can **A**djust: _____

I can **A**lter: _____

Describe how your stress level affects your feelings of depression.

Try putting the ideas you listed above into action. Describe your results.

You Need to Know

When people feel they are in a depressing situation, they are often so focused on their discomfort that they forget that the situation is only temporary. When you can look “beyond the battle” and remember that whatever you are dealing with will get better with time, you can focus on brighter times ahead and feel less depressed.

When Ty missed his lay-up shot and the basketball team ended up losing the game, he felt terrible. He was embarrassed, disappointed, and depressed. He kept picturing himself missing the shot over and over again.

When Mareesa sprained her ankle and couldn't perform in the dance recital, she felt as if her life were over. She kept thinking about how unlucky she was and how bad the pain was, and she found herself feeling more and more depressed.

When Jonathan asked a girl to the homecoming dance and she said she was already going with someone else, he felt so depressed. It had taken a lot of courage to ask her, and now it was all for nothing. He felt like he would never get over his disappointment.

These kids are feeling depressed because they are focusing on the negative experience in the present. If they looked beyond the present battle, they would realize that their situations are only temporary. For example, Ty will have many more basketball games this season, and his team has a good chance of winning many times. Mareesa's ankle will heal, and she will be able to perform in the next semester's recital. Jonathan will start to think about something else, and he can ask the girl out again after homecoming or find another girl that he likes.

Directions

Read the list of situations below that could bring up feelings of depression. Put a check mark next to any that you have experienced. Underneath each situation, write what you could tell yourself to look beyond the battle and feel less depressed.

You find out you have a huge research paper due in only two weeks. _____

You see that the only seat left on the bus is in the very back, and sitting that far back makes you feel nauseated. _____

When you arrive at work, you learn that someone has called in sick and you will have to do their work as well as your own that day. _____

You've practiced really hard all week, but the coach only puts you in the game for five minutes. _____

You planned to spend your birthday money on video games, but you lose your history book and have to use your money to pay for that instead. _____

You're listening to your parents have an argument—again. _____

Activity 21

Looking Beyond the Battle

More to Do

Describe a situation that happened to you recently where you could have let go of depressive feelings by looking beyond the battle.

Tell why it might be hard to look beyond the battle in some situations.

Describe a challenging situation that is coming up for you in the near future, where looking beyond the battle could help you to avoid becoming depressed.

Write the words you could tell yourself about this situation to help you to look beyond the battle.

Close your eyes for a minute, and picture yourself in this upcoming situation. Notice everything as you imagine it will happen. Then picture yourself saying what you need to in order to look beyond the battle and not feel depressed. Affirm that this is something you will be able to do to help yourself when the time comes.

You Need to Know

It is normal for people to experience some feelings of discomfort when faced with life events that bring about change. Even when change is positive, adjusting to it takes time and energy. When you can learn healthy ways to cope with change, discomfort will pass more quickly instead of turning into depression.

As long as you are alive, you will experience change. It is a normal part of being human. The world is designed to change; seasons change, weather changes, all living things grow and develop and change over the course of their lives.

While adjusting to change is possible, it involves thinking and acting in new ways, which requires time and energy. When you are aware that you need this extra time and energy, you can understand that adjusting to change doesn't happen immediately. Although this may make you uncomfortable for a while, this feeling is normal and will pass. In the meantime, you can focus on helping yourself through the transition.

Practicing any of the healthy coping actions below can help you through a time of change. Some preserve and create energy; some release depressive feelings, which require energy to hold inside.

Healthy Coping Actions

- Getting enough sleep (creates energy)
- Eating healthy foods (creates energy)
- Getting fresh air (creates energy)
- Getting physical exercise (creates energy and releases depression)
- Expressing your feelings by talking or writing (releases depression)
- Focusing on the positive in yourself and the situation (releases depression)
- Reminding yourself things will eventually get better (releases depression)
- Participating in fun activities (releases depression)
- Laughing (creates energy and releases depression)

Activity 22

Coping with Change

Directions

Record your current age at the right end of the timeline below. Then record of all of the major events you have experienced in your life by marking them along the timeline at the appropriate place. These events might include starting a new school, the birth of a sibling, moving to a new home, a parent's divorce, a long illness, a special birthday, a graduation, or anything that has felt like a major life event to you.



Tell which of these events created the most change in your life and which created the least change.

Created Most Change

Created Least Change

Tell which of these events were the easiest for you to cope with and which were the hardest.

Easiest to Cope With

Hardest to Cope With

Tell which of these events brought up the most feelings of depression for you and which brought up the least.

Brought Up the Most Depression

Brought Up the Least Depression

More to Do

Choose the most recent life event from your timeline. Describe how you used, or could have used, each of the coping actions to help yourself through it.

Event: _____

Sleep: _____

Healthy foods: _____

Fresh air: _____

Exercise: _____

Expression of feelings: _____

Focusing on the positives: _____

Thinking of what will it be like when things get better: _____

Fun activities: _____

Laughter: _____

Think of a life event that is coming up for you in the near future. Describe how you can use each of the coping actions to help yourself through this.

Event: _____

Sleep: _____

Healthy foods: _____

Activity 22

Coping with Change

Fresh air: _____

Exercise: _____

Expression of feelings: _____

Focusing on the positives: _____

Thinking of what will it be like when things get better: _____

Fun activities: _____

Laughter: _____

Record your current age at the far left of the timeline below. Along the timeline, record any major events that you may encounter during the next ten years of your life. Tell what coping actions you think you might use to help yourself through them.



Your Current Age

Ten Years from Now

Rejection, Dejection, and Trying Again

Activity 23

You Need to Know

Everyone experiences rejection at some time in life. Being rejected can cause many people to feel dejected or depressed. Learning to view rejection objectively helps you to realize you don't have to feel depressed. You can have the courage to try again.

Rejection comes to us in many ways. We are rejected when someone we want to be friends with doesn't want to be friends with us. We are rejected when we try out for a team or a role in a play and don't make it. We are rejected when we ask someone out on a date and that person says no. We are rejected when we apply for a job or to a school and are turned down.

Rejection, which is something that happens to us, doesn't have to mean dejection, which is a way we feel. Being rejected is an act. Feeling dejected, or depressed, is the feeling we choose to respond with. While we may not have control over being rejected, we do have control over our reaction. When we react with less dejection, we have the energy to try again.

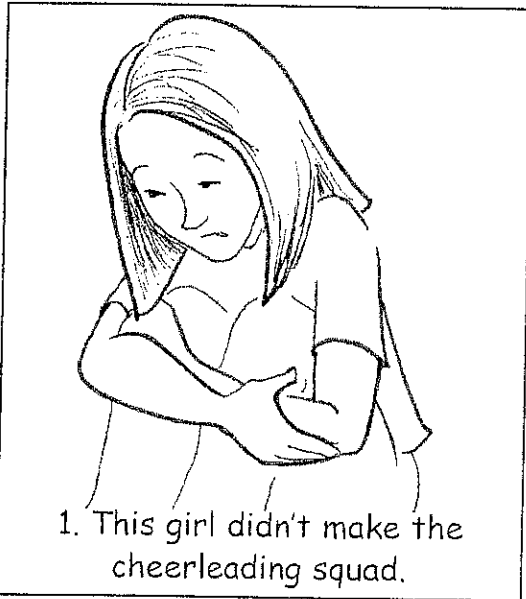
Feeling dejected following rejection is based on the mistaken belief that we have to feel unhappy when we don't get what we want. However, there is more than one road to happiness, and often there is something even better out there waiting for us. When we understand this, we can view rejection more objectively, and we don't have to feel so depressed. Instead of thinking, "I didn't get what I wanted, and if I can't have that, I can't be happy," we can think, "I didn't get what I wanted, but maybe there is something else that can make me happy, too – and maybe even happier than the first thing!" This gives us the encouragement and the energy to try again. When we keep trying, we are usually successful eventually.

Activity 23

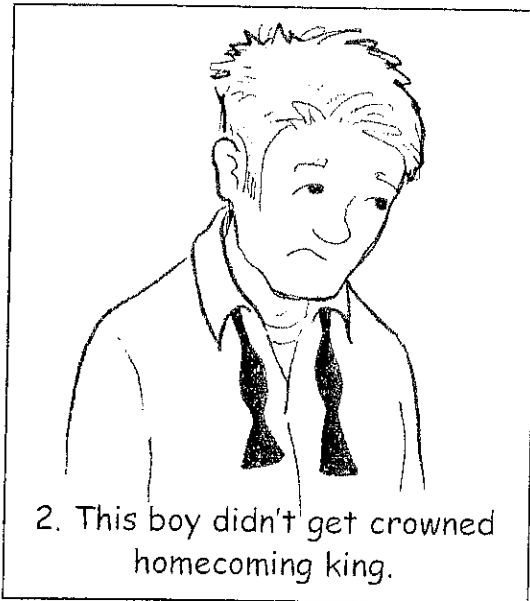
Rejection, Dejection, and Trying Again

Directions

The kids in the pictures below have been rejected and are feeling dejected. Write thoughts that could help them see things more objectively. Then write what might happen if they try again.



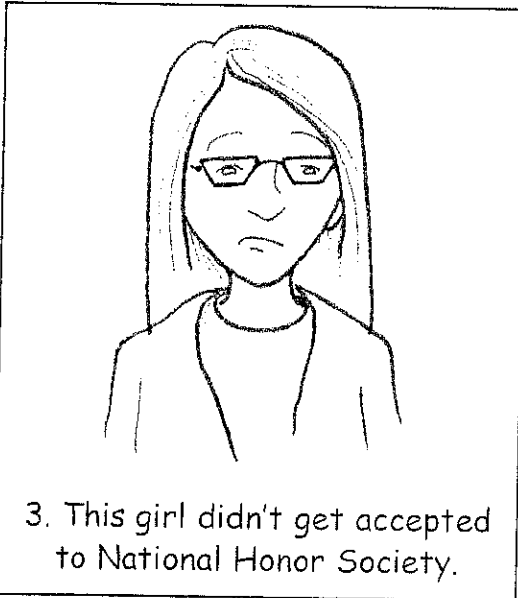
1. _____



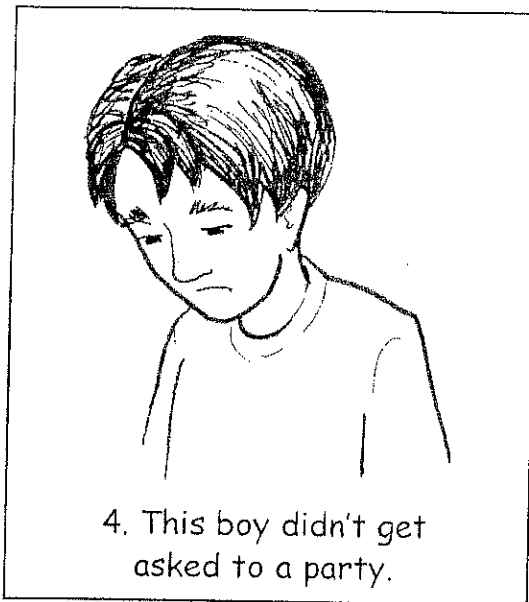
2. _____

Rejection, Dejection, and Trying Again

Activity 23



3. _____



4. _____

Activity 23

Rejection, Dejection, and Trying Again

More to Do

Why do you think rejection hurts so much? _____

Make a list of rejections you have had in your life. _____

Tell whether your thoughts about each of these rejections made you feel dejected or not.

Tell if any of these rejections ever resulted in your getting something better than you originally wanted.

Some now-famous authors who were originally rejected by publishing houses include Stephen King (*Carrie*, *The Dark Tower*), F. Scott Fitzgerald (*The Great Gatsby*), Anne Frank (*The Diary of Anne Frank*), William Golding (*Lord of the Flies*), Ernest Hemingway (*The Old Man and the Sea*), Joseph Heller (*Catch-22*), Beatrix Potter (*The Tale of Peter Rabbit*), Herman Melville (*Moby Dick*), Edgar Allan Poe (*The Raven*), Dr. Seuss (*The Cat in the Hat*), and H. G. Wells (*The Time Machine*, *War of the Worlds*).

If you have been rejected, you are in good company. Think of what the world would have missed if these authors had been too depressed to try again.

You Need to Know

Everyone experiences loss in many ways throughout the course of life. Both big and small losses occur every day. People who have a hard time handling loss may have more depressive feelings than those who handle it better. You can learn ways to cope with loss to help you manage feelings of depression.

As long as we are alive and growing, we will experience loss. For example, when you graduate from grade school, you lose your place in that school and must move on to another one. When you learn how to drive, you lose some dependency on your parents. When you go steady with one person, you lose the freedom to date other people.

During adolescence, there are a number of normal losses that can occur. These include the loss of grandparents and pets to death from old age, or the loss of peers to death from accidents. There is the loss of your childhood and your child's body. There is the loss of relationships when childhood friends move away or go to other schools or join different groups of friends. There may also be the loss of family stability due to parents' illness or divorce.

It is normal for people to go through a grieving process when they experience loss. Grief may be brief or extended, depending on the importance of what is lost. Grief can involve periods of sadness or depression mixed with periods of confusion, anger, or even happiness. It is important to understand that grief is normal, and each person going through it experiences its progression a little differently.

Keep in mind the following guidelines to help you cope with grief and loss:

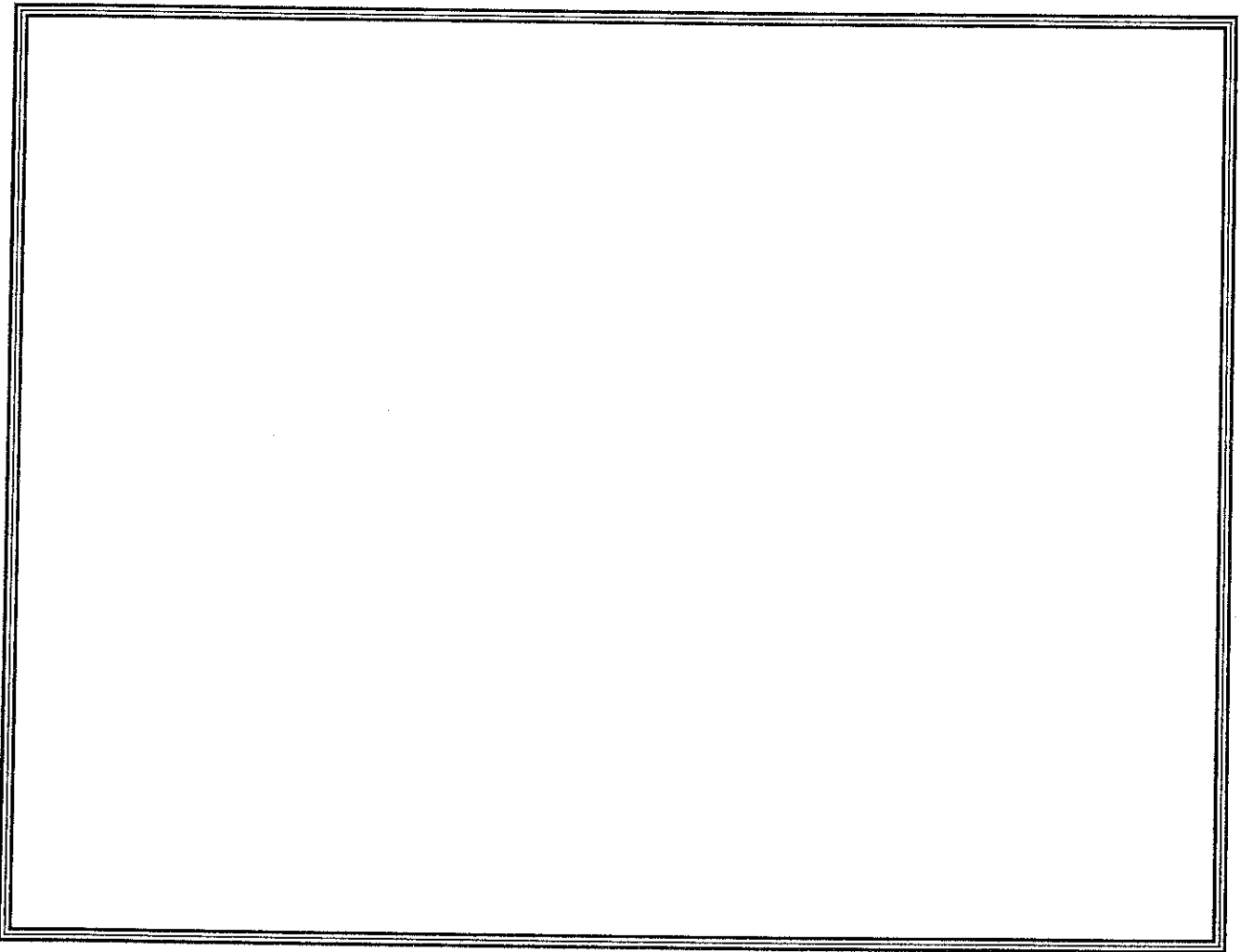
- Know that your feelings are normal. It is typical to have many different feelings when you experience a loss. For example, you may feel happy to graduate from one school, sad to say good-bye to this time in your life, scared of what the future will hold, excited at the possibilities, and confused about what choices you will make. If your grandfather dies, you may be sad because you miss him, angry because you didn't want him to leave you, and relieved that he is no longer sick.
- Find a place to express your feelings. Holding all these emotions inside can create body aches and tension or depression. Find a friend, relative, or counselor to share your

feelings with, or write them out in a journal or through poetry. Some people express feelings by playing music or even playing sports.

- Continue daily living. Try to stay on a regular schedule of eating, exercise, and sleep. Grieving can be emotionally and physically draining, and you need to maintain your health and energy level to continue with your life and manage your feelings, too.
- Keep linking objects. Look for tangible things that you can keep close at hand to “link” you to what you have lost. If someone has moved away or died, you might keep photographs, letters, articles of clothing, a special book, gift, key chain, or something else that belonged to that person. If you have graduated from high school, you can keep your diploma, yearbooks, pictures, pennants, and other souvenirs from your school experience.
- Plan a ritual or create a memorial. Doing something special to recognize the change can help people move through the grieving process. A party or ceremony ritualizes birthdays, religious accomplishments, graduations, and other growth markers. Planting a tree, engraving a park bench, or creating a memory book are ways to memorialize someone who has died.

Directions

In the frame below, draw a picture, make a collage, create a poem, or write about a loss you have experienced recently. Give your creation a title. If you haven't written about it within the frame, describe what happened on the lines underneath.



Activity 24

Coping with Loss

List any other losses you experienced during adolescence or before. _____

More to Do

On a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being the most minor loss you have ever experienced and 10 being the most major, assign a number to the loss you described above. Tell what number you chose, and why.

On a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being the least depressed you have ever felt and 10 being the most depressed, assign a number to your level of depression in relation to this loss. Tell what number you chose, and why.

Make a list of any other feelings you experienced as a result of this loss.

Tell how and where you expressed these feelings. If you haven't yet expressed them, describe them here.

Describe how your daily eating, sleeping, or exercise habits were affected by this loss.

Describe any linking objects you have that did or could help you through this loss.

Describe any rituals you did or could perform to help you cope with this loss.

Describe anything you could have done or could still do to help you through the grieving process over this loss. Tell when you plan to do these things for yourself.

You Need to Know

Feelings of depression tend to grow when people dwell on their own problems. Focusing away from yourself, or getting “outside” yourself, can help you feel better. One effective way to do this is to focus on helping someone else who is in need.

Chantelle felt depressed because she was lonely. Even in a crowd of people, she often felt as if she had no friends. She just didn't feel connected to anyone. When she joined the Service Over Self Club at school, Chantelle was asked to help at different places in the community that needed volunteers. One week she read stories to children who were in the cancer unit of the hospital. The next week she and the other club members sang holiday songs at the senior citizens' home. The week after that Chantelle collected canned goods and clothing for people whose homes had been destroyed by a hurricane.

Each time Chantelle came home from a club project, she found herself feeling less lonely inside. She realized that during the time she had been helping other people, she had stopped thinking about her own feelings of depression. She realized that many people were in worse situations than she was, and she felt good because she could do something to help. She also found that she liked interacting with the people she helped. They were always so glad to see her.

As Chantelle continued to do volunteer work, her spirits lifted and she wasn't as depressed. She also began reaching out to other kids at school. She found herself genuinely caring about other people, talking and laughing with them more, and feeling more connected to both her old and new friends.

Directions

Think of someone you know who is hurting in some way, needs help with something, or needs cheering up. It might be a friend, family member, neighbor, school staff person, or anyone you know. Think of an act of kindness you could do for that person in the week ahead. Could you help with a chore? Send a card or an encouraging note? Buy that person a soda or cup of coffee? Listen to him or her? Write your ideas here.

Plan to carry out your idea. Tell when and how you will do this.

After you have carried out your plan, describe what happened.

How often did you think about your own feelings of depression while you were planning and carrying out this act of kindness?

How did you feel after you gave this gift of yourself?

Activity 25

Getting Outside Yourself

More to Do

The activities listed below provide a number of opportunities for getting outside yourself and helping other people. Circle any that sound interesting to you.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| tutoring children | giving blood | delivering meals to homebound people |
| reading to the blind | babysitting | writing to people in prison |
| collecting recyclables | visiting seniors | teaching English to foreigners |
| doing office work | making phone calls | visiting people in hospitals |
| delivering library books | cleaning houses | making lunches for the homeless |
| raising money | having a bake sale | mowing lawns |
| painting houses | assisting teachers | writing to soldiers |
| planning events | doing walk-a-thons | working with the disabled |
| building houses | coaching sports | serving food |
| caring for animals | translating | answering a crisis hotline |
| being a tour guide | stuffing envelopes | cooking meals |
| being a camp counselor | playing in a band | preparing first-aid kits |

List any other volunteer activities that you would like to try.

Getting Outside Yourself

Activity 25

Circle any of the skills or talents in the list below that you could teach to others.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| sewing | reading | drawing |
| cooking | making jewelry | singing |
| painting | playing chess | photography |
| playing cards | writing | using a computer |
| riding a bike | swimming | skateboarding |
| gardening | crafts | playing tennis |
| keyboarding | woodworking | scrapbooking |
| knitting | doing math | playing an instrument |
| baking | interior decorating | writing poetry |
| dancing | playing basketball | caring for pets |
| whistling | working on cars | boating |

List other skills or talents you have that aren't listed here.

Sometimes people think that if they feel depressed they don't have any energy to help anyone else. What do you think about this?

Activity 25

Getting Outside Yourself

Sometimes people think that since no one is helping them they don't want to help anyone else. What is your opinion about this?

Choose one of the ideas from either of the lists above, and describe what you think it would be like for you to try helping someone with this activity.

Tell whether or not you think that helping others might also help you, and why.

You can find people who need help in your life every day if you just look around. If you would like to try more organized volunteer work but don't know where to find it, start by calling your local hospital, place of worship, or village hall. You can also look on the Internet at www.networkforgood.org and www.volunteermatch.org.

You Need to Know

When people feel depressed, they may not have much energy. They may not have the desire to make plans because they don't have much interest in doing anything. Stopping activity, however, only increases depression. You can help yourself move past feelings of depression by staying actively involved in your life.

Eduardo's dad could tell that Eduardo was feeling depressed. He had parked himself in front of the television for four days in a row and channel-surfed for hours. When his friends called, Eduardo said he would call them back later, but he never did. When the family went out for pizza, Eduardo said he wasn't hungry. When his girlfriend came over to talk with him about going to a concert, Eduardo said he didn't feel like it.

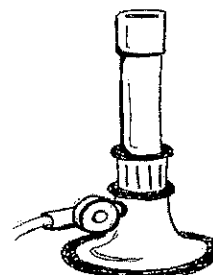
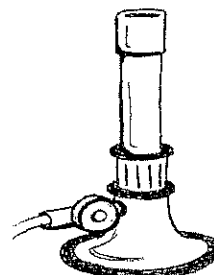
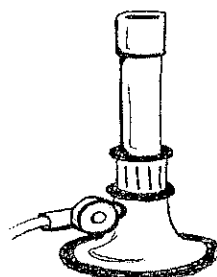
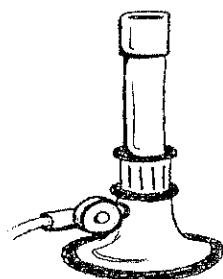
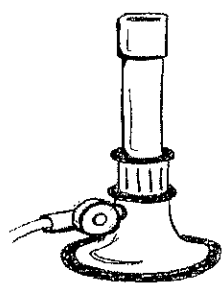
Finally Eduardo's dad sat down to talk with him. He said he knew Eduardo didn't feel like doing anything, and he asked if not doing anything was helping Eduardo feel better. Eduardo said no; in fact, the less he did, the less he wanted to do. His dad explained that energy creates energy – you need to use energy to produce more of it. When Eduardo said he didn't even have any energy to start with, his dad challenged him to at least try. He suggested that Eduardo push himself to go to the concert and see how he felt when he got back.

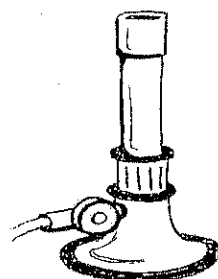
It was all Eduardo could do to get up off the couch and change his clothes, but he did it. He thought it would be one of the hardest nights of his life and wondered how he would ever make it through. As he left home, he felt as if his body were made of lead, but his friends were excited and they put the band's CD on in the car. He liked the music a lot, and it seemed to pick him up a little. He guessed the concert might be fun, if he could stay awake.

When Eduardo got home that night, his dad was waiting up to see how it went. Eduardo said he never would have thought it possible, but he had left the house almost asleep and came home full of energy. During the course of the night, he had forgotten his feelings of depression and found himself having a great time. He was amazed that his dad had been right.

Directions

Under each of these five burners, write an activity you love to do that really energizes you. Above each burner, draw a flame that indicates how much energy you have when you are participating in this activity. If you have very little energy, draw a very low flame; if you have a great deal of energy, draw a very high flame.





Draw a flame above this burner that indicates how much energy you have when you are depressed.

More to Do

Look back at the flames you drew, and describe the difference between the amount of energy you have when you feel depressed and the amount of energy you have when you are doing something you love to do.

Tell what you usually do when you are feeling depressed and don't have the desire or energy to do anything.

Tell why you think that doing something you love could raise your energy level.

Tell why you think it might be hard to push yourself to become active when you are feeling depressed.

Activity 26

Staying Active

When you have little energy, it is sometimes easier to take a first step by doing small, simple activities. For example, it might seem more possible to e-mail or call a friend than to go to a party. In the list of activities below, put a number 1 next to those that seem like first steps for you, and a number 2 next to those that seem like second steps.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ play basketball | _____ go to a movie |
| _____ go to a concert | _____ play cards |
| _____ e-mail a friend | _____ go to a party |
| _____ go out to eat | _____ call a friend |
| _____ go for a walk | _____ watch a basketball game |
| _____ go to the pool or beach | _____ play laser tag |
| _____ play a video game | _____ go to the mall |
| _____ go to the library | _____ go skateboarding |
| _____ have a party | _____ talk to a close relative |
| _____ go to an amusement park | _____ have one friend over |

Make a list of any other first steps that could work for you. _____

Make a list of any other activities that raise your energy level. _____

Make a commitment to yourself to try to stay active the next time you feel depressed, even if you don't feel like it at first.

You Need to Know

Some research studies show that what people eat can affect their moods. Deficiencies in certain vitamins and nutrients have been linked to higher levels of depression. Paying attention to your diet and practicing healthy nutrition may help you prevent and relieve feelings of depression.

When the chemicals in our brains that regulate mood become imbalanced, depression can be triggered or escalate. Because the food that we put into our bodies affects the chemicals in our brains, eating particular foods can alter our moods.

While each person's chemical make-up is a little different, there are some vitamins and nutrients that have been shown to have an effect on brain chemicals in many people. These include the B-complex vitamins and folic acid in particular, omega-3 fatty acids, sugar, caffeine, and alcohol.

Vitamin B-12 is found in meat, dairy products, and eggs. All of the other B vitamins are found mainly in whole-grain products and fortified cereals, meats, leafy green vegetables, nuts, and seeds. Folic acid (vitamin B-9) is also found in citrus fruits, strawberries and cantaloupe, asparagus, liver, beans, and legumes (dried beans and peas). When your body is low in folic acid and other B vitamins, you may have more feelings of depression.

Omega-3 fatty acids are found in cold-water fish, such as tuna and salmon. These fatty acids have been found to play a crucial role in the function of brain chemicals. If your body is low in these acids, you may have stronger feelings of depression.

White sugar is found in candy, cookies, cakes, ice cream, soda, and many cereals. Caffeine is found in cola drinks, other sodas, and coffee. Both of these substances have been linked to higher levels of depression. While sugar and caffeine may give an initial energy boost, the body's blood sugar then drops very quickly, and slowness and tiredness set in.

Alcohol is often used as an escape from depression, but since it affects the body by depressing the central nervous system, it actually makes depression worse. Alcohol also leads to vitamin deficiencies that can contribute to higher levels of depression.

Along with the information about particular foods that affect our brain chemicals, it is also important to know that a healthy diet is, in general, better for avoiding depression than one that is unhealthy. A healthy diet has a balance of fruits and vegetables, grains, proteins, and dairy products. It also includes a variety of foods from each of those categories. A healthy

Activity 27

Food to Help Your Mood

diet includes more fresh, natural foods and fewer processed or packaged foods. When you are eating a healthy diet, your body and mind function better and you are better able to handle the ups and downs of daily life. When you are eating an unhealthy diet, you have less physical and emotional energy to ward off feelings of depression.

Directions

On the chart below, keep track of your food and beverage intake and your level of depressive feelings for one week. Record everything you eat or drink, and record your depression level three times each day. Rate your depression from 1 to 5, with 1 being very low and 5 being very high.

Day of the Week	Food and Beverage Intake	Depression Level (1-5)		
		One Hour After Waking	Midday	Evening
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				

Food to Help Your Mood

Activity 27

Day of the Week	Food and Beverage Intake	Depression Level (1-5)		
		One Hour After Waking	Midday	Evening
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				