Typical Characteristics of a Co-Dependent

- 1. I assume responsibility for others' feelings and or behaviors.
- 2. I feel overly responsible for others' feelings and or behaviors.
- 3. I have difficulty in identifying feelings ... Am I angry? Lonely? Sad? Happy? Joyful?
- 4. I have difficulty expressing my feelings... I am feeling happy, sad, hurt, joyful.
- 5. I tend to fear and/or worry how others may respond to my feelings.
- 6. I have difficulty in forming and or maintaining close relationships.
- 7. I am afraid of being hurt and or rejected by others.
- 8. I am a perfectionist and place too many expectations on myself and others.
- 9. I have difficulty making decisions.
- 10. I tend to minimize, alter or even deny the truth about how I feel.
- 11. Other people's actions and attitudes tended to determine how I respond / react.
- 12. I tend to put other people's wants and needs first.
- 13. My fear of others' feelings especially anger, determines what I say and do.
- 14. I question or ignore my own values to connect with significant others. I value others' opinions more than my own.
- 15. My self-esteem is bolstered by outer / other influences. I cannot acknowledge good things about myself.
- 16. My serenity and mental attention is determined by how others are feeling and / or behaving.
- 17. I tend to judge everything I do, think, or say harshly, by someone else's standards. Nothing is done, said, or thought good enough.
- 18. I do not know or believe that being vulnerable and asking for help is both OK and normal. I do not know that it is OK to talk about problems outside the family; Or that feelings just are, and it is better to share them now than to deny, minimize or justify them.
- 19. I tend to put others peoples wants and needs before my own.
- 20. I am steadfastly loyal, even when the loyalty is unjustified and personally harmful.
- 21. I have to be needed in order to have a relationship with others.

Source: Co-Dependent No More, by Melody Beattie

Enabling Behavior Checklist

Place a check mark in front of the behaviors you have done. Also, consider family members and place their initials in front of behaviors you have observed.

1. Denying: "He is not chemically dependent."	
 Expecting the chemically dependent person to be rational. Expecting the chemically dependent person to control his or her use. Accepting blame. 	
2. Using with the chemically dependent person.	
3. Justifying the using by agreeing with the rationalizations of the chemically dependent per "he is under so much pressure," etc.	erson,
4. Keeping feelings inside.	
5. Avoiding problemskeeping the peace, believing lack of conflict makes a good family relationship.	
6. Minimizing. "It is not so bad.", "Things will get better when"	
7. ProtectingThe image of the chemically dependent person, the chemically dependent person person, the chemically dependent person pe	oersor
8. Avoiding by tranquilizing feelings with tranquilizers, food, work.	
9. Blaming, criticizing.	
10. Lecturing.	
11. Taking over responsibilities.	
12. Feeling superiorTreating the chemically dependent person like a child.	
13. Controlling "You are not leaving this house for two weeks."	
14. Enduring"This too shall pass."	
15. Waiting"God will take care of it."	

How to Distinguish Between Being Responsible **to** Others vs

Responsible **for** Others (Appropriate Caring)

Co-Dependency Friendship When I feel responsible for others, I... When I feel responsible for others, I... Fix (3) Show empathy Protect © Encourage Rescue (3) Share Control © Confront Carry their feelings (3) Am sensitive □ Don't listen (3) Listen I then feel... I feel... □ Tired (3) Relaxed Anxious (S) Free (3) Aware (X) Liable (3) High self-worth I am concerned with... I am concerned with... The solution (3) Relating person-to-person as an equal Answers to others Circumstances (a) Listening to their feelings and thoughts Being right Respecting the person Details © Enabling others to resolve their issues Performance and solve their own problems

I am a caretaker.

I am a helper/guide who enables others to grow and become more whole.

Perfectionism vs Excellence

Perfectionists take great pain and cause great pain!

The DEMAND for Perfection

- My best isn't good enough.
- I have to get a promotion.
- I must have a spotless house.
- I must make straight A's.
- I dread starting this project.
- I'd rather be dead than average.
- I did better than my friends.
- I can't be content if it's not perfect.
- It is painful to be a failure.
- I have to do better.
- I feel frustrated from doing this.
- I'll be perfect if I try hard enough.

The DESIRE for Excellence

- I am pleased with my best.
- I hope to get a promotion.
- I want to keep a clean house.
- I would like to make straight A's.
- I look forward to starting this project.
- I feel competent in many areas.
- I did better than I've ever done.
- I'll be content to do my best.
- Failure is just a part of life.
- I would like to do better.
- I feel fulfilled from doing this.
- I hope to excel when I give it my best.

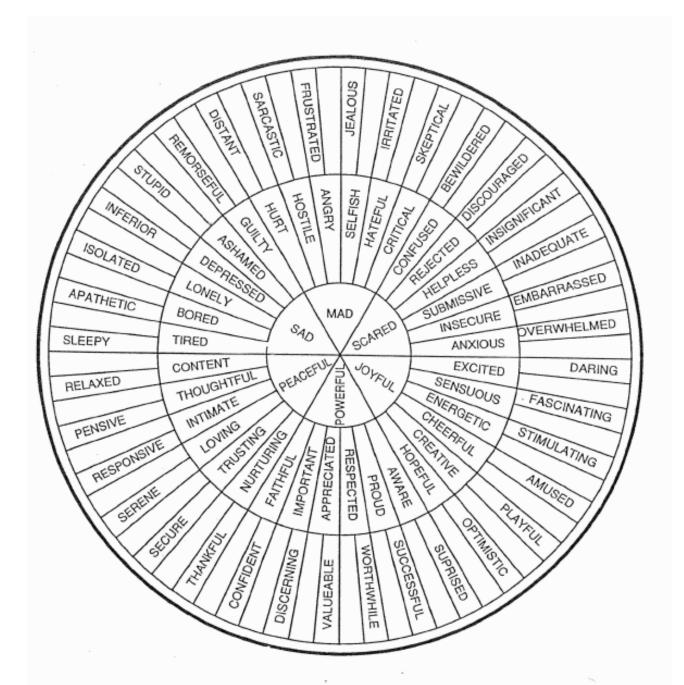
The IDEALIST and the REALIST

The IDEALIST...

- Demands success
- Dwells on mistakes
- Fears failure
- Defends when criticized
- Centers on what is done
- Despises losing because of feeling unacceptable

The REALIST...

- Desires success
- Learns from mistakes
- Accepts failure
- Profits when criticized
- Centers on how it is accomplished
- Doesn't like losing but still feels accepted



THE FEELING WHEEL

Developed by Dr. Gloria Willcox P.O. Box 48363 St. Petersburg, FL 33743