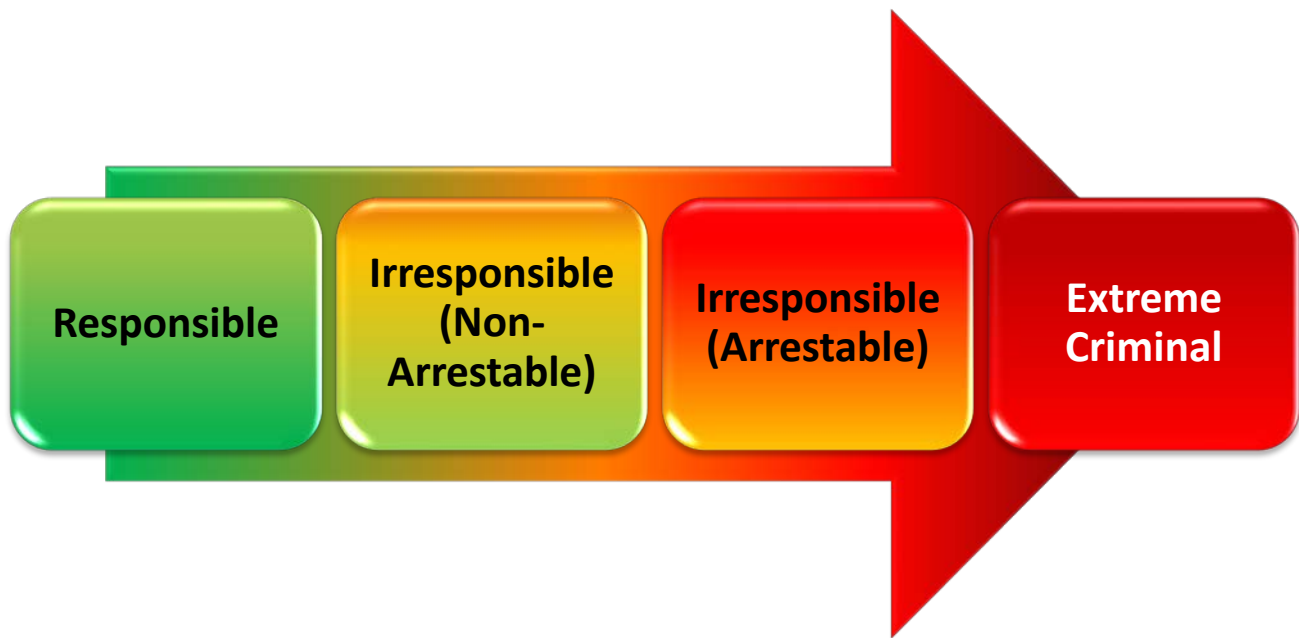


CONTINUUM OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

The choice is yours...



ATTRIBUTES

Responsible	Irresponsible (Non-Arrestable)	Irresponsible (Arrestable)	Extreme Criminal
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has a pattern of accepting responsibility 2. Has a lifestyle based on hard work and the fulfillment of obligation 3. Has consideration of others 4. Derives self-respect and the respect of others through achievement 5. Desires to violate occur but disappear 6. Does not infringe on the rights of others 7. Makes choices that are in the best interest of self and others 8. Trusts in the judgment of others 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accepts responsibility only to a degree and with excuses 2. Frequently lies, manipulates, and/or intimidates 3. Generally unreliable and chronically late (performs poorly in tasks at work, etc.) 4. Fails to fulfill promises and obligations 5. Shows irresponsibility in some ways yet is conscientious in others 6. Expects to fail and often makes half-hearted attempts 7. Lacks goal orientation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accepts responsibility only after being nailed down, and then fights all the way. (Has all the thinking patterns of the extreme criminal but with less extensive crime patterns) 2. Is a minor violator who rarely gets caught 3. Is secretive, feels unique and misunderstood 4. Feels successful since a great deal of personal involvement in criminal activity has gone undetected 5. Has strong returning desires to violate, but is discouraged from doing so most of the time 6. Has always seem responsible and surprises everyone 7. Without great restraints, will implement violations previously only thought about 8. Tends to move away from family or from rural to urban areas for reasons of greater freedom and being unknown (incognito) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accepts no responsibility 2. Has a continuous flow of criminal thoughts throughout day 3. Has only self-concern 4. Does not view self as criminal but as a good person 5. Seeks to promote self at the expense of others 6. Criticizes others, claims injustice and blames others when things don't go as planned 7. Commits many crimes and is not found out 8. Views being nice a weakness 9. Is over-confident and grandiose. Will not stop trying to beat the system

THINKING ERRORS

These errors exist in various degrees in various individuals.

The most extreme the degree of irresponsibility the more thinking errors are involved.

The more thinking errors are involved the more anti-social or criminal the behavior will be.

1. Closed Thinking

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Closed Thinking)	Corrective (Open Channels)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not receptive	Receptive to positive change
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not self-critical	Critical of own behavior
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lies by Omission	Truthful and Open
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is good at pointing out and giving feedback on the fault of others	Talk about self issues and refrain from criticizing or putting others down

2. Victim Role

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Victim Role)	Corrective (Personal Accountability)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Full of self-pity	Reliable, prompt, prepared, fulfills obligations and promises.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blames others; (family, childhood, the past, genetics, social conditions, etc.)	Takes responsibility for actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sees self as a victim	Admits victimizing others

3. Superior Self-Image

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Superior Self-Image)	Corrective (Self-Respect)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Focuses on personal good deeds	Able to look at entire picture (both positive and negative actions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refuses to acknowledge harm to others	Shows gratitude, Earns respect of others Explores alternatives, Controls Feelings, Works towards solutions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Denies destructive actions	Admits impact of his/her actions on others

4. Reckless Attitude

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Reckless Attitude)	Corrective (Daily Effort)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	"I can't" - means "I won't"	Is open minded and willing to make changes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No obligation to others	Is considerate of others, Has healthy associations, Organizes to achieve expected tasks, fulfills obligations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refuses "disagreeable" tasks	Willing to follow through with responsibilities regardless of feelings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Complies only for benefits	Manifests altruism and desire to help others
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Considers responsibility "dull"	Considers responsibility rewarding

5. Instant Gratification

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Instant Gratification)	Corrective (Self-Discipline)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Expects instant response	Able to plan and build toward future rewards
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Makes decisions primarily on feelings	Decides on facts, not feelings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Does not learn from the past	Uses past experiences and guilt to make better choices. Learns from experiences

6. Fear of “losing face”

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Fear of “losing face”)	Corrective (Courage Over Fear)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Experiences a “zero-state”: feels worthless when corrected	Views criticism as input
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Has profound fear of personal insults	Trusts others to help
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refuses to admit fears (super-optimistic)	Admits fears

7. Power and Control

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Power and Control)	Corrective (Healthy Relationships)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A compulsive desire to control every situation	Chooses to work on insecurities and let go of control
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manipulates and deceives to gain power and control	Seeks to understand others and stops manipulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refuses to cooperate (unless taking advantage of others)	Cooperates for the greater good even when at disadvantage

8. Possessive Attitude

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Possessive Attitude)	Corrective (Respect for Others)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thinks others’ opinions are worthless	Sees genuine value in others
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No respect for rights or property of others	Respects the rights, property and privileges of others
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	View people, places and things as possessions	Works toward “win/win” cooperative relationships
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uses sex for power and control	Reserves sex for intimate, meaningful relationship

9. Uniqueness

Sometimes	Often	Problem Attitude (Uniqueness)	Corrective (Humility)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demands more of others than self	Demands more of self than others
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Views self as unique and better than others	Views self as no better or worse than others
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ignores “Higher Power”	Acknowledges “Higher Power”
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quits at the sign of failure	Meets challenges without dodging or quitting

DYSFUNCTIONAL TACTICS **(“Time Bomb” Tactics)**



1. SHIFTS BLAME OR FOCUS

- a. Attempts to confuse
- b. Points out others' faults
- c. Builds self up by putting others down
- d. Makes a big scene over minor issues
- e. Accuses others of misunderstanding
- f. Uses anger as a weapon to control others
- g. Argues over “words” to avoid the real issue
- h. Introduces irrelevant issues (gender/race/etc)
- i. Puts other on defense by embarrassing

2. LIES AND DECEIVES

- a. Deliberately vague
- b. Avoids obligations (ex. by saying “I forgot”)
- c. Tells what others want to hear, not the whole truth
- d. Omits facts; reveals only what pleases self
- e. Says “yes” without meaning it

3. IGNORES OBLIGATIONS

- a. Does not pay attention
- b. Chooses only what is self-gratifying
- c. Refuses to communicate or participate (ex. silence, absences, etc)
- d. Minimizes behavior (“I just got into a little trouble”)
- e. Says “I’m changed” after one right thing