

Daily Mood Log

Step One: Describe the upsetting event: _____

Step Two: Record your negative feelings – and rate each one from 0 (least) to 100 (most). Use words like sad, anxious, angry, guilty, lonely, hopeless, frustrated, etc.

EMOTION	RATING	EMOTION	RATING	EMOTION	RATING
1.	3.			5.	
2.	4.			6.	

Step Three: The triple-column technique

Automatic Thoughts Write your negative thoughts and estimate your belief in each one (0-100)	Distortions Identify the distortions in each Automatic Thought.	Rational Response Substitute more realistic thoughts and estimate your belief in each one (0-100)

Daily Mood Log

Automatic Thoughts	Distortions	Rational Response

Step Four: Outcome – Re-rate your belief in each Automatic Thought from 0-100 and put a check in the box that describes how you feel now.

not at all better somewhat better Quite a bit better a lot better

Checklist of Cognitive Distortions:

1. All or Nothing Thinking: You look at things in absolute, black-and-white categories.
2. Overgeneralization: You view a negative event as a never-ending pattern of defeat.
3. Mental Filter: You dwell on the negatives and ignore the positives.
4. Discounting the Positives: You insist that your accomplishments or positive qualities “don’t count.”
5. Jumping to Conclusions: (A) Mind Reading: You assume that people are reacting negatively to you when there’s no definite evidence for this; (B) Fortune Telling: You arbitrarily predict that things will turn out badly.
6. Magnification or Minimization: You blow things way up out of proportion or you shrink their importance inappropriately.
7. Emotional Reasoning: You reason from how you feel: “I *feel* like an idiot, so I really must be one.” Or “I don’t *feel* like doing this, so I’ll put it off.”
8. Should Statements: You criticize yourself or other people with “should’s” or “shouldn’t’s.” “Must’s,” “ought’s,” “have to’s” are similar offenders.
9. Labeling: You identify with your shortcomings. Instead of saying, “I made a mistake,” you tell yourself, “I’m a jerk,” or “a fool,” or “a loser.”
10. Personalization and Blame: you blame yourself for something you weren’t entirely responsible for, or you blame other people and overlook ways that your own attitudes and behavior might contribute to a problem.