User Manual - Measures of Decision/Choice Predisposition

**Definition**

Choice Predisposition: a person’s leaning towards or propensity to select an option.
Decision: person’s stated choice among alternatives.
Enacted Decision: implementation of a chosen option as determined by self-report and/or verification strategy.

**Sample Tools**

- A. Choice Predisposition (Leaning)
- B. Decision
- C. Enacted Decision

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**A. Choice Predisposition (Leaning) (Before or after a decision support strategy before visit with practitioner)**

**My opinion of hormone therapy**

We want to know what your opinion is of hormones before you review the decision support strategy.

If your doctor asked you right now to make a choice about using hormone therapy, please show where you would be on the scale below, by placing a check in the box ☑️

- If you wanted to take hormones, you would check ☑️ far to the left.
- If you did not want to take hormones, you would check ☑️ far to the right.
- If you were not sure, you would check ☑️ in the middle.

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Choice Predisposition © AM O’Connor 1996
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B. Decision *(Just after visit with practitioner)*

My Thoughts on the Best Choice for Me

Now that you have had a chance to talk to your physician about using long-term hormone therapy, which choice (☑) looks the best for you?

☐ Not using hormone therapy

Reason/comments:

☐ Using hormone therapy

Reason/comments:

☐ I'm not sure

Reason/comments:

Decision © AM O’Connor 1996

C. Enacted Decision *(Follow-up Questionnaires – several months after visit with practitioner)*

My Decision About Hormones

Are you currently taking hormones?

☐ Yes → Is this a change from when we last spoke?
  ☐ No

  ☐ Yes → If yes, what was changed and why?

☐ No → Is this a change from when we last spoke?
  ☐ No

  ☐ Yes → If yes, what was the reason for change?

☐ Haven’t decided yet

Enacted Decision © AM O’Connor 1996
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**Directions for Use**

In a short introductory statement, respondents are asked to respond to: (a) a *Choice* predisposition comprising a 15 point scale anchored by ‘yes ___’ and ‘no ___’, with ‘unsure’ in the middle; or (b) a *Decision* question using a ‘no/yes/unsure’ response format; or an *Enacted decision* question which elicits a respondent’s current use of an option classified as ‘yes/no/unsure’.

Respondent’s reason behind choice/decision can also be elicited. Responses can be elicited over time and before/after interventions.

**Scoring and Interpretation**

The 15-point scale *Choice Predisposition* scale can be scored from 1 (leaning towards yes) to 15 (leaning towards no). The scale can be reclassified as: 1-5 (yes); 6-10 (unsure); 11-15 (no). The *Decision* question (no/yes/unsure) is sometimes reclassified as ‘undecided’ vs. ‘decided’ because decision support interventions often have their greatest impact on shifting the undecided; moreover, decisional needs (e.g. decisional conflict) is often greatest in the undecided group.

**Psychometric Properties**

Test-retest coefficients exceed 0.90 [3]
Correlates to values and expectations [2]
Is sensitive to change, particularly undecided category [2, 9, 10, 11]
Discriminates between interventions, particularly undecided [6]

**Clinical Applications Using this Tool**

Influenza immunization [1]
Hormone therapy [2, 3]
Prenatal testing [4]
COPD [5]
Atrial fibrillation [6]
Lung Cancer [7]
Blood transfusion [8]
Long term tub-feeding [9]
Osteoporosis [10]
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Availability

You may use any of these scales at no cost without permission.

These tools are protected by copyright but are freely available for you to use, provided you cite the reference in any questionnaires or publications.

Suggested Citation


References


