

**A REVISED EDITION OF THE READINESS TO CHANGE
QUESTIONNAIRE [TREATMENT VERSION]**

Nick Heather

&

Johannes Hönekopp

in collaboration with the UKATT Research Team

**Division of Psychology,
School of Psychology & Sport Sciences,
Northumbria University,
Newcastle upon Tyne, UK**

Running title: *Revised RCQ[TV]*

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Nick Heather, Division of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST (tel: +44 191 227 4521; fax: +44 191 227 3190; email: nick.heather@unn.ac.uk)

Abstract

The UK Alcohol Treatment Trial provided an opportunity to examine the factor structure of the Readiness to Change Questionnaire – Treatment Version (RCQ[TV]) in a large sample (N=742) of individuals in treatment for alcohol problems who were given the RCQ[TV] at baseline, 3-months and 12-months follow-up. Confirmatory factor analysis of the previously reported factor structure (5 items for each of Precontemplation, Contemplation and Action scales) resulted in a relatively poor fit to the data. Removal of one item from each of the scales resulted in a 12-item instrument for which goodness-of-fit indices were improved, without loss of internal consistency of the 3 scales, on all 3 measurement occasions. Inspection of relationships between stage allocation by the new instrument and negative alcohol outcome expectancies provided evidence of improved construct validity for the revised edition of the RCQ[TV]. There was also a strong relationship between stage allocation at 3-months follow-up and outcome of treatment at 12 months. The revised edition of the RCQ[TV] offers researchers and clinicians a shorter and improved measurement of stage of change in the alcohol treatment population.

Keywords: *Alcohol problems/ Treatment/ Readiness to change/ Stages of change/ Transtheoretical Model/ RCQ[TV]*

Introduction

Based on the Transtheoretical Model (Prochaska, DiClemente & Norcross, 1992), the original Readiness to Change Questionnaire (RCQ: Rollnick et al., 1992) was explicitly intended for use among hazardous and harmful drinkers not seeking treatment for alcohol problems. However, because of inappropriate use of the RCQ in treatment samples of drinkers with alcohol use disorders (see McMahon & Jones, 1996; Gavin, Sobell & Sobell, 1998), it was decided to develop an alternative version of the instrument for measuring readiness to change in the alcohol treatment-seeking population – the Readiness to Change Questionnaire [Treatment Version]: RCQ[TV]. One obvious difference between the two instruments is that relevant items in the original RCQ refer only to reducing drinking whereas those in the RCQ[TV] refer both to reducing drinking and abstaining from alcohol (see Heather et al., 1999).

The Transtheoretical Model, and in particular the concept of stages of change which the RCQ[TV] seeks to measure, has been criticised in various ways (Davidson, 1992, 1998; Sutton, 1996, 2001; West, 2005). Despite these criticisms, however, the model seems to have retained its popularity among researchers and practitioners in the addictions field and elsewhere.

The development of the 15-item RCQ[TV] was described by Heather et al. (1999). In the psychometric analysis it was not found possible to include Preparation or Maintenance stages in the instrument and stage allocation was therefore confined to Precontemplation (PC), Contemplation (C) and Action (A) stages, each assessed by five items. The respondent's highest score among the three scale scores was regarded as the current stage of change, with ties being decided in favour of the stage farthest

along the change continuum. It was reasoned that the three stages of change in question were those most relevant to clinical decision-making at the outset of treatment. While measures of reliability and validity of the new instrument were shown to be satisfactory for research and clinical purposes, it was noted that the internal consistency of the C scale was relatively weak and that further research was needed to strengthen it.

The present paper arises from an opportunity to conduct further analyses of the factor structure of the RCQ[TV] among a large sample of drinkers attending for treatment in the course of a multi-centre randomised, controlled trial of treatment for alcohol problems - the United Kingdom Alcohol Treatment Trial (UKATT: UKATT Research Team, 2001; 2005a,b). In this trial, the RCQ[TV] was given at baseline assessment and also at 3- and 12-month follow-up assessments, thus affording the opportunity to check any findings emerging from an analysis of baseline RCQ[TV] data with those from follow-up data. The objectives of this analysis were: (i) to determine whether the factor structure of the RCQ[TV] could be confirmed in a large sample of problem drinkers in treatment; (ii) to see whether improvements to the psychometric properties of the instrument could be made.

Method

Recruitment of participants

UKATT was a randomised, controlled trial of treatment for alcohol problems carried out at seven treatment sites around Birmingham, Cardiff and Leeds. Two treatments were compared: Social Behaviour and Network Therapy (SBNT), a novel treatment developed for UKATT (Copello et al., 2002) and Motivational Enhancement Therapy

(MET), an established treatment, adapted from Miller et al. (2002), against which the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of SBNT were compared. The rationale and main features of the trial are described in UKATT Research Team (2001), the main treatment outcomes in UKATT Research Team (2005a) and the economic evaluation in UKATT Research Team (2005b).

The main criterion for entry to this pragmatic trial was that a client seeking help for an alcohol problem would normally have received an offer of treatment from the treatment service in question. Clients were excluded if they: a) were under 16 years of age, b) stated that alcohol was not the main problem for which help was being sought, c) stated an intention to leave the area within the next year, d) were unable to name a trace contact, e) suffered from an uncontrolled psychotic illness or severe cognitive impairment; f) had poor English; g) were already receiving treatment for an alcohol problem.

Assessment

All eligible clients took part in a Trial Entry Interview and a Pre-treatment Assessment lasting together up to three hours. The RCQ[TV] was given as part of the assessment, and was included both as a prognostic variable and to test a specific hypothesis regarding matching of client characteristics to differential treatment effects (see UKATT Research Team, 2001). Assessment also included interviewer-led recording of socio-demographic information and alcohol consumption by means of *Form 90I* (Miller, 1996) which permitted the calculation of the primary outcome variables, percent days abstinent (PDA) to record frequency of drinking and drinks per drinking day (DDD) to record intensity of drinking. The self-completion *Alcohol*

Problems Questionnaire (APQ: Drummond, 1990) was included as a measure of alcohol-related problems and the *Negative Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire* (NAEQ: McMahon & Jones, 1993) as a measure of alcohol outcome expectancies.

The RCQ[TV], together with Form 90I, APQ, NAEQ and other instruments given at baseline, was repeated at three- and 12-month follow-up points.

Results

Sample characteristics

Characteristics of the sample at baseline were given in UKATT Research Team (2005a). Briefly, 742 clients entered the trial (MET = 422; SBNT = 320) of whom 74.1% were male and 95.6% of “White” ethnic origin. Mean age was 41.6 years (sd = 10.1). Ten per cent (10.0%) had a university degree or equivalent, 35.7% had no qualifications of any kind, 34.8% were in full-time employment, and 54.1% were either married and living with a partner, or single and in a current relationship. Mean score on the *Leeds Dependence Questionnaire* (Raistrick et al., 1994) was 17.0 (95% CI = 15.9-18.2), indicating a moderate to severe level of dependence in the sample as a whole (see Heather et al., 2001). Mean score on the APQ was 12.3 (95% CI = 11.7-12.9), indicating a slightly above average level of alcohol-related problems for a British treatment sample (Drummond, 1990).

Follow-up

Follow-up was carried out at three (open) and twelve months (blind) after entry to the trial, with rates of successful contact of 93% and 83% respectively. This left 689 available for analysis at the 3-month follow-up point and 617 at the 12-month point.

Those lost to follow up at 12 months were younger (mean = 39.6 vs. 42.0 years, $p = 0.02$) and had higher APQ scores (mean = 12.0 vs. 10.9, $p = 0.03$) than those retained for follow-up.

Confirmatory factor analysis

Baseline data: Using EQS 6.1, a confirmatory factor analysis on the baseline data was run in an attempt to validate the three-factor structure of the RCQ[TV] described by Heather et al. (1999). The tested measurement model was defined such that each of the three stages of change was measured by five items, each of which was assumed to measure exclusively one stage, but scores for the three stages were free to correlate with each other. Figure 1 depicts this measurement model (solid and dotted lines and elements). The analysis was carried out on the 673 participants who provided complete data at baseline (i.e. those with a score for each of the 15 RCQ[TV] items).

FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE

All parameters could be estimated. The Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) were used to judge the goodness-of-fit of the model. The CFI reflects the increment of the tested model over the null model (i.e., the model that specifies all relationships as zero) in reproducing the empirical covariance matrix. CFI can take values from 0 to 1, and values of about .95 or larger are considered to represent a good fit (Byrne, 2006). RMSEA reflects lack of fit per degree of freedom; values between .05 and .08 represent reasonable errors and RMSEA < .05 is considered a good fit (Byrne, 2006). For our measurement model, CFI = .899 and RMSEA = .067, which represents a rather poor fit. The resulting reliabilities (Cronbach's α) were .69 for the PC scale, .64 for the C scale and .84 for the A scale.

One C item (“I am weighing up the advantages and disadvantages of my present drinking habits”) tended to produce especially large residuals. Moreover, the loading of this item on the factor was low ($r = .28$). Both findings suggest that this item was of poor quality. The possibility was therefore investigated that a revised edition of the RCQ[TV] that excluded this item might yield a better model fit. However, measuring the three stages of change with different numbers of items (i.e., C with four items but PC and A with five items each) would be undesirable because such an unbalanced questionnaire would make it less convenient to assign a stage of change to any participant when time was short. Thus, to examine the merits of a balanced 12-item questionnaire (with four items for each stage of change), the factor loadings for the PC and the A items were scrutinised and the item with the lowest loading was dropped from each scale. This applied to the PC item, “Giving up or drinking less alcohol would be pointless for me” (loading = .47) and to the A item, “I am trying to stop drinking or drink less than I used to” (loading = .49). The resulting 12-item questionnaire using the measurement model depicted in Figure 1 (solid lines and elements only) was then tested.

The analysis included 685 participants who had answered all 12 relevant items. Again, all parameters could be estimated. The model fit proved to be good, with CFI = .966 and RMSEA = .045. The reliabilities (Cronbach’s α) for the three scales were .66 for PC, .66 for C, and .85 for A. Thus, overall the internal consistency of the 12-item edition of the RCQ[TV] proved to be as high as that of the full 15-item questionnaire. Descriptive statistics for the 12 items as well as the loading of each

item on its factor can be found in Table 1. The three stages of change correlated with each other as follows: PC and C, $r = -.45$; PC and A, $r = .00$; C and A, $r = .09$.

TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE

Month 3 data The same confirmatory factor analysis was repeated on the 12-item edition of the RCQ[TV] using data at 3-months follow-up. The tested measurement model was again the one depicted by the solid lines and elements in Figure 1. The analysis was carried out on 605 participants who answered all 12 relevant items. All parameters could be estimated. It was found that CFI = .945 and RMSEA = .072. Using the conventional criteria mentioned above, the fit of the model may be regarded as reasonable to good. The reliabilities (Cronbach's α) of the three scales were .76 for PC, .74 for C, and .88 for A. Descriptive statistics for the 12 items as well as the loading of each item on its factor can be found in Table 1. The three stages of change correlated with each other as follows: PC and C, $r = -.74$; PC and A, $r = .13$; C and A, $r = -.16$.

Month 12 data The same confirmatory factor analysis was repeated on the 12-item edition using data at 12-month follow-up. The analysis was carried out on 518 participants who answered all 12 relevant items. All parameters could be estimated. Obtained fit parameters were CFI = .954 and RMSEA = .067. Using the conventional criteria mentioned above, the fit of the model may again be regarded as reasonable to good. The reliabilities (Cronbach's α) of the three scales were .77 for PC, .82 for C, and .87 for A. Descriptive statistics for the 12 items as well as the loading of each item on its factor can be found in Table 1. The three stages of change correlated with each other as follows: PC and C, $r = -.70$; PC and A, $r = .06$; C and A, $r = .03$.

The contents of the 12-item edition of the RCQ[TV], together with scoring instructions, may be inspected in an Appendix.

Stage allocations

All participants were allocated to one of three stages of change for both editions of the RCQ[TV] (i.e., the old 15- and the new 12-item editions) and at all three assessment points, using the rule of the highest scale score to allocate stage with ties being decided in favour of the stage farthest along the continuum of change. Percentages of participants allocated to stages in this way for each of the three assessment points may be inspected in Table 2. It will be seen that there was little difference in these proportions between the two editions of the questionnaire and that the great majority of participants were allocated either to C or A stages.

TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE

Relationships with other variables of interest

The 15- and the 12-item editions of the RCQ[TV] were compared to see whether the new 12-item edition showed improvement over the former 15-item edition in terms of level of correlation with other variables with which a measure of readiness to change would be expected to show significant relationships, i.e., the construct validity of the two questionnaires. Because there were so few participants allocated to the PC stage, this stage of change was collapsed with C to form a composite stage called “Pre-action” (PA).

Table 3 shows correlation coefficients for relationships between the A/PA dichotomy derived from each of the two editions of the RCQ[TV] and the following variables: (i) PDA; (ii) DDD - applied only to those participants who reported drinking during the

90 day window, not to the whole sample; (iii) the common scale of the APQ which gives a comparable measure of alcohol problems for all participants; (iv) the proximal score from the NAEQ which refers to “same day” outcome expectancies; (v) the distal score from the NAEQ which is formed by a combination of “next day” and “continued drinking” expectancies (see McMahon & Jones, 1993). These correlations are shown for all three assessment points and are based on scores recorded concurrently at each time point.

TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE

In Table 3, a negative correlation between stage of change dichotomy and PDA means that participants in the A stage tend to drink less frequently than those in the PA stage, while a positive correlation with DDD means that those in the A stage tend to drink less intensively. A positive correlation between stage dichotomy and APQ score means that participants in the A stage tend to report less alcohol-related problems than those in the PA stage. Negative correlations between stage dichotomy and two kinds of outcome expectancies from the NAEQ mean that participants in the A stage tended to show more negative expectancies from heavy drinking than those in the PA stage.

Table 3 shows a generally low level of correlation between stage dichotomies and other variables at baseline and little systematic difference between correlations involving the 15-item edition of the RCQ[TV] and those involving the 12-item edition. However, at the 3- and 12-months follow-up points, the 12-item edition predicted outcome better than the 15-item edition in eight out of ten cases. The unsigned predictive validity for the 12-item edition varied between $r = .19$ and $r = .43$ (all $p < .01$).

Pairs of correlations in Table 3 (i.e., correlations between the 15-item A/PA dichotomy and variable x and between the 12-item A/PA dichotomy and variable x at the same assessment point) were tested for the significance of the differences between them. The only pairs to show a significant difference were those involving NAEQ distal at the 3 month assessment (-.305 vs. -.344; $t = -2.27$, d.f.= 587, $p = .023$, 2-tailed) and those involving NAEQ proximal at the 12-month assessment (-.219 vs. -.263; $t = -2.06$, d.f. = 491, $p = .040$ 2-tailed). The difference between the pair of correlations involving NAEQ proximal at 3-month assessment approached significance (-.306 vs. .339; $t = -1.89$, d.f. = 590, $p = .060$ 2-tailed). In testing differences between the 15 pairs of correlations shown in Table 3 there is a danger of spurious findings of significance because of multiple testing. However, the fact that the only significant differences found involved the NAEQ and that all differences between correlations involving the NAEQ were in the same direction (i.e., suggesting a higher level of correlation for stages of change derived from the revised 12-item edition of the RCQ[TV]) increases confidence that these findings were not due to chance.

Relationships with treatment outcome

Table 4 shows numbers and percentages of clients classified into categories of treatment outcome at 12-month follow-up according to whether they were allocated to A or PA stages of change at baseline, 3-month follow-up and 12-month follow-up. Outcome categories in Table 4 are based on a scheme developed by Heather and Tebbutt (1989) focussing primarily on changes in the extent of alcohol-related problems from treatment entry to follow-up. The categories making up this scheme are: Abstinent - no alcohol consumption during the assessment window (i.e., 90 days); Nonproblem Drinking – drinking within the window but with a score of zero on the

APQ; Much Improved – drinking together with a positive APQ score but with a reduction on the APQ from baseline to follow-up of at least two-thirds; Somewhat Improved – reduction in APQ score of one third or more but less than two-thirds; Unimproved – reduction in APQ score of less than one third or increase in APQ score of less than one third; Worse – increase in APQ score of more than one-third.

TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE

When the outcomes shown in Table 4 were coded from 6 (Abstinent) to 1 (Worse) and the stages of change as 2 and 1 (A and PA, respectively), the relationship between outcome and stage of change at baseline was $r = .107$ ($p = .014$), the same relationship at 3-month assessment was $r = .279$ ($p < .001$), and at 12-month assessment was $r = .403$ ($p < .001$). It is also noteworthy that, at both follow-up points, over 60% of clients in the PA stage show no improvement over baseline alcohol problems.

Discussion

The first aim of this study was to determine whether the factor structure of the RCQ[TV] described in the development of the instrument (Heather et al., 1999) could be replicated in data from a larger sample of individuals undergoing treatment for alcohol use disorders. In the course of doing so, a revised and shorter edition of the questionnaire emerged that corrected a psychometric weakness of the previous edition and improved on it in several other respects.

First, measures of goodness-of-fit of the 12-item edition were improved to a satisfactory level. Although the internal consistencies of the three stage of change scales (PC, C and A) in the baseline data were not improved in the 12-item compared with the 15-item edition, the decrease in alpha that would normally be expected from

scales containing fewer items was not observed. The internal consistencies of the three scales in the revised edition at 3-months and 12-months follow-up were all above .7 and therefore good according to Nunnally (1978).

In terms of construct validity, it might be expected that clients who had reached the Action stage of change would already have taken steps to reduce drinking and alcohol-related problems, while those in Pre-action stages would be less likely to have done so. Both editions of the RCQ[TV] showed significant relationships with PDA, DDD and APQ scores in the expected direction, although these relationships were much stronger in the 3-month and 12-month follow-up data than in the baseline data. However, there appeared to be no systematic difference between the two editions of the questionnaire in the overall level of correlation with alcohol consumption and problem variables at baseline.

A stronger test of the construct validity of stage of change designation from the RCQ[TV] is to examine relationships with outcome expectancies, since the Transtheoretical Model must predict that individuals in the A stage of change would have stronger expectations of benefits from quitting or reducing drinking than those in PA stages. There is evidence that negative expectancies measured by the NAEQ are a more reliable predictor of treatment outcome than measures of positive alcohol expectancies (Jones & McMahon, 1998). In our data there were significant correlations in the predicted direction between stages of change and concurrent measures of negative alcohol expectancies. There was also a suggestion of a significantly higher level of correlation with negative expectancies involving the revised edition of the RCQ[TV] compared with the former edition. This represents

some evidence that the revised RCQ[TV] improves the construct validity of the instrument compared with the 15-item edition.

With regard to the predictive ability of the revised questionnaire, and specifically its ability to predict outcome of treatment at the 12-month follow-up, there was a weak relationship between the stage of change dichotomy (A/PA) recorded at baseline and outcome categories at follow-up (see Table 4). However, there were highly significant relationships with outcome for the stage dichotomy recorded at 3- and 12-month follow-ups ($r = .28$ and $r = .40$, respectively). While the concurrent prediction of outcome from the 12-month stage of change might be expected, the prediction of outcome from 3-month stage of change, which for those clients who completed treatment coincided with the end of treatment, is further evidence of predictive validity of the RCQ[TV]. The implications of these findings for understanding the role of readiness to change in the process of treatment, together with an examination of the stability of stage of change designations across time, will be explored elsewhere.

Very few clients were allocated to the Precontemplation stage of change (see Table 2) and for the purposes of analysis these clients were merged with those in the Contemplation stage to form a new Pre-action category. It might then be asked why it is necessary to persist with the Precontemplation stage in the measurement of readiness to change in clinical samples, when confining categorisation to Contemplation and Action stages would capture the great majority of clients in treatment and arguably be more clinically meaningful. An 8-item scale constructed along these lines would be easier for clients to complete and clinicians to compute.

There are at least three reasons why the retention of a Precontemplation stage is necessary. First, there may be clinical samples where the proportion of clients in Precontemplation would be substantially higher than in the UKATT sample, for example, those in which more clients have been coerced into accepting treatment, either by court order or more informally through pressure from relatives, employers or others. Secondly, the presence of the Precontemplation stage in the RCQ[TV] permits comparisons to be made with proportions of precontemplators assessed by the original RCQ in non-clinical samples; although items in the two questionnaires are different, such comparisons are nevertheless meaningful and potentially useful for research and policy purposes. Thirdly, Table 2 shows that the proportion of the present sample allocated to Precontemplation increased over time until it reached 5% (N=26) at the 12-month follow-up point. It may be that, for a few clients, the experience of treatment led them to revise their initial view that they had an alcohol problem. The implications of this findings will be discussed at greater length in another paper but here it may merely be observed that this phenomenon would have been missed in the analysis had omitted the Precontemplation stage.

A criticism of the Transtheoretical Model concerns the illegitimacy of regarding the stages of change described in the model as true stages rather than as arbitrary divisions on a continuum (Sutton, 1996, 2001; West, 2005). Budd and Rollnick (1996), using structural equation modelling, adduced evidence purporting to show that a dimensional model of readiness to change gives a better fit to relevant data than a sequence of stages. The implications for this debate of the UKATT data on readiness to change will be returned to in another paper. Meanwhile, a revised, shorter and

improved edition of the RCQ[TV] is now available to researchers and clinicians who wish to apply stages of change to the treatment of alcohol problems.

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TABLE 1**Means, standard deviations and factor loadings for the revised 12-item****RTCQ[TV]**

Item [*]	Baseline		Month 3		Month 12	
	<i>M(SD)</i>	Loading	<i>M(SD)</i>	loading	<i>M(SD)</i>	loading
P1	1.74 (1.10)	.58	2.03 (1.17)	.62	2.18 (1.28)	.68
P3	1.84 (1.17)	.81	2.38 (1.34)	.76	2.43 (1.39)	.71
P6	1.83 (1.03)	.47	2.25 (1.20)	.53	2.28 (1.30)	.65
P10	1.70 (1.12)	.48	2.06 (1.24)	.77	2.21 (1.36)	.66
C2	4.22 (1.06)	.45	3.70 (1.30)	.59	3.70 (1.34)	.72
C4	4.49 (0.84)	.46	4.28 (0.99)	.47	4.10 (1.14)	.56
C7	4.27 (1.05)	.61	3.81 (1.29)	.70	3.72 (1.35)	.80
C11	4.29 (0.99)	.75	3.72 (1.30)	.82	3.61 (1.38)	.82
A5	4.21 (0.88)	.61	4.07 (1.03)	.79	3.96 (1.14)	.72
A8	3.96 (1.10)	.79	4.06 (1.11)	.81	3.92 (1.25)	.79
A9	3.93 (1.07)	.84	3.97 (1.11)	.82	3.83 (1.17)	.81
A12	4.21 (0.90)	.83	4.16 (0.99)	.86	3.99 (1.13)	.85

Note: *N* = 685 at baseline, *N* = 605 at month three, and *N* = 518 at month twelve

* For item contents, see Appendix.

<u>Allocated stage of change</u>	Baseline 15 items	Baseline 12 items	3 months 15 items	3 months 12 items	12 months 15 items	12 months 12 items
PC	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.5	5.3	5.0
C	48.4	51.8	29.8	32.6	36.8	37.5
A	51.1	47.9	68.8	65.9	57.8	57.5

TABLE 2

Percentages of participants allocated to each of three stages of change at three assessment points for both editions of the RCQ[TV]

<u>A/PA</u> dichotomy	PDA	DDD	APQ	NAEQ proximal	NAEQ distal
15-item at baseline	-.195** (n=673)	-.005 (n=673)	.077* (n=672)	-.130** (n=656)	-.123** (n=661)
12-item at Baseline	-.198** (n=673)	-.030 (n=673)	.061 (n=672)	-.104** (n=656)	-.093* (n=661)
15-item at 3 months	-.347** (n=596)	.277** (n=545)	.402** (n=596)	-.306** (n=593)	-.305** (n=590)
12-item at 3 months	-.351** (n=596)	.295** (n=545)	.432** (n=596)	-.339** (n=593)	-.344** (n=590)
15-item at 12 months	-.445** (n=500)	.194** (n=432)	.324** (n=496)	-.219** (n=494)	-.207** (n=483)
12-item at 12 months	-.420** (n=500)	.190** (n=432)	.328** (n=496)	-.263** (n=494)	-.208** (n=483)

*p < .05; ** p < .01

TABLE 3

Correlations between stage of change dichotomies (Action/ Pre-action) and other variables of interest for both editions of the RCQ[TV] at all three assessment points

	Abstinent	Non problem drinker	Much improved	Somewhat improved	Same	Worse	All
Baseline A	45 (17.9%)	32 (12.7%)	32 (12.7%)	40 (15.9%)	85 (33.7%)	18 (7.1%)	252 (100.0%)
Baseline PA	33 (12.0%)	24 (8.7%)	35 (12.7%)	52 (18.8%)	109 (39.5%)	23 (8.3%)	276 (100.0%)
3-month A	63 (18.6%)	46 (13.6%)	47 (13.9%)	71 (20.9%)	90 (26.5%)	22 (6.5%)	339 (100.0%)
3-month PA	11 (7.2%)	7 (4.6%)	13 (8.5%)	20 (13.1%)	86 (56.2%)	16 (10.5)	153 (100.0%)
12-month A	68 (23.4%)	43 (14.8%)	46 (15.8%)	43 (14.8%)	71 (24.4%)	20 (6.9%)	291 (100.0%)
12-month PA	3 (1.4%)	10 (4.7%)	19 (8.8%)	47 (21.9%)	117 (54.4%)	19 (8.8%)	215 (100.0%)

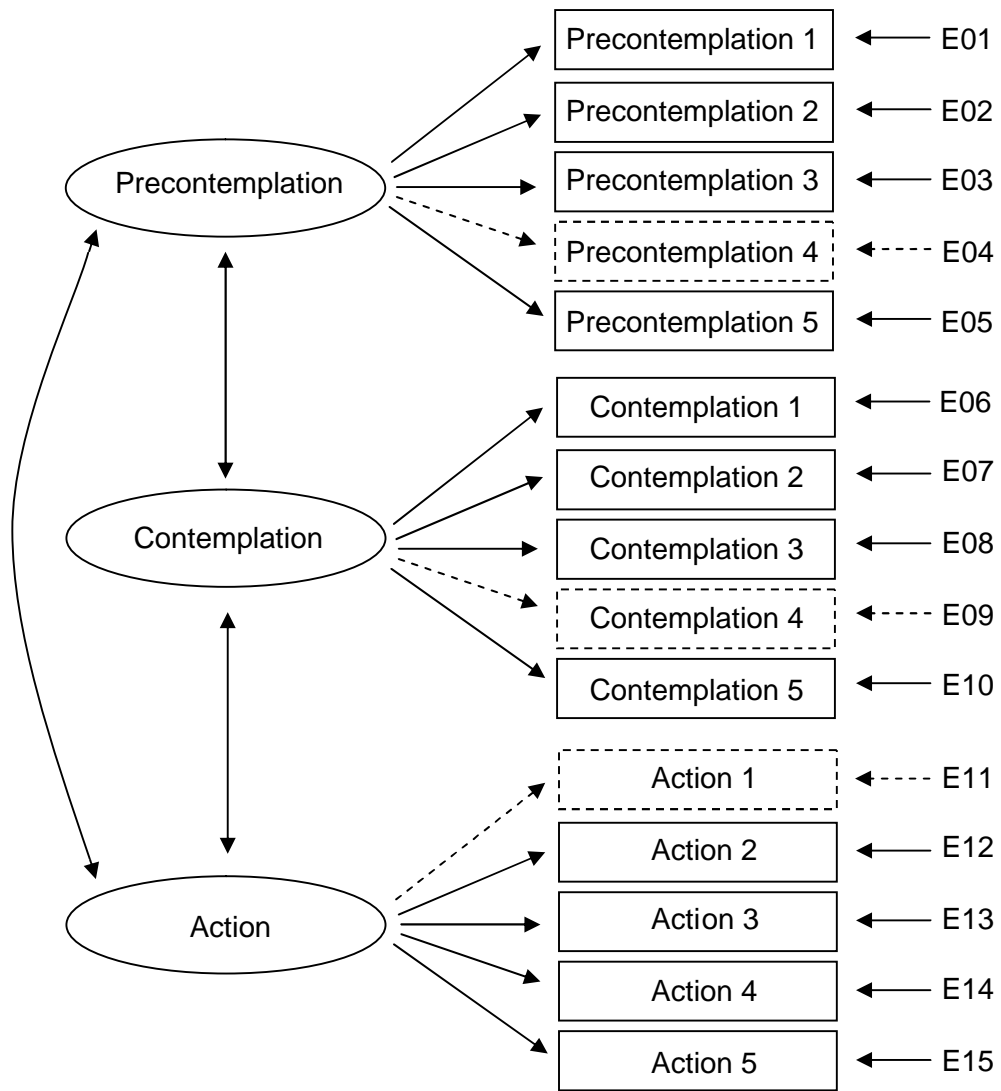
TABLE 4

Numbers and percentages in treatment outcome categories at 12-month follow-up according to stage of change (Action/ Pre-action) from the revised RCQ[TV] recorded at three assessment points

FIGURE 1

Figure caption

Measurement model tested in the confirmatory factor analyses. Solid and dotted lines and elements represent the model for the original 15-item version of the RTCQ[TV]. Solid lines and elements represent the model for the revised 12-item version.



APPENDIX

Readiness to Change Questionnaire [Treatment Version]

Revised Edition 2007 (with scoring instructions)

READINESS TO CHANGE QUESTIONNAIRE
[TREATMENT VERSION]
REVISED EDITION 2007

The following questions are designed to identify how you personally feel about your drinking right now. Please think about your current situation and drinking habits, even if you have given up drinking completely. Read each question below carefully and then decide whether you agree or disagree with the statements. Please tick the answer of your choice to each question. If you have any problems please ask the questionnaire administrator.

Your answers are completely private and confidential

Key: **SD** = Strongly disagree
A = Agree

D = Disagree
SA = Strongly agree

U = Unsure

	SD	D	U	A	SA	<i>Office use</i>
1 It's a waste of time thinking about my drinking because I do not have a problem.	•	•	•	•	•	PC
2 I enjoy my drinking but sometimes I drink too much.	•	•	•	•	•	C
3 There is nothing seriously wrong with my drinking.	•	•	•	•	•	PC
4 Sometimes I think I should quit or cut down on my drinking.	•	•	•	•	•	C
5 Anyone can talk about wanting to do something about their drinking, but I'm actually doing something about it.	•	•	•	•	•	A
6 I am a fairly normal drinker.	•	•	•	•	•	PC
7 My drinking is a problem sometimes.	•	•	•	•	•	C
8 I am actually changing my drinking habits right now (either cutting down or quitting).	•	•	•	•	•	A
9 I have started to carry out a plan to cut down or quit drinking.	•	•	•	•	•	A

10 There is nothing I really need to change about my drinking.	•	•	•	•	•	PC
11 Sometimes I wonder if my drinking is out of control.	•	•	•	•	•	C
12 I am actively working on my drinking problem.	•	•	•	•	•	A

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Please enter the subject's scores below:

Scale Scores

PC Score	<input type="text"/>
C Score	<input type="text"/>
A Score	<input type="text"/>

Scoring the Readiness to Change Questionnaire (Treatment Version)

The scale score codes represent each of the stages of change: PC = Precontemplation; C = Contemplation; A = Action.

Items numbered 1,3,6,10 = *Precontemplation*, items numbered 2,4,7,11 = *Contemplation*, items numbered 5,8,9,12 = *Action*. All items should be scored on a 5-point scale ranging from:

-2 Strongly Disagree

-1 Disagree

0 Unsure

+1 Agree

+2 Strongly Agree

To calculate the score for each scale, simply add the item scores for the scale in question. The range of each scale is -10 through 0 to +10. A negative scale score reflects an overall disagreement with items measuring the stage of change, whereas a positive score represents overall agreement. The highest scale score represents the Stage of Change Designation.

Note: If two or more scale scores are equal, then the scale farthest along the continuum of change (Precontemplation-Contemplation-Action) represents the subject's Stage of Change Designation. For example, if a subject scores 6 on the Precontemplation scale, 6 on the Contemplation scale and -2 on the Action scale, then the subject is assigned to the Contemplation stage.

If one of the four items on a scale is missing, the subject's score for that scale should be pro-rated (i.e. multiplied by 4/3 or 1.33). If two or more items are missing, the scale score cannot be calculated. In this case the Stage of Change Designation will be invalid.