The Theoretical Domain Framework (adapted from Cane al 2012)

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| **Domain Definition**  | **Construct** |
| 1. **Knowledge**

(An awareness of the existence of something) | Knowledge (including knowledgeof condition/scientific rationale)Procedural knowledgeKnowledge of task environment |
| 1. **Skills**

**(**An ability or proficiencyacquired through practice) | SkillsSkills developmentCompetenceAbilityInterpersonal skillsPracticeSkill assessment |
| 1. **Social/professional role and identity**

(A coherent set of behaviours and displayed personal qualities of an individual in a social or work setting) | Professional identityProfessional roleSocial identityIdentityProfessional boundariesProfessional confidenceGroup identityLeadershipOrganisational commitment |
| 1. **Beliefs about capabilities**

(Acceptance of the truth, reality or validity about an ability, talentor facility that a person can put to constructive use) | Self-confidencePerceived competenceSelf-efficacyPerceived behavioural controlBeliefsSelf-esteemEmpowermentProfessional confidence |
| 1. **Optimism**

(The confidence that things will happen for the best or thatdesired goals will be attained) | OptimismPessimismUnrealistic optimismIdentity |
| 1. **Beliefs about Consequences**

(Acceptance of the truth, reality, or validity about outcomes of a behaviour in a given situation) | BeliefsOutcome expectanciesCharacteristics of outcomeexpectanciesAnticipated regretConsequents |
| 1. **Reinforcement**

(Increasing the probability of a response by arranging adependent relationship, or contingency, between theresponse and a given stimulus) | Rewards (proximal/distal, valued/notvalued, probable/improbable)IncentivesPunishmentConsequentsReinforcementContingenciesSanctions |
| 1. **Intentions**

(A conscious decision to perform a behaviour or a resolve to act in a certain way) | Stability of intentionsStages of change modelTranstheoretical model andstages of change |
| 1. **Goals**

(Mental representations of outcomes or end states that anindividual wants to achieve) | Goals (distal/proximal)Goal priorityGoal/target settingGoals (autonomous/controlled)Action planningImplementation intention |
| 1. **Memory, attention and decision processes**

(The ability to retain information, focus selectively on aspects of the environment and choose between two or more alternatives) | MemoryAttentionAttention controlDecision makingCognitive overload/tiredness |
| 1. **Environmental context and resources**

(Any circumstance of a person’s situation or environment that discourages or encourages the development of skills and abilities, independence, social competence and adaptivebehaviour) | Environmental stressorsResources/material resourcesOrganisational culture/climateSalient events/critical incidentsPerson × environment interactionBarriers and facilitators |
| 1. **Social influences**

(Those interpersonal processes that can cause individuals tochange their thoughts, feelings, or behaviours) | Social pressureSocial normsGroup conformitySocial comparisonsGroup normsSocial supportPowerIntergroup conflictAlienationGroup identityModelling |
| 1. **Emotion**

(A complex reaction pattern, involving experiential, behavioural, and physiological elements, by which the individual attempts to deal witha personally significant matter or event) | FearAnxietyAffectStressDepressionPositive/negative affectBurn-out |
| 1. **Behavioural regulation**

(Anything aimed at managing or changing objectively observed ormeasured actions) | Self-monitoringBreaking habitAction planning |