Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer among men in the United States (American Cancer Society, 2015; National Cancer Institute, 2014), with the vast majority (81%) of the diagnosed cases being localized and potentially curable (National Cancer Institute, 2014). Treatment decision making is a taxing process for patients with localized prostate cancer because of a large number of available treatment options (e.g., active surveillance, different types of prostatectomy, various forms of radiation with or without hormonal therapy) (National Comprehensive Cancer Network, 2015). For patients in a sexual relationship, healthcare providers treating prostate cancer commonly recommend that the patient’s partner be involved in treatment decision making (Boehmer & Clark, 2001). However, existing research often describes treatment decision making as a dyadic process between the patient and healthcare providers (Zeliadt et al., 2006), with little emphasis on partner involvement. Most descriptive (Berry et al., 2006; Diefenbach & Mohamed, 2007; Shaw, Scott, & Ferrante, 2013) and intervention studies (Berry et al., 2013; Lin, Aaronson, Knight, Carroll, & Dudley, 2009) about treatment decision making for prostate cancer have focused on the patients’ concerns and satisfaction with treatment decision making (Boehmer & Clark, 2001). However, existing research often describes treatment decision making as a dyadic process between the patient and healthcare providers (Zeliadt et al., 2006), with little emphasis on partner involvement. Most descriptive (Berry et al., 2006; Diefenbach & Mohamed, 2007; Shaw, Scott, & Ferrante, 2013) and intervention studies (Berry et al., 2013; Lin, Aaronson, Knight, Carroll, & Dudley, 2009) about treatment decision making for prostate cancer have focused on the patients’ concerns and satisfaction with treatment decision making (Boehmer & Clark, 2001). However, partners play an important role in how well patients with prostate cancer manage their illness (Ervik, Nordøy, & Asplund, 2013; Wootten et al., 2014; Wu, Mohamed, Winkel, & Diefenbach, 2013). Partners provide informational support (e.g., gathering information, helping patients understand information) and emotional support (e.g., comfort, companionship) (Laidsaar-Powell et al., 2013; Sinfield, Baker, Agarwal, & Tarrant, 2008; Srirangam et al., 2003; Street et al., 2010). Previous research found that some partners were completely excluded from the...