SPIRITUAL WELL BEING SCALE

Reference:


Description of Measure:

A 20-item measure that assesses perceptions of spiritual quality of life. The measure has two subscales: (1) Religious Well-Being and (2) Existential Well-Being.

Abstracts of Selected Related Articles:


This study examines the psychometric qualities of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) with a religiously heterogeneous sample of college students. Specific questions addressed were possible ceiling effects in the SWBS and the SWBS's factor structure. Factor analysis supported the two-dimensional structure of the SWBS. Item groupings corresponded to Religious Well-Being (RWB) and Existential Well-Being (EWB) as conceptualized by the developers of the instrument. Differential patterns of correlations also suggest that RWB and EWB are two distinct constructs. The findings also yielded significant ceiling effects for the SWBS, especially among Christian respondents.


A number of studies have examined the link between criminality and religiosity. However, only a limited number of studies have examined the relationship between spirituality and criminality. Because spirituality has been identified as a fundamental attribute of the personalities of Blacks, studies examining differences in the association between spirituality by ethnicity could provide information to understand the disparity of incarceration rates among Blacks and Whites. For this study, data were collected from 661 male prisoners with prior histories of drug use to examine spirituality that was assessed using two factors from a modified version of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale: relationship with a higher power and satisfaction with oneself in the world. Analyses revealed that White men reported significantly higher scores on both factors than Black men. The unexpected findings are discussed in light of the existing literature that identifies the significance of spirituality in the personality and coping style of Blacks.
Empirical studies have identified significant links between religion and spirituality and health. The reasons for these associations, however, are unclear. Typically, religion and spirituality have been measured by global indices (e.g., frequency of church attendance, self-rated religiousness and spirituality) that do not specify how or why religion and spirituality affect health. The authors highlight recent advances in the delineation of religion and spirituality concepts and measures theoretically and functionally connected to health. They also point to areas for growth in religion and spirituality conceptualization and measurement. Through measures of religion and spirituality more conceptually related to physical and mental health (e.g., closeness to God, religious orientation and motivation, religious support, religious struggle), psychologists are discovering more about the distinctive contributions of religiousness and spirituality to health and well-being.

Scale:
The scale is available for purchase only. To purchase visit this website: http://www.lifeadvance.com/order.htm