6-21-1996

A Spanish Translation of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale: Preliminary Validation

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by

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Presented to the Faculty of
George Fox College
in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Psychology
in Clinical Psychology

Newberg, Oregon

June 21, 1996

Approval

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Spiritual Well-Being Scale: Preliminary Validation

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Abstract

Recent attention has focused on the need for effective mental health services to minority populations in the United States. The Hispanic community is the second largest minority in the U.S. and continues to grow rapidly. Mental health services may be facilitated by translation and validation of assessment instruments which are psychometrically sound and easy to administer.

Measures of subjective well-being were developed in the United States in the 1970s. An interest in spiritual well-being, as related to one's general sense of health and well-being, led to development of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) by Paloutzian & Ellison (1982). Since that time, the SWBS has become

the most extensively researched measure of spiritual well-being, and therefore a logical choice for translation and use among Hispanic people to measure spiritual well-being.

The SWBS was translated into Spanish and pilot tested by Bruce and Stagner (1994). The present study provides preliminary validation of the translated measure. A convenience sample of 111 people (62 males, 48 females) from six religious groups of Spanish-speaking people in the Pacific Northwest was administered the Spanish SWBS. One subsample (n=22) was retested after 24 hours to provide an estimate of test-retest reliability. A second subsample of bilingual subjects (n=36) was administered the English SWBS and Spanish SWBS to measure consistency across test forms.

The Spanish SWBS was demonstrated to be a fairly reliable instrument, with estimates of internal consistency ranging between .83 and .91 on the full scale. Test-retest estimates were adequate (.70). Correlation between the English SWBS and the Spanish SWBS in the bilingual administration was excellent at .92. Future usefulness of the Spanish SWBS may include availability as a research

measurement, as a measure of therapy outcome, and as a tool to facilitate discussion of spiritual issues in churches and counseling settings. Further studies with larger sample sizes, more diversity of spiritual backgrounds, and incorporating strengthened methods of test orientation, may provide increased psychometric support for the Spanish SWBS and allow for greater usefulness.

Acknowledgments

This project could not have been accomplished without the help of many people to whom I am deeply indebted and wish to express my sincere gratitude. First, I would like to thank God, my Heavenly Father, without whom nothing would be that is.

A heartfelt thank you is extended to Gale H. Roid, Ph.D. for his invaluable support and assistance as chair. Somehow he manages to fit 48 hours worth of work into 24 hours and still to find time to return every phone message and to answer each question. His compassion for students is evident and a great source of inspiration.

Contributions regarding the Spiritual Well-Being Scale, from the expertise of Rodger K. Bufford, Ph.D., provided a wealth of information. Thank you also to Chris Koch, Ph.D. for his input and technical support.

I am very grateful to many people who assisted in the translation process and collection of data, including Rev. George Flores, Prof. Robert D. Gilmore, Martha Hill, Rev. Roy Libby, Rev. Felix Rosales, and Amira Sonntag. The Hispanic people who participated

in this study were a joy to meet and to worship with. Surely God is pleased to receive the praise of people of all nationalities and cultures.

Thank you to my parents, Charles and Patricia Frye, for a lifetime of encouragement, especially to my father for his consistent demonstration of godly character and for his professional knowledge. On many occasions, I have benefited from the resourcefulness and thoughtfulness of my sister Shelli Wanvig. Thank you also to my parents-in-law, Norman and Bettie Bruce, for running the fort while I worked on this project. Thank you to John J. Pugh for his technical support and patience with the many revisions.

Finally, words are not adequate to express thanks to my husband Paul and children Jeremy, Amy, and James. No wife and mother could expect to have such support, help, patience, and encouragement from her family for such a long haul. Thanks to Paul for playing Mr. Mom, for the editing, love, encouragement, and for the loyal fan club. Thanks to Jeremy for his valued technical and personal support. Thanks to Amy for her wonderful notes and companionship. Thanks to James for his kind heart and enthusiasm. Whatever I accomplish are their accomplishments as well. Thank you with love.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

Moral, legal, and ethical guidelines for clinical psychologists demand that culturally sensitive mental health services be made available to ethnic minorities (Corey, Corey, & Callanan, 1993; Ivey, 1990; Sue & Sue, 1990). Approximately 1 out of every 10 or 11 Americans is Hispanic (9%), based upon 1990 census information. Growth in the Hispanic population accounted for 35% of the entire United States population growth between 1980 and 1990. By the year 2050, it is projected that one out of every five Americans will be Hispanic (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1993). Hispanics are the second largest minority in the United States and are projected to be the largest minority by the year 2010 (Day, 1993).

Studies have found that health services have drastically failed to meet the needs of this growing population, particularly because Mexican Americans are

of low socioeconomic status (Quesada, 1976). The problem is compounded by communication barriers (Lurie & Lawrence, 1972). Christian clinicians have a higher calling beyond an ethical obligation to address needs of those who are impoverished (Matthew 25:40-45).

Mental health services to minorities may be facilitated by translation and validation of assessment measures which are practical to administer and whose psychometric properties are shown sound. While not sufficiently exhaustive, recent effort has been made toward the translation and validation of Spanish health care assessments, including measures of physical, mental, and social aspects of health. Spanish versions of acculturation measures have also been developed to assist in research and validation of new instruments (Cuellar, Harris, & Jasso, 1980; Dana, 1993; Olmedo & Padilla, 1978). Deyo, Diehl, Hazuda, and Stern (1985) have developed a concise, four question scale to measure acculturation of Mexican Americans, which is included in this study as part of the demographic data.

Interest in measures of subjective well-being among English-speaking populations has become a part of health care since the 1970s when a variety of

indicators were developed (Bradburn, 1969; Campbell, 1981; Campbell, Converse, & Rogers, 1976). Out of this movement arose an interest in spiritual well-being as related to one's general sense of health and well-being. Moberg (1971, 1979a, 1979b; Moberg & Brusek, 1978) was a leading theorist attempting to discuss and define spiritual well-being, who made a call for further research, noting the "rich possibilities for contributing to the quality of human life. . . . oriented toward helping to meet human needs in a wholistic frame of reference" (Moberg, 1979b, p. 301).

In answer to this expressed interest in spiritual well-being, a growing number of assessment measures have been developed since the late 1970s with the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) (Ellison, 1983; Paloutzian & Ellison, 1982) being notable as the most extensively researched (Benner, 1991). Recent efforts have been made to establish norms for the SWBS, thereby making it substantially more useful (Bufford, Paloutzian, & Ellison, 1991; Ledbetter, Smith Vosler-Hunter, & Fischer, 1991). The SWBS has been found to be highly correlated with a number of other health measures (Ellison & Smith, 1991).

While progress has been made in defining and assessing spiritual well-being within English-speaking populations, defining and assessing spiritual well-being among Spanish-speaking people has gone largely unnoticed by the psychological community. Of Hispanic Americans, 84% are estimated to be cradle Catholics (cited in Heinking, 1990). The fact that religious orientation, Catholicism in particular, is such a vital element in the Hispanic culture (Hernandez, 1992), makes this oversight a noticeable void. The demonstrated validity and reliability of the SWBS renders it a reasonable choice for attempting to obtain and validate a Spanish translation of the instrument to help meet this need.

A pilot study of a preliminary Spanish translation of the SWBS demonstrated a surprisingly high alpha reliability of .86 (Bruce & Stagner, 1994), with means which were not statistically deviant from samples of similar denominations of English-speaking populations. One observation made when administering the pilot study was the seeming unfamiliarity Hispanic participants had with test-taking procedures in general. The development of sample questions was proposed to facilitate understanding.

Based upon the foregoing premises, the purposes of this study were: (a) to develop sample questions which would orient the participant to test-taking procedures, (b) to provide preliminary reliability and validity information for this Spanish translation, and (c) to explore potential clinical usefulness of the Spanish version. Chapter 1 describes historical background pertaining to research considerations regarding Hispanics and spiritual well-being.

Research Considerations Regarding Hispanics

Definition of Hispanic Population

The term "Hispanic" is not definitive of a particular ethnic origin. It may include: Boricua, Chicano, Latin American, Latino, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Raza, Spanish American, Spanish Origin, or White Person of Spanish Surname. Hayes-Bautista (1980) provides a detailed history of Hispanic labels, concluding that the term "Hispanic" is misleading and stereotypical. Researchers have utilized a variety of criteria to determine appropriateness for inclusion in Hispanic studies, including: ability to speak Spanish, birth place of parents or self, having a Spanish surname,

and self-identification. Because any one of these methods may include or exclude some who might be included or excluded from other studies, comparison of subjects among studies must be done with caution.

In a comprehensive study conducted by Human Population Laboratory in Alameda, California, to avoid the exclusion of any particular group, researchers Roberts and Lee (1980a, 1980b) included subjects who met any one or more of three possible conditions: (a) surname of the head of household, (b) birthplace of the parents of the household head or spouse, or (c) whether Spanish was spoken in the childhood home of either the household head or spouse. This method is likely to include some who would be excluded from other studies which are based on more limited criteria. Such an approach could possibly allow for greater generalizability, but may reduce accuracy with respect to any one group in particular.

For the purposes of this study, the term "Hispanic" refers to those individuals who are identified as Spanish-speaking by means of response to questions based on the acculturation scale developed by Deyo, et al. (1985).

Definition of Acculturation

Escobar, Burman, Karno, Forsythe and Golding (1987) define acculturation as "the psychosocial changes which occur when individuals from one culture come into contact with a host culture" (p. 715). When one makes a home in a new country or culture, the degree to which one adopts the values, language, and customs of the new culture is the degree to which one has become accultured. If one does not adopt the new culture, then the individual is said to have low levels of acculturation. Dana (1993) defines "marginality" as an admixture of traditional culture and new culture.

The degree of acculturation may be influenced by several factors, including: length of time in the host country; permanency of the residency in the host country; degree of participation in the host culture, including occupational, social, and religious; and commitment to acculturation. The descendants of many Mexican Americans have resided in the United States to five generations (Hayes-Bautista, 1980). The degree of acculturation achieved by these Mexican Americans may be in stark contrast to that achieved by recent Mexican immigrants who have come primarily to find employment.

Measures of Acculturation

Included in a review by Dana (1993) of acculturation measures is the Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans (ARSMA) (Cuellar, et al., 1980), a 20 item questionnaire designed to measure acculturation within a Mexican American population. The authors of ARSMA state that their intention was to develop a measure which could be useful in a variety of populations, including clinical populations such as psychotics and schizophrenics. Validation of ARSMA, therefore, was based upon a sample of hospitalized Mexican Americans, staff of the hospital, and students in a training program. The study concluded that Mexican Americans are not homogeneous, varying considerably according to level of acculturation.

Olmedo and Padilla (1978) have also developed a 20 item questionnaire to measure acculturation of Mexican Americans, based upon a study with 68 subjects. Among conclusions reached, the authors noted that language appeared to be the primary indicator of the acculturation process.

Having noted the findings of previous studies on measures of acculturation, Deyo et al. (1985) have

attempted to develop a more simplified measure, basing the questions on language usage. Four questions were constructed, translated, and administered to a group of 97 Mexican Americans who were patients presenting with back pain to a county hospital clinic. The four questions comprising the scale are:

> 1) Some of our patients speak both English and Spanish, but many speak only one or the other. To improve our future contacts with you, we would like to know what language you prefer to speak. (English, Spanish, both equally)
>
> 2) What language is most often spoken in your home? (English, Spanish, both equally)
>
> 3) What was your first language as a child? (English, Spanish)
>
> 4) Many of our patients have difficulty reading in either English or Spanish. Do you read any English? (yes, anything; some; very little; none). (Deyo et al., 1985, p. 51)

Further validation was ascertained from independent data from a San Antonio heart study of 1,685 Mexican Americans. Reliability and validity were demonstrated to be quite high for the new measure. (Please refer to the description of measures in Chapter 2 - Methods for further details.)

Davis (1992) selected the acculturation scale by Deyo et al. (1985) for her validation work on a Spanish version of the Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire. The brevity, easy administration, language emphasis, and good reliability and validity of the measure, make the instrument a logical choice for inclusion in this study.

Translation Considerations

Achieving an accurate translation of an assessment measure is far more difficult than merely matching each item word-for-word across languages. Hulin and Mayer (1986) note the variety of opinions as to the plausibility of obtaining accurate cross-cultural translations ranging from a Whorfian position of impossibility which views language as governing cultural ideas (Thomson, 1975; Whorf, 1956), to a strong linguistic position which emphasizes the unity of mankind. Werner and Campbell (1970) describe language as the filter between man and the world. In addition to the literal meaning of a single word, one must consider cultural relevancy, idiom, grammar, syntax, experiential equivalency, and conceptual equivalency (Sechrest, Fay, & Zaidi, 1972).

Hulin and Mayer (1986) pose the question, "do the materials elicit psychologically equivalent responses consistently across cultures and languages?" (p. 83). Chesney, Chavira, Hall, and Gary (1982) stress the importance of including acculturation measures when embarking upon cross-cultural research. The importance of acculturation is further emphasized by Hendricson, Russell, Prihoda, Jacobson, Rogan, and Bishop (1989) who point out that even one's beliefs about their own personal health status are influenced by their cultural orientation. Schulman and Smith (1963) in their study of Spanish-speaking villagers in New Mexico and Colorado found the predominant criteria for defining health to be: (a) a high level of physical activity, (b) a well-fleshed body, and (c) the absence of pain. Martinez, Martinez, Olmedo, and Goldman (1976) note the differences in the concepts of "male" and "father" between Chicano and Anglo high school students compounded by differences between genders based upon the patriarchal family structure in the Mexican culture.

Candell and Hulin (1987) define item equivalency as evoking "the specified response with the same probability among individuals with equal amounts of the trait" (p. 420). However, one may argue as to whether

or not culture affects the degree to which one has and/or utilizes a trait. Eysenck (1987) cites three dimensions of personality which he believes to be universal and therefore valid for comparisons between countries: psychoticism, extraversion, and neuroticism. Poortinga (1989) believes that a universal identity of basic emotions is fairly well established, but the expression of such emotions are governed by "display rules" that differ from culture to culture (p. 743). Even identical responses to items may not generalize in cultural meaning, but rather may be representative of a whole domain of potential interpretation.

An additional consideration in the translation of assessment measures is the test-taking abilities of the target culture (Poortinga & Van De Vijver, 1987). Sechrest, et al. (1972) describe aspects of scale translation which are often overlooked or minimized: (a) an orientation as to the rationale for the instrument, (b) instructions which are specific as to the task, and (c) responses (particularly in the case of open-ended questions). Brevity of instructions does not insure clarity of translation. Providing adequate test-taking instruction is integral to the task.

To achieve the most accurate and meaningful translation of an instrument, Hui & Triandis (1985) stress that more than one strategy should be employed. One of the most common strategies used is back-translation (Berkanovic, 1980; Eysenck, 1987; Hulin, 1987; Sechrest et al., 1972). Back-translation is the process by which a translator, working independently from the original translator, translates the translated scale back into the source language. The original instrument is compared to that which has been translated back into the original and differences are reconciled. The process may be strengthened by having a committee of translators involved to assist in the reconciliation of differences.

Three additional strategies of translation validation have been employed in this study. Any one method alone may not be considered to be sound methodology, but together they comprise a strong psychometric evaluation. First, a bilingual administration is accomplished by having subjects complete the instrument in both the source language and the target language (Hui & Triandis, 1983; Hui & Triandis, 1985; Hulin, 1987; Hulin & Mayer, 1986). Second, the relative means of monolingual subjects may be compared across cultures (Hulin, 1987). This

comparison must be made with caution because the the distribution of the trait measured may not be identical across cultures. Third, a monolingual sample may be compared with a bilingual sample. This strategy should also be used in conjunction with other strategies because bilingual individuals may differ in cognitive and semantic structure from monolingual individuals, even though they share the same language (Hulin, 1987).

In conclusion, it would seem that a comprehensive multistrategy approach is the most appropriate approach to obtain a psychometrically sound translation. Triandis and Brislin (1984) describe reward in cross-cultural research in terms of being able to identify "a universal core of meaning of a theoretical construct, as well as variations of the meaning of the construct in different cultures" (p. 1014).

Spanish Translations of Health Status Measures

A survey of literature has revealed a recent surge in the number of scales which have been translated into Spanish and psychometrically evaluated, measuring many aspects of human functioning.

Emotional Well-Being

Scales have been translated to measure a variety of affective considerations, including: the Daily Stress Inventory (Rodriguez-Charbonier & Burnette, 1994); the Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale (DAS) (Sanz & Vazquez, 1994); Hamilton's Scale for Depression (Ramos, Cordero-Villafafila, & Yanez-Saez, 1994); the Interaction Anxiousness Scale (Sanz, 1994); the Spanish Depression Adjective Check Lists (Lubin, Schoenfeld, Rinck, & Millham, 1980); and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (Virella, Arbona, & Novy, 1994).

Intellectual Well-Being

The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) has been translated into Spanish and factor analyzed (Gomez, Piedmont, & Fleming, 1992) along with the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-R) (Tamayo, 1990). To assess neuropsychological functioning, the Luria-Nebraska Battery is available in Spanish (Boget, Hernandez, & Marcos, 1988).

Physical Well-Being

The Sickness Impact Profile (SIP) (Vazquez-Barquero, Arias-Bal, Pena, & Diez-Manrique, 1991) measures a physical dimension comprised of ambulation, mobility, and body movement; a psychosocial

dimension comprised of social interaction, communication, emotions and feelings, and intellectual function; nutrition; sleep and rest; household management; recreational and leisure pastimes; and work. The Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) (Alonso, Anto, & Moreno, 1990) measures energy, pain, emotional reactions, sleep, social isolation, and mobility.

Psychological Well-Being

The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12 and GHQ-28) has been translated into questionnaires of various lengths, but overall, is intended to measure unhappiness, anxiety, social inadequacy, and hypochondriasis. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2) has been translated into Spanish (Lucio, Reyes-Lagunes, & Scott, 1994) as well as the Whitaker Index of Schizophrenic Thinking (Godoy, Fernandez, Muela, & Roldan, 1994). The Personality Inventory for Children (PIC) (Chavez, Allende, & Tinoco, 1989) is available in Spanish for assessment of children, as well as the Child Behavior Checklist (Rubio-Stipec, Bird, Canino, & Gould, 1990).

Social Well-Being

There is a Spanish version of the Social Behaviour Assessment Schedule (Otero, Navascues, & Rebolledo-Moller, 1990).

Much has been translated in the psychological community to assist in the assessment of many facets of well-being, but none of these appear to measure spiritual well-being. The need for a psychometrically sound measure is apparent. Bergin (1983) in a meta-analysis of religiosity and mental health states:

> Because religious cognitions, emotions, and behaviors, as documented here, are so pervasive, potential clinicians should understand the cultural content of their clients' religious world views rather than deny the importance of these views and coerce clients into alien linguistic and conceptual usages. (p. 180)

This study is designed to be a small step toward enabling clinicians to consider the spiritual influences in the lives of their Hispanic clients.

Background Information Regarding Spiritual Well-Being

Definition of Spiritual Well-Being

In attempting to define "spiritual well-being", writers frequently state what is not meant by the term. Spiritual well-being is not synonomous with religiosity (Moberg, 1979a), spiritual health, or spiritual maturity (Ellison, 1983). Religiosity is concerned exclusively with man's relationship to God, as opposed to spiritual well-being which concerns itself with both man's relationship to God and man's relationship to life in general--a more holistic approach. Spiritual well-being is viewed as an expression of spiritual health as "the color of one's complexion and pulse rate are expressions of good health" (Ellison, 1983, p. 332). Further, it is not intented to be a dichotomous variable (either persons have it or they don't), but rather as a continuous variable with individuals varying in levels of well-being (Ellison, 1983).

The definition of spiritual well-being most commonly cited is that of the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging (1975): "Spiritual well-being is the affirmation of life in a relationship with God, self, community and environment that nurtures and celebrates wholeness" (p. 1). Moberg (1979a) defines spiritual well-being as "that type of existential well-being which incorporates some reference to the supernatural, the sacred, or the transcendental" (p. 137). Existential well-being is seen as involving a sense of purpose, a sense of meaning, a secure and stable identity, and a feeling of belonging.

For the purposes of this paper, spiritual well-being shall be defined as that level of well-being which one is experiencing in totality, taking into account one's relationship to God, self, community, and environment.

Historical Development of the SWBS

Prior to the 1960s, little attention was paid to the subjective quality of one's life. Gurin, Veroff, and Feld (1960) conducted one of the first measurements of subjective well-being when they undertook a national survey of happiness, worries, and experiences. Over

the course of the decade, a new movement known as the social indicators or quality of life movement arose to assess various qualities of life. In 1969, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (1969) defined a social indicator as:

> A statistic of direct normative interest which facilitates concise, comprehensive, and balanced judgments about the condition of major aspects of a society. It is in all cases a direct measure of welfare and is subject to the interpretation that, if it changes in the "right" direction, while other things remain equal, things have gotten better or people are "better off." (p. 97)

During this period of time, David Moberg, a sociologist, began to call attention to the spiritual nature of man in presentations made to the 1965 annual meetings of the American Catholic Sociological Society and the American Scientific Affiliation (Moberg, 1979a). In 1971, national recognition came when the White House Conference on Aging devoted a major section to spiritual well-being. Out of this conference, the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging was developed to research needs of the aging, including aspects of their spiritual well-being.

During the later 1970s, a national upsurge in religious concerns was identified by a Gallup Poll, which noted that 86% of Americans considered their religious beliefs to be fairly or very important. Moberg (1979a) continued to write, making pleas for further research in the area of spiritual well-being.

During this same time, Ellison began to write on loneliness, encouraging mental health professionals to become more holistic in orientation, (Sangster & Ellison, 1978). In a presentation made to the Christian Association for Psychological Studies in 1981, Ellison and Economos (1981) reported on a study conducted to provide preliminary validation of a new scale which Paloutzian and Ellison had developed based upon Moberg's theory. As part of their concerns about loneliness and quality of life, in 1982, Ellison and Paloutzian published the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) (Paloutzian & Ellison, 1982).

Over the past decade, a plethora of instruments have been designed, with adequate reliabilities, to measure various aspects of spirituality (Gorsuch, 1984; 1990). The Spiritual Well-Being Scale is distinguished by the massive amount of research completed utilizing the scale (Benner, 1991; Butman, 1990).

Description of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale

The Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) is a self-report instrument composed of 20 items, intended to provide a global assessment of spiritual well-being. Following Moberg and Brusek's (1978) concept of the two-dimensional composition of spiritual well-being--a vertical dimension refering to one's relationship to God, and a horizontal dimension involving one's perception of life and satisfaction without regard to specific religiosity--the SWBS is composed of two subscales, religious well-being (RWB) and existential well-being (EWB), respectively. Each subscale is comprised of 10 items, which appear alternately in the overall scale. (See Appendix A.)

Summary of Research Conducted with the SWBS

For a comprehensive review of research conducted between 1982 and 1990, please see Ellison & Smith (1991).

Acculturation

Jang (1987) conducted a study among ethnic Chinese church-goers in the U.S. and found acculturation, as defined by the number of years lived in the United

States, to be positively correlated with EWB. Wong (1989) also conducted a study with Chinese Americans and found a positive correlation between the number of years lived in the United States and SWB and RWB.

Adjustment to physical illness

In a sample of individuals who were human immunodeficient virus (HIV) positive, diagnosed with AIDS Related Complex, or diagnosed with AIDS, hope was found to be positively correlated with SWB, with EWB exhibiting the strongest correlation (Carson, Soeken, Shanty, & Terry, 1990). Among dialysis patients, global adjustment and acceptance of disability correlated positively with SWB (Campbell, 1988). Adults diagnosed with cancer who had significantly higher levels of SWB were found to have lower levels of state-trait anxiety (Kaczorowski, 1989). Persons with high SWB scores were found to use fewer analgesics in controlling chronic pain (Mullins, 1988). In a study of adults with diabetes, SWB was found to be inversely related to psychosocial adjustment problems and uncertainty (Landis, 1992). SWB was positively correlated with social support and mastery (defined as the degree of successful adaptation) and negatively correlated with uncertainty in a sample of women with multiple sclerosis (Crigger, 1993).

Age

With acculturation as a possible confounding variable, RWB (Wong, 1989), and EWB (Jang, 1987) were found to be positively correlated with increased age. Hinkle (1994) also found a correlation between SWB and increased age, but the sample had a limited age range. Bufford (1984) found no relationship between the SWBS and age or gender and concludes that the majority of studies find no relationship (Bufford, 1991).

Gender

Culture may be a factor in the mixed results found with regard to the relationship between SWB and gender. Two studies found SWB and female gender to be positively correlated (Gagnon, 1993; Mahlangu, 1990) and other studies found little or no relationship between SWB and gender (Kellums, 1995; Lee, 1991; Wong, 1989).

Interpersonal well-being

A greater willingness to face interpersonal conflict has been correlated with SWB (Bufford, 1991). Ease of dealing with people has been found to correlate with SWB and RWB (Boliou, 1989). Among survivors of childhood sexual abuse, SWB was positively correlated to forgiveness of the perpetrator (Wilson, 1994).

Church. Perception of a warm and caring church community has also been demonstrated to correlate with SWB, more with EWB than RWB (Ellison et al., 1984). Among a group of pastor's wives, SWB was positively correlated to role satisfaction (Hack, 1993). Loneliness was negatively correlated with SWB in Roman Catholic women (Wintermyer, 1992).

Family. Marital adjustment has been found to be postively correlated with SWB, particularly in women. Marital adjustment in men appears to be more highly correlated with EWB. Those married over 40 years demonstrated a higher correlation on SWB than those married less time (Roth, 1988). A relationship has been demonstrated between father's parenting style, SWB, RWB, and EWB (Dean, 1988).

Physical well-being

EWB subscale scores are found to correlate positively with current level of health (Bufford, 1987). SWB was found to be positively correlated with self-ratings of past and present health, as well as with being closer to ideal body weight (Hawkins & Larson, 1984). SWB has been found to be negatively correlated with blood pressure (Hawkins, 1988).

Psychological well-being

Psychological well-being as measured by the Psychological General Well-Being Scale was found to correlate positively with the SWBS (Temple, 1987). Among two Air National Guard units, EWB was positively correlated with current life satisfaction, and SWB and EWB were each negatively correlated with a preference to be alone (Boliou, 1989).

Clinical Issues. The MMPI level of psychopathology has been negatively correlated with EWB (Frantz, 1985). Depression has been found to correlate negatively with both SWB and EWB, with greater strength in EWB (Fehring, Brennan, & Keller, 1987). Mood disturbance in pregnant women has been found to negatively correlate with SWB (Mitchell, 1984). In a sample of Mormon psychotherapy clients compared with a sample of Mormon church leaders, the psychotherapy clients scored lower on EWB (Richards, Smith, & Davis, 1989). Individuals with eating disorders have been found to have significantly lower scores on SWB and EWB than normal populations (Sherman, 1987). A high correlation has been found between moral objection to suicide and RWB (Ellis & Smith, 1991). In a sample of child molesters, those who

reported a history of sexual trauma scored significantly lower on the SWB, RWB, and EWB scales (Papania, 1988).

Personality. Assertiveness and SWB are positively correlated as opposed to aggressiveness and SWB which are negatively correlated (Bufford, 1991; Hawkins, 1988; Sherman, 1987). State and trait hope have been found to correlate positively with SWB, RWB, and EWB (Carson, Soeken, & Grimm, 1988). Internal locus of control is related to SWB (Jang, 1987). Dependence and shyness are negatively correlated with SWB (Bufford, 1991). Perfectionism and SWB have been found to be negatively correlated (Ellison, et al., 1984). In an experimental treatment for perfectionism, pretest-posttest measures demonstrated a significant increase in EWB (Richards, Owen, & Stein, 1993).

Self-concept. Self-esteem and SWB have been found to be positively correlated (Ellison, 1983; Ellison, Rashid, Patla, Calica, & Haberman, 1984; Wong, 1989). Self-confidence has also been correlated with SWB (Hawkins, 1988). Self-concept and SWB were correlated in a sample of seminary students (Colwell, 1987).

Religious well-being

Profession of being a Christian has been found positively correlated with SWB (Boliou, 1989; Moody, 1989). SWB, RWB, and EWB correlate with the number of years one professes to be a Christian (Boliou, 1989; Jang, 1987). Importance one places on religion has been found to correlate with SWB, RWB, and EWB (Bufford, 1984).

Frequency of church attendance and duration of personal devotions have been positively correlated to SWB and RWB (Boliou, 1989; Bufford, 1984; Ellison & Economos, 1981; Huggins, 1988; Moody, 1989). Correlation with church small group attendance has also been supported (Huggins, 1988). Frequency of family devotions correlated with SWB, RWB, and EWB (Bufford, 1984). Religious knowledge is correlated with SWB and RWB (Bufford, 1984; Moody, 1989). SWB has been found to correlate with feelings of being loved and valued by God (Ellison & Economos, 1981; Ellison et al., 1984) and RWB with one's concept of God (Lewis, 1988). Attribution to divine control is positively related to RWB and EWB (Durham, 1986).

Translation of the SWBS into Spanish

The initial Spanish translation of the SWBS was completed by an experienced court interpreter. The translation was further verified by a college Spanish professor, a regional ethnic ministries director who is fluent in Spanish, and two bilingual church members. General agreement resulted in minimal corrections made to the original translation.

Pilot study

The Spanish SWBS was developed and pilot tested by Bruce and Stagner (1994). The Spanish SWBS was distributed to leaders within churches of three major denominations: Catholic (two samples), Conservative Baptist, and Friends. Of the 115 participants (55 male and 51 female), 83 were returned by mail, and 32 were administered and collected by one of the researchers during a Sunday morning service of a Spanish-speaking church. All of the subjects were residents of the Pacific Northwest. Participation was voluntary. Approximately 10% of the questionnaires returned were not included in the study because of obvious error in response patterns, for example, marking the same response to all questions.

Pilot study results

The mean age of participants was 34 years with a range from 15 to 76 years of age. The average number of years as a Christian was reported as 20 years with a range of 0 to 73 years. The number of years in the United States averaged 15 years with a range of 1 to 60 years. Reliability (alpha) for the full scale SWB was .86. See Appendix B for demographic means and reliabilities.

When denominational Spanish-speaking means were compared with appropriate English-speaking norms, no significant differences were found. See Appendix B for a comparison of norms. Age and the number of years in the United States were positively correlated with SWB.

The Spanish version and an English version of the SWBS was administered to a bilingual group of 7 participants. Correlations on the SWB, RWB, and EWB ranged from .93 to .99. Because of the small sample size, reliability was not determined.

Overall, the Spanish version of the SWBS was demonstrated to be a fairly reliable instrument based upon the internal reliability of the denominations sampled, individually and collectively. One reason

postulated for the unusually high number of erroneous response patterns was unfamiliarity with test-taking procedures. This conclusion was based on the observation of the researcher administering the test. The scale was hypothesized to be strengthened if some sample questions were added to demonstrate test-taking procedures. Comment was also made that negatively worded items were troublesome to test-takers. Han (1993) encountered the same problem in translating "negatively phrased" items into Korean for a translation of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2).

Summary

From 1980 to 1989, the Hispanic population in the United States increased at a rate five times faster than the general population (Hendricson, Russell, Prihoda, Jacobson, Rogan, Bishop, & Castillo, 1989). Mental health services must be developed to meet the needs of this growing population. A holistic approach for mental health professionals in the understanding and treatment of clientele necessarily involves some assessment of spirituality. Clarke (1987) states, "the SWB scale is currently the best

measure of the construct of spiritual well-being available" (p. 102). The development and validation of a Spanish version of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale is a small, but healthy step in the right direction.

Chapter 1 reviewed the historical background pertaining to research considerations regarding Hispanics and spiritual well-being. Based upon the perceived need for a psychometrically sound instrument to measure spiritual well-being among Hispanics, the purposes of this study were: (a) to develop sample questions which would orient the subject to test-taking procedures; (b) to provide preliminary reliability and validity information for the Spanish SWBS by including test-retest, and bilingual administrations; and (c) to explore potential usefulness of the Spanish SWBS.

CHAPTER 2

METHODS

Introduction

Based upon previous research, a need has been demonstrated for the translation and validation of an instrument to assess spiritual well-being among Spanish-speaking people. The Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) by Paloutzian and Ellison (1982) has been shown to be the most reasonable choice of instrument for measuring spiritual well-being and is appropriate for translation and validation. A simple language-based acculturation scale for Mexican Americans by Deyo, et al. (1985) has been used as an effective means of measuring acculturation levels for purposes of scale validation studies.

The present study was designed to provide preliminary validation of a Spanish translation of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale. Chapter 2 sets forth the procedures used and is divided into four sections:

(a) a description of subjects sampled; (b) explanation of materials used, including a consent form, a brief demographic questionnaire, an acculturation scale, and the Spiritual Well-Being Scale; (c) description of procedures followed; and (d) a summary of design.

Subjects

Participants for the study included 111 Spanish-speaking adults recruited from a family camp, a Bible college, an interdenominational conference, and churches in the Pacific Northwest area. The convenience sample consisted of 62 men and 48 women, plus one who did not indicate gender. The subjects ranged in age from 18 to 69.

Subjects were primarily of Mexican descent, as is generally true of Spanish-speaking people in the Pacific Northwest. The majority of subjects identified themselves as Baptist (see Appendix C for demographic information).

Requirements for participation in the study included the ability to speak and read Spanish, attainment of 18 or more years of age, and agreement to participate. Spanish literacy was operationally

determined by participants' self-report in response to a demographic question which asks the degree to which the participant reads Spanish.

Of the 111 questionnaires which were returned, 9 were excluded from the study based upon the following: 4 questionnaires left greater than 25% of the questions unanswered, 2 questionnaires were completed by subjects who were under 18 years of age, 2 questionnaires were submitted by subjects who indicated they could not read Spanish well, and 1 questionnaire had the same response marked for all questions.

Materials

Consent Form

Each participant was required to sign a consent form to be included in the study. The consent form was comprised of a single paragraph and signature line requesting participation, assurance of confidentiality, and information regarding who to contact if any questions arise. The consent form was distributed and collected separately from other test instruments (see Appendix D for copy of consent form).

Demographics

A brief demographic questionnaire requested information to describe sample and to examine effects of gender, age, denomination, the number of years lived in the United States, the number of years one has been a Christian, and ethnicity (see Appendix E for a copy of the demographic questionnaire).

Acculturation Scale

A language based acculturation scale has been developed by Deyo et al. (1985) in response to a perceived need for a shorter instrument to be used as a part of larger health questionnaires. Four questions based on language usage were developed to measure acculturation and were administered to two populations sampled in an attempt to provide reliability and validity. The first study involved 97 Mexican Americans who were patients presenting with low back pain to a hospital clinic. The second study involved 1,685 Mexican Americans who were part of a heart study in San Antonio.

These two samples resulted in significant correlational data linking this scale with ethnicity, place of birth, generation within the United States, and type of neighborhood, thereby establishing a preliminary construct validity. The initial sample of 97 produced a Guttman (1944) coefficient of reproducibility of .97 and a coefficient of scalability of .89. The heart study sample of 1,685 produced a coefficient of reproducibility of .96 and a coefficient of scalability of .81, among those who were Mexican American. A comparison of acculturation scale scores with a 5-point scale of language fluency, rated by interviewer, provided a Spearman Correlation of .79.

Because the measure was initially constructed to assess health care issues, test-takers are referred to as "patients." The study at hand is not centered around a medical community. Therefore, the word "personas" (meaning "people") has been substituted for the word "patients," where it occurs. Additionally, since no plans have been made for a follow-up study, the words "to improve our future contacts with you" were deleted from the measure administered herein. Additionally, to provide a means of responding to

Spanish reading ability, the question was added, "do you read Spanish?" (see Appendix E for the adapted measure of acculturation). The proposed changes in wording are not anticipated to affect test validity.

Acculturation scores range from 0 (least acculturated) to 4 (most acculturated). See Table 1 for method of scoring. Analysis of data will include examination of the relationship between acculturation scores and scale scores.

The Spiritual Well-Being Scale

The Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS) was first published in an article by Paloutzian and Ellison (1982) and again in Ellison (1983). The SWBS is a self-report questionnaire comprised of 20 items designed to measure spiritual well-being (SWB), religious well-being (RWB), and existential well-being (EWB). RWB is a measure of one's relationship to God, therefore each item makes reference to God. Because EWB measures one's perception of life and satisfaction without regard to religiosity, the items comprising this subscale contain no direct reference to God.

SWB is a composite score of the two subscales RWB and EWB, with questions alternating between the

Table 1

Scoring for Language-based Acculturation Scale

Scale item (paraphrased)	Responses scored 1	Responses scored 0
Preferred language	English	Spanish or both
Home language	English or both	Spanish
First language	English	Spanish
Read English	Any positive response	None

Note. From "A Simple Language-based Acculturation Scale for Mexican Americans: Validation and Application to Health Care Research" by R. A. Deyo, A. K. Diehl, H. Hazuda, and M. P. Stern, 1985, American Journal of Public Health, 75, p. 52.

two subscales. Eleven of the items are stated in a positive direction, with nine stated in a reversed negative direction in an attempt to avoid response set biases (Anastasi, 1988). Each statment is rated on a 6-point modified Likert scale which ranges from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.

Reliability

Test-retest reliabilities of the SWBS full scale have been found to range from .82 to .99, and from .73 to .99 on the two subscales, all of which are significant at the $p < .001$ level. For a comprehensive review of reliability of the SWBS, see Brinkman, 1989. Internal consistency reliabilities range from .89 to .94 on the full scale and from .78 to .94 on the subscales (Brinkman, 1989; Bufford, Paloutzian, & Ellison, 1991). Intratest correlations have been found to be high between SWB-RWB and SWB-EWB, but are lower between RWB-EWB. These findings are logical because the subscales each comprise one-half of the SWB, but the EWB and RWB are wholly separate and theoretically different.

Validity

The face validity of the SWBS is quite good (Bufford et al., 1991). Ledbetter, Smith, Fischer, Vosler-Hunter, and Chew (1991) evaluated the factor structure of the SWBS and found a two-factor model to be superior to a one-factor model, but noted that there is room for improvement. Based upon a significant number of studies demonstrating the construct validity of the SWBS, Ledbetter, Smith, Fischer, Vosler-Hunter, and Chew (1991) state: "a criticism of the SWBS for the global lack of construct validity is not founded" (p. 99).

Correlation with Other Scales

SWB and subscales RWB and EWB are positively correlated with each other (Bufford, 1984; Wintermyer, 1992). Additionally, the SWBS has been correlated with a number of other scales.

Emotional well-being measures. Scales measuring emotional well-being which have been correlated with the SWBS include the State-Trait Hope Scale (Carson, Soeken, & Grimm, 1988); the Beck Hopelessness Scale (Carson et al., 1990); the Reasons for Living Inventory (Ellis & Smith, 1991); the UCLA Loneliness Scale and the Purpose in Life Test, (Ellison, 1983);

the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (Kaczorowski, 1989); Rosenberg's self-esteem scale (Ellison & Economos, 1981; Ellison et al., 1984); the Integration Inventory; and the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale (Ruffing-Rahal, 1991).

Marital assessment. The Dyadic Adjustment Scale has been correlated with the SWBS (Mahlangu, 1990; Roth, 1988).

Personality measures. Among personality measures correlated with the SWBS are the Interpersonal Behavior Survey (Bufford, 1991); the Psychological General Well-Being Scale (Temple, 1987); and the Supernatural Locus of Control Scale (Durham, 1986).

Religious scales. Other religious scales correlated with the SWBS include the Religious Orientation Scale and Spiritual Maturity Index (Bufford, 1984); the Christian Lifestyle Scale; the Spiritual Leadership Qualities Inventory; the Religious Status Interview; the Lifestyle Inventory; the Spiritual Maturity Index; Intrinsic Religious Orientation (Ellison, 1983); and the Shepherd Scale (Bassett et al., 1991).

Norms

Bufford et al. (1991) have made the first substantive effort toward establishing norms for the SWBS. For a summary of their findings see Table 2. SWBS scores which differ by 5 or more points and RWB and EWB scores which differ by 3 or more points from established norms are considered to be significant (Bufford, Bentley, Newenhouse, & Papania, 1986).

Usefulness

The SWBS has been found to be negatively skewed (scores concentrated at the high end) with a significant ceiling effect (Bufford et al., 1991; Ledbetter, Smith, Vosler-Hunter, & Fischer, 1991). The ceiling effect limits the scale's usefulness to low scores. The SWBS is unable to accurately discriminate among individuals who are spiritually healthy. The SWBS does, however, serve as an excellent indicator of those who are experiencing spiritual distress.

The SWBS, EWB in particular, has been found to be correlated with measures of social desirability (Ellis & Smith, 1991). With a sample of 172 church members Moody (1989) found that the SWBS was susceptible to

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics for Religious Groups on SWBS

Sample	N	M	SD
	Spiritual Well-Being		
Davis et al. (1987)			
Alliance	330	103.00	12.30
Durham (1986/1988)			
Assembly of God	41	109.88	11.58
Conservative Baptist	24	108.58	8.98
United Methodist	32	99.09	13.48
Born again	143	108.13	11.08
Ethical Christian	33	93.42	14.63
Huggins (1988)			
Conservative Baptist	285	105.93	12.59
Lewis (1986/1988)			
Unitarians	45	82.81	15.02
Mueller (1987/1988)			
Evangelical Seminary students	55	106.00	10.29

(table continues)

Table 2--Continued

Sample	N	M	SD
Religious Well-Being			
Davis et al. (1987)			
Alliance	330	53.58	6.23
Durham (1987/1988)			
Assembly of God	41	56.73	5.42
Conservative Baptist	24	56.21	4.64
United Methodist	32	49.64	7.43
Born again	143	55.64	5.87
Ethical Christian	33	46.76	8.30
Huggins (1988)			
Conservative Baptist	285	54.77	6.14
Lewis (1986/1988)			
Unitarians	45	34.10	13.03
Mueller (1987/1988)			
Evangelical Seminary students	55	54.75	5.92

(table continues)

Table 2--Continued

Sample	N	M	SD
Existential Well-Being			
Davis et al. (1987)			
Alliance	330	49.42	7.38
Durham (1987/1988)			
Assembly of God	41	53.15	6.78
Conservative Baptist	24	52.37	6.03
United Methodist	32	49.47	7.29
Born again	143	52.58	6.31
Ethical Christian	33	46.67	7.78
Huggins (1988)			
Conservative Baptist	285	51.19	7.33
Lewis (1986/1988)			
Unitarians	45	48.71	7.57
Mueller (1987/1988)			
Evangelical Seminary students	55	51.25	5.88

Note. From "Norms for the Spiritual Well-Being Scale" by R. K. Bufford, R. F. Paloutzian, and C. W. Ellison, 1991, Journal of Psychology and Theology, 19, 56-70.

faking bad, but there was no distinction between the fake good group and the honest group. Bufford (1991) argues that "psychologically healthy persons generally present themselves with a degree of positive distortion, and that this is a valid indicator of healthy functioning" (p. 10). Struble (1991), however, found no correlation between the SWBS and the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale. The degree to which the SWBS may be susceptible to social desirability distortion is unclear, but should be taken into consideration when evaluating potential usefulness.

A few studies have been conducted using the SWBS as an outcome measure for research of therapeutic interventions (Bufford, Renfroe, & Howard, 1995; Richards, Smith, & Davis, 1989; Toh & Tan, 1995; Toh, Tan, Osburn, & Faber, 1994). Hall, Tisdale, and Brokaw (1994) call attention to the importance of using measures such as the SWBS to research issues of clinical significance. The high test-retest reliability estimates of the SWBS may suggest its potential usefulness in clinical settings.

The Spanish Spiritual Well-Being Scale

The English SWBS was translated into Spanish and pilot tested by Bruce and Stagner (1994) as a first step toward the development of the Spanish SWBS, as described in chapter 1. The Spanish SWBS was demonstrated to be fairly reliable with an estimate of .86 for the full scale. The primary objective of the present study is to strengthen preliminary reliability and validation analysis of the Spanish SWBS by including test-retest and bilingual test administrations in the study design.

Procedures

The first step taken in this study was to develop three sample items designed to orient the participant to test-taking procedures. In an attempt to represent the item composition of the scale, the first sample item is a negative statement, "I don't know how many grains of sand are on the beach," which is true, the second sample item is a positive statement, "I know my

name," which is true, and the third sample item is a negative statement, "I don't know my age," which is false. The sample items were translated by a college Spanish professor and then verified by two bilingual people involved in ethnic ministries, according to the methods of developing an accurate translation as discussed in chapter 1.

The Spanish version of the SWBS was translated back into English by a Hispanic missionary. See Appendix F for a copy of the back translation. Few significant differences emerged between the original translation and the back translation. Minor differences were reconciled, on scale items 9 and 16, among those involved in the translation process.

The first group of data was collected in April, May, and June of 1994. Prospective subjects were invited to participate as they arrived and registered at a religious camp which was held for Spanish-speaking families at Tadmor conference grounds in Oregon. Participants were told, by the researcher through a translator, that the purpose of the study was to help develop a Spanish translation of a test designed to measure spiritual well-being. Participants were assured of the confidentiality of their responses by

indicating that there was no need to put their name on the test itself. As an incentive to participate, a drawing was advertised whereby those having completed the instrument could have their name entered for a chance to win several books on display. On the second day of the conference, approximately 24 hours later, participants were invited to complete a second Spanish SWBS. To insure confidentiality, test-retest forms were matched on the basis of demographic information.

Participants were asked if they were 18 years of age or older, whether or not they could speak and read Spanish, and if they could speak and read Spanish, whether or not they could also speak and read English. Those who volunteered to participate and met the criteria for inclusion were given either a Spanish-only version or a bilingual version of the instruments, depending upon their ability to speak and read English. The Spanish-only version consisted of a consent form which was separate from all other documents, a demographic questionnaire containing demographic questions as well as the acculturation scale questions, and the Spanish SWBS.

The bilingual version consisted of a consent form which was separate from all other documents; a

demographic questionnaire containing demographic questions as well as the acculturation scale questions, and both English and Spanish versions of the SWBS separated by a page instructing the participant not to refer back to the first page when working on the second page (for examples of the instruments, see Appendix G). For the bilingual administration, the order of Spanish and English SWBS versions were alternated with each participant.

Data collection was continued in March and April, 1996, following the same procedures, excluding the offering of books as incentive to participate and the retest administration. The researcher administered Spanish-only and bilingual versions of the Spanish SWBS to those in attendance at a Catholic church in Longview, Washington, at an interdenominational Bible conference in Portland, Oregon, and in a Bible class at Western Evangelical Seminary in Portland, Oregon. Church leaders at a Catholic church in Vancouver, Washington, and a Baptist church in Salem, Oregon, voluntarily administered the same instruments to their congregations and returned the data to the researcher by mail.

Statistical Design

The design included statistical analysis of the Spanish SWBS to establish preliminary measures of validity and reliability by examining (a) internal consistency through item analysis, taking into account the level of acculturation; (b) correlation between two administrations of the Spanish SWB in the test-retest subsample; and (c) correlation between responses to the Spanish SWB and the English SWB in the bilingual subsample. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS which displayed several types of statistics, including Cronbach's alpha; descriptive and summary statistics; and correlation matrices.

Validity

Test validity is concerned with whether the test measures what it purports to and how well it measures the construct. One method of establishing construct validity is to compare a new test (the Spanish SWB) with a previously established test (the English SWB)

which measures the same general construct (Anastasi, 1988). By means of a Pearson product-moment correlation which was designed to measure the degree of linear relation between two variables, each bilingual person's score was compared between the English SWB and the Spanish SWB.

Reliability

Reliability measures the consistency across items, across time, across scorers, or across test forms. Scales may be tested on different occasions or may be tested with different sets of equivalent items. Interitem analysis and test-retest correlation are the methods employed in this study to make preliminary estimates of reliability. A correlation coefficient (*r*) is that which expresses the degree of linear relationship between scores, and *r* was used as the measure of test-retest consistency.

Interitem analysis is a method of estimating internal reliability as assessed by the coefficient alpha (Cronbach, 1951). Items similar in content should intercorrelate. Consistency is determined by contrasting individual item covariances across all items with the variance of total scores. Low

item covariance may be caused by two or more sources of error, such as content sampling and heterogeneity of the domain sampled (Anastasi, 1988). Reliability is then strongest when the collection of test items is homogenous in content.

Summary

This chapter focused on the methods used to obtain a preliminary validation of the Spanish SWBS. The total sample for the study was comprised of 111 Spanish-speaking adults, including 62 males and 48 females, plus one who did not indicate gender. The ages of participants ranged from 18 to 69. A review of the instruments used in the study included the consent form, the demographics questionnaire containing the acculturation scale items, the Spiritual Well-Being Scale, and the Spanish Spiritual Well-Being Scale. Sample questions were added to the Spanish SWBS and a back-translation obtained. Finally, administration procedures and the statistical design were reviewed.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

This chapter presents results obtained from the study herein-described, in an attempt to provide preliminary validation for the Spanish SWBS. The chapter is divided into four sections which display descriptive statistics for the demographic variables for the total sample (N=111), the test-retest subsample (n=22), and the bilingual subsample (n=36). The fourth section presents estimates of reliability and validity.

Of the total sample (N=111), 9 questionnaires were excluded from the study based upon the following: 4 questionnaires left greater than 25% of the questions unanswered, 2 questionnaires were completed by subjects who were under 18 years of age, 2 questionnaires were submitted by subjects who indicated they could not read Spanish well, and 1 questionnaire had the same response marked for all questions. Of those retained, 96.2% indicated they read Spanish completely. Table 3

displays descriptive statistics for questions regarding language usage. For all samples, missing responses to scale questions were replaced by mean responses of the total sample (Gorsuch, 1988; G. H. Roid, personal communication, April 29, 1996). Raw data is displayed in Appendix H.

Demographics for Total Sample

Descriptive statistics for the demographic variables from the total sample (N=111) are presented in Table 4. The sample was comprised of 62 males (56%), 48 females (44%), and 1 missing. The majority of the sample indicated they were of Mexican descent (72%) (see Figure 1). Ages ranged from 18 to 69 years with an average age of 34 years (see Figure 2). The amount of time lived in the United States ranged from 1 month to 67 years, with an average of 13 years. Levels of acculturation were low, ranging from 0 to 4, with an average of 1.3 for the sample, excluding 8 cases wherein a subject failed to complete the pertinent questions and the 7 pilot test subjects who were not administered the acculturation scale (see Figure 3).

Table 3

Descriptive Statistics of Language Use Variables

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Preferred language		
English	3	3.0
Spanish	55	54.5
Both equally	43	42.6
Missing	10	--
Home language		
English	11	10.6
Spanish	67	64.4
Both equally	26	25.0
Missing	7	--
First language		
English	7	6.7
Spanish	94	90.4
Both	2	1.9
Other	1	1.0
Missing	7	--

(table continues)

Table 3--Continued

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Read English		
Yes, anything	35	34.7
Some	29	28.7
Very little	25	24.8
None	12	11.9
Missing	10	--
Read Spanish		
Yes, anything	100	96.2
Some	4	3.8
Very little	0	0
None	0	0
Missing	7	--

Note. N=111.

Table 4

Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables for the Total Sample

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Female	48	43.6
Male	62	56.4
Missing	1	--
Denomination		
Baptist	40	53.3
Catholic	18	24.0
Charismatic[a]	12	16.0
Other[b]	5	6.6
Missing	36	--
Years in U.S.		
≤10	64	59.3
11-20	25	23.3
21+	19	17.2
Missing	3	--

(table continues)

Table 4--Continued

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Years a Christian		
≤10	54	52.3
11-20	12	11.6
21+	38	37.0
Missing	7	--

Note. n=111.

[a]Charismatic=Assembly of God, Foursquare, and Pentecostal. [b]Other=Friends, Mennonite, and Quaker.

The length of time attributed to being a Christian ranged from 2 months to 69 years, with an average of 17 years for the total sample. The majority of those reporting a denomination were Baptist (53%), however, 32% of the total sample did not respond to that question.

One of the better measures of acculturation is probably the ability to read English, which was positively correlated with Spanish SWB, RWB, and EWB.

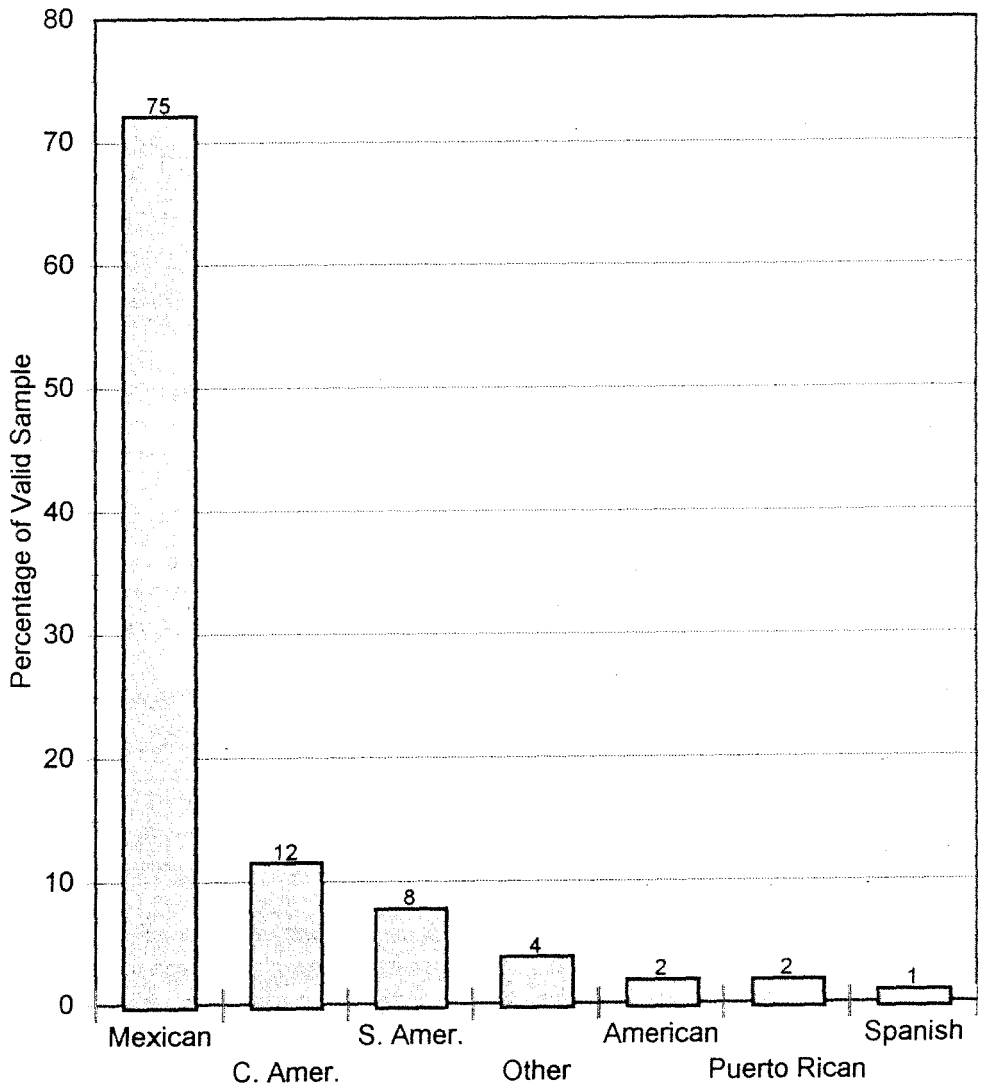

Figure 1. Heritage of total sample. (n = 104).

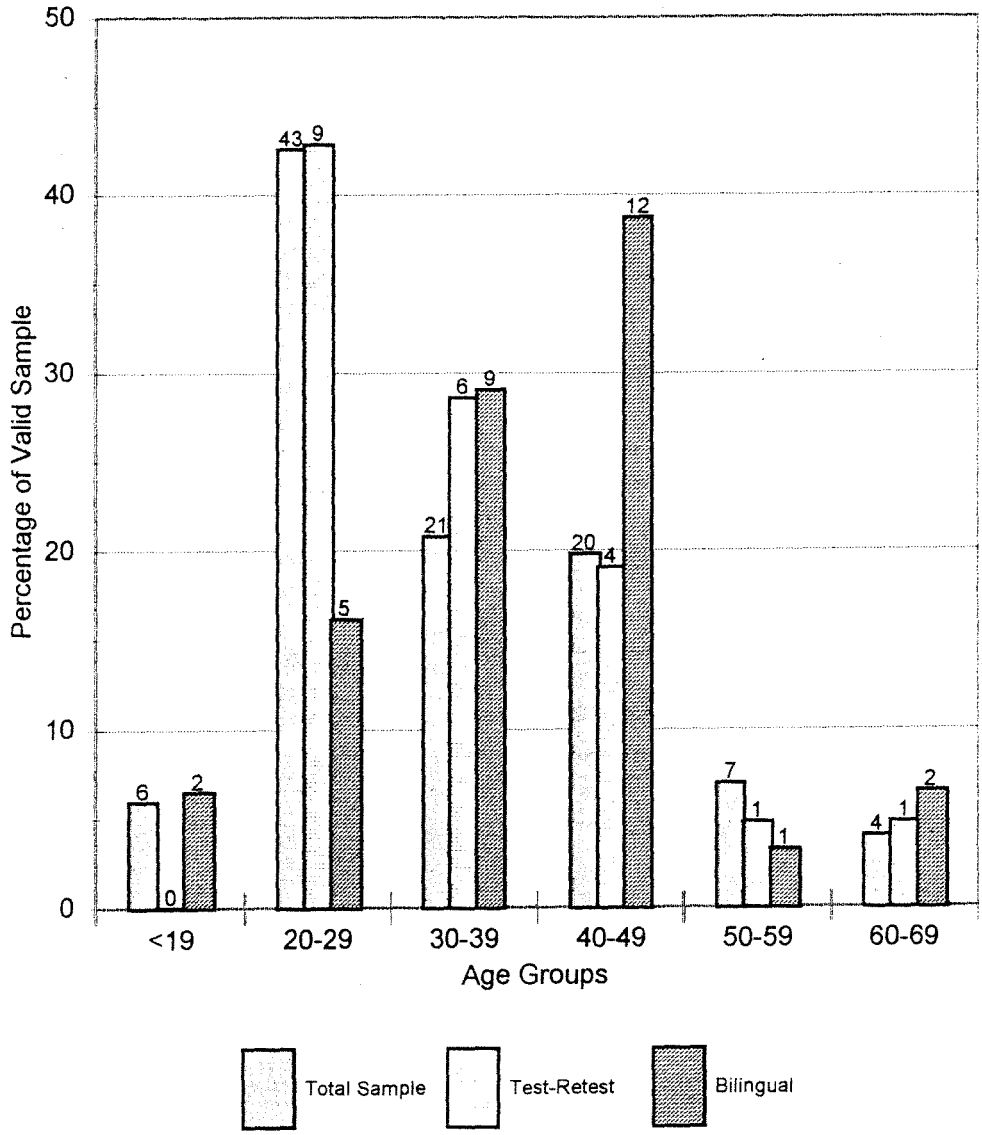

Figure 2. Comparison of age frequencies by sample. (Total sample n = 101. Test-retest subsample n = 21. Bilingual subsample n = 31).

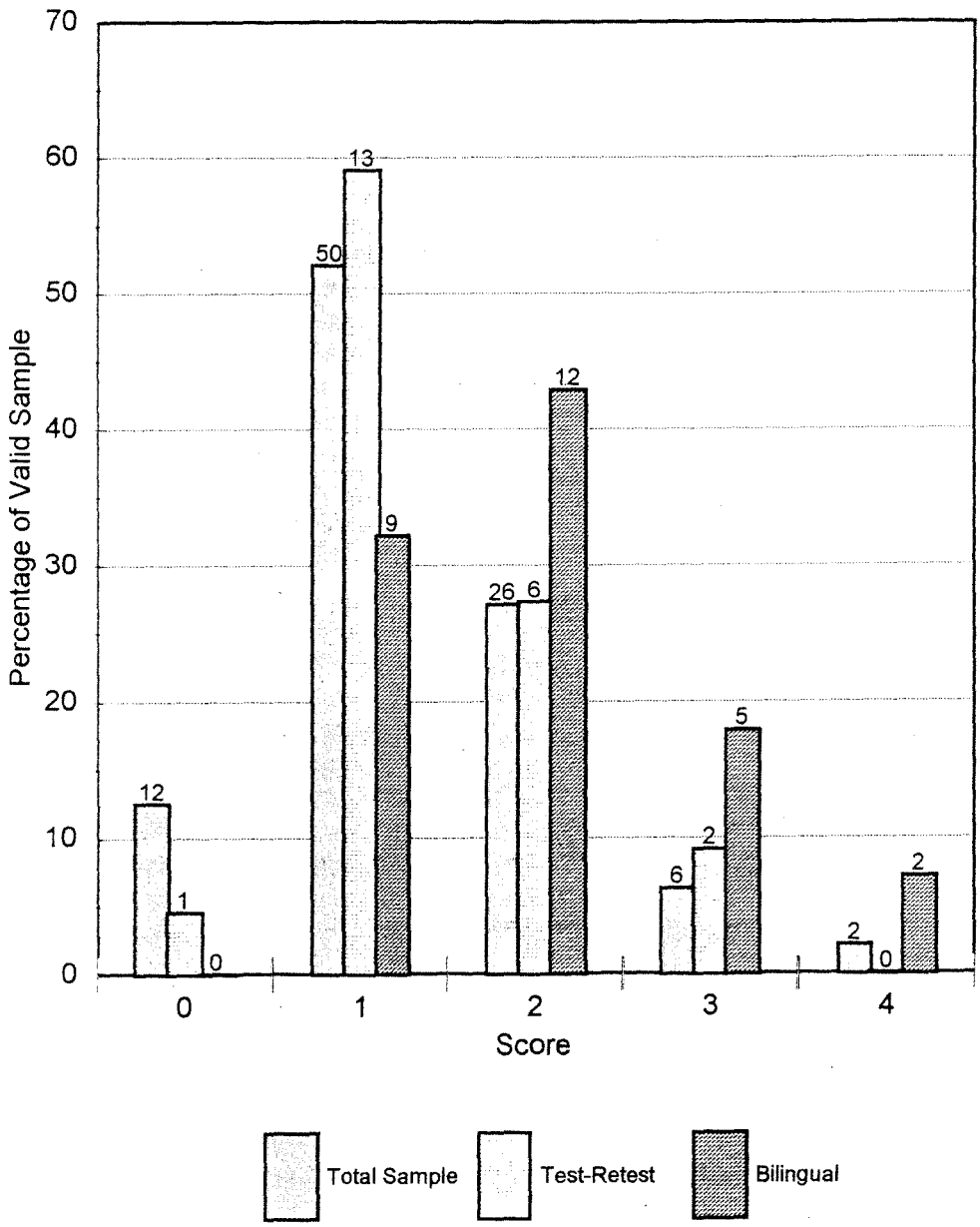

Figure 3. Levels of acculturation by sample. (Total sample n = 96. Test-retest subsample n = 22. Bilingual subsample n = 28).

Number of years in the United States was positively correlated with Spanish SWB and RWB. Since ability to read English and number of years lived in the United States both relate to one's level of acculturation, a possible interpretation of these results might be that some aspects of acculturation are related to increased spiritual well-being. A more likely interpretation of these results is that increased exposure to the English language and test-taking procedures allows test-takers to score higher because of greater understanding of testing processes. Correlations between demographic variables and scale scores are presented in Appendix I.

Test-Retest Subsample Demographics

Descriptive statistics for the demographic variables from the test-retest subsample (n=22) are presented in Table 5. The sample was comprised of 14 males (67%) and 7 females (33%), with 1 subject not reporting. The majority of the sample indicated that they were of Mexican descent (59%) (see Figure 4). Ages ranged from 22 to 63 years with an average age of 35 (see Figure 2). The amount of time lived in the United States ranged from 2 months to 57 years, with

Table 5

Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables for the Test-Retest Subsample

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Female	7	33.3
Male	14	66.7
Missing	1	--
Denomination		
Assembly of God	1	6.7
Baptist	14	93.3
Missing	7	--
Years in U.S.		
≤10	14	63.4
11-20	6	27.2
21+	2	9

(table continues)

Table 5--Continued

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Years a Christian		
≤10	11	52.7
11-20	3	14.3
21+	7	33.4
Missing	1	--

Note. n=22.

an average of 17 years for the sample. Levels of acculturation were low, ranging from 0 to 3, with an average of 1.4 for the sample (see Figure 3).

The length of time attributed to being a Christian ranged from 2 months to 57 years, with an average of 17 years. The majority of those reporting a denomination were Baptist (93%), however, 32% of the sample did not respond to that question. Demographic variables, including acculturation, were found to have no significant correlation to scale scores. Correlations between demographic variables and scale scores are presented in Appendix J.

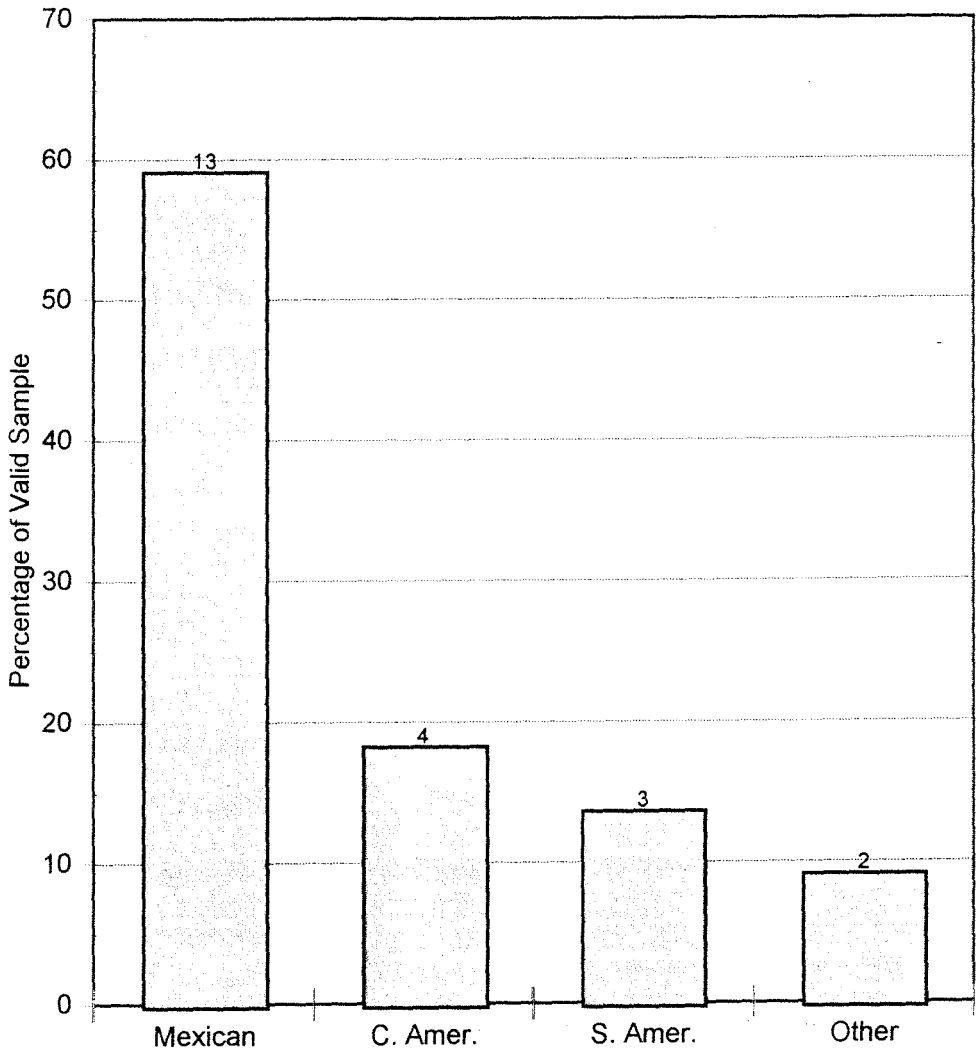

Figure 4. Heritage of test-retest subsample. (n = 22).

Bilingual Subsample Demographics

Descriptive statistics for the demographic variables from the bilingual subsample (n=36) are presented in Table 6. The sample was comprised of 20 males (56%) and 16 females (44%). The majority of the sample were of Mexican descent (45%) (see Figure 5). Ages ranged from 19 to 69 years with an average age of 38 (see Figure 2). The amount of time lived in the United States ranged from 1 to 67 years, with an average of 24 years for the sample. Levels of acculturation ranged from 1 to 4, with an average of 2.0 for the sample, not including the 7 pilot test subjects who were not administered the acculturation scale (see Figure 3).

The length of time attributed to being a Christian ranged from 1.5 to 69 years, with an average of 23 years. The majority of those reporting a denomination were Baptist (44%), however, 31% of the sample did not respond to that question.

Acculturation was not significantly related to scale scores. Age was positively correlated to English

Table 6

Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables for the Bilingual Subsample

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Female	16	44.4
Male	20	55.6
Denomination		
Baptist	11	44.0
Catholic	6	24.0
Charismatic[a]	5	20.0
Other[b]	3	12.0
Missing	11	--
Years in U.S.		
≤10	7	19.6
11-20	12	33.4
21+	17	47.6

(table continues)

Table 6--Continued

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Years a Christian		
≤10	10	28.6
11-20	8	22.8
21+	17	48.5
Missing	1	--

Note. n=36.

[a]Charismatic=Assembly of God, Foursquare, and Pentecostal. [b]Other=Friends, Mennonite, and Quaker.

SWB and EWB, but was not significantly related to the Spanish SWBS. Number of years of being a Christian was positively correlated with Spanish SWB, Spanish EWB, and English RWB scale scores. Based on a t-test for independent samples (see Table 7 for statistics), order of presentation (Spanish SWBS administered first versus English SWBS administered first) had no significant effect on mean scale scores, but was related to the variances of the scores in the two orders of presentation. Subjects who received the Spanish SWBS

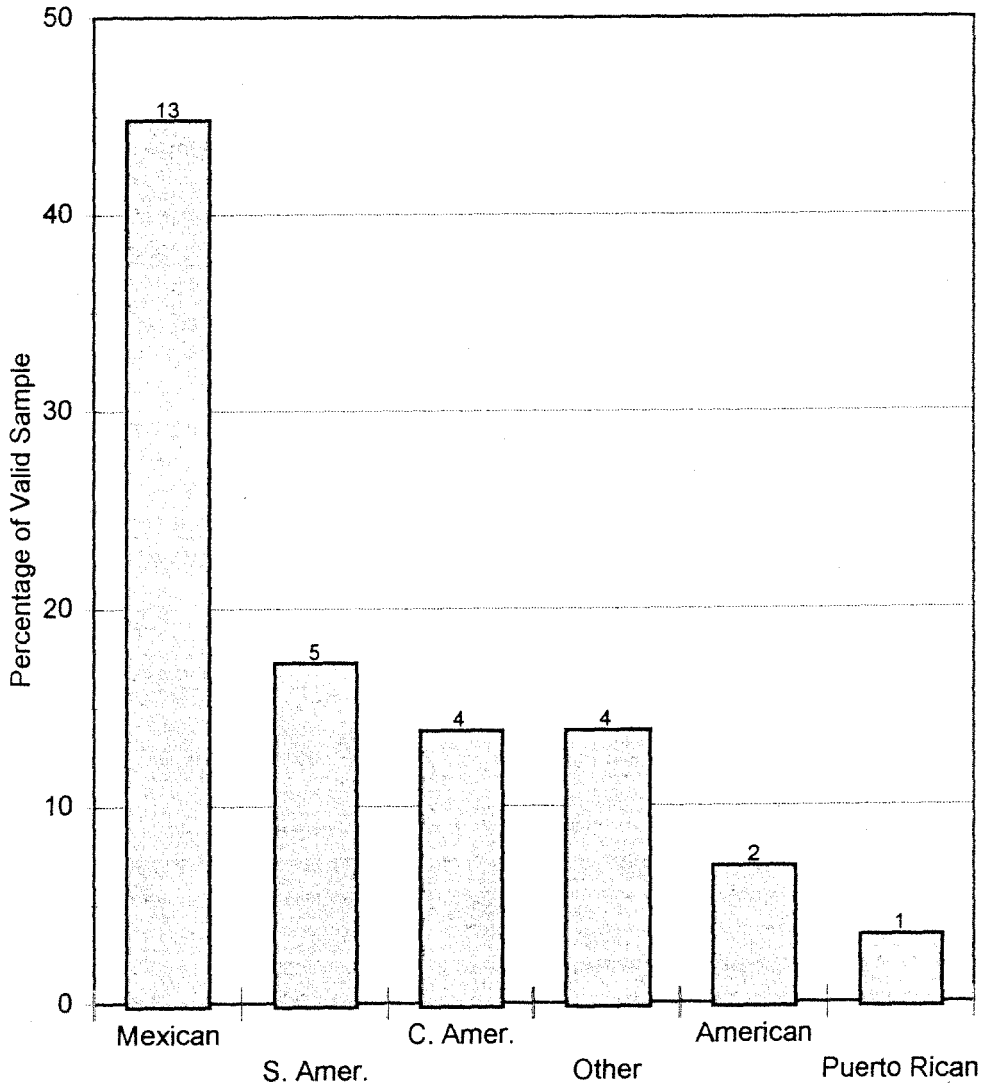

Figure 5. Heritage of bilingual subsample. (n = 29).

Table 7

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances on Bilingual Subsample Scores By Order of Presentation

Scales	M	SD	F	p
Spanish SWBS			2.66	.112
Spanish First	111.22	7.52		
English First	110.50	13.80		
Spanish RWBS			.59	.446
Spanish First	57.56	3.15		
English First	57.22	4.67		
Spanish EWBS			3.60	.066
Spanish First	53.67	5.05		
English First	53.28	9.71		
English SWBS			4.23	.047
Spanish First	113.22	7.73		
English First	109.33	15.46		

(table continues)

Table 7--Continued

Scales	M	SD	F	p
English RWBS			1.83	.186
Spanish First	57.83	3.81		
English First	56.44	5.89		
English EWBS			5.56	.024
Spanish First	55.39	4.35		
English First	52.89	9.98		

Note. n=36, 18 for each order of presentation.

before the English SWBS demonstrated significantly less variability on the English SWB and EWB, than those who received the English SWBS first. Spanish SWBS scores were not significantly affected. Correlations between demographic variables and scale scores are presented in Appendix K.

Reliability and Validity

Estimates of internal consistency reliability (alpha) ranged from .83 to .91 on the Spanish SWBS, .68 to .87 on the subscale RWBS, and .74 to .84 on the subscale EWBS. Internal reliability estimates were higher on the second administration of the Spanish SWBS in the test-retest subsample. See Table 8 for reliability statistics. Estimates of internal consistency for the English SWBS, based upon the bilingual subsample, are also presented in Table 8, and are slightly higher than Spanish SWBS reliability estimates.

The test-retest stability of the Spanish SWBS was analyzed by computing a Pearson correlation coefficient, estimated as follows: (a) SWBS r=.70, p<.001; (b) RWBS r=.65, p=.001; and (c) EWBS r=.62, p=.002. All significance levels in this study were two-tailed. Retest interval was 24 hours. See Table 9.

Estimates of validity were computed by comparing the scores of bilingual subjects on the English SWBS to their respective scores on the Spanish SWBS by

Table 8

Internal Consistencies[a] of the SWBS

	Total Sample[b]	Test - Retest[c]		Bilingual[d]
Spanish				
SWB	.83	.87	.91	.87
RWB	.68	.83	.87	.69
EWB	.74	.70	.83	.84
English				
SWB				.92
RWB				.80
EWB				.88

Note. [a]Cronbach's (1951) alpha. [b]n=111. [c]n=22. [d]n=36.

means of a Pearson product-moment correlation. The Spanish SWBS was found to be highly correlated with the English SWBS, with estimates as follows: (a) SWBS r=.92, p<.001; (b) RWBS r=.81, p<.001; and (c) EWBS r=.93, p<.001. See Table 10.

When rounded, mean scores for the Baptist sample n=40 on the Spanish SWBS were identical to

Table 9

Test-Retest[a] Pearson Correlations of the Spanish SWBS

Scales	r	p
SWB	.70	<.001
RWB	.65	.001
EWB	.62	.002

Note. n=22.

[a]Retest interval was 24 hours.

the English norms reported by Huggins (1988) for Baptists. See Table 11. Appendix L displays statistics for mean scores by denomination.

Summary

Results from the total sample, the test-retest subsample, and the bilingual subsample were reported in this chapter. Demographics were summarized. No correlation was found between the acculturation measure and scale scores, indicating an absence of

Table 10

Pearson Correlation Between Spanish SWBS and English SWBS for Bilingual Subsample

Scales	r	p
SWB	.92	<.001
RWB	.81	<.001
EWB	.93	<.001

Note. n=36.

Table 11

Comparison of Mean Scores for Baptists

Scale	Spanish SWBS	English SWBS[a]
SWB	106.38	105.93
RWB	54.93	54.77
EWB	51.45	51.19

Note. n=40.

[a]Adapted from Huggins (1988).

heavy bias due to acculturation status. One element of acculturation, ability to read English, was positively correlated with Spanish SWB, RWB, and EWB, in the total sample, highlighting the importance of orientation to test-taking skills. In the bilingual subsample, those who received the Spanish version first demonstrated less variability in scores than those who received the English version of the SWBS first, thereby emphasizing the usefulness of having the translated measure available for Hispanic people.

Internal reliabilities for the scales ranged from adequate to excellent (.68 to .92). Test-retest stability was adequate (.62 to .70), especially for the total score, SWB. Correlations between Spanish and English scale scores were excellent at .92 for SWB.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

This concluding chapter is divided into five sections: (a) summary of findings with regard to objectives, methods, and results; (b) discussion of limitations associated with the study; (c) emphasis on need for further research; (d) recommendations for future use of the Spanish SWBS; and (e) conclusion.

Summary of Objectives, Methods, and Results

Spiritual well-being has become an area of interest for psychologists over the past 2 decades. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) has included spiritual problems as a V-code, scales have been developed to measure spiritual health, and writers are including spiritual concerns in a holistic approach to mental health among English-speaking populations. Within psychology

literature, there is a void of assessment instruments designed to measure spiritual well-being in Spanish-speaking populations. The primary goal of this study was to provide preliminary reliability and validity of a Spanish SWBS, to address this need.

To provide estimates of reliability and validity, the Spanish SWBS was administered by three different methods: total sample (Spanish-only), test-retest, and bilingual. Internal consistency estimates demonstrated good overall SWBS reliability and adequate subscale reliability. Test-retest reliability was adequate. Based upon the bilingual administration, estimates of validity were excellent. Validity was further demonstrated by comparison of mean scores of Baptists on the Spanish SWBS to norm scores for Baptists on the English SWBS, with no significant differences.

Gender, age, heritage, denomination, and level of acculturation were not significantly related to the Spanish SWBS or subscales RWB and EWB. The number of years as a Christian was not related to SWB in the total sample, but was correlated with the Spanish SWBS and EWB in the bilingual subsample. Jang (1987) also found a correlation between spiritual well-being and

number of years lived as a Christian in his study of Chinese Americans. These findings may be related to acculturation issues, since most studies among English-speaking populations have found no relationship between SWB and number of years as a Christian. Further, Ellison (1983) specifically delineates a difference between spiritual well-being and spiritual maturity, noting the possibility for a newborn Christian to experience a "positive sense of spiritual well-being" while still in a state of spiritual immaturity. In some samples denominational factors may account for a correlation between spiritual well-being and years a Christian. In this study the researcher noted a tendency for Catholics to consider themselves Christians all their lives (individual ages were frequently equivalent to the number of years a Christian on demographic questionnaire), as opposed to some Protestants who tend to identify a particular point at which they label themselves a Christian.

Positive correlations between the number of years lived in the United States and the Spanish SWBS and RWB are consistent with Wong's (1989) results. One possible interpretation may be made in conjunction

with the finding that ability to read English was also positively correlated with the Spanish SWBS, RWB, and EWB. In the process of data collection, it was noted that many Hispanic subjects were unfamiliar with test-taking procedures and purposes, demonstrated by looks of puzzlement and questioning. At one church, approximately 25 questionnaires were distributed, but only one was returned. Those who have lived in the United States longer are more likely to have learned English, and also to have become more familiar with the commonality of test-taking, test-taking procedures, and purposes. For example, a test is required to obtain a driver's license in the United States. Motivation to complete and return a test may be dependent upon understanding the purpose and usefulness of the test.

Ability to read English and years lived in the United States are important aspects of acculturation. The measure used in this study to assess levels of acculturation was scored on a range of 0-4. The limited range of acculturation scores may have also limited the potential for significant correlational findings with the Spanish SWBS.

The high mean scores on the Spanish SWBS demonstrates a commonality with the English SWBS in that both translations had score distributions that are negatively skewed with a ceiling effect.

Limitations of Study

Sample Size and Composition

The sample sizes of the total sample (N=111) and the bilingual subsample (n=36) were adequate, though not representative of other geographical areas where heredity is of different proportions. Other than Baptist, the sample sizes were not sufficient to provide reliable norms for various denominations. The test-retest subsample size was small (n=22) which may have restricted the test-retest reliability.

All samples in this study were convenience samples drawn from religious activities made known to the investigator. Socioeconomic status and level of education were not assessed and, thus, could not be examined as moderator variables. Results may not be generalizable to other religious groups, people from

other geographical areas, Hispanics from other national groups or people from constrasting standards of living.

Translation Issues

Accuracy of translation was enhanced with the use of a panel of translators, which included bilingual Caucasian and Hispanic people, and back-translation. Difference of opinion as to word selection was minimal and easily reconciled. Comment was made regarding the negative sentence structure of some scale items, which is not a common grammatical construction in the Spanish language. This translation was based primarily on a literal approach. Rewording some phrases to more accurately represent idiomatic conceptual ideas could potentially strengthen the scale, but may jeopardize the psychometric properties of the original scale development. Han (1993), in his initial validation work on a Korean translation of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2), encountered the same difficulty in translating "negatively phrased" items into Korean. However, in this study, as in Han's, it was decided to retain the original item direction and negative phrasing.

The strength of the bilingual reliability would support the accuracy of the translation.

As described in chapter 1, the Hispanic population in the United States is made up of a variety of heritages, each with its own unique features of the Spanish language. For some Hispanics, Spanish is a second language. Because of the concentration of Mexican-Americans in the Pacific Northwest, the translation herein proposed is targeted for that population and may not be accurate for people of other heritages. For many of Mexican origin, Spanish is a second language and the mother tongue is an indigenous language. It is not known to what degree the sample contained such participants.

In the bilingual subsample, order of presentation had no significant effect on mean scale scores, but was related to the variances of the scores on the English SWBS in the two orders of presentation. Subjects who received the Spanish SWBS before the English SWBS demonstrated significantly less variability on the English SWB and EWB, than those who received the English SWBS first. A possible interpretation is that comprehension of the English

version was aided by first having completed the Spanish version, and thus variability was reduced. This would lend support to the usefulness of administering the Spanish SWBS to Spanish-speaking Hispanics subjects, even if they are bilingual.

Test-taking Procedures and Instructions

The most notable observation by test administrators was the general lack of understanding by subjects of test-taking procedures and purposes. Participants seemed to be very reluctant until test purposes were fully explained. Confidentiality was emphasized in test instructions and did not appear to be explanation for subject reluctance. If the nature and purposes of testing are not understood, there is no incentive to score in a competitive manner, and hence less concern with regard to confidentiality, as well.

While sample questions do not contribute to understanding testing purposes, the development of sample questions was intended to help clarify test-taking instructions. Fewer questionnaires were excluded from the study due to missing data and response sets (5 where $N=111$) as compared to the

pilot test (9 where N=115). Reliability estimates, however, were slightly lower in this study compared to pilot study estimates. Further, internal consistency reliability estimates increased, though not to a statistically significant level, on Spanish SWBS, RWB, and EWB, on the second administration of the test-retest, suggesting that having previously taken the test improved subjects' consistency in responding, despite having had the sample questions on both administrations.

Limitations of Analyses

A comprehensive factor analysis was not attempted in this study. Ledbetter, Smith, Fischer, Vosler-Hunter, and Chew (1991) noted a need for improvement in the collection of evidence for the factor structure of the English SWBS based upon a factor analysis of the instrument. The Spanish SWBS appears to demonstrate a similar pattern of ambiguity between one and two factors in preliminary runs on pilot test and current test data.

The lack of availability of other reliable and valid Spanish scales measuring spiritual well-being makes comparison for further construct validity

assessment difficult. Construct validity is an important aspect of instrument development, and is particularly complicated when comparing constructs across languages.

Need for Further Research

More extensive research is called for to further validate the Spanish SWBS with populations of different geographical residence, with Hispanics of other cultural heritages, and with more diversity in spiritual background. Demographics should be expanded to include socioeconomic status and educational levels. A longer measure of acculturation may add information regarding interpretation of correlations with demographic variables. To be clinically useful, norms need to be established for other groups and other church denominations.

Future studies could develop an oral orientation to the test, including a review of the sample questions, to increase internal consistency reliability. Increasing consistency of responding may increase test-retest reliability, as well. Studies of test-retest stability may be enhanced by using a

larger sample size and a longer time interval between administrations.

Further research is needed to establish construct validity. Factor analysis has been problematic for both the English and Spanish SWBS. Studies comparing other Spanish tests with the Spanish SWBS would provide valuable contribution.

Recommendation for Future Use

Future usefulness of the Spanish SWBS may include (a) as a measure for research outcome, (b) as a measure for therapy outcome, and (c) as a facilitative tool in church and counseling settings. As described in chapter 2, the English SWBS has been widely used as a measure for research outcome. As assessment tools are being developed for the Hispanic population, the Spanish SWBS may provide a valuable measure of outcome, particularly if further work is done to strengthen the psychometric properties of the Spanish SWBS.

Clinical usefulness of the Spanish SWBS is limited by the following factors: (a) normative information is not yet available for most populations; (b) the demonstrated ceiling effect precludes

differentiation between relatively spiritually healthy individuals, making low scores significant; (c) sensitivity to change has not yet been demonstrated; and (d) the lack of test-taking familiarity among Hispanics limits meaningfulness to situations where explanation and interpretation is made available to the test-taker.

If time is taken, by clinicians or church leaders, to explain test-taking procedures and testing purposes, the Spanish SWBS could be used to identify individuals who are struggling with their spirituality, as an outcome measure with those identified as struggling with their spirituality, and as a means of raising issues for discussion.

Conclusion

Rapid growth of the Hispanic population in the United States has prompted recent translation of assessment measures to facilitate the delivery of effective mental health services. Instruments have been translated which measure emotional, intellectual, physical, social, and psychological well-being.

As a result of rising interest in subjective well-being in the 1970s, the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (Paloutzian & Ellison, 1982) was developed to measure spiritual well-being among English-speaking populations. The SWBS has become the most extensively researched measure of spiritual well-being, rendering it a logical choice for translation and use among Hispanic populations.

The SWBS was translated into Spanish and pilot tested (Bruce & Stagner, 1994). This study provides preliminary reliability and validation statistics supporting the Spanish SWBS by analysis of three different methods of test administration: total sample (Spanish-only), test-retest, and bilingual. Overall, the Spanish SWBS was estimated to have good internal consistency reliability and adequate subscale reliability. Test-retest stability was also adequate. Validity estimates were excellent, based upon comparison of bilingual subjects' answers in English to Spanish and comparison of Spanish SWBS mean scores to English score norms.

Limitations of the present study include the following: sample limited to predominantly Mexican Americans, socioeconomic status and educational level

not included in study, subjects not adequately oriented to test-taking procedures, factor analysis not undertaken, and demonstrated ceiling effect. Construct validity based upon the relationship of the Spanish SWBS to other Spanish scales has not been established. Consideration of these limitations in future studies may enhance the scale's usefulness and psychometric properties.

Proposed future uses for the Spanish SWBS are as a measure for research outcome, as a measure for therapy outcome, and as a tool to facilitate discussion about spiritual health. Further development of the Spanish SWBS as a valid and reliable assessment instrument may make a significant contribution to holistic mental health services offered to Hispanic Americans.

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Appendix A

Original Spiritual Well-Being Scale Unrevised

SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING SCALE

For each of the following statements circle the choice that best indicates the extent of your agreement or disagreement as it describes your personal experience:

SA - Strongly Agree
MA - Moderately Agree
A - Agree
D - Disagree
MD - Moderately Disagree
SD - Strongly Disagree

1.	I don't find much satisfaction in private prayer with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
2.	I don't know who I am, where I came from, or where I am going.	SA MA A D MD SD
3.	I believe that God loves me and cares about me.	SA MA A D MD SD
4.	I feel that life is a positive experience.	SA MA A D MD SD
5.	I believe that God is impersonal and not interested in my daily situations.	SA MA A D MD SD
6.	I feel unsettled about my future.	SA MA A D MD SD
7.	I have a personally meaningful relationship with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
8.	I feel very fulfilled and satisfied with life.	SA MA A D MD SD
9.	I don't get much personal strength and support from my God.	SA MA A D MD SD
10.	I feel a sense of well-being about the direction my life is headed in.	SA MA A D MD SD
11.	I believe that God is concerned about my problems.	SA MA A D MD SD
12.	I don't enjoy much about life.	SA MA A D MD SD
13.	I don't have a personally satisfying relationship with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
14.	I feel good about my future.	SA MA A D MD SD
15.	My relationship with God helps me not to feel lonely.	SA MA A D MD SD
16.	I feel that life is full of conflict and unhappiness.	SA MA A D MD SD
17.	I feel most fulfilled when I'm in close communion with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
18.	Life doesn't have much meaning.	SA MA A D MD SD
19.	My relation with God contributes to my sense of well-being.	SA MA A D MD SD
20.	I believe there is some real purpose for my life.	SA MA A D MD SD

Note. From "Spiritual Well-Being: Conceptualization and Measurement" by C. W. Ellison, 1983, Journal of Psychology and Theology, 11, p. 340. Items are scored from 1 to 6, with a higher number representing more well-being. Reverse scoring for negatively worded items. Odd-numbered items assess religious well-being; even numbered items assess existential well-being.

Appendix B

Pilot Study Results

Table B-1

Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables for Pilot Test Sample

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Female	54	47.8
Male	59	52.2
Missing	2	--
Age		
15-20	12	11.0
21-30	40	36.8
31-40	29	26.7
41-50	13	12.0
51-60	10	7.3
61-70	3	2.7
71-80	2	1.8
Missing	6	--
Denomination		
Baptist	40	34.8
Catholic	45	39.2

(table continues)

Table B-1--Continued

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Denomination		
Friends	23	20.0
Missing	7	--
Years in U.S.		
≤10	54	49.6
11-20	31	28.5
21+	24	21.7
Missing	6	--
Years a Christian		
≤10	47	40.7
11-20	21	18.3
21+	39	36.3
Missing	8	--

Note. n=115.

Table B-2

Comparison of Spanish SWBS Pilot Test Scores to English Norms

Scale	Spanish SWBS	English SWBS[a]
Group 1 - Friends		
SWB	96.40	105.72[a]
RWB	50.50	55.90[a]
EWB	46.54	49.83[a]
Group 2 - Catholic		
SWB	101.59	102.35[a]
RWB	52.27	52.83[a]
EWB	49.00	49.52[a]
Group 3 - Catholic		
SWB	99.52	102.35[a]
RWB	50.57	52.83[a]
EWB	48.95	49.52[a]

(table continues)

Table B-2--Continued

Scale	Spanish SWBS	English SWBS[a]
Group 4 - Baptist		
SWB	103.82	105.93[b]
RWB	52.22	54.77[b]
EWB	50.03	51.19[b]

Note. n=108.

[a]The data are from "Measuring Christian Maturity: A Comparison of Several Scales" by R. L. Bassett, W. Camplin, D. Humphrey, C. Dorr, S. Biggs, R. Distaffen, I. Doxtator, M. Flaherty, P. J. Hunsberger, R. Poage, and H. Thompson, 1991, Journal of Psychology and Theology, 19, 84-93.

[b]The data are from "The Effect of Small Group Attendance, Personal Devotions, and Church Attendance on Spiritual Well-Being" by S. M. Huggins, 1988, Dissertation Abstracts International, 49, 1943B. (University Microfilms International, 88-14665).

Table B-3

Internal Consistencies[a] of Pilot Test Spanish SWBS

Group	n	SWB	RWB	EWB
Friends	20	.93	.86	.87
Catholic 1	22	.86	.82	.71
Catholic 2	21	.69	.48	.55
Baptist	28	.85	.82	.66
Total	91	.86	.78	.76

Note. [a]Cronbach's (1951) alpha.

Appendix C

Demographic Frequencies

Number of valid observations (listwise) = 111.00

Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Valid N	Label
Q1	4.91	1.71	1.00	6.00	111	
Q2	5.32	1.41	1.00	6.00	111	
Q3	1.16	.64	1.00	6.00	111	
Q4	1.45	.88	1.00	5.00	111	
Q5	5.63	.83	1.00	6.00	111	
Q6	4.65	1.81	1.00	6.00	111	
Q7	1.56	.99	1.00	6.00	111	
Q8	1.84	1.15	1.00	6.00	111	
Q9	5.54	1.07	1.00	6.00	111	
Q10	1.87	1.27	1.00	6.00	111	
Q11	1.28	.79	1.00	6.00	111	
Q12	5.23	1.31	1.00	6.00	111	
Q13	5.21	1.42	1.00	6.00	111	
Q14	1.94	1.32	1.00	6.00	111	
Q15	1.42	1.10	1.00	6.00	111	
Q16	4.01	1.68	1.00	6.00	111	
Q17	1.32	.96	1.00	6.00	111	
Q18	5.32	1.32	1.00	6.00	111	
Q19	1.42	1.05	1.00	6.00	111	
Q20	1.36	1.02	1.00	6.00	111	

GROUP

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	54	48.6	48.6	48.6
	2.00	11	9.9	9.9	58.6
	3.00	10	9.0	9.0	67.6
	4.00	1	.9	.9	68.5
	5.00	17	15.3	15.3	83.8
	6.00	11	9.9	9.9	93.7
	7.00	7	6.3	6.3	100.0
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.793	Std err	.203	Median	2.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	2.137	Variance	4.566
Kurtosis	-1.092	S E Kurt	.455	Skewness	.714
S E Skew	.229	Range	6.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	7.000	Sum	310.000		

Valid cases 111 Missing cases 0

SEX

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	62	55.9	56.4	56.4
	2.00	48	43.2	43.6	100.0
	.	1	.9	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.436	Std err	.048	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.498	Variance	.248
Kurtosis	-1.968	S E Kurt	.457	Skewness	.260
S E Skew	.230	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	158.000		

Valid cases 110 Missing cases 1

AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	18.00	2	1.8	2.0	2.0
	19.00	4	3.6	4.0	5.9
	20.00	4	3.6	4.0	9.9
	21.00	4	3.6	4.0	13.9
	22.00	3	2.7	3.0	16.8
	23.00	4	3.6	4.0	20.8
	24.00	5	4.5	5.0	25.7
	25.00	6	5.4	5.9	31.7
	26.00	1	.9	1.0	32.7
	27.00	4	3.6	4.0	36.6
	28.00	8	7.2	7.9	44.6
	29.00	4	3.6	4.0	48.5
	30.00	2	1.8	2.0	50.5
	31.00	1	.9	1.0	51.5
	32.00	2	1.8	2.0	53.5
	33.00	6	5.4	5.9	59.4
	34.00	1	.9	1.0	60.4
	35.00	1	.9	1.0	61.4
	36.00	1	.9	1.0	62.4
	37.00	2	1.8	2.0	64.4
	38.00	3	2.7	3.0	67.3
	39.00	2	1.8	2.0	69.3
	40.00	3	2.7	3.0	72.3
	41.00	3	2.7	3.0	75.2
	42.00	3	2.7	3.0	78.2
	43.00	3	2.7	3.0	81.2
	45.00	4	3.6	4.0	85.1
	46.00	1	.9	1.0	86.1
	47.00	3	2.7	3.0	89.1
	52.00	1	.9	1.0	90.1
	55.00	1	.9	1.0	91.1
	56.00	3	2.7	3.0	94.1
	58.00	2	1.8	2.0	96.0
	60.00	1	.9	1.0	97.0
	63.00	1	.9	1.0	98.0
	66.00	1	.9	1.0	99.0
	69.00	1	.9	1.0	100.0
		10	9.0	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

AGE

Mean	33.822	Std err	1.200	Median	30.000
Mode	28.000	Std dev	12.064	Variance	145.548
Kurtosis	.184	S E Kurt	.476	Skewness	.895
S E Skew	.240	Range	51.000	Minimum	18.000
Maximum	69.000	Sum	3416.000		

Valid cases 101 Missing cases 10

DENOM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	40	36.0	53.3	53.3
	2.00	6	5.4	8.0	61.3
	3.00	18	16.2	24.0	85.3
	4.00	4	3.6	5.3	90.7
	5.00	1	.9	1.3	92.0
	6.00	2	1.8	2.7	94.7
	7.00	1	.9	1.3	96.0
	8.00	3	2.7	4.0	100.0
	.	36	32.4	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.267	Std err	.209	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.811	Variance	3.279
Kurtosis	2.778	S E Kurt	.548	Skewness	1.736
S E Skew	.277	Range	7.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	8.000	Sum	170.000		

Valid cases 75 Missing cases 36

YRSUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.10	2	1.8	1.9	1.9
	.20	1	.9	.9	2.8
	.30	1	.9	.9	3.7
	.50	3	2.7	2.8	6.5
	.80	1	.9	.9	7.4
	1.00	1	.9	.9	8.3
	1.50	1	.9	.9	9.3
	1.60	1	.9	.9	10.2
	2.00	2	1.8	1.9	12.0
	2.50	1	.9	.9	13.0
	2.60	1	.9	.9	13.9
	3.00	10	9.0	9.3	23.1
	4.00	7	6.3	6.5	29.6
	5.00	6	5.4	5.6	35.2
	6.00	5	4.5	4.6	39.8
	7.00	6	5.4	5.6	45.4
	8.00	8	7.2	7.4	52.8
	9.00	5	4.5	4.6	57.4
	10.00	2	1.8	1.9	59.3
	11.00	4	3.6	3.7	63.0
	12.00	4	3.6	3.7	66.7
	14.00	3	2.7	2.8	69.4
	15.00	2	1.8	1.9	71.3
	16.00	1	.9	.9	72.2
	17.00	2	1.8	1.9	74.1
	18.00	3	2.7	2.8	76.9
	19.00	2	1.8	1.9	78.7
	20.00	4	3.6	3.7	82.4
	21.00	1	.9	.9	83.3
	22.00	1	.9	.9	84.3
	24.00	1	.9	.9	85.2
	25.00	1	.9	.9	86.1
	26.00	1	.9	.9	87.0
	27.00	2	1.8	1.9	88.9
	30.00	1	.9	.9	89.8
	33.00	1	.9	.9	90.7
	34.00	1	.9	.9	91.7
	37.00	1	.9	.9	92.6
	40.00	1	.9	.9	93.5
	42.00	1	.9	.9	94.4
	43.00	1	.9	.9	95.4
	45.00	1	.9	.9	96.3
	46.00	1	.9	.9	97.2
	47.00	1	.9	.9	98.1
	60.00	1	.9	.9	99.1

YRSUS

	67.00	1	.9	.9	100.0
	.	3	2.7	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	12.844	Std err	1.276	Median	8.000
Mode	3.000	Std dev	13.257	Variance	175.753
Kurtosis	3.546	S E Kurt	.461	Skewness	1.844
S E Skew	.233	Range	66.900	Minimum	.100
Maximum	67.000	Sum	1387.200		

Valid cases 108 Missing cases 3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.20	3	2.7	2.9	2.9
	.30	3	2.7	2.9	5.8
	.40	1	.9	1.0	6.7
	1.00	4	3.6	3.8	10.6
	1.50	1	.9	1.0	11.5
	1.60	1	.9	1.0	12.5
	2.00	6	5.4	5.8	18.3
	2.50	1	.9	1.0	19.2
	3.00	5	4.5	4.8	24.0
	3.50	1	.9	1.0	25.0
	4.00	3	2.7	2.9	27.9
	5.00	1	.9	1.0	28.8
	6.00	3	2.7	2.9	31.7
	6.50	1	.9	1.0	32.7
	7.00	3	2.7	2.9	35.6
	7.50	1	.9	1.0	36.5
	8.00	4	3.6	3.8	40.4
	9.00	6	5.4	5.8	46.2
	9.50	1	.9	1.0	47.1
	10.00	5	4.5	4.8	51.9
	13.00	1	.9	1.0	52.9
	15.00	4	3.6	3.8	56.7
	16.00	1	.9	1.0	57.7
	17.00	2	1.8	1.9	59.6
	18.00	1	.9	1.0	60.6
	19.00	1	.9	1.0	61.5
	20.00	2	1.8	1.9	63.5
	21.00	2	1.8	1.9	65.4
	22.00	1	.9	1.0	66.3
	23.00	3	2.7	2.9	69.2
	24.00	1	.9	1.0	70.2
	25.00	3	2.7	2.9	73.1
	26.00	1	.9	1.0	74.0
	28.00	1	.9	1.0	75.0
	30.00	4	3.6	3.8	78.8
	33.00	3	2.7	2.9	81.7
	35.00	5	4.5	4.8	86.5
	37.00	1	.9	1.0	87.5
	38.00	1	.9	1.0	88.5
	41.00	1	.9	1.0	89.4
	42.00	1	.9	1.0	90.4
	43.00	2	1.8	1.9	92.3
	44.00	1	.9	1.0	93.3
	45.00	2	1.8	1.9	95.2
	50.00	1	.9	1.0	96.2
	57.00	1	.9	1.0	97.1
YRSCHR					
	58.00	1	.9	1.0	98.1
	66.00	1	.9	1.0	99.0
	69.00	1	.9	1.0	100.0
	.	7	6.3	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	17.457	Std err	1.605	Median	10.000
Mode	2.000	Std dev	16.363	Variance	267.756
Kurtosis	.521	S E Kurt	.469	Skewness	1.058
S E Skew	.237	Range	68.800	Minimum	.200
Maximum	69.000	Sum	1815.500		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 104 Missing cases 7

HERIT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	75	67.6	72.1	72.1
	2.00	1	.9	1.0	73.1
	3.00	2	1.8	1.9	75.0
	4.00	12	10.8	11.5	86.5
	5.00	8	7.2	7.7	94.2
	6.00	4	3.6	3.8	98.1
	7.00	2	1.8	1.9	100.0
	.	7	6.3	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.010	Std err	.170	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.738	Variance	3.019
Kurtosis	.481	S E Kurt	.469	Skewness	1.389
S E Skew	.237	Range	6.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	7.000	Sum	209.000		

Valid cases 104 Missing cases 7

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ACCUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	12	10.8	12.5	12.5
	1	50	45.0	52.1	64.6
	2	26	23.4	27.1	91.7
	3	6	5.4	6.3	97.9
	4	2	1.8	2.1	100.0
	.	15	13.5	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.333	Std err	.087	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.854	Variance	.730
Kurtosis	.926	S E Kurt	.488	Skewness	.743
S E Skew	.246	Range	4.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	4.000	Sum	128.000		

Valid cases 96 Missing cases 15

PREFLAN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	3	2.7	3.0	3.0
	2.00	55	49.5	54.5	57.4
	3.00	43	38.7	42.6	100.0
	.	10	9.0	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.396	Std err	.055	Median	2.000
Mode	2.000	Std dev	.549	Variance	.302
Kurtosis	-.936	S E Kurt	.476	Skewness	-.130
S E Skew	.240	Range	2.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	3.000	Sum	242.000		

Valid cases 101 Missing cases 10

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SPKHSE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	11	9.9	10.6	10.6
	2.00	67	60.4	64.4	75.0
	3.00	26	23.4	25.0	100.0
	.	7	6.3	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.144	Std err	.057	Median	2.000
Mode	2.000	Std dev	.582	Variance	.338
Kurtosis	-.136	S E Kurt	.469	Skewness	-.019
S E Skew	.237	Range	2.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	3.000	Sum	223.000		

SPKCHLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	7	6.3	6.7	6.7
	2.00	94	84.7	90.4	97.1
	3.00	1	.9	1.0	98.1
	4.00	2	1.8	1.9	100.0
	.	7	6.3	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.981	Std err	.039	Median	2.000
Mode	2.000	Std dev	.394	Variance	.155
Kurtosis	14.397	S E Kurt	.469	Skewness	1.772
S E Skew	.237	Range	3.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	4.000	Sum	206.000		

Valid cases 104 Missing cases 7

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RDENG

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	35	31.5	34.7	34.7
	2.00	29	26.1	28.7	63.4
	3.00	25	22.5	24.8	88.1
	4.00	12	10.8	11.9	100.0
	.	10	9.0	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.139	Std err	.102	Median	2.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.030	Variance	1.061
Kurtosis	-1.047	S E Kurt	.476	Skewness	.389
S E Skew	.240	Range	3.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	4.000	Sum	216.000		

Valid cases 101 Missing cases 10

RDSPAN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	100	90.1	96.2	96.2
	2.00	4	3.6	3.8	100.0
	.	7	6.3	Missing	
	Total	111	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.038	Std err	.019	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.193	Variance	.037
Kurtosis	22.148	S E Kurt	.469	Skewness	4.871
S E Skew	.237	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	108.000		

Valid cases 104 Missing cases 7

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SEX

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	14	63.6	66.7	66.7
	2.00	7	31.8	33.3	100.0
	.	1	4.5	Missing	
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.333	Std err	.105	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.483	Variance	.233
Kurtosis	-1.579	S E Kurt	.972	Skewness	.763
S E Skew	.501	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	28.000		

Valid cases 21 Missing cases 1

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AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	22.00	1	4.5	4.8	4.8
	23.00	1	4.5	4.8	9.5
	25.00	2	9.1	9.5	19.0
	27.00	1	4.5	4.8	23.8
	28.00	3	13.6	14.3	38.1
	29.00	1	4.5	4.8	42.9
	30.00	1	4.5	4.8	47.6
	33.00	2	9.1	9.5	57.1
	36.00	1	4.5	4.8	61.9
	38.00	1	4.5	4.8	66.7
	39.00	1	4.5	4.8	71.4
	40.00	1	4.5	4.8	76.2
	42.00	1	4.5	4.8	81.0
	43.00	1	4.5	4.8	85.7
	47.00	1	4.5	4.8	90.5
	56.00	1	4.5	4.8	95.2
	63.00	1	4.5	4.8	100.0
	.	1	4.5	Missing	
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Mean	35.000	Std err	2.353	Median	33.000
Mode	28.000	Std dev	10.784	Variance	116.300
Kurtosis	1.085	S E Kurt	.972	Skewness	1.154
S E Skew	.501	Range	41.000	Minimum	22.000
Maximum	63.000	Sum	735.000		

Valid cases 21 Missing cases 1

DENOM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	14	63.6	93.3	93.3
	2.00	1	4.5	6.7	100.0
	.	7	31.8	Missing	
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.067	Std err	.067	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.258	Variance	.067
Kurtosis	15.000	S E Kurt	1.121	Skewness	3.873
S E Skew	.580	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	16.000		

Valid cases 15 Missing cases 7

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HERIT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	13	59.1	59.1	59.1
	4.00	4	18.2	18.2	77.3
	5.00	3	13.6	13.6	90.9
	6.00	2	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.545	Std err	.420	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.969	Variance	3.879
Kurtosis	-1.434	S E Kurt	.953	Skewness	.625
S E Skew	.491	Range	5.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	6.000	Sum	56.000		

Valid cases 22 Missing cases 0

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YRSUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.10	1	4.5	4.5	4.5
	.20	1	4.5	4.5	9.1
	3.00	3	13.6	13.6	22.7
	4.00	2	9.1	9.1	31.8
	5.00	2	9.1	9.1	40.9
	6.00	1	4.5	4.5	45.5
	8.00	3	13.6	13.6	59.1
	9.00	1	4.5	4.5	63.6
	11.00	1	4.5	4.5	68.2
	12.00	2	9.1	9.1	77.3
	14.00	2	9.1	9.1	86.4
	18.00	1	4.5	4.5	90.9
	42.00	1	4.5	4.5	95.5
	43.00	1	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Mean	10.559	Std err	2.419	Median	8.000
Mode	3.000	Std dev	11.346	Variance	128.723
Kurtosis	4.660	S E Kurt	.953	Skewness	2.192
S E Skew	.491	Range	42.900	Minimum	.100
Maximum	43.000	Sum	232.300		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 22 Missing cases 0

01 May 96 SPSS for MS WINDOWS Release 6.0

YRSCHR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.20	1	4.5	4.8	4.8
	2.00	1	4.5	4.8	9.5
	2.50	1	4.5	4.8	14.3
	4.00	1	4.5	4.8	19.0
	7.00	1	4.5	4.8	23.8
	7.50	1	4.5	4.8	28.6
	8.00	3	13.6	14.3	42.9
	9.00	1	4.5	4.8	47.6
	10.00	1	4.5	4.8	52.4
	13.00	1	4.5	4.8	57.1
	17.00	1	4.5	4.8	61.9
	20.00	1	4.5	4.8	66.7
	23.00	1	4.5	4.8	71.4
	25.00	1	4.5	4.8	76.2
	30.00	1	4.5	4.8	81.0
	35.00	3	13.6	14.3	95.2
	57.00	1	4.5	4.8	100.0
	.	1	4.5	Missing	
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Mean	16.962	Std err	3.199	Median	10.000
Mode	8.000	Std dev	14.661	Variance	214.935
Kurtosis	1.121	S E Kurt	.972	Skewness	1.168
S E Skew	.501	Range	56.800	Minimum	.200
Maximum	57.000	Sum	356.200		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 21 Missing cases 1

Retest:

ACCUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.00	1	4.5	4.5	4.5
	1.00	13	59.1	59.1	63.6
	2.00	6	27.3	27.3	90.9
	3.00	2	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	22	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 22 Missing cases 0

GROUP

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	12	33.3	33.3	33.3
	2.00	4	11.1	11.1	44.4
	5.00	6	16.7	16.7	61.1
	6.00	7	19.4	19.4	80.6
	7.00	7	19.4	19.4	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	3.917	Std err	.419	Median	5.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	2.511	Variance	6.307
Kurtosis	-1.830	S E Kurt	.768	Skewness	-.095
S E Skew	.393	Range	6.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	7.000	Sum	141.000		

Valid cases 36 Missing cases 0

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SEX

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	20	55.6	55.6	55.6
	2.00	16	44.4	44.4	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	1.444	Std err	.084	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.504	Variance	.254
Kurtosis	-2.064	S E Kurt	.768	Skewness	.233
S E Skew	.393	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	52.000		

Valid cases 36 Missing cases 0

AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	19.00	2	5.6	6.5	6.5
	20.00	1	2.8	3.2	9.7
	24.00	2	5.6	6.5	16.1
	28.00	1	2.8	3.2	19.4
	29.00	1	2.8	3.2	22.6
	30.00	1	2.8	3.2	25.8
	32.00	1	2.8	3.2	29.0
	33.00	3	8.3	9.7	38.7
	34.00	1	2.8	3.2	41.9
	37.00	1	2.8	3.2	45.2
	38.00	1	2.8	3.2	48.4
	39.00	1	2.8	3.2	51.6
	42.00	2	5.6	6.5	58.1
	43.00	3	8.3	9.7	67.7
	45.00	3	8.3	9.7	77.4
	46.00	1	2.8	3.2	80.6
	47.00	3	8.3	9.7	90.3
	52.00	1	2.8	3.2	93.5
	60.00	1	2.8	3.2	96.8
	69.00	1	2.8	3.2	100.0
	.	5	13.9	Missing	
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	38.323	Std err	2.077	Median	39.000
Mode	33.000	Std dev	11.563	Variance	133.692
Kurtosis	.488	S E Kurt	.821	Skewness	.360
S E Skew	.421	Range	50.000	Minimum	19.000
Maximum	69.000	Sum	1188.000		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 31 Missing cases 5

DENOM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	11	30.6	44.0	44.0
	2.00	1	2.8	4.0	48.0
	3.00	6	16.7	24.0	72.0
	4.00	2	5.6	8.0	80.0
	5.00	1	2.8	4.0	84.0
	6.00	2	5.6	8.0	92.0
	7.00	1	2.8	4.0	96.0
	8.00	1	2.8	4.0	100.0
	.	11	30.6	Missing	
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	2.840	Std err	.427	Median	3.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	2.135	Variance	4.557
Kurtosis	.090	S E Kurt	.902	Skewness	1.009
S E Skew	.464	Range	7.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	8.000	Sum	71.000		

Valid cases 25 Missing cases 11

YRSUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	1	2.8	2.8	2.8
	1.60	1	2.8	2.8	5.6
	3.00	1	2.8	2.8	8.3
	4.00	2	5.6	5.6	13.9
	5.00	1	2.8	2.8	16.7
	7.00	1	2.8	2.8	19.4
	11.00	2	5.6	5.6	25.0
	12.00	3	8.3	8.3	33.3
	15.00	2	5.6	5.6	38.9
	18.00	1	2.8	2.8	41.7
	19.00	1	2.8	2.8	44.4
	20.00	3	8.3	8.3	52.8
	21.00	1	2.8	2.8	55.6
	22.00	1	2.8	2.8	58.3
	26.00	1	2.8	2.8	61.1
	27.00	2	5.6	5.6	66.7
	30.00	1	2.8	2.8	69.4
	33.00	1	2.8	2.8	72.2
	34.00	1	2.8	2.8	75.0
	37.00	1	2.8	2.8	77.8
	40.00	1	2.8	2.8	80.6
	42.00	1	2.8	2.8	83.3
	43.00	1	2.8	2.8	86.1
	45.00	1	2.8	2.8	88.9
	46.00	1	2.8	2.8	91.7
	47.00	1	2.8	2.8	94.4
	60.00	1	2.8	2.8	97.2
	67.00	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	23.822	Std err	2.806	Median	20.000
Mode	12.000	Std dev	16.838	Variance	283.503
Kurtosis	-.056	S E Kurt	.768	Skewness	.713
S E Skew	.393	Range	66.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	67.000	Sum	857.600		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 36 Missing cases 0

YRSCHR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.60	1	2.8	2.9	2.9
	2.00	1	2.8	2.9	5.7
	3.00	1	2.8	2.9	8.6
	6.00	1	2.8	2.9	11.4
	6.50	1	2.8	2.9	14.3
	8.00	1	2.8	2.9	17.1
	9.00	3	8.3	8.6	25.7
	10.00	1	2.8	2.9	28.6
	13.00	1	2.8	2.9	31.4
	15.00	2	5.6	5.7	37.1
	17.00	2	5.6	5.7	42.9
	18.00	1	2.8	2.9	45.7
	20.00	2	5.6	5.7	51.4
	21.00	1	2.8	2.9	54.3
	23.00	1	2.8	2.9	57.1
	24.00	1	2.8	2.9	60.0
	25.00	1	2.8	2.9	62.9
	30.00	2	5.6	5.7	68.6
	33.00	1	2.8	2.9	71.4
	35.00	3	8.3	8.6	80.0
	37.00	1	2.8	2.9	82.9
	38.00	1	2.8	2.9	85.7
	43.00	2	5.6	5.7	91.4
	44.00	1	2.8	2.9	94.3
	45.00	1	2.8	2.9	97.1
	69.00	1	2.8	2.9	100.0
	.	1	2.8	Missing	
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	23.117	Std err	2.607	Median	20.000
Mode	9.000	Std dev	15.421	Variance	237.816
Kurtosis	.617	S E Kurt	.778	Skewness	.770
S E Skew	.398	Range	67.400	Minimum	1.600
Maximum	69.000	Sum	809.100		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 35 Missing cases 1

HERIT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	13	36.1	44.8	44.8
	3.00	1	2.8	3.4	48.3
	4.00	4	11.1	13.8	62.1
	5.00	5	13.9	17.2	79.3
	6.00	4	11.1	13.8	93.1
	7.00	2	5.6	6.9	100.0
	.	7	19.4	Missing	
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Mean	3.276	Std err	.418	Median	4.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	2.250	Variance	5.064
Kurtosis	-1.626	S E Kurt	.845	Skewness	.195
S E Skew	.434	Range	6.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	7.000	Sum	95.000		

Valid cases 29 Missing cases 7

Bilinguals:

ACCUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	9	25.0	32.1	32.1
	2	12	33.3	42.9	75.0
	3	5	13.9	17.9	92.9
	4	2	5.6	7.1	100.0
	.	8	22.2	Missing	
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 28 Missing cases 8

Appendix D

Consent Form

¿Puede usted ayudar en un estudio sobre el bienestar espiritual entre los hispanos? Si puede hacerlo, por favor conteste el cuestionario (le tomará unos 20 minutos hacerlo) y firme en esta hoja solamente. Sus respuestas serán confidenciales. Si tiene alguna pregunta, favor de llamar a Kay Bruce al (360) 887-4588.

_____

Firma

Can you help with a study of spiritual well-being among Hispanic people? If so, please fill out the questionnaire (it takes about 10 minutes) and sign your name on this sheet only. Your answers will be confidential. Contact Kay Bruce at (360) 887-4588, if you have questions.

_____

Signature

Appendix E

Demographic Questionnaire

Sexo: Masculino ___ Femenino ___ Edad: ___ Denominación: _____

Años de vivir en los Estados Unidos: ___ Años de ser cristiano: ___

Herencia: Mexicano ___ Espanol ___ Puerto Riqueño ___

de Centro America ___ de Sur America ___ Otro _____

Algunas personas hablan Inglés y Español, pero muchos solamente hablan un idioma. ¿Queremos saber cual idioma usted prefiere?

____Inglés ____Español ____Los dos idiomas igualmente

¿Cuál idioma se habla más frequente en su casa?

____Inglés ____Español ____Los dos idiomas igualmente

¿Cuál era su primer idioma en su niñez?

____Inglés ____Español Otro _____

Mucha gente tiene dificultad en leér el Inglés y Español.
¿Puede usted leér Inglés?

____Sí, todo ____algo ____muy poco ____nada

¿Puede usted leér Español?

____Sí, todo ____algo ____muy poco ____nada

Note. The acculturation scale is from "A Simple Language-based Scale for Mexican Americans: Validation and Application to Health Care Research" by R. A. Deyo, A. K. Diehl, H. Hazuda, and M. P. Stern, 1985, American Journal of Public Health, 75, 51-55. Reprinted by permission.

Sex: Male ___ Female ___ Age: ___ Denomination: _____

Years lived in the United States: ___ Years as a Christian: ___

Heritage: Mexican ___ Spanish ___ Puerto Rican ___

from Central America ___ from South America ___

Other _____

Some people speak both English and Spanish, but many speak only one or the other. What language do you prefer to speak?

___ English ___ Spanish ___ both equally

What language is most often spoken in your home?

___ English ___ Spanish ___ both equally

What was your first language as a child?

___ English ___ Spanish Other _____

Many people have difficulty reading in English and Spanish. Do you read English?

___ yes, anything ___ some ___ very little ___ none

Do you read Spanish?

___ yes, anything ___ some ___ very little ___ none

Note. The acculturation scale is from "A Simple Language-based Scale for Mexican Americans: Validation and Application to Health Care Research" by R. A. Deyo, A. K. Diehl, H. Hazuda, and M. P. Stern, 1985, American Journal of Public Health, 75, 51-55. Reprinted by permission.

Appendix F

Back Translation of Translated SWBS Scale

SPIRTUAL WELL BEING SCALE

Translation from Spanish to English by Dr. Jorge Flores

1. I don't find much satisfaction in my private prayer life with God.

2. I don"t know who I am, where I am from or where I'm going.

3. I believe God loves me and that I'm important to him.

4. I believe that life is a positive experience.

5. I believe God is impersonal and he is not interested in my daily situations.

6. I feel my future is uncertain.

7. I have a personal and significant relationship with God.

8. I feel complete and satisfied with my life.

9. I have no personal strength nor encouragement from my God.

10. I have a sense of well being with the direction my life is going.

11. I believe God is concerned with my problems.

12. I don't enjoy my life very much.

13. I don't have a personal relation with God that satisfies me.

14. I feel good the way my future is going.

15. My relationship with God helps me not to feel alone.

16. I feel that life is full of conflicts and problems.

17. I feel more complete when I'm in fellowship and closer to God.

18. Life is not very significant

19. My relationship with God contributes to my well being.

20. I believe there is a true purpose for my existence.

Appendix G

Bilingual Version of Revised Scale

ESCALA DE BIENESTAR ESPIRITUAL

En cada una de las oraciones, marque con un círculo la opción que mejor indique su acuerdo o desacuerdo con respecto a su experiencia personal:

CA - Completamente de acuerdo
MA - Moderadamente de acuerdo
A - De acuerdo
D - En desacuerdo
MD - Moderadamente en desacuerdo
CD - Completamente en desacuerdo

Ejemplos de preguntas

a.	No sé cuántos granos de arena hay en la playa.	(CA) MA A D MD CD
b.	Yo sé mi nombre.	(CA) MA A D MD CD
c.	No sé cuántos años tengo.	CA MA A D MD (CD)

1.	No encuentro mucha satisfacción al orar en privado con Dios.	CA MA A D MD CD
2.	No sé quién soy, de dónde vine o a dónde voy.	CA MA A D MD CD
3.	Creo que Dios me ama y creo que sí le importo.	CA MA A D MD CD
4.	Creo que la vida es una experiencia positiva.	CA MA A D MD CD
5.	Creo que Dios es impersonal y que no está interesado en mis situaciones diarias.	CA MA A D MD CD
6.	Siento que mi futuro es incierto.	CA MA A D MD CD
7.	Tengo una relación personal significativa con Dios.	CA MA A D MD CD
8.	Me siento pleno y satisfecho con la vida.	CA MA A D MD CD
9.	No obtengo fortaleza personal ni respaldo de mi Dios.	CA MA A D MD CD
10.	Tengo una sensación de bienestar con respecto a la dirección en la que va mi vida.	CA MA A D MD CD
11.	Creo que a Dios le preocupan mis problemas.	CA MA A D MD CD
12.	No disfruto casi nada de la vida.	CA MA A D MD CD
13.	No tengo una relación personal con Dios que me satisfaga.	CA MA A D MD CD
14.	Me siento bien con respecto a mi futuro.	CA MA A D MD CD
15.	Mi relación con Dios me ayuda a no sentirme solo.	CA MA A D MD CD
16.	Siento que la vida está llena de conflictos y infelicidad.	CA MA A D MD CD
17.	Me siento más pleno cuando estoy en comunión cercana con Dios.	CA MA A D MD CD
18.	La vida no tiene mucho significado.	CA MA A D MD CD
19.	Mi relación con Dios contribuye a mi sentido de bienestar.	CA MA A D MD CD
20.	Creo que hay un propósito verdadero para mi existencia.	CA MA A D MD CD

Note. The original SWBS is from "Spiritual Well-Being: Conceptualization and Measurement" by C. W. Ellison, 1983, Journal of Psychology and Theology, 11, p. 340.

Please **do not turn this page** until you have completed the first page. Once you have completed the first page, please do not refer back to it when working on the second page. It is very important that you work on only one page at a time.

SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING SCALE

For each of the following statements circle the choice that best indicates the extent of your agreement or disagreement as it describes your personal experience:

SA - Strongly Agree
MA - Moderately Agree
A - Agree
D - Disagree
MD - Moderately Disagree
SD - Strongly Disagree

Sample Questions

a.	I don't know how many grains of sand are on the beach.	(SA) MA A D MD SD
b.	I know my name.	(SA) MA A D MD SD
c.	I don't know my age.	SA MA A D MD (SD)

1.	I don't find much satisfaction in private prayer with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
2.	I don't know who I am, where I came from, or where I am going.	SA MA A D MD SD
3.	I believe that God loves me and cares about me.	SA MA A D MD SD
4.	I feel that life is a positive experience.	SA MA A D MD SD
5.	I believe that God is impersonal and not interested in my daily situations.	SA MA A D MD SD
6.	I feel unsettled about my future.	SA MA A D MD SD
7.	I have a personally meaningful relationship with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
8.	I feel very fulfilled and satisfied with life.	SA MA A D MD SD
9.	I don't get much personal strength and support from my God.	SA MA A D MD SD
10.	I feel a sense of well-being about the direction my life is headed in.	SA MA A D MD SD
11.	I believe that God is concerned about my problems.	SA MA A D MD SD
12.	I don't enjoy much about life.	SA MA A D MD SD
13.	I don't have a personally satisfying relationship with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
14.	I feel good about my future.	SA MA A D MD SD
15.	My relationship with God helps me not to feel lonely.	SA MA A D MD SD
16.	I feel that life is full of conflict and unhappiness.	SA MA A D MD SD
17.	I feel most fulfilled when I'm in close communion with God.	SA MA A D MD SD
18.	Life doesn't have much meaning.	SA MA A D MD SD
19.	My relation with God contributes to my sense of well-being.	SA MA A D MD SD
20.	I believe there is some real purpose for my life.	SA MA A D MD SD

Note. From "Spiritual Well-Being: Conceptualization and Measurement" by C. W. Ellison, 1983, Journal of Psychology and Theology, 11, p. 340. Items are scored from 1 to 6, with a higher number representing more well-being. Reverse scoring for negatively worded items. Odd-numbered items assess religious well-being; even numbered items assess existential well-being.

Appendix H

Raw Data

Explanation of Raw Data

Column 01: Identification Number

Column 02: Group

Column 03: Gender

Column 04: Age in Years

Column 05: Denomination

Column 06: Number of Years Lived in United States

Column 07: Number of Years as a Christian

Column 08: Heritage

Column 09: Preferred Language

Column 10: Language Spoken in Home

Column 11: First Language as a Child

Column 12: Ability to Read English

Column 13: Ability to Read Spanish

Columns 14-34: Spanish SWBS

1	1	1	47	1	4	35	5	3	1	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
2	1	1	43		43	30	6	3	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	2	6	5	1	3	6	2	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	6	1	1
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67	3	2	21		1	6	1		2	2		1	5	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	4	2	3	4	2	4	1	1
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78	6	1	47	5	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
79	6	2	45	6	45	24	1	3	3	4	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	5	1	6	1	1
80	6	1		7	3	15	6	3	3	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
81	6	1		6	46	23	1	2	3	2	1	1	6	6	1	3	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
82	6	2	19	8	19	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
83	5	1	69	3	7	69	5	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
84	5	2	38	3	27	38	1		1	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
85	5	1	43	3	26	43	1	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	1	1	6	6	3	3	4	2	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	6	1	1
86	5	2	42	3	22		5	3	3	2	1	1	5	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
87	5	2	37	3	15	37	1	3	3	2	1	1	6	6	1	3	6	3	1	3	6	3	1	6	6	4	1	3	1	6	1	1
88	5	1	43	3	30	43	1	3	2	2	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	5	1	2	6	1	1	4	6	2	1	3	1	6	1	1
89	5	2	66	3	7	66	5	2	2	2	3	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
91	5	1	56	3			1	3	3	2	3	1	6	6	1	1	5	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	4	1	6	1	1
92	5	2	58	3	17	58	1	2	2	2	4	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	1	6	6	4	1	2	1	4	1	1
93	5	1		3	8		1	2	2	2	3	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
94	5	2	45	3	5	45	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	6	1	1	6	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
95	5	2	42	3	20	42	1		2	2	3	2	1	6	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
96	5	2	33	3	11	33	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	2	1	6	6	4	1	2	1	6	1	1
97	5	2	33	3	17	33	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	6	6	4	2	2	1	6	1	1
98	5	2	28	3	8	28	1	2	3	2	3	1	6	6	1	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	1	6	4	3	1	4	1	6	3	1
99	5	2	40	3	18	41	1	3	2	2	3	2	5	5	1	1	6	3	1	2	6	3	1	5	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1
100	5	1	30	3	10	30	1	3	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
101	6	1	58	2	2	23	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	1	2	6	6	1	2	6	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	6	1	2
102	6	1	25	8	7	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	3	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
103	6	1	19	8	6	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
104	6	1	55	1	8	35	5	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	3	6	1	1	6	6	3	1	3	1	6	1	1
106	7	1	33		11	20							1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	1
107	7	1	39		15	8							2	1	3	3	6	6	3	3	6	2	1	6	6	6	1	5	1	6	1	1
108	7	1			40	25							6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	2	1	5	1	6	1	1
109	7	2	28		11	17							6	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	4	1	6	1	1
110	7	2	60		60	30							6	6	1	3	6	6	3	3	6	3	1	6	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	3
111	7	2	24		21	9							4	4	1	4	6	2	3	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	4
112	7	1	45		20	9							4	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	6	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	4	1	1
113	1	2	19		19	19	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	6	1	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	1	1	4	3	4	3	3

Appendix I

Correlations of Demographics and Scales for Total Sample

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	SEX	AGE	YRSCHR	YRSUS	DENOM	HERIT
SWB	-.1011	.1682	.1371	.2054	.2137	.1703
	(110)	(101)	(104)	(108)	(75)	(104)
	P= .293	P= .093	P= .165	P= .033	P= .066	P= .084
RWB	-.0752	.1304	.0623	.2099	.2073	.1130
	(110)	(101)	(104)	(108)	(75)	(104)
	P= .435	P= .194	P= .530	P= .029	P= .074	P= .254
EWB	-.1074	.1747	.1750	.1757	.1911	.1930
	(110)	(101)	(104)	(108)	(75)	(104)
	P= .264	P= .081	P= .076	P= .069	P= .100	P= .050

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

	PREFLAN	SPKHSE	SPKCHLD	RDENG	RDSPAN
SWB	.0407	-.1004	-.1065	-.2381	-.0945
	(101)	(104)	(104)	(101)	(104)
	P= .686	P= .310	P= .282	P= .017	P= .340
RWB	-.0229	-.1624	-.1400	-.2300	-.1495
	(101)	(104)	(104)	(101)	(104)
	P= .820	P= .100	P= .156	P= .021	P= .130
EWB	.0852	-.0371	-.0651	-.2117	-.0374
	(101)	(104)	(104)	(101)	(104)
	P= .397	P= .709	P= .511	P= .034	P= .706

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	RWB	EWB	SWB	ACCUL
RWB	1.0000	.7124	.9023	.0450
	(111)	(111)	(111)	(96)
	P= .	P= .000	P= .000	P= .663
EWB	.7124	1.0000	.9454	.0946
	(111)	(111)	(111)	(96)
	P= .000	P= .	P= .000	P= .359
SWB	.9023	.9454	1.0000	.0792
	(111)	(111)	(111)	(96)
	P= .000	P= .000	P= .	P= .443
ACCUL	.0450	.0946	.0792	1.0000
	(96)	(96)	(96)	(96)
	P= .663	P= .359	P= .443	P= .

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (S W B)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1	101.2793	130.1304	.2868	.8359
Q2	100.8649	130.7543	.3566	.8294
Q3	100.3514	139.5027	.2853	.8317
Q4	100.6396	134.1962	.4531	.8257
Q5	100.5586	137.6670	.3013	.8309
Q6	101.5405	128.7415	.2967	.8366
Q7	100.7477	131.8631	.5019	.8233
Q8	101.0270	130.6811	.4657	.8239
Q9	100.6486	128.9027	.5846	.8193
Q10	101.0631	130.6960	.4122	.8263
Q11	100.4685	134.5240	.4967	.8251
Q12	100.9640	124.5260	.6179	.8157
Q13	100.9820	127.0179	.4741	.8231
Q14	101.1261	127.2567	.5099	.8213
Q15	100.6126	134.7849	.3223	.8301
Q16	102.1802	124.9127	.4406	.8258
Q17	100.5135	135.2339	.3638	.8286
Q18	100.8649	127.1179	.5185	.8209
Q19	100.6126	133.7486	.3864	.8275
Q20	100.5495	133.8316	.3982	.8271

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 111.0 N of Items = 20

Alpha = .8337

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (R W B)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1	50.2072	24.8930	.1942	.7146
Q3	49.2793	29.4031	.1886	.6815
Q5	49.4865	27.7248	.3097	.6660
Q7	49.6757	25.6029	.4544	.6406
Q9	49.5766	24.2100	.5489	.6204
Q11	49.3964	26.9142	.4386	.6493
Q13	49.9099	23.6464	.3947	.6502
Q15	49.5405	26.1233	.3370	.6603
Q17	49.4414	26.5215	.3750	.6546
Q19	49.5405	25.9415	.3817	.6523

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 111.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .6827

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (E W B)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q2	45.7477	46.4631	.3125	.7374
Q4	45.5225	47.8518	.4773	.7202
Q6	46.4234	43.3736	.3264	.7435
Q8	45.9099	46.4100	.4295	.7208
Q10	45.9459	46.2516	.3831	.7263
Q12	45.8468	42.6945	.5893	.6958
Q14	46.0090	44.0090	.4950	.7098
Q16	47.0631	42.0596	.4407	.7189
Q18	45.7477	44.9176	.4425	.7177
Q20	45.4324	49.5568	.2698	.7400

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 111.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .7439

Appendix J

Correlations of Demographics and Scales for Test-Retest Subsample

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	SEX	AGE	DENOM	YRSUS	YRSCHR	HERIT
RWBS	.2575	-.1190	-.1847	.3357	-.2725	-.0424
	(21)	(21)	(15)	(22)	(21)	(22)
	P= .260	P= .608	P= .510	P= .127	P= .232	P= .852
EWBS	.2519	.0734	-.0612	.2834	.0962	.2464
	(21)	(21)	(15)	(22)	(21)	(22)
	P= .271	P= .752	P= .828	P= .201	P= .678	P= .269
SWBS	.2744	-.0236	-.1252	.3319	-.0925	.1093
	(21)	(21)	(15)	(22)	(21)	(22)
	P= .229	P= .919	P= .657	P= .131	P= .690	P= .628

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

	RDENG	RDSPAN	PREFLAN	SPKHSE	SPKCHLD
RWBS	-.1857	.	.	-.1940	.2691
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .408	P= .	P= .	P= .387	P= .226
EWBS	.1745	.	.	-.1450	.1994
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .437	P= .	P= .	P= .520	P= .374
SWBS	-.0061	.	.	-.1817	.2512
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .979	P= .	P= .	P= .418	P= .259

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	ACCUL
RWBS	-.0762 (22) P= .736
EWBS	.0334 (22) P= .883
SWBS	-.0230 (22) P= .919
RWBX2	.0620 (22) P= .784
EWBX2	.1824 (22) P= .416
SWBX2	.1294 (22) P= .566

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (S W B S)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1	99.2273	162.1840	.5605	.8564
Q2	99.0455	170.1407	.3640	.8628
Q3	98.8182	170.2511	.5040	.8611
Q4	99.1364	167.7424	.4429	.8607
Q5	99.0455	166.5216	.5440	.8586
Q6	99.9545	160.9978	.3199	.8679
Q7	99.2273	159.3268	.7933	.8510
Q8	99.3636	164.4329	.5122	.8583
Q9	99.1364	157.4567	.6305	.8531
Q10	99.7727	160.3745	.4552	.8596
Q11	99.0909	163.8009	.6285	.8560
Q12	99.4545	160.6407	.4176	.8614
Q13	99.5909	156.6342	.5342	.8563
Q14	99.8182	159.5844	.4132	.8620
Q15	99.5909	162.8247	.3292	.8657
Q16	100.6364	160.2424	.3006	.8705
Q17	99.2727	160.3983	.5146	.8573
Q18	99.1364	161.0758	.7090	.8532
Q19	99.3182	158.4177	.5838	.8547
Q20	99.4545	158.7359	.4358	.8610

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 22.0 N of Items = 20

Alpha = .8655

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (R W B S)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1	48.6364	43.5758	.4742	.8218
Q3	48.2273	46.6602	.5320	.8234
Q5	48.4545	45.4978	.4795	.8228
Q7	48.6364	41.6710	.7495	.8002
Q9	48.5455	41.6883	.5119	.8186
Q11	48.5000	42.6429	.7055	.8053
Q13	49.0000	39.5238	.5229	.8200
Q15	49.0000	40.4762	.4228	.8351
Q17	48.6818	41.0844	.5359	.8161
Q19	48.7273	40.3030	.5939	.8097

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 22.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .8326

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (E W B S)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q2	45.0000	48.0000	.2330	.6981
Q4	45.0909	45.0390	.4708	.6726
Q6	45.9091	40.2771	.3519	.6846
Q8	45.3182	44.2273	.4588	.6702
Q10	45.7273	41.5411	.4314	.6668
Q12	45.4091	39.5866	.5122	.6506
Q14	45.7727	43.1364	.2742	.6970
Q16	46.5909	40.4437	.2952	.7013
Q18	45.0909	42.8485	.6296	.6519
Q20	45.4091	43.3961	.2607	.6996

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 22.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .7021

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (S W B X 2)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1X2	102.3636	165.9567	.5922	.9058
Q2X2	102.3182	168.7035	.6241	.9047
Q3X2	102.0455	174.0455	.6555	.9052
Q4X2	102.1364	173.8377	.6522	.9051
Q5X2	102.0909	171.2294	.6490	.9045
Q6X2	102.7273	164.5887	.7307	.9018
Q7X2	102.3182	172.2273	.4509	.9096
Q8X2	102.2727	172.8745	.6935	.9043
Q9X2	102.4545	164.3550	.6284	.9047
Q10X2	102.5455	174.3550	.4006	.9108
Q11X2	102.0455	174.5216	.7515	.9044
Q12X2	102.5000	164.3571	.7678	.9009
Q13X2	102.3636	166.5281	.7313	.9021
Q14X2	102.2273	173.5173	.7146	.9043
Q15X2	102.1818	173.6797	.5191	.9074
Q16X2	103.7727	176.5649	.1617	.9273
Q17X2	102.0455	176.2359	.6577	.9059
Q18X2	102.1364	176.9805	.5494	.9072
Q19X2	102.2727	172.3030	.4810	.9085
Q20X2	102.0000	175.2381	.7271	.9049

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 22.0 N of Items = 20

Alpha = .9108

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (R W B X 2)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1X2	49.7273	42.6840	.6471	.8525
Q3X2	49.4091	49.6818	.5144	.8625
Q5X2	49.4545	46.7359	.6369	.8532
Q7X2	49.6818	45.6558	.5210	.8635
Q9X2	49.8182	40.5368	.7693	.8398
Q11X2	49.4091	49.3961	.6514	.8567
Q13X2	49.7273	44.8745	.6771	.8491
Q15X2	49.5455	49.3074	.4072	.8700
Q17X2	49.4091	49.5866	.6313	.8577
Q19X2	49.6364	45.5758	.5685	.8585

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 22.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .8692

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (E W B X 2)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q2X2	47.2273	42.9459	.4917	.8156
Q4X2	47.0455	44.0455	.6335	.8063
Q6X2	47.6364	38.4329	.7840	.7830
Q8X2	47.1818	43.3939	.6925	.8017
Q10X2	47.4545	43.4026	.4202	.8237
Q12X2	47.4091	40.7294	.6442	.7995
Q14X2	47.1364	43.5519	.7335	.8004
Q16X2	48.6818	40.5130	.2889	.8706
Q18X2	47.0455	46.8074	.4144	.8228
Q20X2	46.9091	45.0390	.6813	.8074

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 22.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .8287

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- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	RWBS	EWBS	SWBS	RWBX2	EWBX2	SWBX2
RWBS	1.0000	.7401	.9328	.6521	.6590	.7015
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .	P= .000	P= .000	P= .001	P= .001	P= .000
EWBS	.7401	1.0000	.9327	.5135	.6248	.6078
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .000	P= .	P= .000	P= .015	P= .002	P= .003
SWBS	.9328	.9327	1.0000	.6248	.6882	.7019
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .000	P= .000	P= .	P= .002	P= .000	P= .000
RWBX2	.6521	.5135	.6248	1.0000	.7462	.9372
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .001	P= .015	P= .002	P= .	P= .000	P= .000
EWBX2	.6590	.6248	.6882	.7462	1.0000	.9315
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .001	P= .002	P= .000	P= .000	P= .	P= .000
SWBX2	.7015	.6078	.7019	.9372	.9315	1.0000
	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)
	P= .000	P= .003	P= .000	P= .000	P= .000	P= .

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

Appendix K

Correlations of Demographics and Scales for Bilingual Subsample

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	SEX	AGE	HERIT	YRSUS	YRSCHR	ACCUL
RWBS	-.1044	.2869	.1802	.1465	.2920	.2934
	(36)	(31)	(29)	(36)	(35)	(36)
	P= .545	P= .118	P= .350	P= .394	P= .089	P= .082
EWBS	-.1156	.3134	.1647	.1326	.3303	.2908
	(36)	(31)	(29)	(36)	(35)	(36)
	P= .502	P= .086	P= .393	P= .441	P= .053	P= .085
SWBS	-.1179	.3221	.1883	.1448	.3344	.3075
	(36)	(31)	(29)	(36)	(35)	(36)
	P= .494	P= .077	P= .328	P= .400	P= .050	P= .068
RWBE	-.0599	.3366	.2537	.1922	.3663	.3226
	(36)	(31)	(29)	(36)	(35)	(36)
	P= .728	P= .064	P= .184	P= .262	P= .030	P= .055
EWBE	-.1269	.3791	.1920	.1134	.2701	.1973
	(36)	(31)	(29)	(36)	(35)	(36)
	P= .461	P= .035	P= .318	P= .510	P= .117	P= .249
SWBE	-.1042	.3757	.2280	.1493	.3186	.2549
	(36)	(31)	(29)	(36)	(35)	(36)
	P= .545	P= .037	P= .234	P= .385	P= .062	P= .133

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

	PREFLAN	SPKHSE	SPKCHLD	RDENG	RDSPAN
RWBS	-.0921	.0405	.1761	.	.1224
	(28)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
	P= .641	P= .835	P= .361	P= .	P= .527
EWBS	-.1116	.0932	.0740	.	.1796
	(28)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
	P= .572	P= .631	P= .703	P= .	P= .351
SWBS	-.1160	.0824	.1220	.	.1762
	(28)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
	P= .557	P= .671	P= .528	P= .	P= .361

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	PREFLAN	SPKHSE	SPKCHLD	RDENG	RDSPAN
RWBE	.1513	.1928	.2822	.	.1008
	(28)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
	P= .442	P= .316	P= .138	P= .	P= .603
EWBE	-.0345	.0913	.0801	.	.1516
	(28)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
	P= .862	P= .638	P= .680	P= .	P= .433
SWBE	.0437	.1394	.1707	.	.1373
	(28)	(29)	(29)	(29)	(29)
	P= .825	P= .471	P= .376	P= .	P= .477

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

t-tests for independent samples of ORDER

Variable	Number of Cases	Mean	SD	SE of Mean
RWBS				
ORDER 1	18	57.5556	3.148	.742
ORDER 2	18	57.2222	4.660	1.098

Mean Difference = .3333

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances: F= .594 P= .446

	t-test for Equality of Means				95%
Variances	t-value	df	2-Tail Sig	SE of Diff	CI for Diff
Equal	.25	34	.803	1.325	(-2.361, 3.028)
Unequal	.25	29.84	.803	1.325	(-2.374, 3.041)

Variable	Number of Cases	Mean	SD	SE of Mean
EWBS				
ORDER 1	18	53.6667	5.053	1.191
ORDER 2	18	53.2778	9.706	2.288

Mean Difference = .3889

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances: F= 3.599 P= .066

	t-test for Equality of Means				95%
Variances	t-value	df	2-Tail Sig	SE of Diff	CI for Diff
Equal	.15	34	.881	2.579	(-4.854, 5.632)
Unequal	.15	25.58	.881	2.579	(-4.914, 5.692)

t-tests for independent samples of ORDER

Variable	Number of Cases	Mean	SD	SE of Mean
SWBS				
ORDER 1	18	111.2222	7.519	1.772
ORDER 2	18	110.5000	13.798	3.252

Mean Difference = .7222

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances: F= 2.662 P= .112

t-test for Equality of Means					95%
Variances	t-value	df	2-Tail Sig	SE of Diff	CI for Diff
Equal	.19	34	.847	3.704	(-6.806, 8.251)
Unequal	.19	26.28	.847	3.704	(-6.893, 8.337)

Variable	Number of Cases	Mean	SD	SE of Mean
RWBE				
ORDER 1	18	57.8333	3.808	.898
ORDER 2	18	56.4444	5.893	1.389

Mean Difference = 1.3889

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances: F= 1.826 P= .186

t-test for Equality of Means					95%
Variances	t-value	df	2-Tail Sig	SE of Diff	CI for Diff
Equal	.84	34	.407	1.654	(-1.973, 4.751)
Unequal	.84	29.09	.408	1.654	(-1.994, 4.772)

t-tests for independent samples of ORDER

Variable	Number of Cases	Mean	SD	SE of Mean
EWBE				
ORDER 1	18	55.3889	4.354	1.026
ORDER 2	18	52.8889	9.982	2.353

Mean Difference = 2.5000

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances: F= 5.560 P= .024

t-test for Equality of Means					95%
Variances	t-value	df	2-Tail Sig	SE of Diff	CI for Diff
Equal	.97	34	.337	2.567	(-2.718, 7.718)
Unequal	.97	23.24	.340	2.567	(-2.811, 7.811)

Variable	Number of Cases	Mean	SD	SE of Mean
SWBE				
ORDER 1	18	113.2222	7.727	1.821
ORDER 2	18	109.3333	15.462	3.644

Mean Difference = 3.8889

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances: F= 4.233 P= .047

t-test for Equality of Means					95%
Variances	t-value	df	2-Tail Sig	SE of Diff	CI for Diff
Equal	.95	34	.347	4.074	(-4.393, 12.170)
Unequal	.95	24.99	.349	4.074	(-4.504, 12.282)

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (S W B S)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1S	105.6944	105.1897	.4095	.8748
Q2S	105.2778	107.0635	.4525	.8705
Q3S	104.9167	118.4786	.2034	.8759
Q4S	105.3611	106.9230	.6298	.8642
Q5S	104.9722	118.9421	.0896	.8776
Q6S	105.9444	103.5397	.3898	.8788
Q7S	105.3611	107.9516	.5015	.8682
Q8S	105.7222	100.4921	.7216	.8589
Q9S	105.0000	114.5143	.5097	.8709
Q10S	105.3889	105.8444	.7154	.8616
Q11S	104.9444	114.5683	.6799	.8700
Q12S	105.3889	102.1873	.7638	.8582
Q13S	105.3333	110.2857	.4041	.8716
Q14S	105.5000	103.9714	.6142	.8637
Q15S	105.0278	112.3135	.5714	.8685
Q16S	106.2222	102.5778	.5118	.8694
Q17S	104.9722	113.3992	.7670	.8683
Q18S	105.3056	107.1325	.4384	.8713
Q19S	105.0000	113.6571	.5942	.8695
Q20S	105.0278	112.4278	.5623	.8687

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 36.0 N of Items = 20

Alpha = .8749

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (R W B S)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1S	52.2222	10.2349	.3012	.7251
Q3S	51.4444	14.8825	.1531	.6878
Q5S	51.5000	14.9429	.0636	.6974
Q7S	51.8889	10.7873	.5027	.6264
Q9S	51.5278	13.2278	.5425	.6438
Q11S	51.4722	13.4563	.6642	.6435
Q13S	51.8611	12.0087	.3260	.6717
Q15S	51.5556	13.0540	.4455	.6490
Q17S	51.5000	13.2286	.6901	.6371
Q19S	51.5278	13.1706	.5598	.6417

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 36.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .6854

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (E W B S)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q2S	47.8889	50.1016	.3792	.8360
Q4S	47.9722	48.7706	.6499	.8138
Q6S	48.5556	46.5968	.3705	.8487
Q8S	48.3333	44.5714	.7261	.8012
Q10S	48.0000	48.2857	.7186	.8093
Q12S	48.0000	46.1143	.7427	.8028
Q14S	48.1111	46.8444	.6203	.8128
Q16S	48.8333	45.8571	.5082	.8257
Q18S	47.9167	49.6786	.3938	.8349
Q20S	47.6389	53.1516	.5262	.8285

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 36.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .8366

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (S W B E)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1E	105.8611	129.2659	.7180	.9106
Q2E	105.5833	139.5071	.5364	.9154
Q3E	105.2778	149.0063	.0000	.9208
Q4E	105.6944	139.1897	.4819	.9162
Q5E	105.5833	135.4500	.5520	.9148
Q6E	106.1111	124.2159	.6833	.9126
Q7E	105.5833	139.1643	.6418	.9142
Q8E	106.0278	127.9135	.7747	.9091
Q9E	105.8611	129.7230	.5151	.9181
Q10E	105.8889	127.6444	.7173	.9106
Q11E	105.3333	146.1714	.4951	.9185
Q12E	105.8056	127.3611	.8621	.9071
Q13E	105.6667	133.4286	.7364	.9110
Q14E	105.8611	129.2087	.8048	.9087
Q15E	105.5000	139.0571	.5908	.9146
Q16E	106.6944	129.4183	.4509	.9224
Q17E	105.5000	139.2857	.5761	.9149
Q18E	105.5556	132.9968	.6940	.9116
Q19E	105.4722	142.1421	.4750	.9167
Q20E	105.4167	140.9929	.5990	.9153

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 36.0 N of Items = 20

Alpha = .9182

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (R W B E)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q1E	51.7222	16.3778	.7378	.7432
Q3E	51.1389	24.4087	.0000	.8099
Q5E	51.4444	18.6540	.5661	.7706
Q7E	51.4444	20.5968	.6040	.7728
Q9E	51.7222	16.2063	.5156	.7986
Q11E	51.1944	23.3611	.4425	.7983
Q13E	51.5278	18.1421	.7423	.7481
Q15E	51.3611	21.2659	.4267	.7878
Q17E	51.3611	21.2659	.4267	.7878
Q19E	51.3333	21.8286	.4171	.7898

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 36.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .7999

R E L I A B I L I T Y A N A L Y S I S - S C A L E (E W B E)

Item-total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Alpha if Item Deleted
Q2E	48.4444	53.5683	.4943	.8796
Q4E	48.5556	52.5397	.5150	.8779
Q6E	48.9722	45.1706	.5938	.8762
Q8E	48.8889	46.4444	.7452	.8607
Q10E	48.7500	46.5929	.6644	.8669
Q12E	48.6667	46.2286	.8270	.8554
Q14E	48.7222	46.2635	.8534	.8541
Q16E	49.5556	45.8540	.4778	.8923
Q18E	48.4167	48.9929	.7052	.8655
Q20E	48.2778	54.2063	.5892	.8781

Reliability Coefficients

N of Cases = 36.0 N of Items = 10

Alpha = .8823

- - Correlation Coefficients - -

	EWBE	SWBE	RWBE
RWBS	.7545	.8038	.8109
	(36)	(36)	(36)
	P= .000	P= .000	P= .000
EWBS	.9348	.9144	.8033
	(36)	(36)	(36)
	P= .000	P= .000	P= .000
SWBS	.9209	.9244	.8496
	(36)	(36)	(36)
	P= .000	P= .000	P= .000

(Coefficient / (Cases) / 2-tailed Significance)

" . " is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

Appendix L

Mean Scores by Denomination

- - Description of Subpopulations - -

Summaries of SWB
By levels of DENOM

Variable	Value	Label	Mean	Std Dev	Cases
For Entire Population			107.5333	11.4671	75
DENOM	1.00		106.3750	11.6348	40
DENOM	2.00		109.8333	8.2805	6
DENOM	3.00		108.1667	9.4636	18
DENOM	4.00		94.0000	17.4547	4
DENOM	5.00		113.0000	.	1
DENOM	6.00		118.5000	.7071	2
DENOM	7.00		120.0000	.	1
DENOM	8.00		119.3333	1.1547	3

Total Cases = 111
Missing Cases = 36 or 32.4 Pct

- - Analysis of Variance - -

Dependent Variable SWB
By levels of DENOM

Value	Label	Mean	Std Dev	Sum of Sq	Cases
1.00		106.3750	11.6348	5279.3750	40
2.00		109.8333	8.2805	342.8333	6
3.00		108.1667	9.4636	1522.5000	18
4.00		94.0000	17.4547	914.0000	4
5.00		113.0000	.	.0000	1
6.00		118.5000	.7071	.5000	2
7.00		120.0000	.	.0000	1
8.00		119.3333	1.1547	2.6667	3
Within Groups Total		107.5333	10.9693	8061.8750	75

Source	Sum of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1668.7917	7	238.3988	1.9813	.0706
Linearity	444.2422	1	444.2422	3.6920	.0589
Dev. from Linearity	1224.5495	6	204.0916	1.6961	.1355
	R = .2137	R Squared = .0457			
Within Groups	8061.8750	67	120.3265		
	Eta = .4141	Eta Squared = .1715			

- - Description of Subpopulations - -

Summaries of RWB
By levels of DENOM

Variable	Value	Label	Mean	Std Dev	Cases
For Entire Population			55.6400	5.5499	75
DENOM	1.00		54.9250	5.8590	40
DENOM	2.00		56.1667	4.4907	6
DENOM	3.00		56.3333	4.9349	18
DENOM	4.00		51.2500	7.8475	4
DENOM	5.00		60.0000	.	1
DENOM	6.00		60.0000	.0000	2
DENOM	7.00		60.0000	.	1
DENOM	8.00		60.0000	.0000	3

Total Cases = 111
Missing Cases = 36 or 32.4 Pct

- - Analysis of Variance - -

Dependent Variable RWB
By levels of DENOM

Value	Label	Mean	Std Dev	Sum of Sq	Cases
1.00		54.9250	5.8590	1338.7750	40
2.00		56.1667	4.4907	100.8333	6
3.00		56.3333	4.9349	414.0000	18
4.00		51.2500	7.8475	184.7500	4
5.00		60.0000	.	.0000	1
6.00		60.0000	.0000	.0000	2
7.00		60.0000	.	.0000	1
8.00		60.0000	.0000	.0000	3
Within Groups Total		55.6400	5.5157	2038.3583	75

Source	Sum of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	240.9217	7	34.4174	1.1313	.3544
Linearity	97.9848	1	97.9848	3.2207	.0772
Dev. from Linearity	142.9369	6	23.8228	.7830	.5862
	R = .2073	R Squared = .0430			
Within Groups	2038.3583	67	30.4233		
	Eta = .3251	Eta Squared = .1057			

- - Description of Subpopulations - -

Summaries of EWB
By levels of DENOM

Variable	Value	Label	Mean	Std Dev	Cases
For Entire Population			51.8933	6.7994	75
DENOM	1.00		51.4500	6.5278	40
DENOM	2.00		53.6667	4.9261	6
DENOM	3.00		51.8333	6.1189	18
DENOM	4.00		42.7500	10.2754	4
DENOM	5.00		53.0000	.	1
DENOM	6.00		58.5000	.7071	2
DENOM	7.00		60.0000	.	1
DENOM	8.00		59.3333	1.1547	3

Total Cases = 111
Missing Cases = 36 or 32.4 Pct

- - Analysis of Variance - -

Dependent Variable EWB
By levels of DENOM

Value	Label	Mean	Std Dev	Sum of Sq	Cases
1.00		51.4500	6.5278	1661.9000	40
2.00		53.6667	4.9261	121.3333	6
3.00		51.8333	6.1189	636.5000	18
4.00		42.7500	10.2754	316.7500	4
5.00		53.0000	.	.0000	1
6.00		58.5000	.7071	.5000	2
7.00		60.0000	.	.0000	1
8.00		59.3333	1.1547	2.6667	3
Within Groups Total		51.8933	6.3946	2739.6500	75

Source	Sum of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	681.4967	7	97.3567	2.3809	.0309
Linearity	124.9550	1	124.9550	3.0559	.0850
Dev. from Linearity	556.5416	6	92.7569	2.2684	.0472
	R = .1911	R Squared = .0365			
Within Groups	2739.6500	67	40.8903		
	Eta = .4463	Eta Squared = .1992			

Appendix M

Vita

Vita

Kay Colleen Bruce

Career Objective

Licensed Clinical Psychologist

Education

1996: Psy.D. (Anticipated) in Clinical Psychology, George Fox University, Newberg, OR.
1994: Diploma in World Ministry, Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, Portland, OR.
1994: M.A. in Clinical Psychology, George Fox College, Newberg, OR.
1979: B.A. in Psychology and German, Portland State University, Portland, OR.

Clinical Experience

1995- : Columbia Pastoral Counseling Center, Vancouver, WA. Responsibilities: Individual Adult, Children, Family, and Marital Therapy.
1995-96: Longview Psychological Group, Longview, WA. Responsibilities: Individual Adult, Family, Marital, and Group Therapy.
1995-96: Peace Health St. John Hospital, Longview, WA. Responsibilities: Psychological Intern on Psychiatric Floor, including Psychological Testing, Individual Adult, and Group Therapy.
1993-95: Sunnyside Counseling Center, Portland, OR. Responsibilities: Individual Adult and Group Therapy.
1993: Counseling Center of Vancouver, Vancouver, WA. Responsibilities: Individual Adult Therapy.

Employment Experience

1996- : Western Seminary, Portland, OR. Title: Assistant Professor of Counseling.

1980-93: Law Office of Paul R. Bruce, Vancouver, WA. Title: Legal Assistant and Office Manager.

Professional Achievement

1994: Seminar Presentation, Christian Association for Psychological Services. Del Mar, CA.