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Research Summary – Sense of Well-Being Inventory (SWBI) – Quality of Life

Author Year Research Design Setting (country)	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
[Catalano et al.](#) 2010 Quantitative descriptive research design – Cross-sectional Recruited from Canadian Paraplegic Association	N = 413 with paraplegic SCI Mean (SD) age = 46.41 years (14.09) 71% were men Mean (SD) duration since injury = 29.30 months (14.45); range=1 to 77 months 86% were white (6% of aboriginal, 5% of non-white, and 3% of others) 44 % were either engaged or married 80% had completed high school, including 48% with some post-secondary education or training At the time of the survey, 30% were employed full-time.	**Exploratory Factor Analysis:** The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) resulted in a measure of sampling adequacy of .91 (greater than .50) and the Bartlett's test of sphericity, $c2(630, N = 202) = 3893.01$, $p < .001$, indicated that it was appropriate to proceed with exploratory factor analysis. A four-factor solution was chosen using The Kaiser-Guttman rule (eigenvalue greater than one) and Cattell's scree test. Exploratory factor analysis resulted in minor relocation and elimination of some	**Internal Consistency:** Cronbach's alpha: Psychological Well-Being = 0.82 Financial Well-Being = 0.81 Family and Social Well-Being = 0.85 Physical Well-Being = 0.81	**Interpretability:** Mean (SD) well-being rating for each subscale: Psychological Well-Being = 2.75 (0.61) Financial Well-Being = 2.93 (0.70) Family and Social Well-Being = 3.22 (0.60) Physical Well-Being = 2.82 (0.63)

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		items, reducing the instrument to 20 items. **Confirmatory Factor Analysis:** The results indicated that the data did not fit the single factor model. The model fit for the four-factor intercorrelated and the four-factor hierarchical factor models were excellent. The four-factor intercorrelated model represents a significantly better explanation of the data than the single factor model. **Convergent Validity:** Acceptance of Disability Scale (ADS)		

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		Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS) Bivariate Correlations between SWBI subscales and other scales See table 1.		

Table 1.

	SHS	ADS	RSES
Financial WB	.45*	.37*	.42*
Psychological WB	.72*	.59*	.76*
Family and social WB	.58*	.44*	.49*
Physical WB	.46*	.50*	.49*

*P<.01

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deRoon-Cassini et al. 2009 Cross-sectional	N= 79 veterans with SCI 76 men Mean age = 55.9 years (SD = 11.0)	Perceived loss of physical functioning: items from the Conservation of Resources—Evaluation (COR-E)		

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Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center Milwaukee, WI	Mean (SD) duration of injury = 17.5 (14.7) months 21 incomplete paraplegia, 20 complete paraplegia, 34 partial tetraplegia, 4 complete tetraplegia 80% Caucasian, 11% African American, 4% Native American, and 5% other 10% were employed (n = 13) Mean number of years of education = 13.9 (SD = 2.3) Mean income = $34,000 ($SD$ = 26,000) 44% lived alone 33% were divorced, 30% were married, 26% were single, 8% in a committed relationship or dating, 3% other	and SF-36 Health Survey Global meaning making: Purpose in Life (PIL) scale Psychological well-being: Psychological well-being SWBI subscale Bivariate correlations between: Psychological well-being and Perceived loss of physical functioning = -.30 (P<.01) Psychological well-being and Global meaning making = .71 (P<.01)		

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Chapin et al. 2004 Cross-sectional Recruited from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba chapters of the Canadian Paraplegic Association	N = 132 with paraplegic SCI Mean (SD) Age = 45.82 (15.67) years 77% men Mean (SD) duration since injury = 15.21 (11.63) months; Range = 1.08 to 50.92 months 51% engaged or married 83% in middle class 61% completed high school, 42% with postsecondary education or training At time of injury: 67% employed At time of survey: 19% were employed full-time, with 6% employed part-time, 9% in training, and 67% not employed.	**Principal Axis Factor Analysis:** The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) resulted in a measure of sampling adequacy of 0.84 (greater than 0.50) and the Bartlett's test of sphericity (χ^2 = 2203.96, df = 630, p < 0.001) allowed researchers to proceed with factor analysis. Eight factors were indicated using The Kaiser-Guttman rule (eigenvalue greater than one), resulting in trivial factors. Cattell's scree test was then used as an alternative to determine the number of factors to be retained. Four factors were indicated using this method: Psychological Well-	**Internal Consistency:** Cronbach's alpha: Psychological Well-Being = 0.87 Financial Well-Being = 0.88 Family and Social Well-Being = 0.84 Physical Well-Being = 0.79	**Interpretability:** Mean (SD) well-being rating for each subscale: Psychological Well-Being = 2.68 (0.62) Financial Well-Being = 2.73 (0.66) Family and Social Well-Being = 3.14 (0.57) Physical Well-Being = 2.70 (0.60)

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		Being, Financial Well-Being, Family and Social Well-Being, and Physical Well-Being. **Convergent Validity:** Correlations between SWBI subscales and World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief Version (WHOQOL-BREF) subscales: SWBI psychological well-being subscale and WHOQOL-BREF psychological subscale: $r = 0.75$, $P<0.01$ SWBI physical well-being subscale and WHOQOL-BREF physical health subscale: $r = 0.63$, $p<0.01$		

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		SWBI family and social well-being subscale and WHOQOL-BREF social relationships scale: r = 0.45, p<0.01 SWBI financial well-being subscale and WHOQOL-BREF environment subscale: r = 0.59, p<0.0001		