Student Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire

Here are some questions about what you think, feel, and do at school. Read each sentence and choose the <u>one</u> best answer for how you felt <u>in the past month</u>.

		Almost Never	Some- times	Often	Almost Always
1.	I get excited about learning new things in class.	1	2	3	4
2.	I feel like I belong at my school.	1	2	3	4
3.	I feel like the things I do at school are important.	1	2	3	4
4.	I am a successful student.	1	2	3	4
5.	I am really interested in the things I am doing at school.	1	2	3	4
6.	I can really be myself at school.	1	2	3	4
7.	I think school matters and should be taken seriously.	1	2	3	4
8.	I do good work at school.	1	2	3	4
		Almost Never	Some- times	Often	Almost Always
9.	I enjoy working on class projects and assignments.			Often 3	
9. 10.		Never	times		Always
	assignments.	Never	times 2	3	Always 4
10.	assignments. I feel like people at my school care about me.	Never 1	times 2 2	3	Always 4 4
10. 11.	assignments. I feel like people at my school care about me. I feel it is important to do well in my classes.	Never 1 1 1	times 2 2 2 2	3 3 3	Always 4 4 4
10. 11. 12.	assignments. I feel like people at my school care about me. I feel it is important to do well in my classes. I do well on my class assignments. I feel happy when I am working and learning	Never 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3	Always 4 4 4 4
10.11.12.13.	assignments. I feel like people at my school care about me. I feel it is important to do well in my classes. I do well on my class assignments. I feel happy when I am working and learning at school.	Never 1 1 1 1 1 1	times 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4

SSWQ User Guide

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OVERVIEW

- The Student Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire (SSWQ) is a 16-item, self-report, evidence-based rating scale for assessing youths' school-specific wellbeing
- The SSWQ is comprised of four subscales: (1) Joy of Learning, (2) School Connectedness, (3) Educational Purpose, and (4) Academic Efficacy
- Subscale scores can be used as standalone wellbeing measures or summed to create a general **Student Wellbeing** composite measure
- The SSWQ is intended for use in school mental health research and practice for multiple assessment purposes: screening, outcome measurement, and progress monitoring
- You are welcome to reformat and adapt this PDF copy of the SSWQ to fit your research or practice needs

LICENSE & USE

- The SSWQ is a "free cultural work," licensed under a Creative Commons–Attribution 4.0 International license (CC BY 4.0)
- There is <u>no cost</u> for using the SSWQ and <u>no need to obtain permission</u> prior to use
- You can learn more about the terms of the CC BY 4.0 licensing agreement here: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
- The reference for this free version of the SSWQ with accompanying User Guide is:
 - Renshaw, T. L. (2020). Student Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire (SSWQ):
 Measure and user guide. Open Science Framework. https://osf.io/k25yf/

SCORING

- No reverse-scoring necessary
- SSWQ scale scores are calculated by summing item responses as follows:
 - O Joy of Learning subscale: items 1 + 5 + 9 + 13
 - School Connectedness subscale: items 2 + 6 + 10 + 14
 - o **Educational Purpose** subscale: items 3 + 7 + 11 + 15
 - Academic Efficacy subscale: items 4 + 8 + 12 + 16
 - Student Wellbeing composite scale: all items
- Interpretation of scale scores can be anchored to response options by dividing the total scores by the number of items in each scale
 - Subscale example: If the Joy of Learning subscale score = 8, then 8 (total score) / 4 (# items in subscale) = an average-item response of "2", which can be interpreted as "sometimes" experiencing joy of learning at school
 - Composite scale example: If the Student Wellbeing composite score = 56, then
 56 (total score) / 16 (# items in composite scale) = an average-item response of



- "3.5", which can be interpreted as experiencing wellbeing at school within the "often" to "almost always" range
- If total scale scores are interpreted instead of average-item scale scores, then higher and lower total scale scores should be understood as representing relatively greater or poorer levels of student wellbeing
- No large-scale normative data are available for interpreting scale scores (neither total nor average-item) in comparison to national, regional, or local populations
- It is recommended that local-norming logic be used to aid interpretation of scale scores; local norms might be established at state, regional, district, or school-building levels

SUPPORT

- Questions regarding the SSWQ should be addressed to Tyler Renshaw, PhD, at tyler.renshaw@usu.edu
- Papers supporting the development and validation of the SSWQ are cited and linked in a project hub page on the Open Science Framework: https://osf.io/d54zs/
- Several other free, brief, evidence-based measures that might be useful in school mental health research or practice are available through the School Mental Health Lab
 @ Utah State University: https://smhlab.org/resources