

Psychometric Properties of a German-Language Scale to Assess Sport Satisfaction (SSS)

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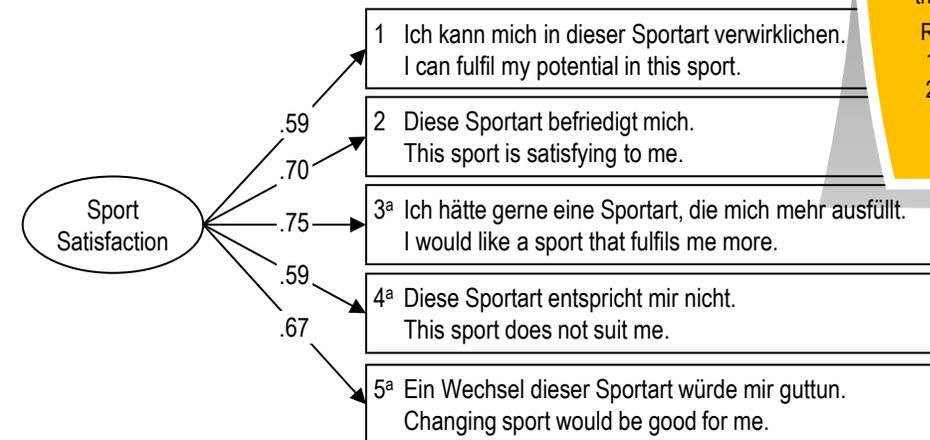
Measuring Sport Satisfaction: A Missing Piece

- Satisfaction: a key predictor of motivation and well-being in sport
- Absence of validated tools for capturing the cognitive evaluation of sport and exercise experiences
- Existing life-satisfaction adaptations: unclear or confounding satisfaction with affect (e.g., enjoyment)
- Development and validation of a brief German Sport Satisfaction Scale
- Adaptation from the domain-specific self-satisfaction scale (BSZ; Hormuth & Lalli, 1988, 1997)

Methods and Results

- 285 young adults ($M = 23.1$ years, $SD = 3.5$; 43.9% female, 55.8% male, 0.4% other)
- Support for a one-factor structure
- High internal consistency ($\omega = .80$)
- Measurement invariance across gender, organized sport participation, and competitive sport involvement
- Positive associations with passion, physical self-concept, and athletic identity

Figure 1
Single-Factor Model of the Sport Satisfaction Scale



Suggested instruction:
To what extent do the following statements apply to you and the sport you practice?

Response format:
1 = Does not apply at all,
2 = Does rather not apply,
3 = Does rather apply,
4 = Does fully apply.

Note. $N = 285$. Standardized factor loadings. $MLR-\chi^2 = 2.275$, $df = 4$, $p = .685$; $CFI = 1.000$, $RMSEA = .000$, $95\% CI [.000, .069]$, $SRMR = .014$. ^a Reverse-coded item.

Conclusion

- A brief, valid, and versatile measure of sport satisfaction
- Facilitation of research on psychological functioning and well-being in sport
- Useful as a secondary outcome variable across sport and exercise contexts
- Future directions: further validation and translations into other languages