A series of studies have suggested that physicians’ religious characteristics substantially influence their clinical practices. Yet, to date there has been little data regarding which measures of religion and spirituality are most useful for capturing religion-associated variations in physicians’ beliefs and practices. We here report findings from a national survey of practicing physicians (family practice and general internal medicine), including a unique sampling strategy to increase participation of physicians from underrepresented religions. Among 879 eligible physicians, 446 responded to the survey (51% response rate). Physicians completed numerous measures of religious and spiritual characteristics selected (and constructed) to capture several theoretically relevant dimensions. Using exploratory and confirmatory factor analytic techniques, the structure of beliefs was established in a random half-sample of respondents and validated in the remaining half-sample. Preliminary results suggest distinct but related dimensions of religiosity and spirituality. Positions on these dimensions were compared for physicians from different religious traditions and for physicians who indicated they were strong adherents to their religious tradition versus those who were not as strong. Finally, suggestions are presented for which measures to use, and in what fashion, in order to most efficiently capture religion-associated variations in physicians’ clinical practices in future empirical studies.