**Reviewer ID:** Zoe Raffard/Matthew Quéré

**Type of Outcome Measure:** Physical Activity Scale for Individuals With Physical Disabilities (PASIPD)  
**Total articles:** 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author ID Year</th>
<th>Study Design</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Population (sample size, age) and Group</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Washburn et al. 2002 | Mail survey | Previous users of rehabilitative services (Midwestern university) | M=227, mean age=51  
W=145, mean age=48  
80% spinal cord or other locomotor injuries  
56 paraplegia, 38 quadriplegia, 30 cerebral palsy, 77 post-polio |
| Van Den Berg-Emons et al. 2011 | Cross-sectional | Participants’ home environment | N = 124 total patients (cerebral palsy, meningomyelocele, or SCI)  
N= 21 SCI patients (14M, 7F)  
Mean age: 40.7±14.3y  
Patients with SCI  
Ambulatory status (determined according to the classification of Hoffer et al.):  
1 = 0  
2 = 0  
3 = 5  
4 = 16 |
| van der Ploeg et al. 2007 | Test-retest study assessing measurement properties | Community – former patients of 3 Dutch rehabilitation centers | N = 45 (18M, 27F) participants, all wheelchair non-dependent (stroke, spinal cord injury, whiplash, and neurological-, orthopedic- or back disorders)  
Mean age ± SD (y) 47 ± 12 |

1. RELIABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author ID Year</th>
<th>Internal Consistency</th>
<th>Test-retest, Inter-rater, Intra-rater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washburn et al. 2002</td>
<td>Cronbach’s alpha = 0.37- 0.65, indicating low to moderate internal consistency within factors, (P&lt;.05)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| van der Ploeg et al. 2007 | The test-retest reliability Spearman correlation of the PASIPD was 0.77 (P>0.05).  
Mean Scores ± (SD)  
First PASIPD - 74.9 ± 58.8  
Second PASIPD - 65.1 ± 44.6 - | |

2. VALIDITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author ID Year</th>
<th>Validity</th>
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| Washburn et al. 2002 | Pearson correlation between survey items and total PASIPD score:  
an all statistically significant (P<.05) and >0.20 (range: r=0.20-0.67)  
Factor analysis five latent factors:  
1. Home, lawn and garden repair  
2. Housework  
3. Vigorous sport and recreation |
4. Light sport and recreation  
5. Occupation and transportation  
(>1 eigenvalues, >0.4 factor loading): Account for 63% of variance  

Group differentiation:  
scored differently between groups by age, physical activity level, and self-rated health status.  

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<th>Author ID</th>
<th>SEM, MDC, MCID, normative &amp; published data</th>
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</table>
| Washburn et al. 2002 | Total and Subcategory mean (SD) scores for the PASIPD: group = locomotor/SCI disability (n=260)  
Total score: 19.8 (14.4)  
Home Repair/Gardening: 1.5 (3.4)  
Housework: 2.5 (3.2)  
Vigorous Sport: 2.4 (5.6)  
Moderate Sport: 1.4 (2.9)  
Occupation: 11.9 (10.2) |
| Van den Berg-Emons 2011 | Mean (SD) PASIPD intensity score for SCI patients: 10.9 (12.0) MET* hours/day  
*MET = metabolic equivalent |

No significant Spearman correlation coefficients between the PASIPD and activity monitor outcome measures were found for SCI patients:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity monitor duration x PASIPD duration</th>
<th>Spearman’s p = 0.31 (P = 0.18)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity monitor duration x PASIPD intensity</td>
<td>Spearman’s p = 0.28 (P = 0.22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

van der Ploeg et al. 2007  
The criterion validity Spearman correlation was 0.30 when compared to the accelerometer. The reported criterion validity correlation of the PASIPD (0.30) was similar to that of physical activity questionnaires for the general population. A review reported correlations between questionnaires and accelerometers from 0.14 to 0.53 (median approximately 0.30).  

3. RESPONSIVENESS – no data available  
4. FLOOR/CEILING EFFECT – no data available  
5. INTERPRETABILITY