

Quality of Life Index (QLI) - SCI Version

Assessment Overview

Assessment Area

ICF Domain:

Quality of Life

Subcategory:

Health and functioning,
Psychological and spiritual, Social
and Economic, and Family

You Will Need

Approximately 5 minutes to
complete 7 items

Scoring:

Items are summed resulting in a
composite score that ranges from
a maximum value of 49 to a
minimum value of 7.

Training:

None required, but knowledge
about sexuality is helpful.

Summary

The SCI version of Ferrans & Powers Quality of Life Index (QLI) is a self-report scale designed to measure subjective quality of life in terms of satisfaction within different life domains.

The QLI considers satisfaction and importance in 4 domains: health and functioning, psychological/spiritual, social and economic, and family.

Availability

Can be found [here](#).

Languages: English, Arabic, French, Spanish, and Lithuanian

Assessment Interpretability

Minimal Clinically Important Difference

Not established in SCI

Statistical Error

Not established in SCI

Typical Values

Mean Scores (SD)

Overall: 21.02 (4.27)

Health & Functioning: 19.92
(4.83)

Social & Economic: 21.56 (4.26)

Psychological & Spiritual: 21.74
(5.49)

Family: 22.94 (5.58)

(May & Warren 2002; n=98, 76 males, 22
females; 56.1% cervical injury; mean age: 45.2
years; mean time since injury=15.5 years)

Measurement Properties

Validity – High

High correlation with Reintegration to Normal Living (RNL) Index

Correlation = -0.652

High correlation with Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES)

Correlation = 0.609

(May & Warren 2002; n=98, 76 males, 22 females; 56.1% cervical injury; mean age: 45.2 years; mean time since injury=15.5 years)

High correlation with depression

Correlation = -0.628

(Kovacs et al. 2016; n=77; 48 males, 29 females; mean (SD) age: 45.1 (15.6) years; level of injury: Cervical (n = 16), thoracic (n = 25), lumbar (n = 2), not applicable (n = 34)

Number of studies reporting validity data: 3

Reliability – Not established in SCI

Number of studies reporting reliability data: 0

Responsiveness

Floor/Ceiling Effect:

- <3% reached the maximum possible score for the SV-QLI/SCI score
- 'Family' subscale, for which 12.2% of the subjects had the maximum possible score
- <5% maximum possible for individuals with SCI
- 'Family' subscale, for which 13.9% of the subjects had the maximum possible score.

(Kovacs et al. 2016; n=77; 48 males, 29 females; mean (SD) age: 45.1 (15.6) years; level of injury: Cervical (n = 16), thoracic (n = 25), lumbar (n = 2), not applicable (n = 34)

Effect Size:

Not established in SCI

Number of studies reporting responsiveness data: 0