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| Life Satisfaction Questionnaire (LISAT-9, LISAT-11) |
| **Assessment Overview** |
| Assessment Area

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| **ICF Domain:**Quality of Life**Subscales (domains):**Life as a whole, vocational situation, financial situation, leisure situation, contacts with friends, sexual life, self-care management, family life, and partner relationships |

 | Summary

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| The Life Satisfaction Questionnaire (LISAT) was originally developed as a checklist rather than a measure of life satisfaction. It targets important life domains: life as a whole, vocational situation, financial situation, leisure situation, contacts with friends, sexual life, self-care management, family life, and partner relationships. The LISAT-11 has 2 extra items asking about the level of satisfaction of the individual’s physical health and psychological health respectively. |

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| You Will Need

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| **Length:** 5 minutes, 9 or 11 items**Scoring:**Item scores can be summed and an average score is producedMaybe more appropriate to use mean domain scores instead of total score in order to maintain information on each domain available for clinical interventions |

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| Availability

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| **Worksheet:** Can be found [here](https://scireproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/worksheet___lisat-9__11.pdf). **Languages:** Available in 8 languages. |

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| **Assessment Interpretability** |
| Minimal Clinically Important Difference

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| Not established in SCI |

 | Statistical Error

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| **Standard Error of Measurement for LISAT-9:**Life as a whole: 0.07Self-Care: 0.05Leisure situation: 0.06Vocational situation: 0.06Financial situation: 0.06Sexual life: 0.06Partner relations: 0.07 Family life: 0.06Contact with friends: 0.07**Minimal Detectable Change for LISAT-9:**Life as a whole: 0.19Self-Care: 0.14Leisure situation: 0.17Vocational situation: 0.17Financial situation: 0.17Sexual life: 0.17 Partner relations: 0.19 Family life: 0.17Contact with friends: 0.19(Geyh et al. 2010; n=243; 193 males; pparaplegia and tetraplegia; ASIA A-D; outpatient; mean (SD) time since injury = 140 (139) months) |

 | Typical Values

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| **LISAT-9 Mean (SD) Total Score:**31.6 (9.4)(Geyh et al. 2010; n=243; 193 males; pparaplegia and tetraplegia; ASIA A-D; outpatient; mean (SD) time since injury = 140 (139) months) |

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| **Measurement Properties** |
| Validity – **Moderate** to **High**

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| **High correlation with Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS):**ρ = 0.60**Moderate correlation with Mental Health subscale of SF-36 (MHI-5):**ρ = 0.52**Moderate correlation with Social Dimension of SIP-68 (SIP-SOC)**ρ = - 0.45(Post et al. 2012; n=145; 104 males, 41 females; 27 incomplete paraplegia, 65 complete paraplegia, 16 incomplete tetraplegia, 37 complete tetraplegia; 5 years after discharge from inpatient rehabilitation)**High correlation with the Swedish version of the Moorong Self-Efficacy Scale (s-MSES) score:** rs = 0.72, p < 0.001(Mangold et al. 2024; n=92 program participants; 58 males, 24 females; median time since injury 1 year; 48 tetraplegia, 44 paraplegia; 37 complete injuries, 54 incomplete injuries n= 42 peer mentors;37 males, 11 females 37M, 11F)**Number of studies reporting validity data:** 2 |

 | Reliability – **Moderate** to **High**

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| **Moderate to High Internal Consistency:** α = 0.75 (Post et al. 2012; n=145; 104 males, 41 females; 27 incomplete paraplegia, 65 complete paraplegia, 16 incomplete tetraplegia, 37 complete tetraplegia; 5 years after discharge from inpatient rehabilitation)α = 0.86(Geyh et al. 2010; n=243; 193 males; pparaplegia and tetraplegia; ASIA A-D; outpatient; mean (SD) time since injury = 140 (139) months)**Number of studies reporting reliability data:** 2 |

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| Responsiveness |
| **Floor/Ceiling Effect:**Not established in SCI | **Effect Size:**Mean LISAT-9 total score differences before & after SCI = 1.0(Van Koppenhagen; n=147, wheel-chair dependent, data was collected retrospectively at the start of active rehabilitation and one year after discharge from inpatient rehabilitation.) | **Number of studies reporting responsiveness data:** 1 |