Research Summary – Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS, Deiner Scale) – Quality of Life

Author Year Research Design Setting (country)	Demographics and Injury Characteristics of Sample	Validity	Reliability	Responsiveness Interpretability
Amtmann et al. 2019 Study to examine measurement invariance across the groups, unidimensionali ty, local independence, reliability from a classical test and item response theory (IRT) framework, and fit to a unidimensional IRT model. USA	17897 participants with SCI, TBI, or burn injury, participating in the Model Systems. Total sample: N = 17897 13448M, 4449F Mean (SD) age 38.85 (17.58) years Sample with SCI: N = 8566 6766M, 1800F Mean (SD) age 38.94 (16.44) Paraplegia incomplete (n = 1640) Paraplegia complete (n = 2082) Paraplegia minimal deficit (n = 27) Tetraplegia incomplete (n = 3082) Tetraplegia complete (n = 1310) Tetraplegia minimal		The classical test theory analysis supported adequate reliability (α = .85) of the SWL scale. Item 5, "If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing," did not contribute positively to the overall reliability, with α increasing to .86 with the item's removal. Item- total correlations ranged from 0.52 (Item 5) to 0.75 (Item 3).	The results support unidimensionality and local independence of the SWLS

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Post et al. 2012 Cross-sectional study 5 years after discharge from inpatient rehab 8 rehab centres	deficit (n = 43) Tetraplegia normal neurologic (n = 6) Unknown (n =376) All data for the current study were collected at 1 year following injury onset. 145 SCI participants (104 men, 41 women) mean age: 45.4±13.7 27 incomplete paraplegia 65 complete paraplegia 16 incomplete tetraplegia 37 complete	(ns = P>.05) Correlation between the SWLS and scales measuring different constructs: FIM-Motor: 0.14 (ns) Level of injury: 0.21 (P<.05) Completeness of injury: 0.15 (ns) Cause of injury: 0.02	Internal consistency: Cronbach's alpha for the whole scale = 0.83 Corrected item-to- total correlations for the questions ranged from 0.47 to 0.74	
with specialized SCI units	tetraplegia 116 traumatic SCI, 29 non-traumatic	Age: -0.19 (P<.05) Sex: 0.02 (ns) Education: 0.05 (ns)		

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		Spearman's correlations: Correlation between the SWLS and scales measuring the same construct as the SWLS: Life Satisfaction Questionnaire (LISAT- 9) vs. SWLS: 0.60 (ns) SWLS vs. MHI-5 (mental health subscale of SF-36): 0.48 (P<.01) SWLS vs. SIP-SOC (social dimension of SIP-68): -0.41 (P<.01)		
<u>Hitzig et al.</u> 2012 Cross-sectional telephone survey Rehabilitation institute	N=618 (M=501; F=117) Mean age = 49.2y (18- 92) Mean YPI = 16.3y (1-60) Community-dwelling SCI patients who were at least 1 year postinjury.	To evaluate the construct validity of the Reintegration to Normal Living Index (RNL) compared with the SWLS, a 3 factor CFA model was fit to the combined items of both scales.		Interpretability: Mean SWLS score = 21.4±7.4

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	Incomplete tetraplegia = 203 Complete tetraplegia = 102 Incomplete paraplegia = 156 Complete paraplegia = 157	A 1-factor CFA of items of both scales yielded poor fit (RMSEA = 0.173, CFI = 0.822, TLI = 0.908). The 3-factor model was an appropriate fit (RMSEA = 0.067, CFI = 0.963, TLI = 0.986). Interfactor correlations showed a stronger relationship between the scores of the 2 factors of the RNL Index than between each factor and the SWLS. Hence, the 3-factor CFA supports our hypothesis that the SWLS and RNL Index assess distinct, although related, constructs.		
<u>Geyh et al.</u> 2010	N=243 Mean age=41.4 ± 13.6 % male = 79.4		Test-retest, inter- rater, intra-rater:	Interpretability: See table 1.

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Cross-sectional	% female = 2	20.6			Per	rson reliability	Ý		
multi-centre study	Mean time s = 139.6±138.8	since onset 3 months			ind	lex: r=0.88			
Out-patients with SCI from	SCI								
study centers in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Israel,	% paraplegi % tetraplegi	a = 45.7 a = 54.3							
and the US	Completene injury (AIS)	ess of							
	% complete	(A) = 47.7							
	% incomple 43.6	te (B-D) =							
	% unspecifie	ed = 8.6							
	Table 1. SWL	S scores fo	r 6 countr	ries					
	ltem	ALL (n=243)	AUS (n=40)	BRZ (n=34)	CAN (n=34)	ISR) (n=71)	RSA (n=30)	USA (n=34)	
		Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	
	SWLS 1	3.3 (1.9)	2.9 (1.4)	3.5 (1.8)	4.1 (2.1)) 3.3 (1.8)	2.5 (1.7)	3.6 (2.2)	_
	SWLS 2	3.5 (1.9)	3.4 (1.5)	3.7 (1.7)	4.2 (2.1) 3.5 (1.9)	2.7 (1.8)	3.7 (2.2)	
	SWLS 3	4.0 (1.9)	4.1 (1.4)	3.7 (2.0)	4.4 (2.0) 3.9 (1.9)	3.6 (1.9)	4.3 (2.1)	
	SWLS 4	3.9 (1.8)	4.0 (1.4)	3.5 (2.0)	4.6 (1.7	') 3.8 (1.8)	3.0 (1.4)	4.4 (1.8)	

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	SWLS 5	3.5 (1.9)	2.9 (1.4)	2.9 (1.8)	3.0	D (1.7)	4.8 (1.9)	2.3 (1	1.3)	3.5 (2.0)	
	SWLS total	18.2 (7.4)	17.2 (6.0)	17.3 (7.5)	20.	2 (7.7)	19.3 (7.1)	14.1 (6	6.7)	19.6 (8.5)	
	AUS = Austr BRZ = Brazil CAN = Cana ISR = Israel RSA = Repu USA = Unite Standard er Item SWLS 1 SWLS 1 SWLS 2 SWLS 3 SWLS 4 SWLS 5	alia da blic of Sout d States of ror of item SE 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.06 0.05	h-Africa America location f	or the SWLS	Siten	ns:					
<u>Krause et al.</u> 2009 Follow-up	727 SCI subj mean age: 4 70.2% male 75.8% White	ects 47.9	<u>Spearm</u> correlat SWLS a	<u>ian Rank</u> ions betwee nd:	<u>en</u>	Interr consis Cronb 0.92.	a l s tency: bach's alph	a=			

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Hospital in the Southeastern United States	53.3% cervical injury Average years since injury = 18.2 A total of 1,385 participants were enrolled in the original study in 1997–1998. Participants were then contacted in 2007–2008 to participate in a follow- up survey. At that time, 306 were deceased, 34 could not be located, and 5 were eliminated. Responses were received by 727 participants, yielding an adjusted response rate of 69.5% percent.	Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9): -0.477 Major depressive disorder: -0.335 Older Adult Health and Mood Questionnaire (OAHMQ): -0.538 (P<.0001 for all the above)		
Richardson & Richards 2008 Retrospective analysis	2570 participants 1 year postinjury: 682 subjects (535 M, 147F) mean age: 38.66±15.32	With PHQ-9: Among persons 1 year postinjury, both affective and somatic subscores showed a		

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National Spinal Cord Injury Database (NSCID)	5 years postinjury:517 subjects (402M, 115F) mean age: 40.26±14.53 15 years postinjury: 653 subjects (518M,135F) mean age: 42.72±10.09 25 years postinjury: 718 subjects (558M, 160F) mean age: 49.49±8.60	significant inverse correlation with satisfaction with life $(r_s=.463, P<.001, and$ $r_s=.346, P<.001, and$ respectively). Significant negative correlations were also found between SWLS scores and factor subscores at 5 years postinjury ($r_s=.415$, P<.001 for the somatic subscore; $r_s=.456$, P<.001 for the affective subscore) and at 15 years postinjury ($r_s=.404$, P<.001, for the affective subscore; $r_s=.248$, P<.001, for the affective subscore; $r_s=.248$, P<.001, for the affective subscore). Authors did not state if the negative correlation was expected. Regarding the 25 years postinjury		

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		group, the affective subscale also correlated significantly, and in a negative direction, with satisfaction with life (r_s =368, P<.001). A significant negative relationship was also found with the somatic subscale for the 25 year postinjury group (r_s =255, P<.001).		
Johnston et al. 2005 Cross-sectional survey New Jersey Outpatient SCI Center	N=107 (88M, 19F) Mean age 39.1(11.16) Median age 38.0 Mean post-injury time: 11.36(9.56) yrs Median post-injury time: 8.71 yrs Community-living traumatic SCI	Pearson's r btwn SWLS and ASIA Motor Score: -0.07 (P=0.55)		

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	ASIA-A/B/C/D: 56.4%/20.2%/14.9%/8.5 % Neurologic Category: - Tetraplegia complete: 38.7% - Tetraplegia incomplete: 15.1% - Paraplegia complete: 37.6% Paraplegia incomplete: 8.6%			
Scherer & Cushman 2001 Cross-sectional Acute medical rehabilitation unit in a general hospital	N=20 Age: 51.05±16.44, range 22-78 years 10 female, 10 male 13 paraplegia (4 complete), 7 tetraplegia (1 complete)	Spearman correlations between the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), SWLS and Assistive Technology Device Predisposition Assessment (ATD-PA) QOL subset ATD-PA QOL & SWLS: p=0.89, (P<.01) BSI & SWLS: $p=-0.64$, (P<.01)		Interpretability: See table 1.

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		Correlations between the 5 SWLS and 11 QOL subset items were positive and generally high, with the exception of QOL item 16. Of the 55 correlation coefficients among SWLS and QOL items, 69.1% were significant: 18 at P<.01 and 20 at P<.05.			
	Table 1.				
		Item		Mean (SD)
	I. In most ways my life	is close to ideal		3.40 (2.	58)
	2. The conditions of my	/ life are excellent		3.05 (2.	(6)
	3. I am satisfied with m	iy life	nt in life	4.05 (2.	46)
	4. So far i nave gotten	the important things I wa	ant in me	4.05 (Z	.11)
	SWIS total	over, i would change aim	ost nothing	3.45 (Z. 10 5 (5	<u>(19)</u>
	SWLStotal			10.5 (5	
<u>Dijkers</u> 1999	N=2183 (1766M, 417F) # participants in each age range:	SWLS scores were correlated to those for the Functional Independence	Internal consistency Principal co factor analy	/: mponent sis	Interpretability: Summary statistics for

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Survey; follow- up study National SCI database	0-19: N=412 20-29: N=802 30-39: N=444 40-49: N=268 50-59: N=142 >60: N=115 Records from the National SCI database, containing entries since 1973.	Measure (FIM) and the Craig Handicap Assessment and Reporting Technique (CHART). ANOVA and Eta ² . Both FIM subscales (motor and sociocognitive) and all four CHART subscales (physical independence, mobility, social integration and occupation) were significantly correlated to SLWS scores (P<.001). Effect size (Eta ²): <u>FIM</u> motor = 0.05 sociocognitive = 0.02 <u>CHART</u> physical independence = 0.14 mobility = 0.11	revealed one factor, which explained 61.1% of the variance. Item loadings ranged from 0.64 to 0.84. Test-retest, inter- rater, intra-rater: A subgroup (n=165) completed the SLWS twice, with a follow- up interval range of 93-626 days. Test-retest correlation for the whole scale was 0.65 and for individual items was between 0.39 and 0.60 (P<.001 for all).	the 5 SWLS items and SWLS total: (n=2183) See table 1. SEM for total SWLS (calculated from data in Dijkers et al. 1999): 4.67 MDC for total SWLS (calculated from data in Dijkers et al. 1999): 12.95

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		social integration = 0.11					
		occupation = 0.14					
		Stepwise Regression Analysis. (Beta weights and significance level					
		indicated in brackets.)					
		Adding the FIM motor (0.21, P<.0001) and sociocognitive (0.10, P<.0001) variables into the regression produced an R ² value of 0.14.					
		Adding the CHART subscales of physical independence, mobility (0.26, P<.0001), occupation (0.10, P<.001) and social integration (0.11, P<.0001) produced an R ² value of 0.23.					
	Table 1.						
	Item			ו (SD)			

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	1. In most ways my life is close to ideal			3.76 (2.06)		
	2. The conditions of my life are excellent			3.75 (2.01)		
	3. I am satisfied with my life				4.34 (2.02)	
	4. So far I have gotten the important things I want in life				4.28 (2.01)	
	5. If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing			3.29 (2.10)		
	SWLS total				(7.9)	