

# 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 10 minutes to  
complete 37 items

**Scoring:**

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

Scores represent the satisfaction  
with different aspects of life; a  
higher score in one of the 4  
domains indicates a higher  
satisfaction with that particular  
aspect of life.

**Training:**

Does not require advanced  
training.

### 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:** The spinal cord injury version is available in English, Arabic, French, Spanish, and Lithuanian. For other versions (arthritis, cancer, cardiac, etc.), many languages (over 10) are available.

## Assessment Interpretability

### Minimal Clinically Important Difference

Not established in SCI

### Statistical Error

Not established in SCI

### Typical Values

**QLI scores: [mean, (SD), range]:**

No normative data have been established for the SCI population, but the largest sample of people with SCI's scores on the QLI-SCI were:

- Overall: 21.02 (4.27), 11-30
- Health & Functioning: 19.92 (4.83), 6.38-30
- Social & Economic: 21.56 (4.26), 11.75-30
- Psychological & Spiritual: 21.74 (5.49), 5.64-30
- Family: 22.94 (5.58), 8-30

(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**