

Outcome Measure	Nottingham Leisure Questionnaire (NLQ)
Sensitivity to Change	Further work is needed to quantify its sensitivity to change.
Population	Adult
Domain	Social Role Participation and Social Competence
Type of Measure	Self-report
ICF-Code/s	d9
Description	<p>The NLQ (Drummond & Walker, 1994) is a self-rating scale, designed to measure leisure activity. It was originally developed for people with stroke.</p> <p>The NLQ contains 30 items, as well as an “other” item to take account of additional leisure activities not included in the set. Items are not grouped under specific domains, but rather comprise a single listing of leisure activities: solitary and social activities, physically active and physically passive, indoor and outdoor.</p> <p>Responses are made with respect to activities occurring in the previous few weeks. Responses are made on a 3-point scale: 0 (never), 1 (occasionally), 2 (regularly). The total score ranges from 0 to 60, with higher scores indicating a greater number of and more frequent engagement in leisure activities.</p>
Properties	<p>See Tate (2010)</p> <p>Inter-rater reliability: item range: $k = .65-1.00$ ($k > .75$ for 36/37 items) (Drummond & Walker, 1994).</p> <p>Test-retest reliability: 2 weeks: item range $k .0-1.0$ (with $k \geq .6$ on 22/33 items, $k < .4$ for 6 items – watching TV, visiting family/friends, swimming, just sitting, going to plays/museums/cinema, activities at clubs/centres) (Drummond & Walker, 1994). In a clinical trial consecutive series, 2 weeks: item range $k=.44-.94$ ($k>.6$ on 21/20 items), correlation between scores at 6 and 12 months was $r = .86$. (Drummond et al., 2001)</p> <p>Discriminant validity: higher post-treatment scores in the leisure rehabilitation group vs 2 control groups, Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA = 19.95, $p , .001$ (Drummond & Walker, 1995).</p> <p>Some evidence for responsiveness in clinical trials (e.g. Drummond & Walker, 1995)</p>
Advantages	Leisure focus – important in brain injury population
Disadvantages	<p>Developed on a UK stroke sample in the 1990s</p> <p>Authors caution about it use in other cultures, countries and age groups.</p> <p>Needs normative data for the general population</p> <p>Items may require updating (e.g. internet/computer use is not included)</p>

Additional Information	
Reviewers	Jenny Fleming

References

- Drummond, A.E.R., Parker, C.J., Gladman, J.R.F., & Logan, P.A. (2001). Development and validation of the Nottingham Leisure Questionnaire (NLQ). *Clinical Rehabilitation, 13*, 647-656.
- Drummond, A.E.R., & Walker, M.F. (1994). The Nottingham Leisure Questionnaire for stroke patients. *British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 57*, 414-418.
- Drummond, A.E.R., & Walker, M.F. (1995). A randomized controlled trial of leisure rehabilitation after stroke. *Clinical Rehabilitation, 9*, 283-290,