Introduction: Dysarthria is an acquired motor speech disorder of neurological origin. Usually assessment focuses on describing the affected motor processes of speech, perceptual characteristics and determining the degree of severity through speech intelligibility, but rarely explores the impact it has on the quality of life of the person. Method: A quantitative, non-experimental, cross-sectional, descriptive and correlational study was performed. Twenty-one patients with dysarthria (51.04 ± 13.06 years, 13 men) were evaluated with the speech assessment protocol for dysarthric patients and the self-administered quality of life questionnaire for dysarthric speakers (QOL-Dys). Results: The quality of life of people with dysarthria is affected (QOL), which correlates significantly with the degree of severity of the dysarthria ($r = -0.5$, $p = 0.02$). Intelligibility signif