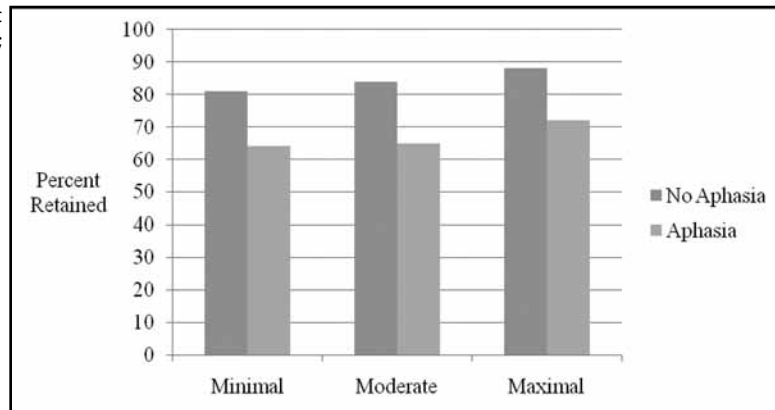


TABLE 9-2**PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVITIES RETAINED BY ACTIVITY CARD SORT DOMAIN FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH AND WITHOUT APHASIA**

	GROUP	MEAN	SD	<i>t</i>
Retained instrumental	No aphasia	80.67	2.04	2.90*
	Aphasia	65.81	4.86	
Retained low demand	No aphasia	88.86	1.29	7.13*
	Aphasia	65.09	3.54	
Retained high demand	No aphasia	73.63	2.77	2.87*
	Aphasia	54.36	5.18	
Retained social	No aphasia	87.60	1.46	5.52*
	Aphasia	67.57	3.36	

Note. * $p < .01$.

Figure 9-4. Group by communication level for percent retained of individuals with aphasia. Note. Group, $p < .001$; Communication Level, $p < .01$.



nonaphasic counterparts, a repeated-measures ANOVA was performed (Figure 9-4). Groups differed significantly in terms of their activities retained overall. In addition, percent of activities retained was influenced by level of communication. There was, however, no significant Group by Communication Level interaction. Therefore, individuals with aphasia did not give up more communication-intensive activities than their nonaphasic peers. Additionally, the direction of the Communication Level effect was not what we predicted. Instead, it appears that activities requiring maximal communication were retained more than those with minimal communication.

To determine specifically if people with aphasia gave up more activities that had high levels of communication, we conducted a one-way ANOVA and pairwise *t*-tests. Activities requiring minimal communication were retained less than activities requiring maximal communication

($p = .07$), which was opposite to our prediction. Additionally, significantly fewer activities requiring moderate communication were retained when compared to activities requiring maximal amounts of communication ($p < .05$).

Finally, we calculated Pearson correlations (*r*) between percent retained on the ACS and aphasia severity as measured by the Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination (Goodglass, Kaplan, & Barresi, 2001). Percent retained was higher for those with higher expressive language and auditory comprehension scores (*r*s from 0.43 to 0.57, all p s $< .05$). The same pattern held for instrumental activities, low-demand leisure activities, and overall percent retained. High-demand leisure and social activities were not related to expressive language (r s $< .30$). Percent of social activities retained, however, were related to comprehension ($r = .43$).

In this study, we found that people with stroke and aphasia retained fewer activities in each of the four ACS