**FORMAL PART OF THE NADL**

***Relation between demographic factors (age, education, and gender) and the total score***

 For individuals with aphasia, we used multiple linear regression to test the relation between demographic variables and the performance on the total score of the formal part of the NADL. The predictors were age (in years), education (in years), and gender. The criterion (outcome) were the scores on the formal part of the NADL. Years of education were not available for three patients. Thus, regression analyses were performed on 30 patients. The results yielded a significant effect of education, which was supported by a BF revealing extreme evidence for this effect (BF = 283.860). All other effects were not significant (see also Bayes factors: BFs; Table I).

**Table I**. The relation between demographic factors (age, education, gender) and the total score on the formal part of the NADL.

| **Model Summary**  |
| --- |
| **Model**  | **R**  | **R²**  | **Adjusted R²**  | **RMSE**  |
| 1  |  | 0.664  |  | 0.440  |  | 0.376  |  |  18.197  |  |
|  |
| **ANOVA**  |
| **Model**  |  | **Sum of Squares**  | **df**  | **Mean Square**  | ***F***  | ***p***  |
| 1  |  | Regression  |  | 6774.289  |  | 3  |  | 2258.096  |  | 6.819  |  | 0.002  |  |
|  |  | Residual  |  | 8609.578  |  | 26  |  | 331.138  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total  |  | 15383.867  |  | 29  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |

| **Coefficients**  |
| --- |
| **Model** |  | **B** | **Standard Error** | **Beta** | ***t*** | ***p*** |
| 1 |  | (Intercept) |  | 3.202 |  | 23.541 |  |  |  | 0.136 |  | 0.893 |  |
|  |  | gender |  | -3.123 |  | 7.911 |  | -0.066 |  | -0.395 |  | 0.696 |  |
|  |  | age |  | -0.011 |  | 0.243 |  | -0.008 |  | -0.044 |  | 0.965 |  |
|  |  | education |  | 3.405 |  | 0.914 |  | 0.682 |  | 3.728 |  | 9.471e -4 |  |
|  |

 **Bayesian Linear Regression**

| **Model Comparison**  |
| --- |
| **Models**  | **P(M)**  | **P(M|data)**  | **BF M**  | **BF 10**  | **R²**  |
| Null model  |  | 0.250  |  | 0.006  |  | 0.017  |  | 1.000  |  | 0.000  |  |
| Education  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.537  |  | 12.759  |  | 283.860  |  | 0.437  |  |
| Gender + Age + Education  |  | 0.250  |  | 0.155  |  | 0.550  |  | 27.299  |  | 0.440  |  |
| Gender + Education  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.153  |  | 1.992  |  | 81.030  |  | 0.440  |  |
| Age + Education  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.143  |  | 1.839  |  | 75.700  |  | 0.437  |  |
| Age  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.003  |  | 0.038  |  | 1.809  |  | 0.140  |  |
| Gender + Age  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.001  |  | 0.016  |  | 0.749  |  | 0.141  |  |
| Gender  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.001  |  | 0.011  |  | 0.548  |  | 0.042  |  |

**INFORMAL PART OF THE NADL**

***Relation between demographic factors (age, education, and gender) and the total score***

 For individuals with aphasia, we used multiple linear regression to test the relation between demographic variables and the performance on the total score of the informal part of the NADL. The predictors were age (in years), education (in years), and gender. The criterion (outcome) was the scores on the informal part of the NADL. Years of education were not available for three patients. Thus, regression analyses were performed on 30 patients. The results yielded a significant effect of education, which was supported by a BF revealing strong evidence for this effect (BF = 19.305). All other effects were not significant (see also BFs; Table II).

**Table II**. The relation between demographic factors (age, education, gender) and the total score on the informal part of the NADL.

| **Model Summary**  |
| --- |
| **Model**  | **R**  | **R²**  | **Adjusted R²**  | **RMSE**  |
| 1  |  | 0.547  |  | 0.299  |  | 0.218  |  |  5.865  |  |
|  |
| **ANOVA**  |
| **Model**  |  | **Sum of Squares**  | **df**  | **Mean Square**  | ***F***  | ***p***  |
| 1  |  | Regression  |  | 380.927  |  | 3  |  | 126.976  |  | 3.691  |  | 0.024  |  |
|  |  | Residual  |  | 894.439  |  | 26  |  | 34.402  |  |  |  |    |  |
|  |  | Total  |  | 1275.367  |  | 29  |  |  |  |  |  |    |  |
|  |

| **Coefficients**  |
| --- |
| **Model**  |  | **B** | **Standard Error** | **Beta** | ***t*** | ***p*** |
| 1  |  | (Intercept)  |  | 3.157 |  | 7.588 |  |  |  | 0.416 |  | 0.681 |  |
|  |  | gender  |  | -0.090 |  | 2.550 |  | -0.007 |  | -0.035 |  | 0.972 |  |
|  |  | age  |  | 0.008 |  | 0.078 |  | 0.021 |  | 0.097 |  | 0.924 |  |
|  |  | education  |  | 0.806 |  | 0.294 |  | 0.561 |  | 2.737 |  | 0.011 |  |
|  |

 **Bayesian Linear Regression**

| **Model Comparison**  |
| --- |
| **Models**  | **P(M)**  | **P(M|data)**  | **BF M**  | **BF 10**  | **R²**  |
| Null model  |  | 0.250  |  | 0.067  |  | 0.215  |  | 1.000  |  | 0.000  |  |
| Education  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.429  |  | 8.279  |  | 19.305  |  | 0.298  |  |
| Gender + Age + Education  |  | 0.250  |  | 0.175  |  | 0.639  |  | 2.630  |  | 0.299  |  |
| Age + Education  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.142  |  | 1.828  |  | 6.406  |  | 0.299  |  |
| Gender + Education  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.142  |  | 1.821  |  | 6.384  |  | 0.298  |  |
| Age  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.022  |  | 0.245  |  | 0.979  |  | 0.092  |  |
| Gender  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.012  |  | 0.135  |  | 0.544  |  | 0.042  |  |
| Gender + Age  |  | 0.083  |  | 0.010  |  | 0.111  |  | 0.448  |  |  |  |