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| **Table 1**. Demographic characteristics of participants. | | |
|  | **People with acquired brain injury (n = 17)** | **Partnersa (n = 19)** |
| Age (mean, sd) | 57.1 (10.8) | 60.2 (7.6) |
| Gender, nr. Male | 7 | 6 |
| Education levelb | 5.7 (0.6) | 5.4 (0.5) |
| Living situation (person with brain injury), nr  Alone  With partner  With partner and child(ren)  Rehabilitation clinicc | 6  8  3  - | -  13  5  1 |
| Type of brain injury, nrd  Haemorrhagic strokee  Ischemic stroke  Traumatic brain injury  Brain tumor  Auto-immune infection | 4  5  8  -  - | 3  9  4  2  1 |
| Years since (first) injury (mean, sd) | 10.0 (7.6) | 5.9 (6.0) |
| a Data on type of brain injury and time since injury refers to the PwABI  b Education level according to Verhage(53)  c One partner of a person with brain injury receiving inpatient rehabilitation at the time of the study was included in the convenience sample of an existing partner therapy group as the therapist deemed it therapeutically undesirable to split up the group (codes specific to this situation were not included in the analysis as the focus of the study lies with community-dwelling PwABI).  d In case of multiple injuries, the first injury in adulthood was noted.  e Of which one was a subarachnoid haemorrhage. | | |