

## SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE ORGANIZATION (S2–S31)

### **Summary Demographic Data**

Supplemental Materials S2–S8 are histograms characterizing the demographic characteristics of the sample (sex, age, race/ethnicity, education, employment, income, and geographic location). Plot descriptions and titles indicate the demographic variable. Response options are plotted on the *x*-axis, and count data (number of respondents for each option) are shown on the *y*-axis.

### **Summary Clinical Data**

Supplemental Materials S9–S14 are histograms characterizing the clinical characteristics of the sample (prior strokes, aphasia duration, history of speech therapy, current therapy status, desire to participate in speech therapy [if not currently], and potential tDCS contraindications). Plot descriptions and titles indicate the clinical variable. Response options are plotted on the *x*-axis, and count data (number of respondents for each option) are shown on the *y*-axis.

### **Receptiveness to tDCS**

Supplemental Materials S15–S31 are stacked bar plots relative to the question of whether individuals would consider having tDCS if it could help their aphasia (Question 14 on the survey, also included as a supplement). Groupings shown are those that were used in statistical comparisons (Fisher’s exact test); groups were combined to protect confidentiality (in the case of small group sizes) and items with more than five optional survey responses were reduced to between two and five levels for analysis (combining existing categories into the most equivalent sizes possible). Each plot shows the groupwise percent of individuals responding “Yes,” “Maybe,” or “No” to this question. Sample sizes are included above the bar for each group, and *p*-values from Fisher’s exact test are included in the plot title (followed by \* if  $p < .05$  and ~ if  $p < .10$ ). Odds ratios are not included as all contingency tables were larger than 2x2.

### **Demographic Data**

Supplemental Materials S15–S20 include groupings used for statistical comparisons (Fisher’s exact test) for each of the demographic variables in Supplemental Materials S2–S8, with the exception of employment status (the figure associated with this statistically significant result is included in the main text).

### **Clinical Data**

Supplemental Materials S21–S25 include groupings used for statistical comparisons with Fisher’s exact test for each of the clinical variables in Supplemental Materials S9–S14, with the exception of desire to participate in therapy (the figure associated with this statistically significant result is included in the main text).

### **Communicative Participation Item Bank (CPIB)**

Supplemental Material S26 shows the relationship between scores on the CPIB and tDCS receptiveness.

### **Receptiveness to Therapy**

Supplemental Materials S27–S29 show various combinations of the relationship between receptiveness to therapy in general, receptiveness to therapy concurrent with tDCS, and

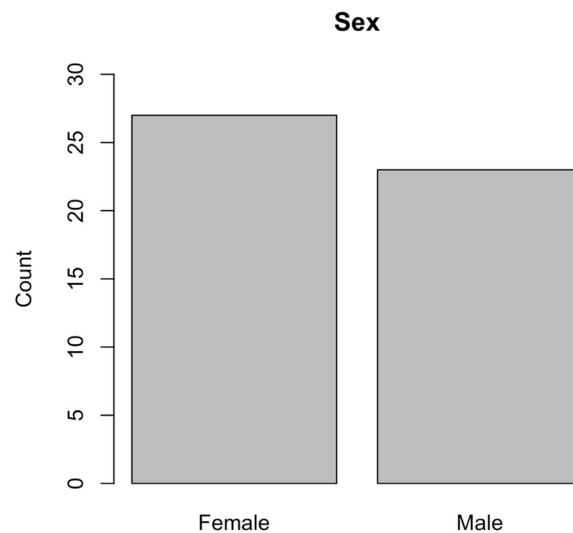
receptiveness to tDCS.

### Acceptability of Risks

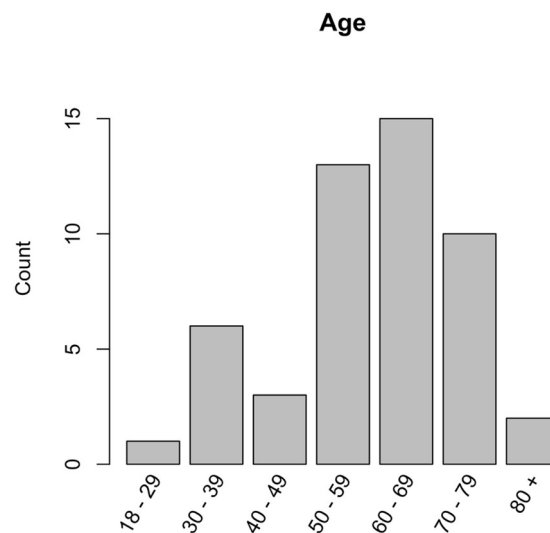
Supplemental Materials S30–S31 show significant associations between the number of risks that individuals were willing to accept, either definitely (i.e., “Yes” response) or potentially (i.e., “Maybe” response), and their receptiveness to tDCS.

## **Summary Demographic Data (Supplemental Materials S2–S8)**

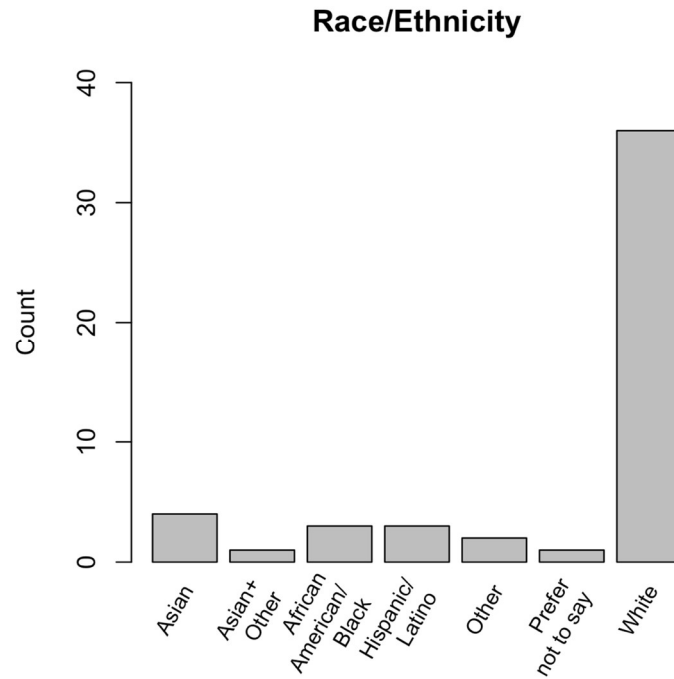
**Supplemental Material S2.** Self-reported sex for the entire sample.



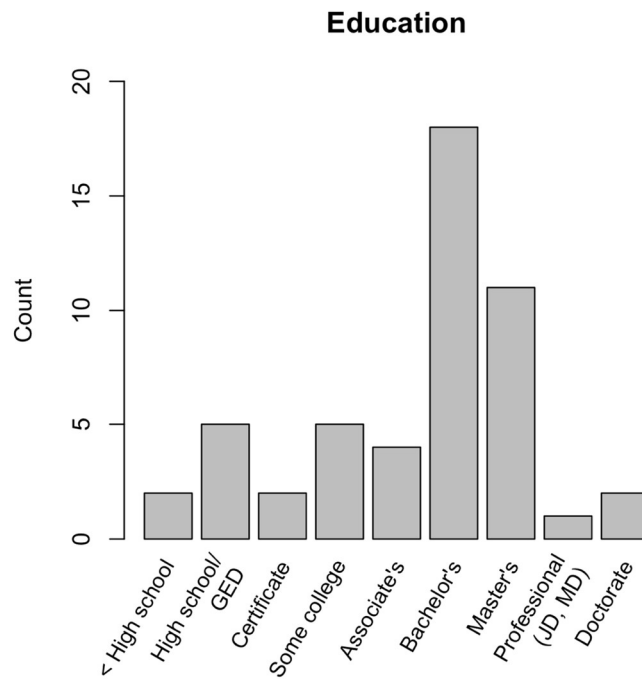
**Supplemental Material S3.** Self-reported age brackets for the entire sample.



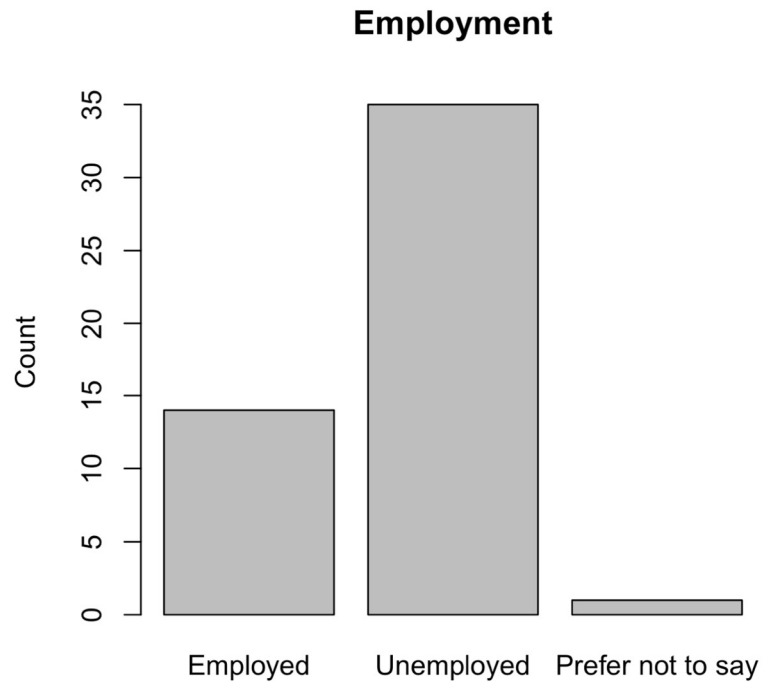
**Supplemental Material S4.** Self-reported race/ethnicity for the entire sample.



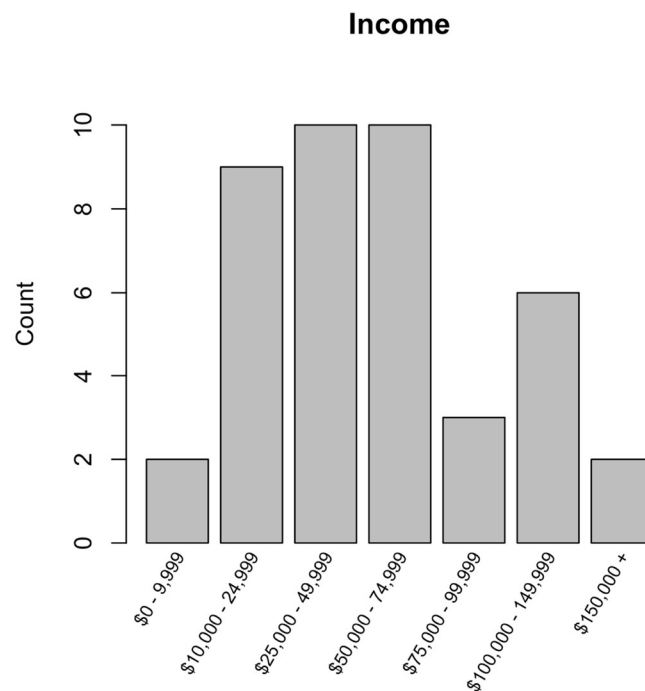
**Supplemental Material S5.** Self-reported highest level of education for the entire sample.



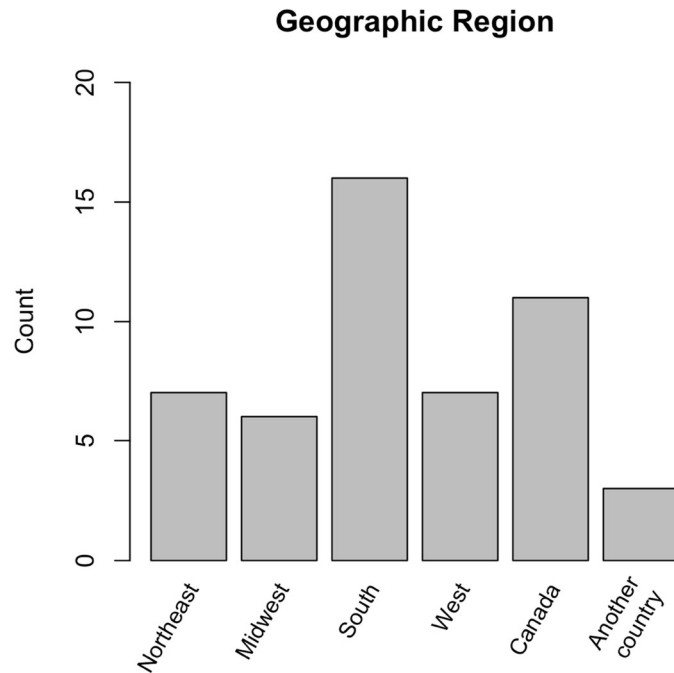
**Supplemental Material S6.** Self-reported current employment status for the entire sample.



**Supplemental Material S7.** Self-reported household income brackets for the entire sample.

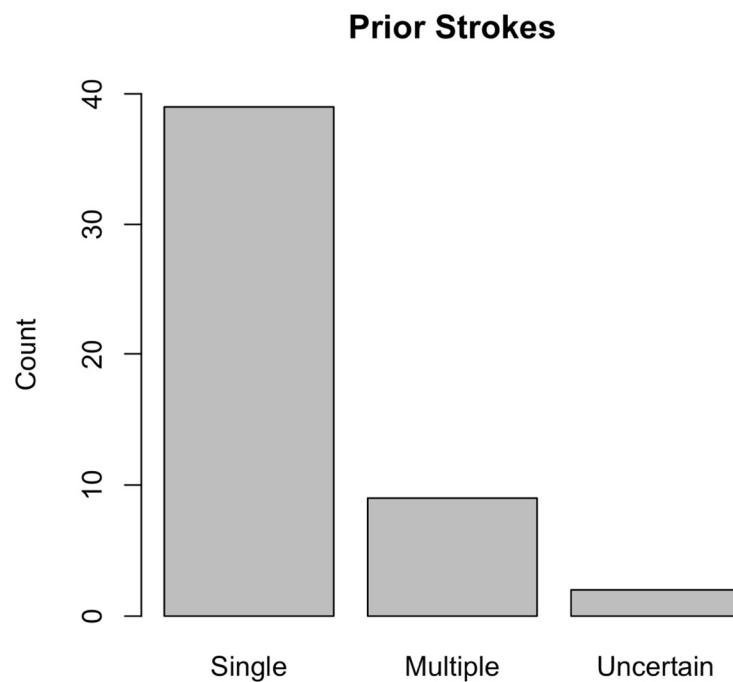


**Supplemental Material S8.** Self-reported geographic region for the entire sample. U.S. regions are from Census divisions.

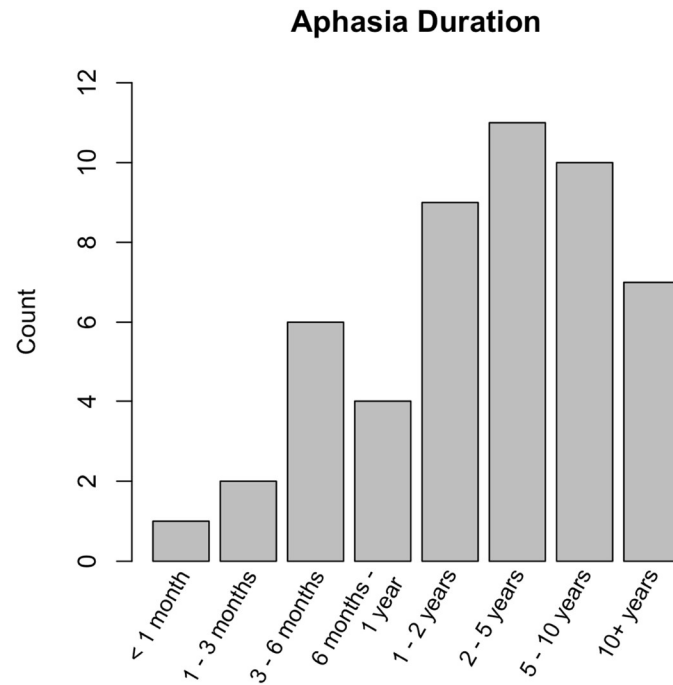


**Summary Clinical Data (Supplemental Materials S9–S14)**

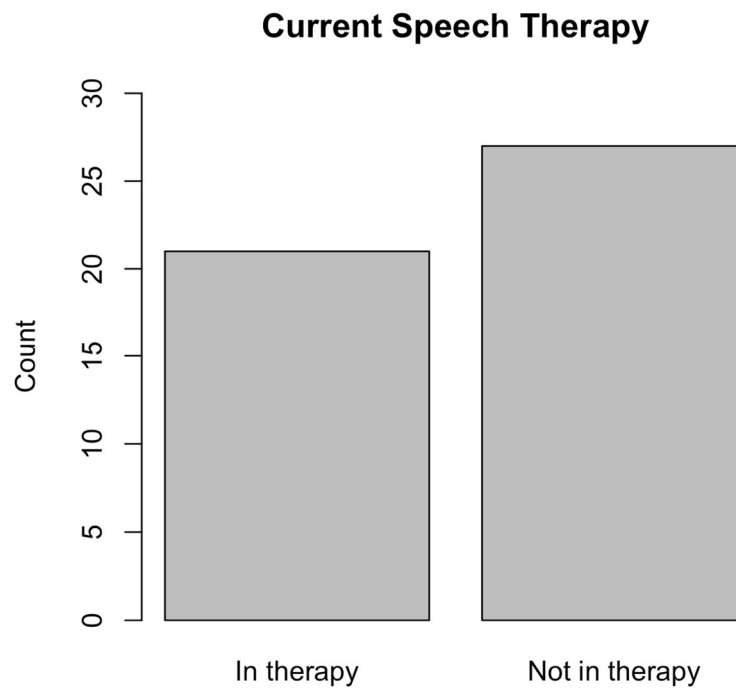
**Supplemental Material S9.** Self-reported prior stroke status (one or more strokes) for the entire sample.



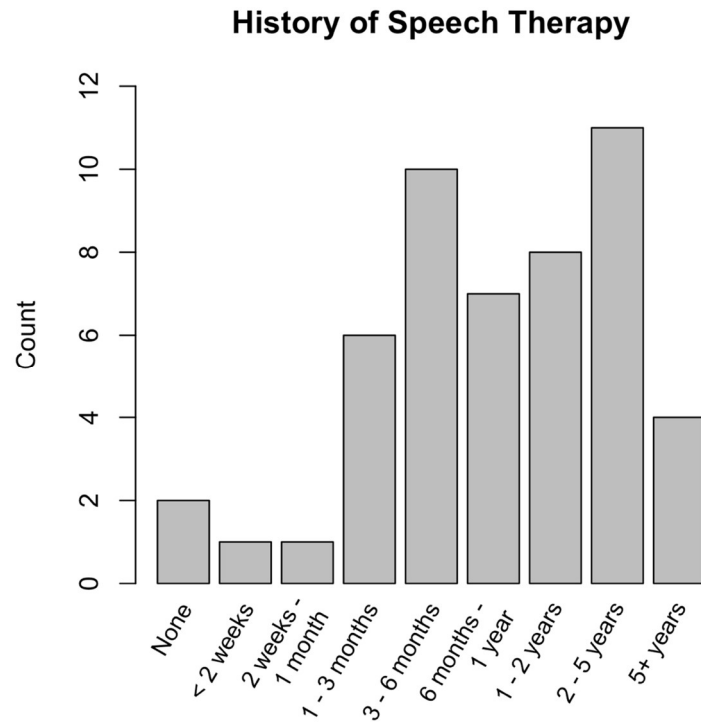
**Supplemental Material S10.** Self-reported time since the stroke causing aphasia for the entire sample.



**Supplemental Material S11.** Self-reported current speech-language therapy status for the entire sample.



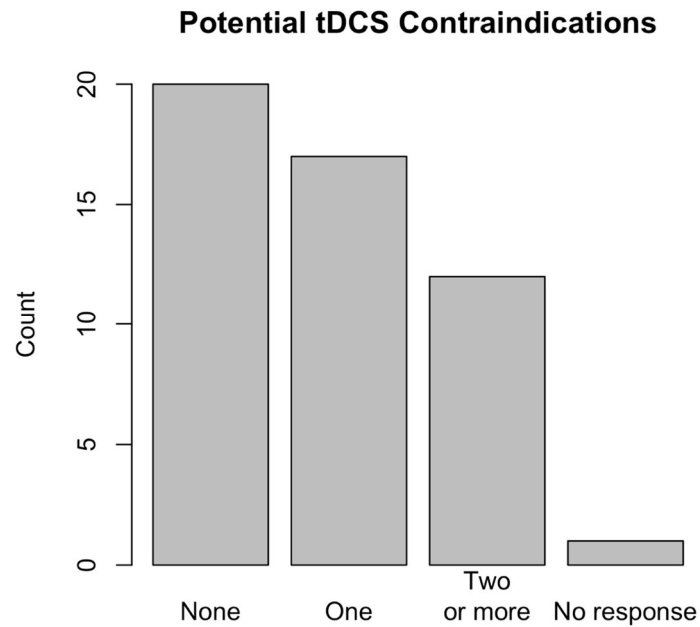
**Supplemental Material S12.** Self-reported history of total speech therapy for the entire sample.



**Supplemental Material S13.** Self-reported desire to participate in speech-language therapy, for those reporting not currently being in therapy only ( $n = 29$ ).



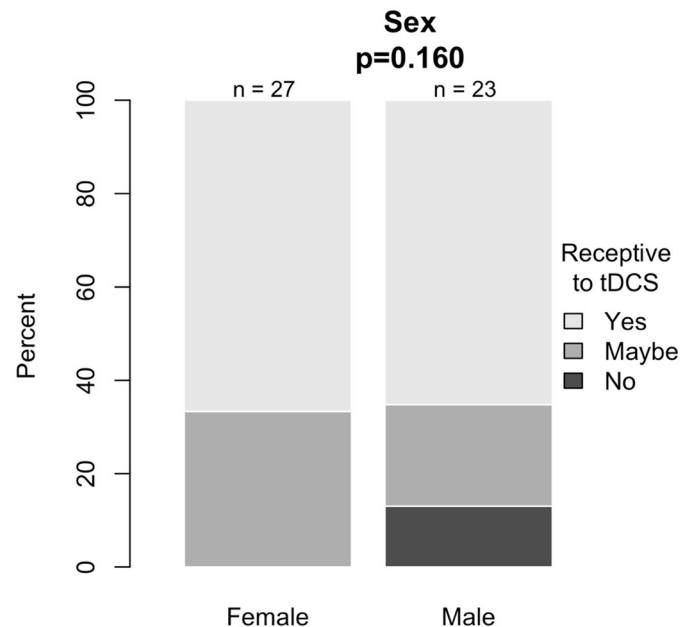
**Supplemental Material S14.** Self-reported number of conditions potentially contraindicative of status for the entire sample. See Table 1 (main text) for list of potential contraindications and number of respondents reporting each.



### **Receptiveness to tDCS (Supplemental Materials S15–S31)**

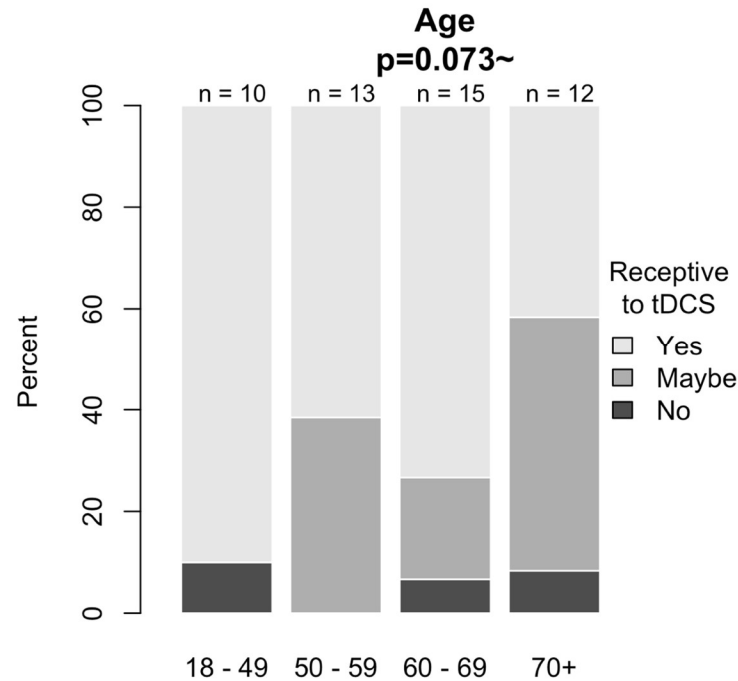
#### **Demographic Data (Materials S15–S20)**

**Supplemental Material S15.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and sex.

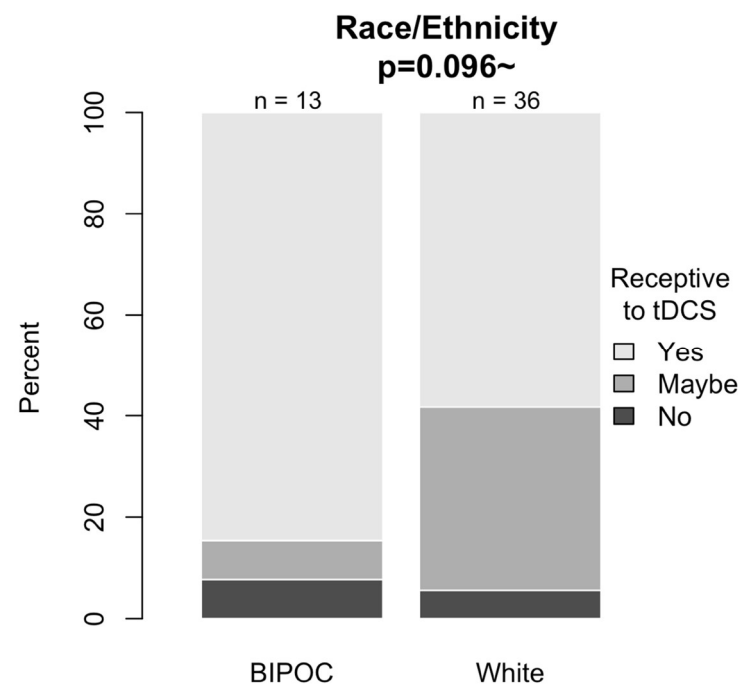




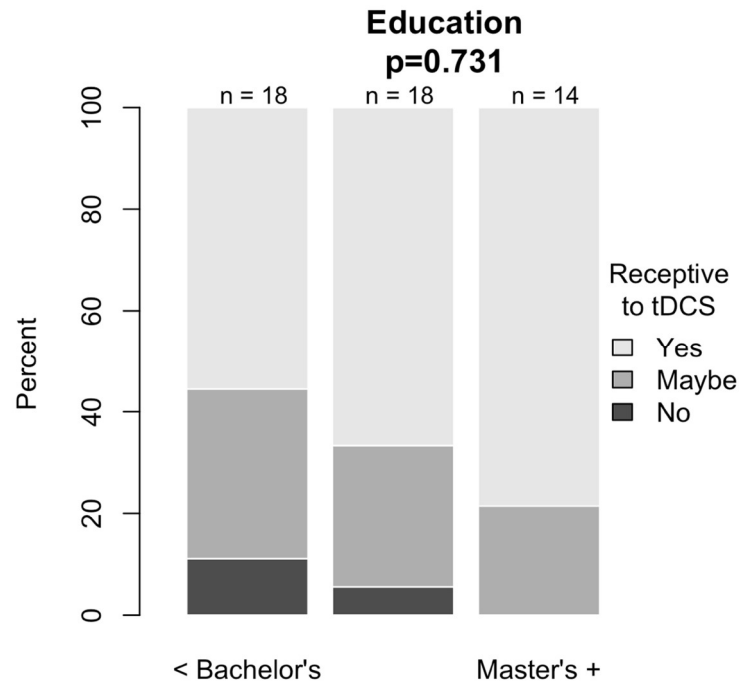
**Supplemental Material S16.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and age.



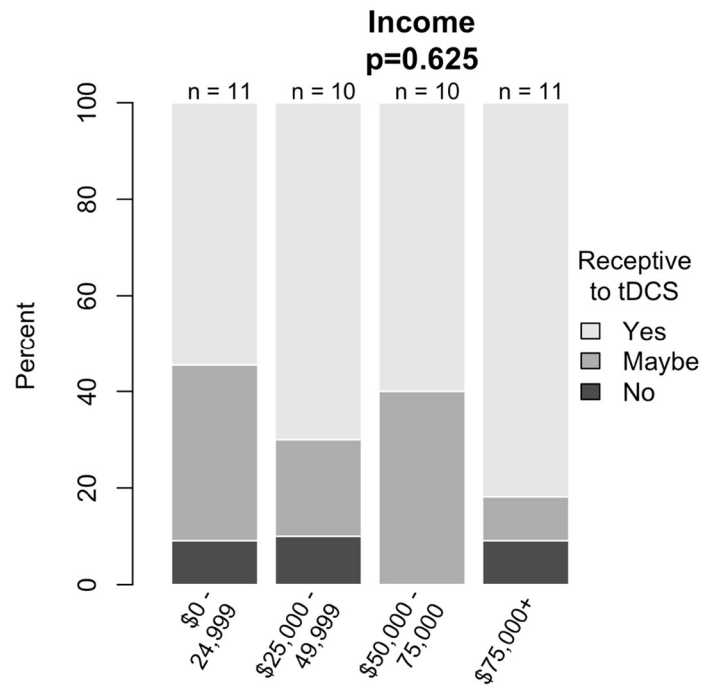
**Supplemental Material S17.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and race/ethnicity. Small sample sizes did not permit reporting due to confidentiality risk. White people were overrepresented (nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of sample), and people of the global majority were combined for statistical and reporting purposes into a BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) group.



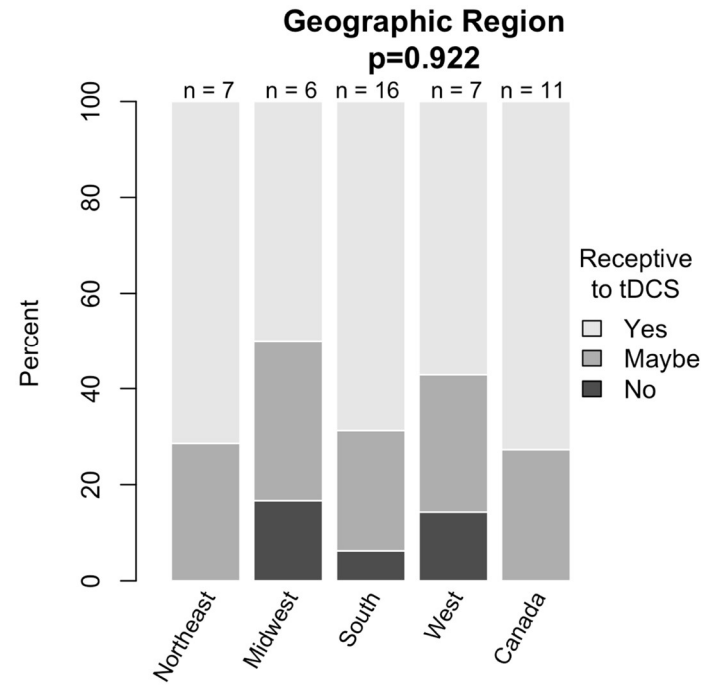
**Supplemental Material S18.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and education.



**Supplemental Material S19.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and income.

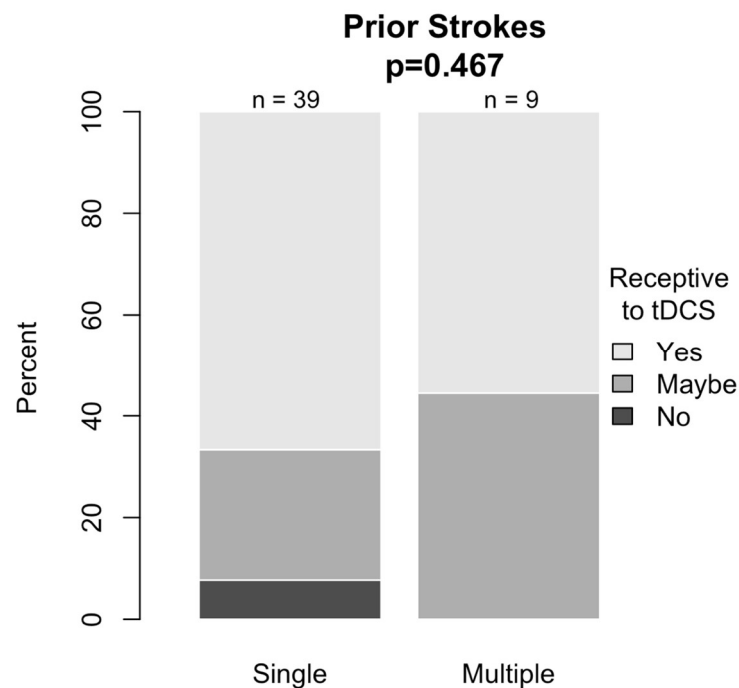


**Supplemental Material S20.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and geographical location.

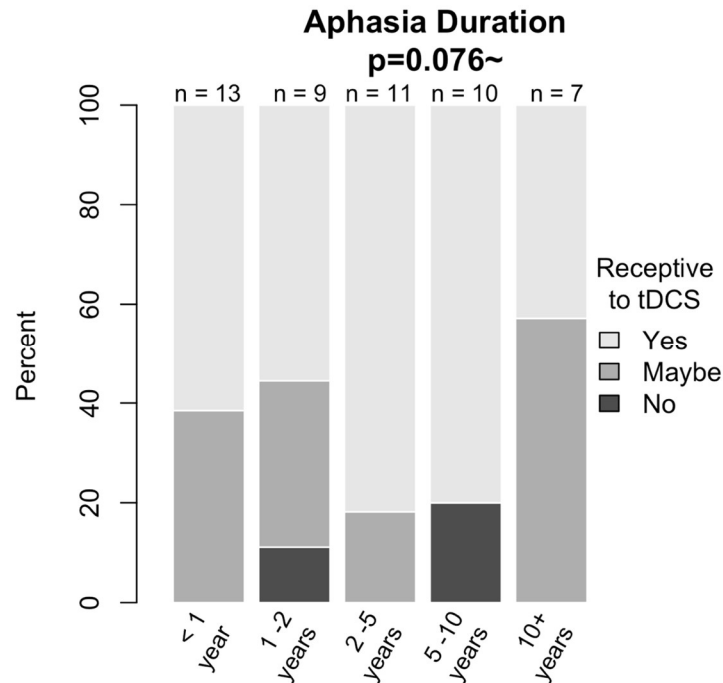


*Clinical Data (Materials S21–S25)*

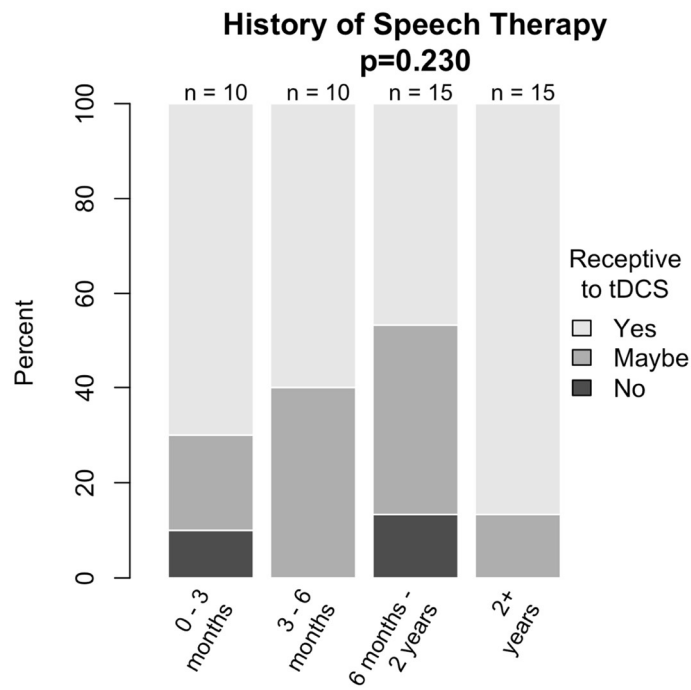
**Supplemental Material S21.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and prior stroke history.



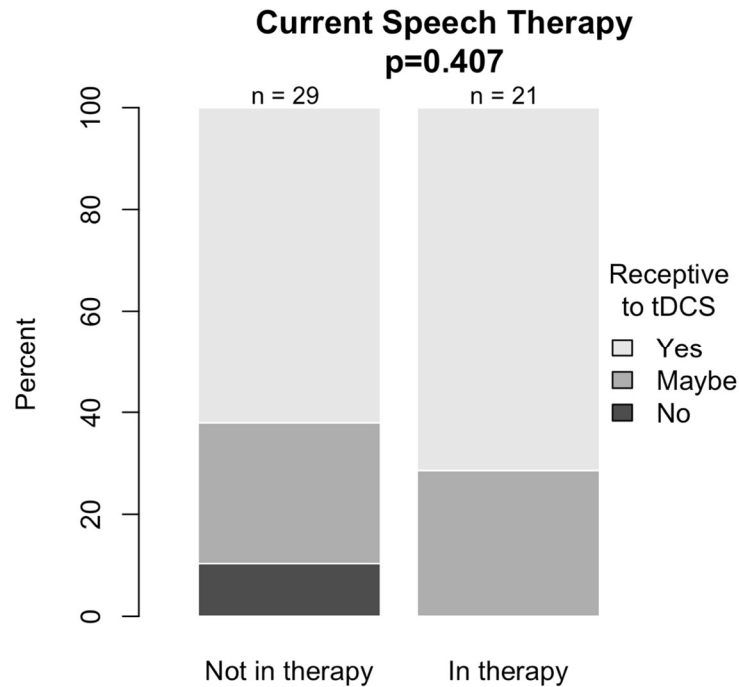
**Supplemental Material S22.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and time since stroke causing aphasia.



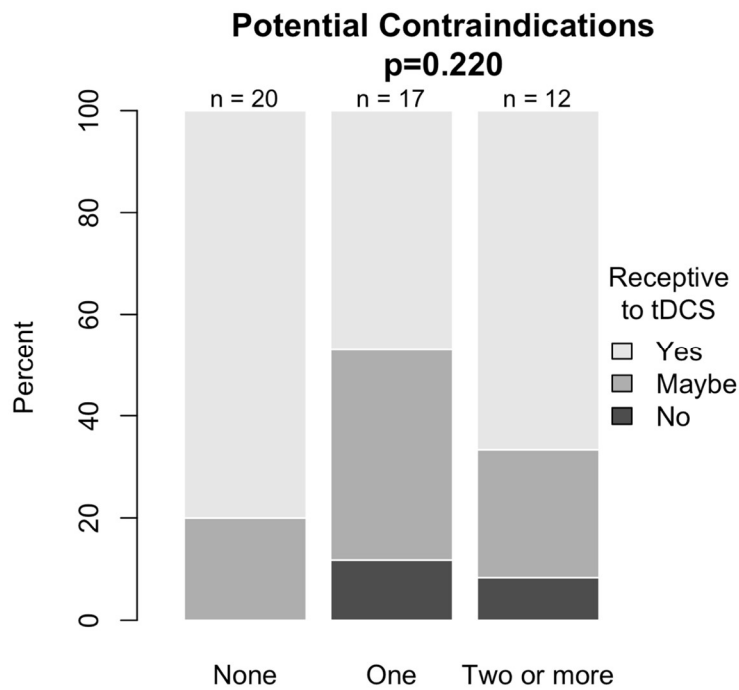
**Supplemental Material S23.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and history of participation in speech-language therapy.



**Supplemental Material S24.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and current participation in speech-language therapy.

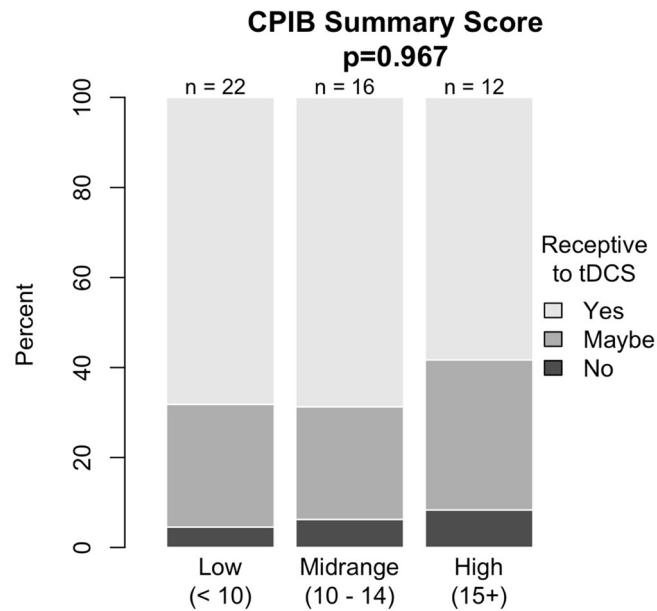


**Supplemental Material S25.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and presence of conditions potentially contraindicative for tDCS candidacy.



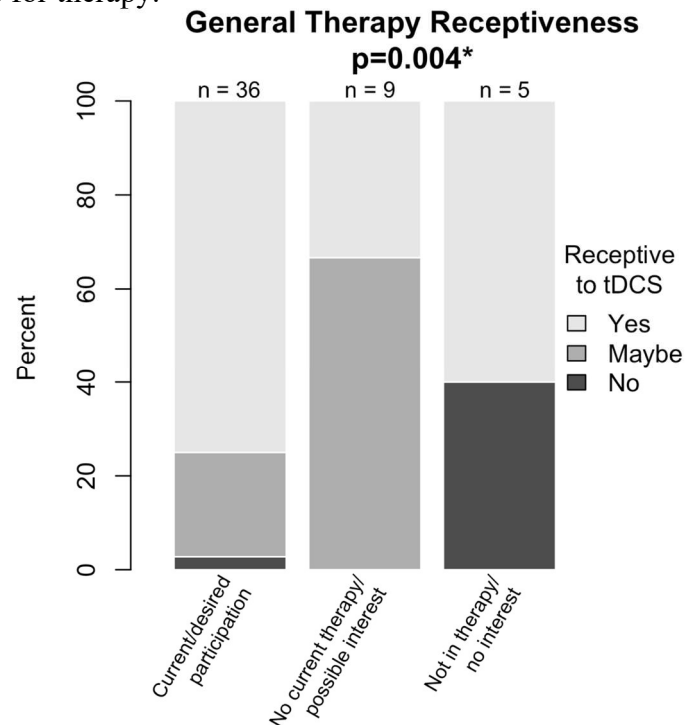
*Communicative Participation Item Bank (CPIB; Material S26)*

**Supplemental Material S26.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and self-assessment of communicative participation on the Communicative Participation Item Bank (CPIB; raw summary score). See Table 2 (main text) for list of CPIB items and summary of responses to each for the sample.

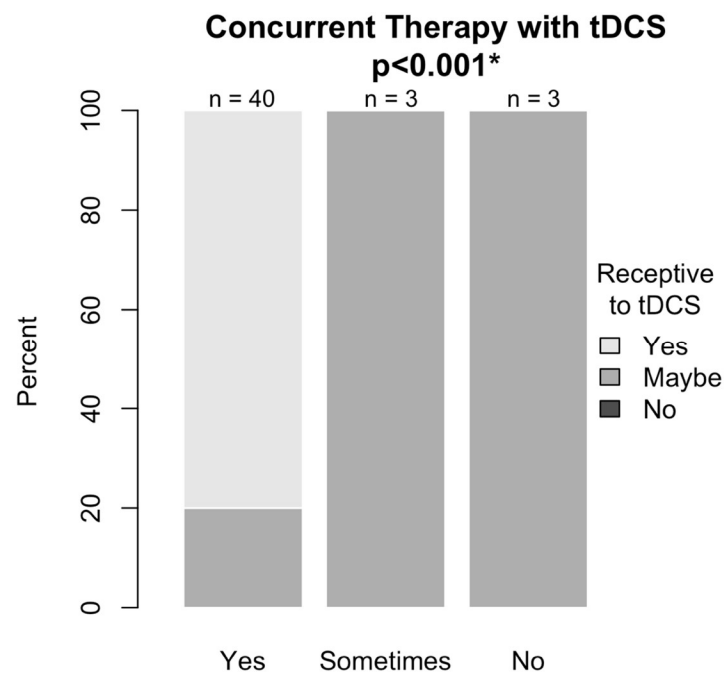


*Receptiveness to Therapy (Materials S27–S29)*

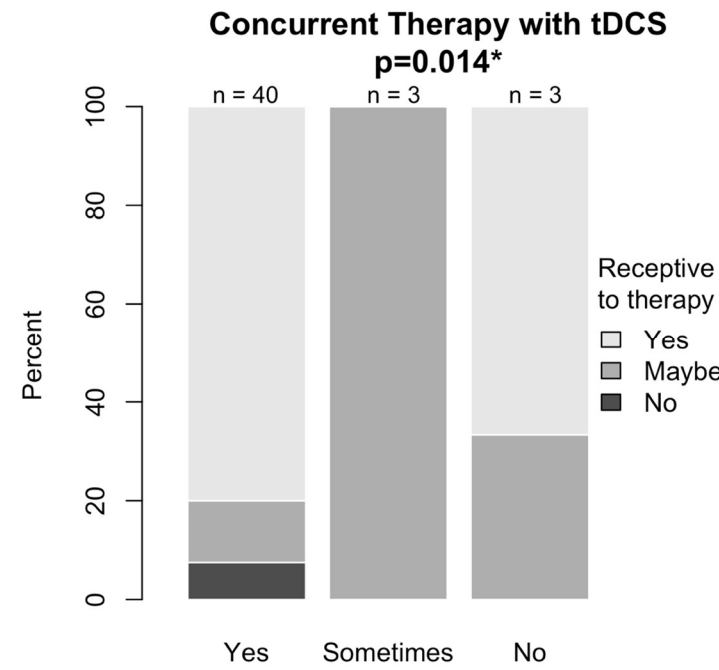
**Supplemental Material S27.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and general receptiveness to speech-language therapy, operationalized as self-report of current therapy participation or desire for therapy.



**Supplemental Material S28.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and receptiveness to concurrent participation of therapy exercises during tDCS.



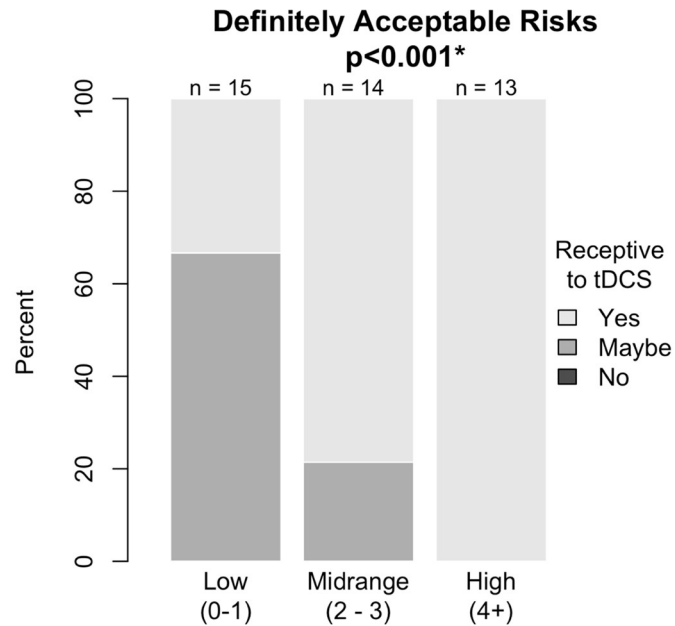
**Supplemental Material S29.** Relationship between general receptiveness to speech-language therapy (operationalized based on self-report of current therapy participation or desire for therapy) and receptiveness to concurrent performance of therapy exercises during tDCS. Note that the legend indicates receptiveness to *therapy*, rather than receptiveness to tDCS, as in all other plots.





*Acceptability of Risks (Materials S30–S31)*

**Supplemental Material S30.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and the number of temporary risks an individual reported *definitively* being willing to consider (i.e., “Yes” responses only) if it could help their aphasia. See Table 3 (main text) for list of possible temporary risks and number of respondents reporting each of these to be acceptable.



**Supplemental Material S31.** Relationship between tDCS receptiveness and the number of temporary risks an individual reported *potentially* being willing to consider (i.e., “Yes” and “Maybe” responses) if it could help their aphasia. Table 3 (main text) includes acceptable temporary risks for the sample.

