

Table 5. Comparison between isometric strength and balance for their contribution to gait velocity.

	Total R^2	Reduction in R^2	P -value [#]	Total R^2	Reduction in R^2	P -value [#]
	Habitual gait velocity (n = 63)			Fast gait velocity (n = 63)		
Balance vs APF	0.550			0.548		
Remove APF		0.247	< 0.01*		0.302	< 0.01*
Remove Balance		0.059	0.01*		0.045	0.02*
Balance vs HF	0.550			0.537		
Remove HF		0.247	< 0.01*		0.291	< 0.01*
Remove Balance		0.050	0.02*		0.038	0.04*
Balance vs APF and HF	0.590			0.591		
Remove HF		0.040	0.02*		0.043	0.02*
Remove APF		0.040	0.02*		0.054	0.01*
Remove Balance		0.048	0.01*		0.035	0.03*

Note: Total R^2 column reflects the total model containing the covariates (age, gender, time since stroke and country recruited) and measures of strength and balance. [#] = P -value is from a partial F -test evaluating the value of one measure over the other and vice versa. For example, the first test comparing balance and APF strength for habitual gait velocity indicates both measures to provide independent value to the model as shown by the significant P -value when APF strength is removed from the total model (<0.01) and the significant P -value when balance is removed from the total model (0.01). Bold P -values with * indicates significance. APF = ankle plantarflexors; HF = hip flexors.