Stroke is the third leading cause of death in Canada and one of the main causes of adult disability. There is increasing need for researchers to investigate modifiable factors that can be targeted to reduce stroke risk for stroke survivors and individuals who have never had a stroke. Physical activity has been identified as one factor, however many older adults have high levels of inactivity. Studies also suggest that high-arousal positive affect and social support from significant others may serve as motivating factors to exercise or manifest as result of physical activity. However, there is limited stroke-specific research on the relationship between these behaviours. This study aimed to investigate the interaction between high-arousal positive affect and perceived partner closeness on the physical activity levels of stroke survivors and their partners. Forty-eight participants completed a 2-week ambulatory assessment, in which they answered daily surveys rating their affect and partner interactions, and wore accelerometers to measure step count. Results suggest that higher ratings of high-arousal positive affect were significantly correlated with higher step count. Closeness was not significantly correlated with step count. However, there was an interaction between high-arousal positive affect and closeness on step count. On days when individuals reported low closeness, greater high-arousal positive affect was related to greater step count. Increasing high-arousal positive affect to increase physical activity may be most beneficial for couples with low perceived partner closeness.