

Theories, models and frameworks to understand barriers to the provision of mobility assistive technologies: A scoping review

Appendix 5, Table. Gaps analysis

Gaps	Recommendations for future research
Remote Regions and Accessibility	Key areas for future investigation included examining access to AT in remote regions [38, 49, 46] by investigating challenges and barriers faced in remote regions [49], and explore the differences between men and women in accessing services [16], and concentrating on modifiable elements like wheelchair skills and ease of access [51]
Stakeholder Perspectives	The included papers in this review draw attention to several issues, such as investigating policymakers' and HCPs' views on rehabilitation services [46]. Understanding the challenges faced by people with disabilities [51]. This includes understanding stakeholder perspectives on the various aspects of access by identifying the enablers and barriers that might aid in planning to increase access to AT services [47,49].
Funding, Policy, and Legislation	Future research should investigate funding and policy-related barriers [22, 40, 42, 48], the impact of legislation on accessibility and participation for powered mobility product users [45], fostering low-cost approaches in low- and middle-income countries [44], and promoting inclusive solutions for wheelchair service provision [23,51].

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Data Collection and methodological improvements	Adoption of standardised instruments to assess functioning and disability is needed [43,45]. Comparing perceptions users with and without AT [43,45]. Exploration of user satisfaction, choice, and control in relation to MATs and its impact on overall outcomes [39]. Development of standards for testing AT effectiveness [50]. Additionally, research could explore the long-term effects of delayed services on individuals with disabilities [16]
Contextual Understanding and service evaluation	Importance of investigating in-country perspectives consideration of personal, social, economic, environmental, historical, and political factors [23]. Incorporating subjective measures in service evaluations [41]. Assessing the effects of new products on work environments and identifying the annually prescribed types of AT are essential undertakings [22].