

S1 Table. Inclusion and exclusion criteria.

<b>Inclusion criteria</b>	<b>Exclusion criteria</b>
<p>Population: Adult women of working age (18-64 years)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Women living in institutional settings (e.g., prisons, shelters, residential care settings, or inpatient settings)</li> <li>-Women receiving care from the Veterans Health Administration, Military Health System facilities, or the Indian Health Service</li> <li>-Women aged 65 years or older with Medicare coverage</li> <li>-Women experiencing homelessness</li> <li>- Specific sub-populations of women impacted by ACA provisions such as the Dependent-Coverage Mandate or ACA provisions targeting pregnant women</li> <li>-Women employed in specific occupations</li> </ul>
<p>Intervention: Provision of formal, face-to-face primary health services provided by a non-specialist primary care provider (e.g., physician, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician's Assistant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Studies reporting outcome measures for secondary or tertiary health services (e.g., emergency room, urgent care, specialty outpatient services, specialist mental health services, hospital inpatient services)</li> <li>-Studies reporting utilization of online or telephone-based primary care services</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Outcomes</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Measures of Potential Access</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Health insurance</li> <li>-Type of health insurance</li> <li>-Usual source of primary care or whether have a regular primary care provider</li> <li>-Other barriers to access (e.g., cost barriers, avoided, delayed care due to cost or other issues, unmet need)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Measures of realized access</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Utilization (e.g., use/non-use as a binary variable or frequency of use) of primary care services (e.g., acute, chronic healthcare)</li> <li>-Preventive health screenings (e.g., annual physical exam, BP check, cholesterol screening, influenza vaccination)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Studies not reporting outcomes of potential or realized access to primary care services or routine preventive services for women</li> <li>-Studies reporting women's utilization of sexual and reproductive healthcare services (prenatal, peri-natal, post-natal)</li> <li>-Studies reporting utilization of breast, cervical, or colorectal cancer screening services;</li> <li>-Studies reporting utilization of mental health services in specialty settings;</li> <li>-Studies reporting utilization of dental care services;</li> <li>-Studies reporting disease-specific care (such as for cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and mental health disorders)</li> <li>-Studies reporting treatment or adherence, quality of treatment, patient or provider preferences, or patient satisfaction measures in primary care settings</li> </ul>

	-Studies reporting health-related interventions implemented to improve access to/or utilization of primary care
Primary peer-reviewed empirical research, including quantitative observational or experimental studies, qualitative studies, and mixed methods studies	-Consensus, health policy documents, or other gray literature reporting non-peer-reviewed empirical research, book chapters, conference abstracts, dissertations, editorial commentary or opinion papers, -Studies that do not disaggregate relevant findings by sex/gender -Quantitative studies that report simple descriptive data without regression analyses, - The most recent publication reporting outcome measures from specific data sources will be reported to avoid repetition of findings.
Studies conducted in the U.S.	All other high-income countries, middle or low-income countries
English, full-text studies	Non-English language, full-text studies not available.
2010 to 2021	Before 2010