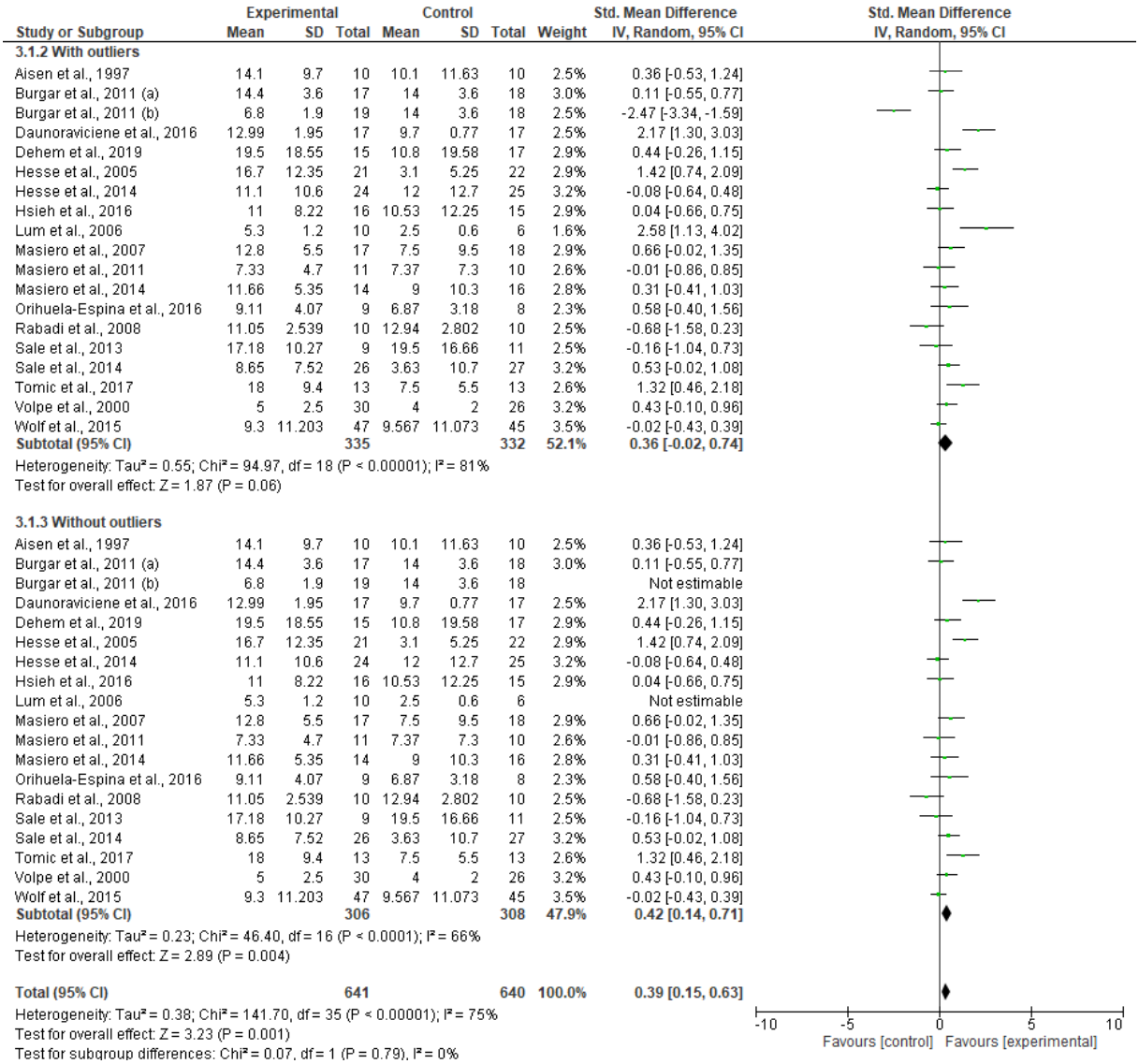
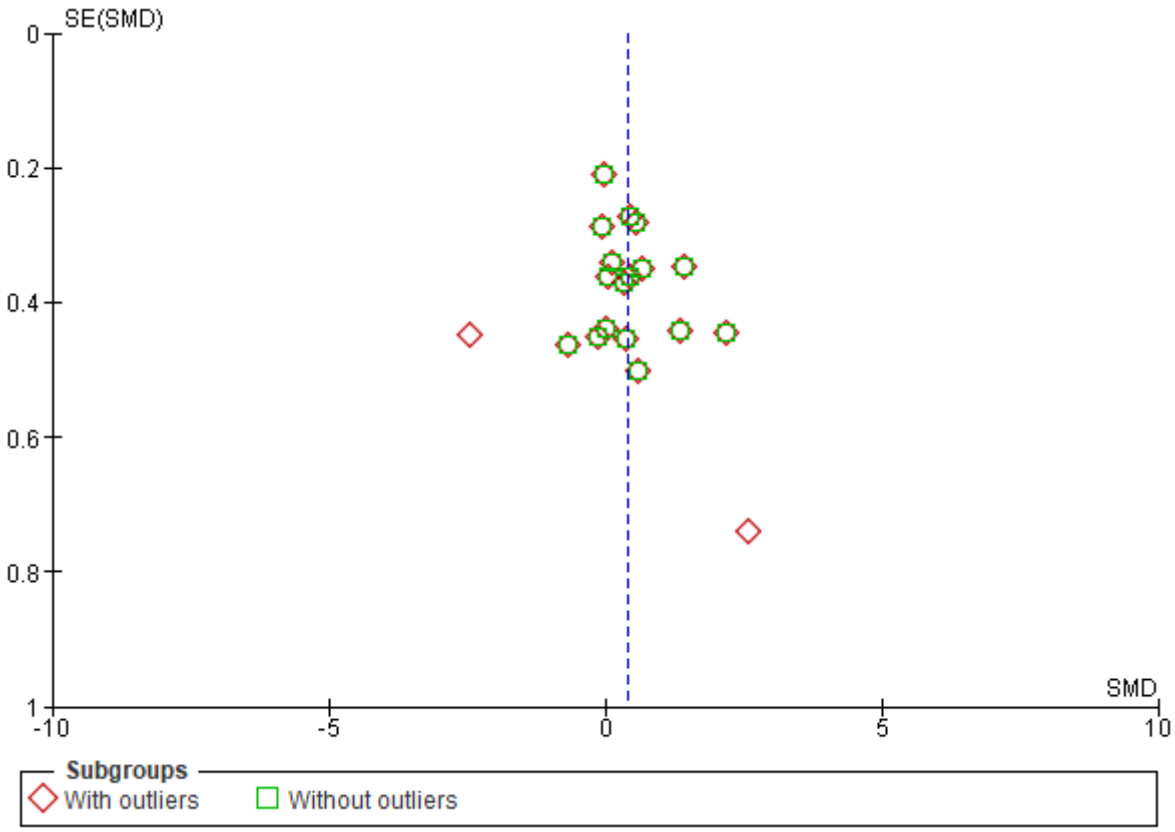
SUPPLEMENTARY DIGITAL MATERIAL 4

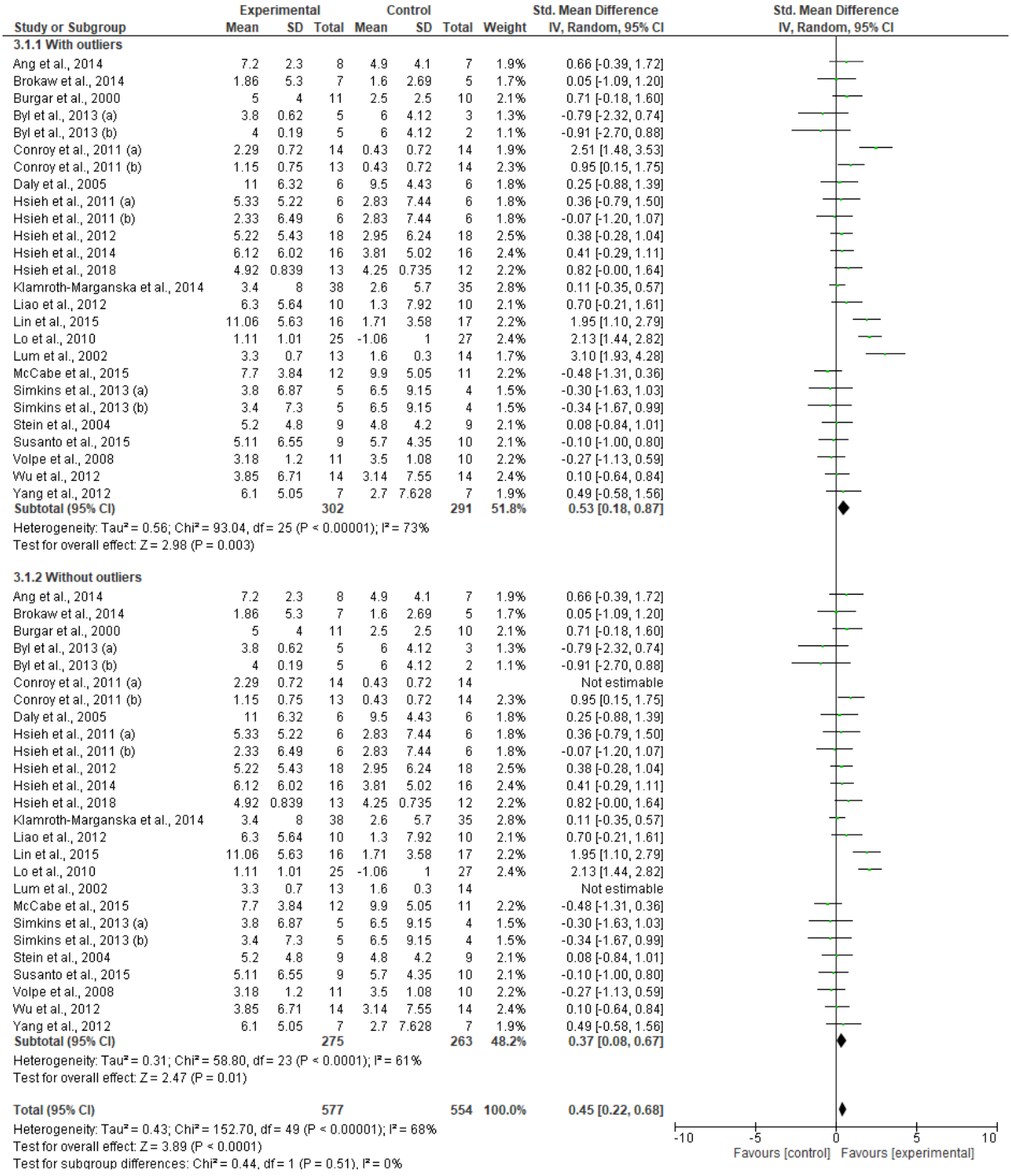
Supplementary Table II.—4.1. RAT effect on motor function during subacute phase.



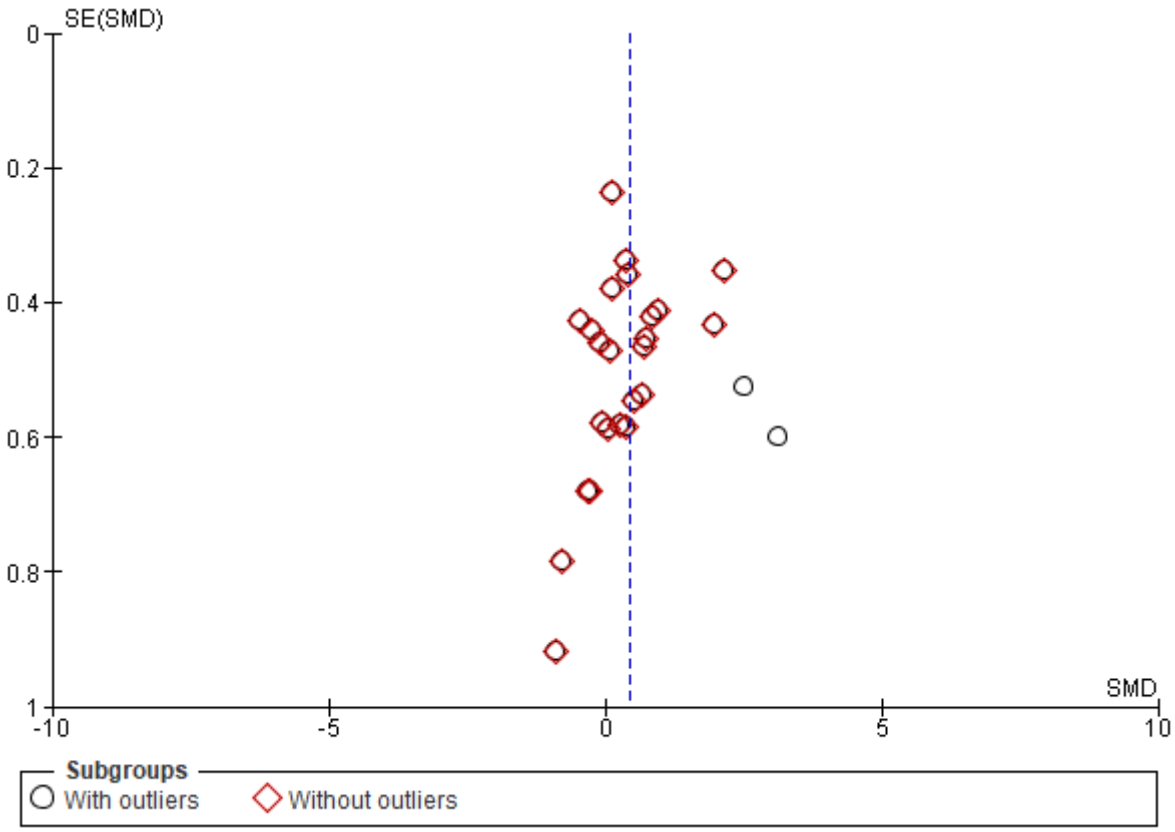
Supplementary Figure 1.—Distribution.



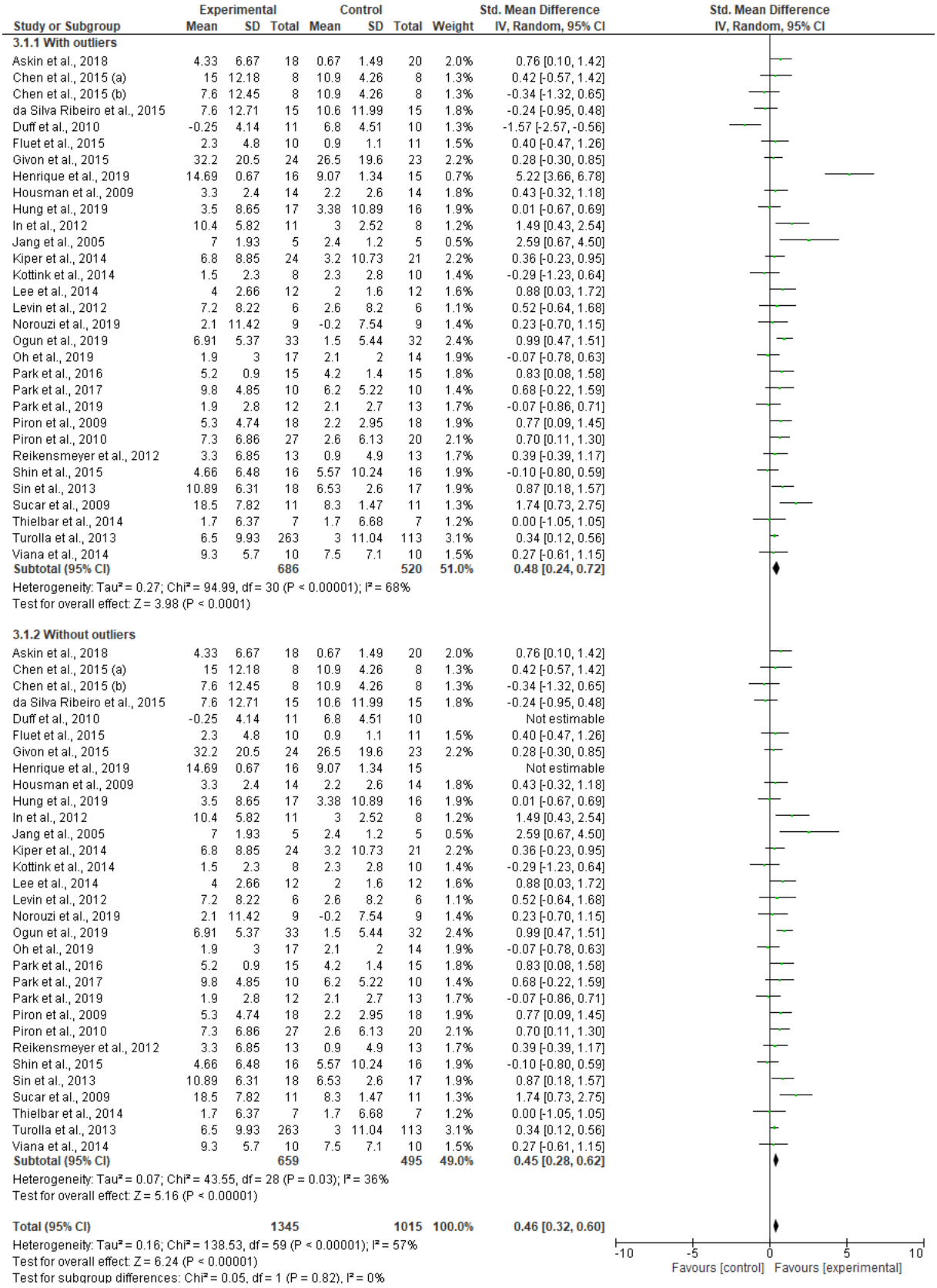
Supplementary Table III.—RAT effect on motor function during chronic phase.



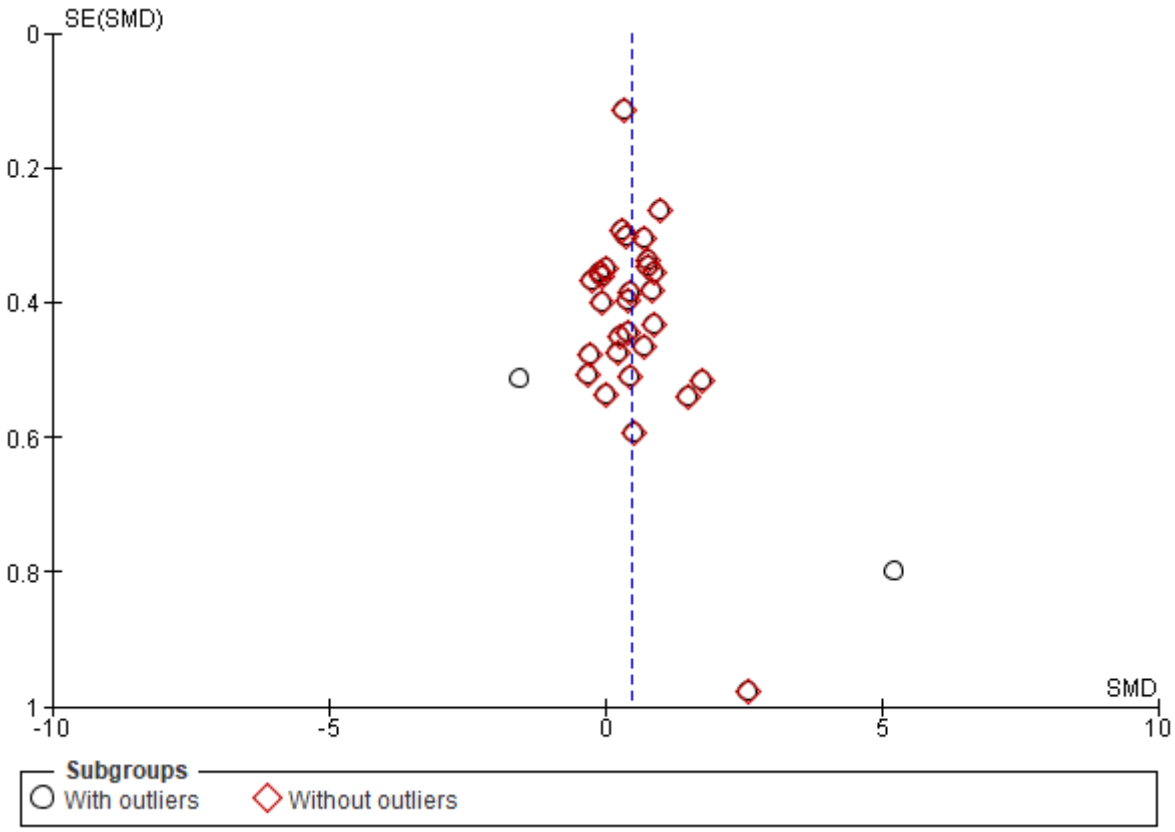
Supplementary Figure 2.—Distribution.



Supplementary Table IV.—VR effect on motor function during chronic phase.

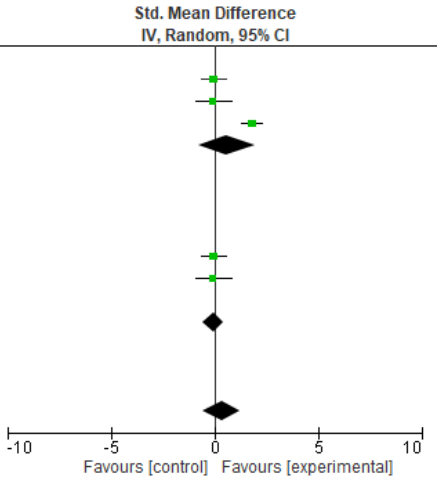


Supplementary Figure 3.—Distribution.

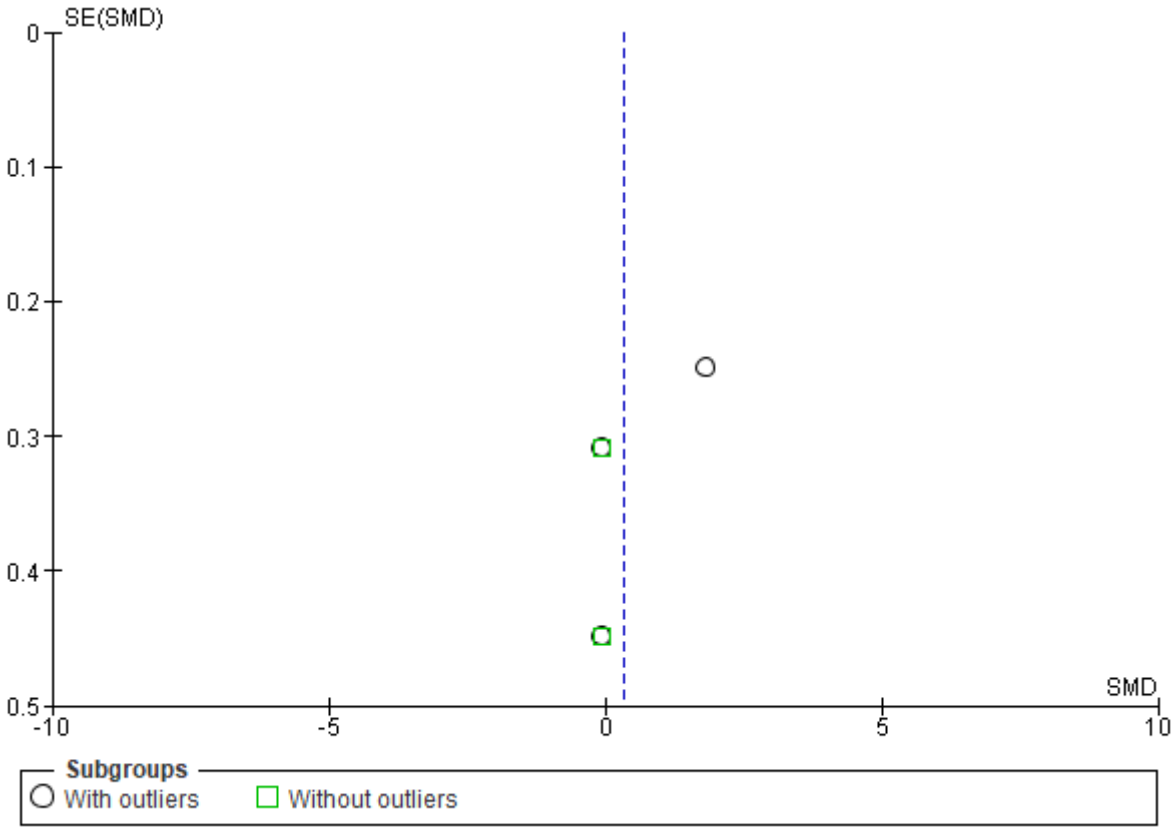


Supplementary Table V.—TR effect on activity during subacute phase.

Study or Subgroup	Experimental Mean	Experimental SD	Experimental Total	Control Mean	Control SD	Control Total	Weight	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
3.1.1 With outliers								
Chumbler et al., 2012	0.2	6.147	24	0.6	7.622	19	20.6%	-0.06 [-0.66, 0.54]
Duncan et al., 1998	13	5.16	10	13.3	5.27	10	18.7%	-0.06 [-0.93, 0.82]
Duncan et al., 2003	0.36	0.1	44	-1.42	1.34	49	21.3%	1.81 [1.32, 2.30]
Subtotal (95% CI)			**78**			**78**	**60.7%**	**0.59 [-0.77, 1.95]**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1.34; Chi² = 27.72, df = 2 (P < 0.00001); I² = 93%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.85 (P = 0.40)								
3.1.3 Without outliers								
Chumbler et al., 2012	0.2	6.147	24	0.6	7.622	19	20.6%	-0.06 [-0.66, 0.54]
Duncan et al., 1998	13	5.16	10	13.3	5.27	10	18.7%	-0.06 [-0.93, 0.82]
Duncan et al., 2003	0.36	0.1	44	-1.42	1.34	49		Not estimable
Subtotal (95% CI)			**34**			**29**	**39.3%**	**-0.06 [-0.55, 0.44]**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 0.00, df = 1 (P = 1.00); I² = 0%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.22 (P = 0.82)								
Total (95% CI)			**112**			**107**	**100.0%**	**0.34 [-0.56, 1.24]**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.92; Chi² = 37.21, df = 4 (P < 0.00001); I² = 89%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.75 (P = 0.46)								
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 0.76, df = 1 (P = 0.38), I² = 0%								

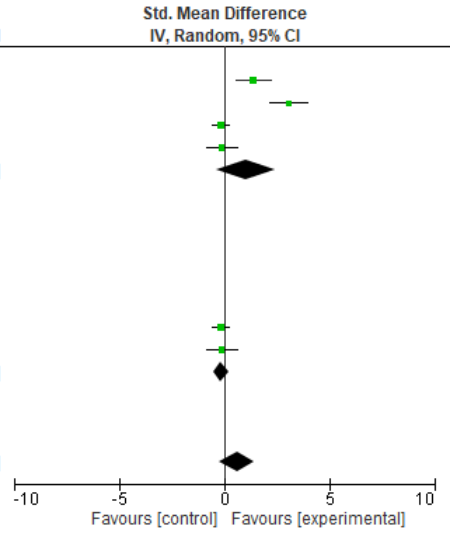


Supplementary Figure 4.—Distribution.

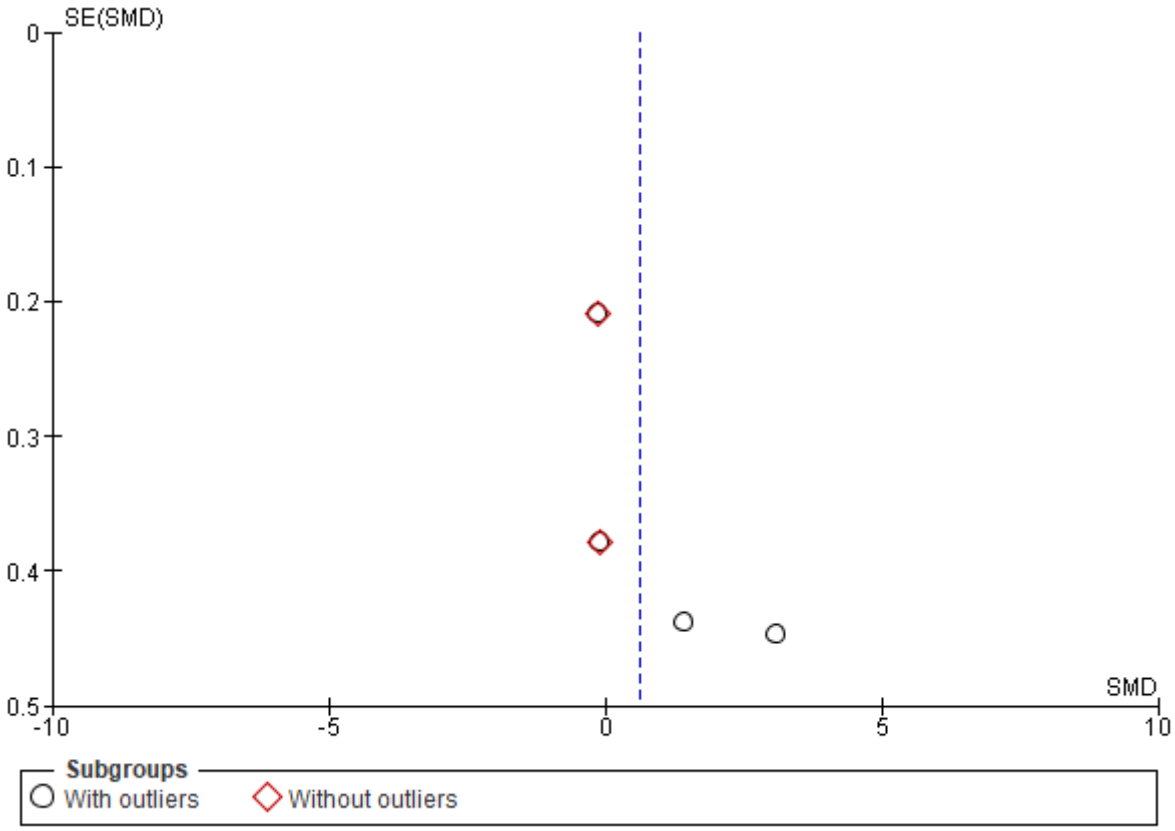


Supplementary Table VI.—RAT effect on activity during chronic phase.

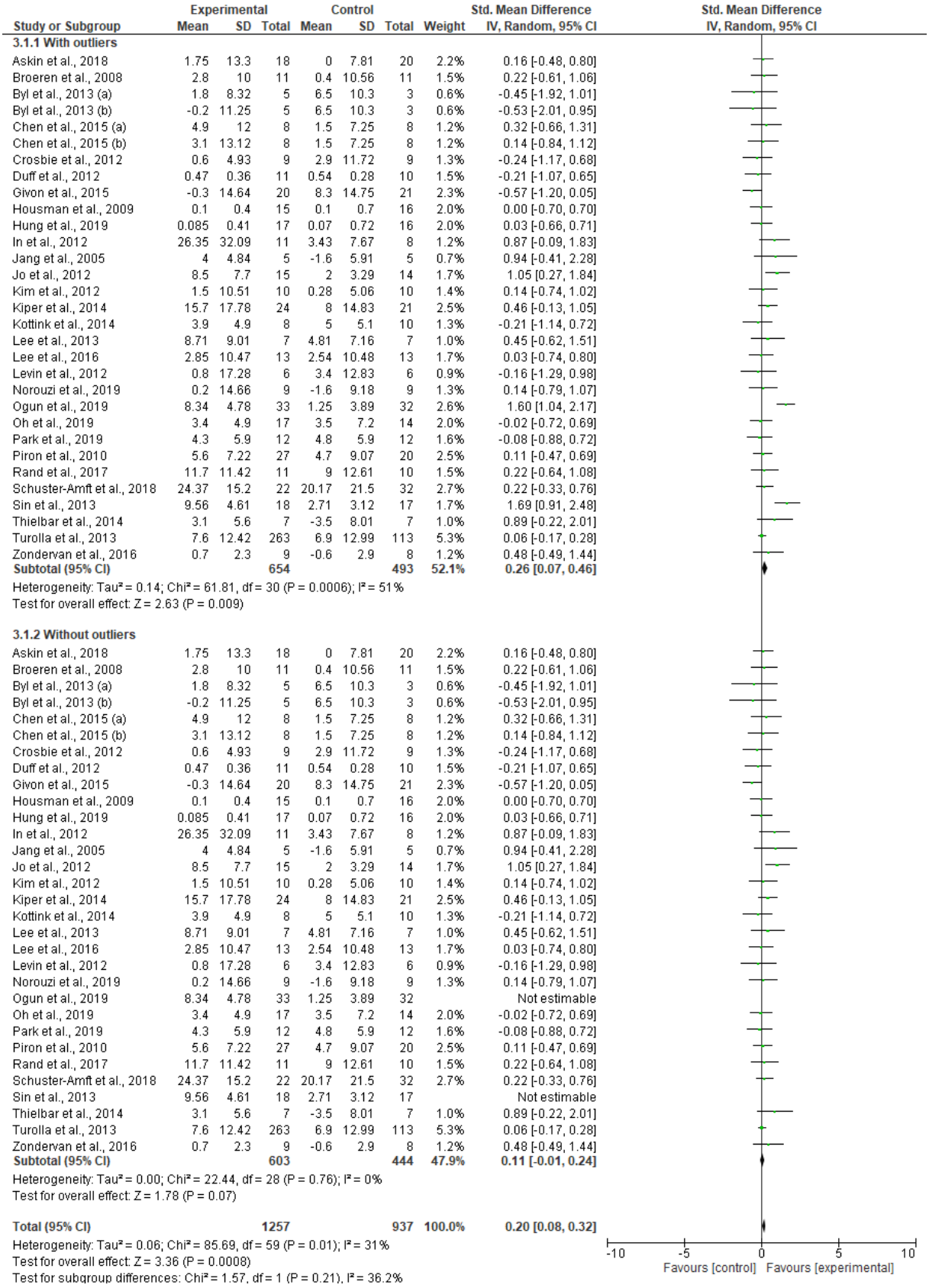
Study or Subgroup	Experimental Mean	SD	Total	Control Mean	SD	Total	Weight	Std. Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
3.1.1 With outliers								
Lum et al., 2002	0.2	0.2	13	0.001	0.001	14	15.7%	1.39 [0.54, 2.25]
Shin et al., 2016	10.3	2.7	24	3.5	1.4	22	15.6%	3.07 [2.19, 3.94]
Wolf et al., 2015	5.1	22.85	47	8.8	23.19	45	18.0%	-0.16 [-0.57, 0.25]
Wu et al., 2012	0.29	0.393	14	0.35	0.588	14	16.4%	-0.12 [-0.86, 0.63]
Subtotal (95% CI)			**98**			**95**	**65.6%**	**1.02 [-0.39, 2.42]**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1.91; Chi² = 49.85, df = 3 (P < 0.00001); I² = 94%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.42 (P = 0.16)								
3.1.2 Without outliers								
Lum et al., 2002	0.2	0.2	13	0.001	0.001	14		Not estimable
Shin et al., 2016	10.3	2.7	24	3.5	1.4	22		Not estimable
Wolf et al., 2015	5.1	22.85	47	8.8	23.19	45	18.0%	-0.16 [-0.57, 0.25]
Wu et al., 2012	0.29	0.393	14	0.35	0.588	14	16.4%	-0.12 [-0.86, 0.63]
Subtotal (95% CI)			**61**			**59**	**34.4%**	**-0.15 [-0.51, 0.21]**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.00; Chi² = 0.01, df = 1 (P = 0.92); I² = 0%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.82 (P = 0.41)								
Total (95% CI)			**159**			**154**	**100.0%**	**0.60 [-0.23, 1.44]**
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 0.97; Chi² = 56.12, df = 5 (P < 0.00001); I² = 91%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.41 (P = 0.16)								
Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 2.49, df = 1 (P = 0.11), I² = 59.8%								



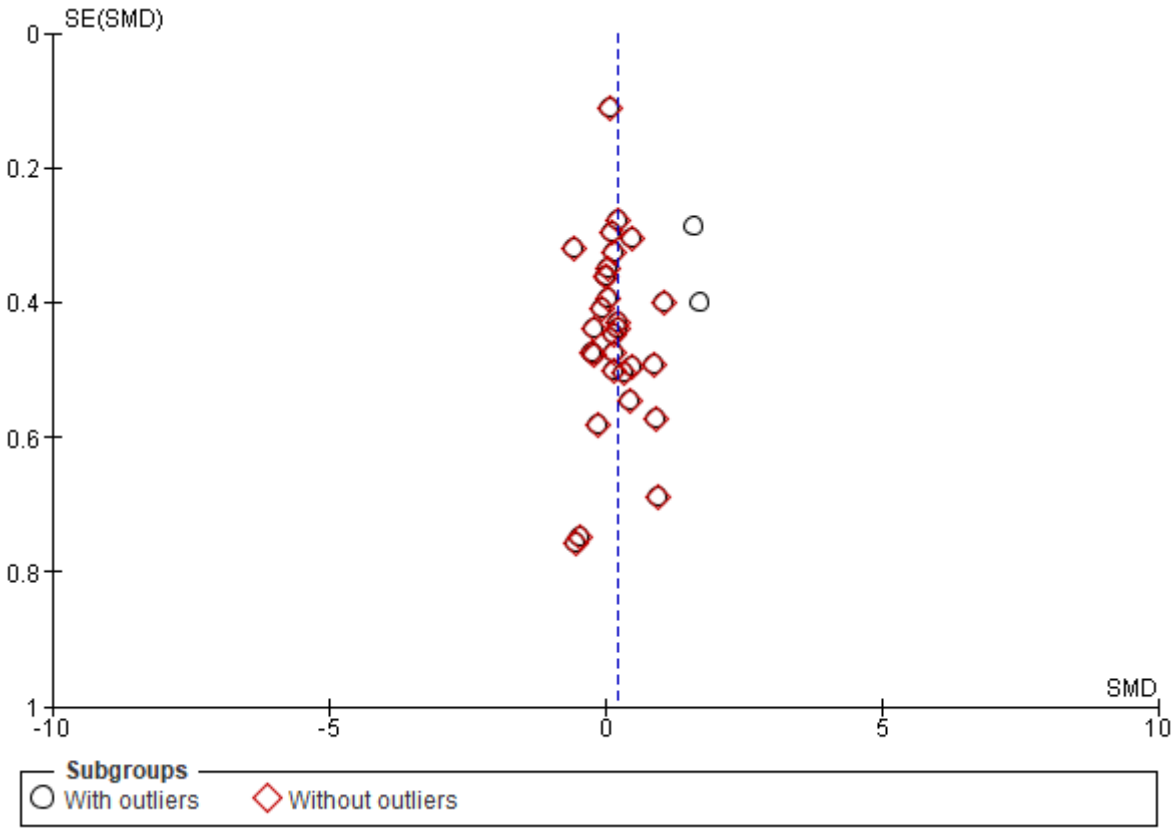
Supplementary Figure 5.—Distribution.



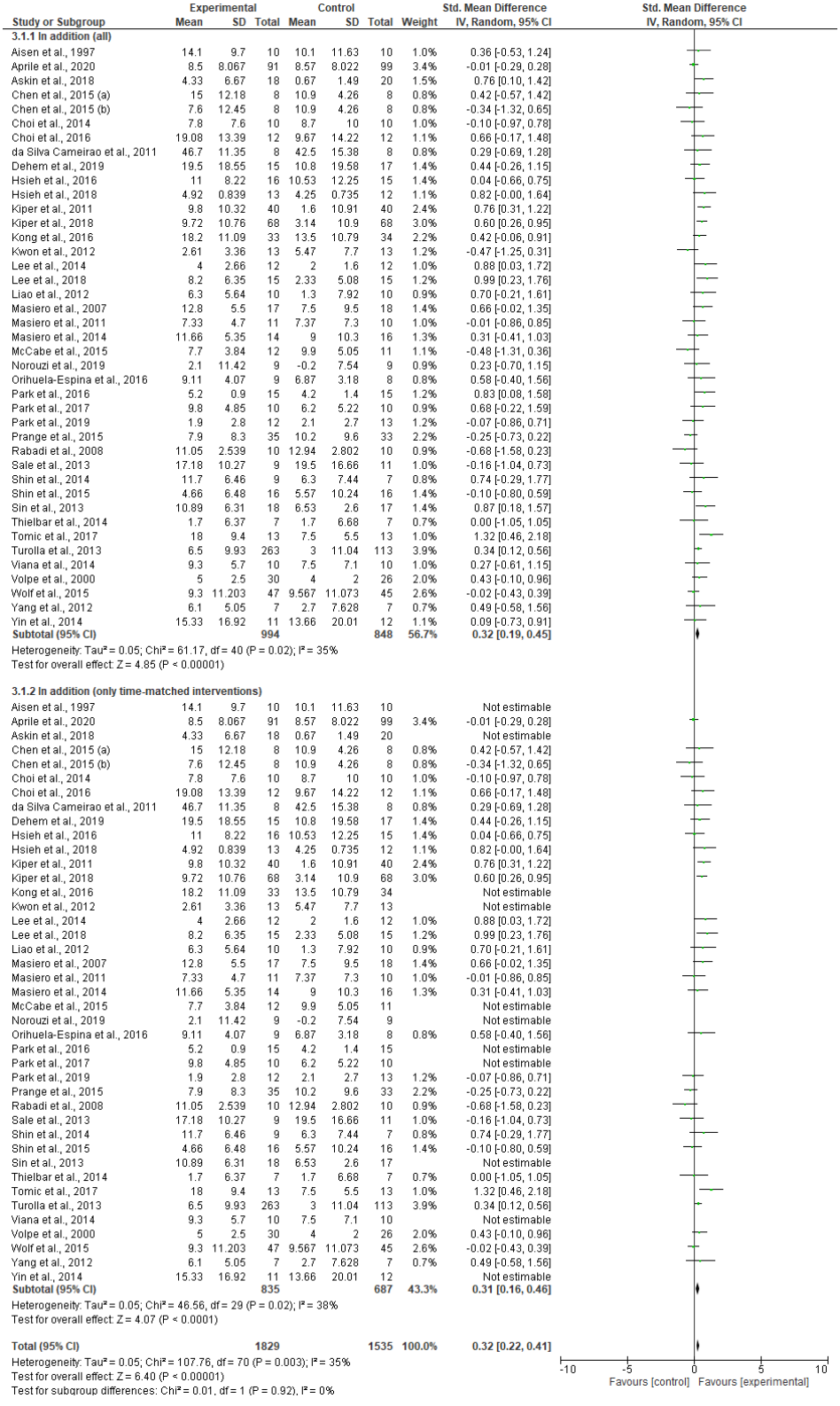
Supplementary Table VII.—VR effect on activity during chronic phase.



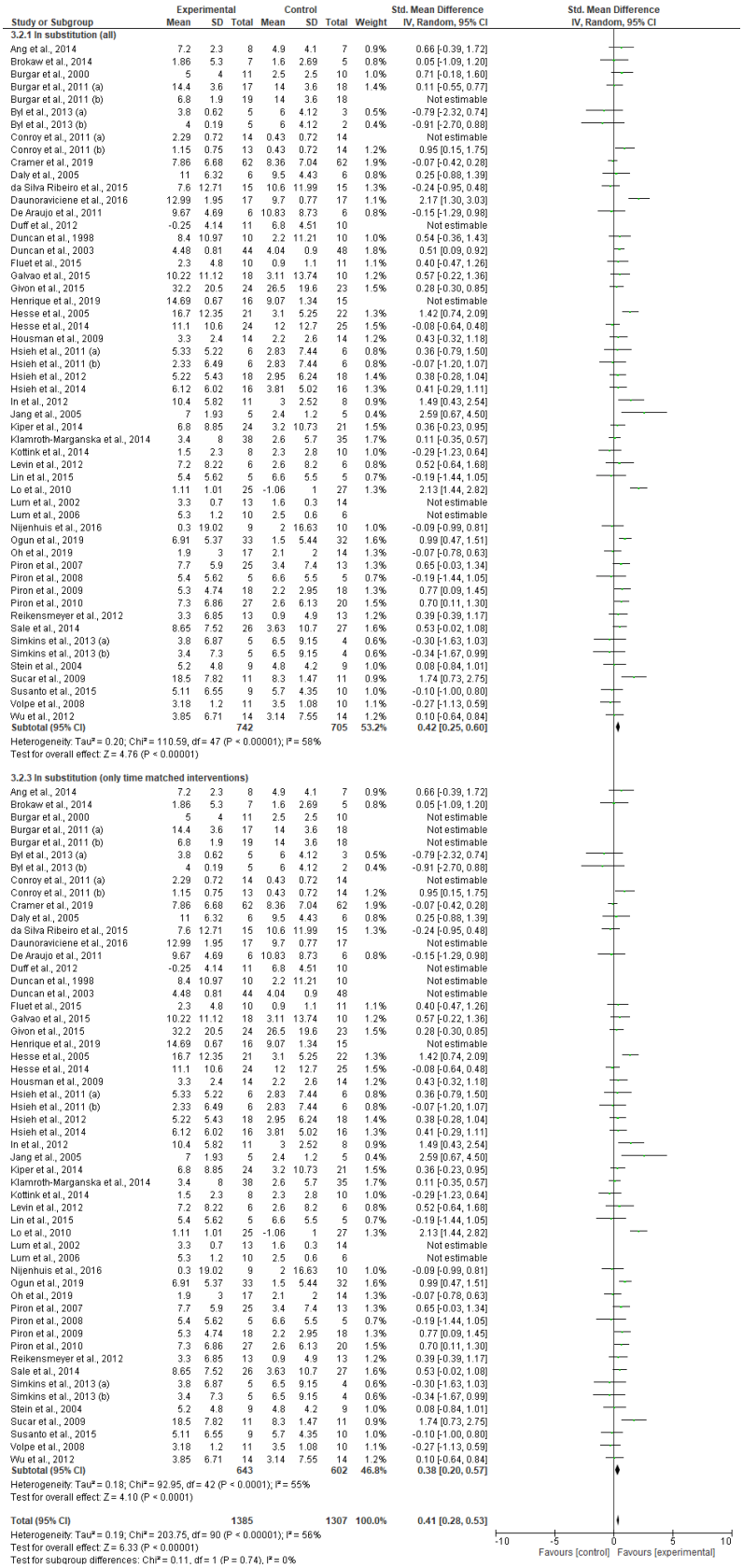
Supplementary Figure 6.—Distribution.



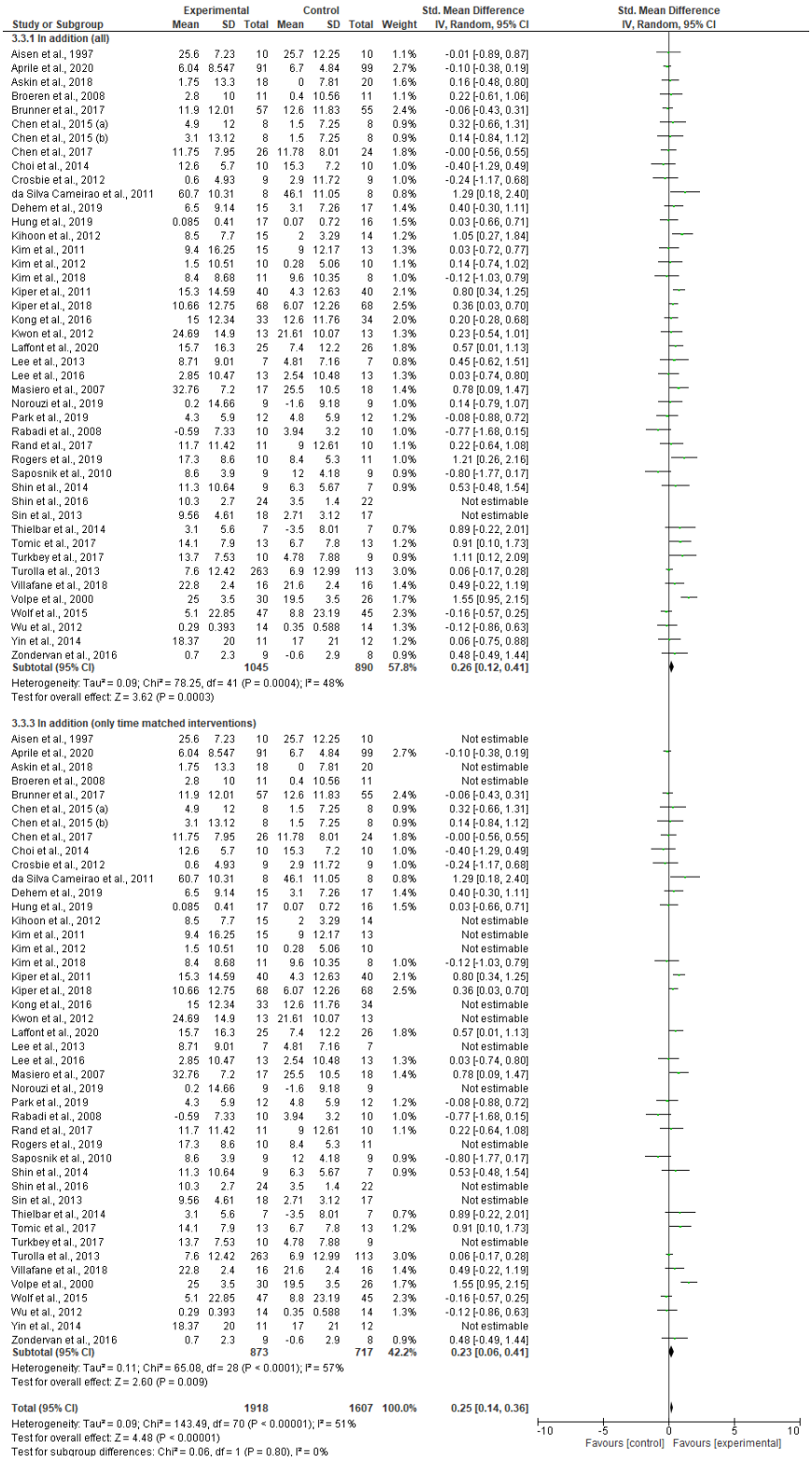
Supplementary Table VIII.—New technologies effects on motor function when provided in addition (all studies vs only time-matches interventions).



Supplementary Table IX.—New technologies effects on motor function when provided in substitution (all studies vs only time-matches interventions).



Supplementary Table X.—New technologies effects on activity when provided in addition (all studies vs only time-matches interventions).



Supplementary Table XI.—New technologies effects on activity when provided in substitution (all studies vs only time-matches interventions).