

**Table S1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist.**

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
<b>TITLE</b>			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	1
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes the following (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	1-2
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	2
<b>METHODS</b>			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and, if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	3
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale.	3
Information sources*	7	Describe all the information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources) as well as the date of when the most recent search was executed.	4
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	12-15 Appendix A
Selection of sources of evidence†	9	State the process for selecting the sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	5
Data charting process‡	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms which have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was carried out independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from the investigators.	5
Data items	11	List and define all the variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	3
Critical appraisal of individual	12	If performed, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of the included sources of evidence;	NA

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sources of evidence§		describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	5
<b>RESULTS</b>			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give the number of the sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with the reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	6
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present the characteristics for which data were charted, and provide the citations.	6
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If performed, present the data on the critical appraisal of the included sources of evidence (see item 12).	NA
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	6-8
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	16-22 Appendix B Charting table
<b>DISCUSSION</b>			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of the concepts, themes, and types of evidence available); link them to the review questions and objectives, and consider their relevance to the key groups.	8-10
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	10
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	11
<b>FUNDING</b>			
Funding	22	Describe the sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as the sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	11

JB1 = Joanna Briggs Institute; PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews.

\* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and websites.

† A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).

‡ The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JB1 guidance (4, 5) refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.

§ The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 16 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy document).

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