

Author Year; Country Score Research Design Total Sample Size	Methods	Outcome
<p>Barclay et al. 2014 Australia Systematic Review</p> <p>Reviewed articles from 2001 to 2013.</p> <p>N= 23</p> <p>Level of evidence: Critical Review Form was used to evaluate studies</p> <p>Type of studies: 5 qualitative, 17 quantitative (cross sectional surveys or questionnaires, no intervention studies), 1 mixed method</p> <p>AMSTAR= 6</p>	<p>Methods: Literature search for published English quantitative, qualitative and mixed method studies related to evidence on social and community participation following SCI in addition to factors (i.e. personal &amp; environmental) that influence participation.</p> <p>Databases: OVID MEDLINE, AMED, CINAHL, PLUS, PSYCHINFO</p> <p>Studies published from 2001 to 2013</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Factors identified as facilitating participation include having adequate personal care assistance, having appropriate social support, having adequate specialized equipment and appropriate occupational therapy input.</li> <li>2. Barriers identified that impeded participation include inability to access appropriate transportation, inaccessibility of natural and built environments, issues with healthcare services and rehabilitation providers.</li> </ol>
<p>Dwyer and Mulligan, 2015 New Zealand Systematic Review</p> <p>Reviewed articles since 2000</p> <p>N=7</p> <p>Level of evidence: The Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) was used to assess the quality of methodology</p> <p>Type of study: 5 qualitative, 2 mixed method</p> <p>AMSTAR= 6</p>	<p>Methods: Literature search for published English qualitative studies in peer-reviewed journals to determine what individuals with SCI perceive to be the barriers or facilitators to community reintegration.</p> <p>Databases: Ovid Medline, CINAHL, AMED, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and PEDro</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The accessibility of the environment (i.e., housing, community, transport, health professionals, assistive devices), re-establishing self, support and connections were strong facilitators for community reintegration.</li> <li>2. Barriers for community reintegration include lack of social support from family and friends, inaccessibility of housing and transportation, feelings of isolation or decreased sense of belonging, not being psychologically prepared for returning home, and lack of personal control over the environment.</li> <li>3. Contextual influences from environmental and personal factors (as opposed to factors related to body structure or function or activity level) predominated as both facilitators and barriers to community reintegration.</li> </ol>