**Reporting on Diversity in Concussion-Focused Neurocognitive Research**

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**Abstract**

Clinical diagnoses of concussions involve a multi-faceted approach, including assessments of symptoms, neurocognitive status, posture, behavior and sleep. There is some evidence that individuals from diverse populations (non-Caucasian, non-English) demonstrate performance decrements on common neurocognitive tests. The purpose of this literature review was to determine the prevalence of demographic reporting with respect to race, ethnicity/culture, and language in the context of concussion-related neurocognitive testing. A systematic search of the literature yielded 768 unique citations reporting concussion-related neurocognitive outcomes. Of these, 36.07% (n = 277 articles) included at least one participant demographic distribution for race, culture/ethnicity, or language. However, 1.8% (14 articles) included one or more demographics in the data analyses. These findings indicate limited external generalizability for the majority of the included articles. Additionally, differences between racial, cultural/ethnic, and linguistic groups are not fully explored and caution is warranted for clinical interpretation of neurocognitive test outcomes when used with diverse populations.

**Keywords:** *concussion, neurocognitive testing, cultural and linguistic diversity, minority populations*

**Word count:** 3810

**Introduction**

The diagnosis and management of concussions is currently an issue of social and medical emphasis. An estimated 1.7 to 3.8 million mild traumatic brain injuries, of which concussions are a subset in the mild end of the spectrum, require hospitalization each year and countless numbers of concussions are managed clinically or go undiagnosed [1–3]. Furthermore, sports related concussions are a cross-sports and a cross-competition level issue. While individuals participating in collision and contact sports (i.e. wrestling, hockey, football, basketball, rugby) are at the greatest risk for concussion, individuals of both genders participating in all sports at all levels of competition are potentially at risk for concussion [4]. Additionally, the diagnosis and management of both short- and long-term effects of concussions is a research emphasis for the military as well, as both blast-related and blunt-trauma related concussions are prevalent for deployed servicemen and servicewomen (REF). Finally, though sports- and military-related concussions receive much of the media coverage, the majority of diagnosed mild traumatic brain injuries are the result of motor vehicle accidents (REF). Therefore, concussions are not merely a sports and military issue, but one which affects all aspects of society.

In the current recommendations for the diagnosis and management of concussions, a multidisciplinary team is responsible for evaluating the concussed individual for symptoms and functional deficits [5,6]. Within each of these disciplines, one or multiple measures may be employed to inform this clinical team. These measures may include but are not limited to symptom report, neurocognitive testing, behavioral assessment, postural stability evaluation, and sleep quantification. Given that individuals from numerous cultural and linguistic backgrounds are at risk for concussions, the need for clinically- and culturally-relevant and valid measures for evaluating the concussed individual in these domains is imperative.

**Purpose and Organization**

The purpose of this literature review is, therefore, to determine the extent to which cultural and linguistic demographic data are being reported in concussion-related research, specifically with respect to neurocognitive testing. To do so, first a definition and brief overview of the effects and symptoms of concussions will be provided along with characteristics and features of common testing methods. Second, a brief overview of the evidence for the impact of race, culture/ethnicity, and language in cognitive function will be presented. Third, an overview of the literature regarding racial, cultural, and linguistic differences in neurocognitive testing in the context of concussion diagnosis and management will be given. Finally, conclusions will be offered along with recommendations for future research and considerations in the clinical context.

**Concussion Overview**

Concussions are a consequence of direct forces (applied to the head itself) or indirect forces (applied to the body and transferred biomechanically to the head) that result in a disruption of brain function [5,7,8]. Broadly, these disruptions include impairments or changes in cognitive status, behavior, balance, sleep and the presence of somatic symptoms (headache, photo- and phonosensitivity, nausea and vomiting, loss of consciousness) [5–8]. These symptoms often present uniquely between individuals, such that the same incident can yield a number of severe symptoms in some and seemingly no symptoms in others. However, many of the symptoms that most commonly occur (headache, dizziness, neurocognitive impairment) are generally associated with concussions regardless of the individual. Therefore, the diagnosis and management of a concussion is confounded by the multitude of ways in which symptoms may present in the individual.

To further confound this issue, concussion is a clinical diagnosis [5–8]. For example, brain imaging generally fails to reveal structural insults to the brain in the acute phase, and is therefore not commonly used unless clinical presentation suggests structural damage [5,9]. Accordingly, clinical examination and testing are the centerpieces of the concussion diagnosis. Symptom scales, neurocognitive tests, and balance assessments are commonly utilized to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the individual [10–16]. Many of these tools have previously demonstrated validity and reliability in multiple samples [16–18]. Additionally these tools are proven to have both sensitivity and specificity to deficits related to concussion [16,19,20].

The most common neurocognitive tests for post-concussion assessment are either paper-and-pencil or computerized tests [21–23]. These tests evaluate the domains of cognition most commonly affected by a concussive event. These domains include memory, concentration, executive function, information processing and reaction speed [10,24,25]. Decrements in these domains are reported in the literature acutely after injury and generally return to pre-injury performance levels within seven to 10 days of injury [24]. However, persistent functional deficits have been reported long after the clinical resolution of symptoms [26–28].

These tests are often used as measures of one’s baseline ability prior to a competitive season or series of seasons, to which he or she is subsequently compared upon injury to determine the resolution of impairments. In the absence of baseline measures, normative values exist for many of these various measures. However, these normative values are generally based on predominantly White, middle-to-upper class English-speaking high school and college students in the United States and may lack sensitivity to racial, cultural/ethnic or linguistic differences when applied to other populations [29–32]. This is undoubtedly problematic when attempting to establish return to “baseline” for individuals not captured in the normative datasets.

**Racial, Cultural/Ethnic and Linguistic Impacts on Cognitive Tests**

Very few studies have examined the specific effects of race, culture/ethnicity, or language on neurocognitive testing for concussion management. Kontos et al. (2010) compared African American and White athletes’ performance on the Immediate Post-Concussion Assessment and Cognitive Testing (ImPACT, [33]) at baseline, two, and seven days post-injury [21]. The authors noted that African Americans were more likely to demonstrate a significant decline in cognitive function at one week post-injury with a similar trend at two days post-injury. Specifically, the authors observed decreased motor processing speed in the African American group and a lack of practice effect from baseline to seven days post-injury. The authors suggest that the lack of differences at baseline between the groups, coupled with the fact that differences were observed in only one measure, does not merit a separate normative baseline for African Americans. However, the participants in this study were all English-speaking high school and college students from similarly performing academic institutions. Consequently, these participants may not represent the breadth of educational, acculturation, and socioeconomic conditions, which may impact individuals’ pre- and post-injury performance on this test.

Likewise, Shuttleworth-Edwards et al. (2009) compared white, English-speaking football players in the US to predominantly white English-speaking rugby players in South Africa on the ImPACT [32]. The authors showed that while the South African players tended to report higher symptom scores, the cognitive task outcomes were similar. However, the authors acknowledge that the athletes in both groups were predominantly White and well-educated [32]. The similarity of these results may not persist outside of this narrow scope.

Some cross-lingual comparisons have additionally been conducted. Ott et al. (2014) compared English-speaking athletes to bilingual Spanish-speaking athletes taking the ImPACT in either Spanish or English [31]. They demonstrated that Spanish-speaking athletes completing the ImPACT performed worse than either Spanish- and English-speaking taking the test in English. Furthermore, Spanish-speaking athletes administered the test in English performed more poorly than English-speaking athletes. The authors note that this study highlights the need for caution when administering the ImPACT to Spanish- and English-speaking Hispanics.

In short, race, ethnic background, cultural heritage, and primary language likely influence neurocognitive testing outcomes. We therefore must first determine whether these important demographic features (e.g. race, culture/ethnicity, and language) are being reported, and then identify to what extent they are factored into the analysis and interpretation of concussion-related neurocognitive outcomes.

**Overview of Literature**

**Search strategy**

Literature reporting neurocognitive outcomes related to concussion diagnosis and management procedures was identified in the following manner. A multiple database search was conducted on the following databases: Academic Search Premier, PsycInfo, CINAHL, MEDLINE, SportDiscus, and Psychology and Behavioral Science Collection (all available through EBSCOHost at Utah State University) Search terms for all databases included terms related to concussion (“concuss\*” OR “mTBI” OR “mild traumatic brain injury” OR “closed head injury”) and terms related to neurocognitive testing (“\*cognitive” OR “\*cognitive test”). Only articles published in English were considered.

These search procedures yielded 4961 citations, of which there were 2541 unique citations. Titles and abstracts were then screened using for inclusion on the following guidelines:

1. Articles reported on original (no systematic reviews, meta-analyses, book chapters, or consensus statements), peer-reviewed (no dissertations or theses) manuscripts. Articles published ahead of print were included.
2. Articles reported on human participants.
3. Articles reported on specific neurocognitive or neuropsychological tests. Articles were not excluded if test scores were used to stratify individuals into groups (e.g., post-concussion syndrome (PCS) or no PCS) or if test scores were entered into a model and reported as coefficients rather than specific values.
4. Articles reported on participants in a concussion context. Concussion context included studies reporting on not only acutely concussed individuals, but also the long-term effects of previous concussions, as well as test-retest reliability for concussion-specific cognitive tests (e.g., one-year test-retest reliability, repeat baseline assessment) within non-concussed populations, and subconcussive effects (e.g., repetitive head impacts from boxing or soccer without formal concussion diagnosis). This wide range of contexts was chosen to ensure a broad range of cognitive testing applications within the typical applications for concussion.
5. Articles were excluded if individuals were only diagnosed with moderate, severe, or moderate-to-severe traumatic brain injuries.

After applying inclusion criteria, 1254 articles remained. For these remaining articles, full texts were available for 1253 of these. The same inclusion criteria were applied to the available full texts. Additionally, however, articles were excluded if, in the presence of traumatic brain injury, there was not a clearly defined mild TBI or concussion group (e.g., articles were excluded when the sample included individuals with varying degrees of severity who were not separated into distinct groups). A total of 768 articles met the guidelines for inclusion. Please see Figure 1 for a flowsheet of inclusion/exclusion process.

The methods and results sections of each included article were coded. Variables coded included 1) tests used, 2) whether or not the authors reported racial, ethnic, country of origin, or primary language distribution for the participants, and 4) whether or not racial, cultural/ethnic, country of origin, or linguistic characteristics were considered in the analyses. The primary country of recruitment for participants was also coded. Race and culture/ethnicity were defined as any explicit indication of the distribution of racial or cultural/ethnic background. When this information was not provided in the manuscript, country of recruitment was not taken as an implicit identification (e.g., participants recruited in South Korea were not assumed to be South Korean). Primary language was defined as any explicit indication of the languages spoken by the participants. Again, country of recruitment was not taken as implicit identification of the primary language of the participants.

Coded articles were then sorted to determine the frequency of reporting various racial, ethnic and linguistic participant and testing distributions. Due to the varied ways that authors reported race and cultural/ethnic distributions, these two categories are combined into a single category. For example, Macciochi et al. (2013) reported African American as “race” [34] whereas Cole et al. (2013) reported African American as “ethnicity” [35]. Data are presented as percentages of the total sample of articles.

**Results**

*Article characteristics***.**

Despite some evidence for racial, cultural/ethnic, and linguistic influence on neurocognitive testing, demographics are under-reported in the literature. On the basis of this systematic search, 768 group-design articles published between 1976 and 2016 were identified that used neurocognitive tests within a concussion context (baseline testing, test-retest reliability, or post-injury follow up). Of these articles, the majority (n = 489, 63.67%) were published by researchers or groups recruiting participants in the United States. See Figure 2 for a more detailed view of articles by country.

*Reporting demographics*

Of the 768 included articles, 36.07% (n = 277 articles) reported distributions of the participants on one of these three demographic characteristics. 20.01% (n = 164 articles) reported distributions of race, culture, ethnicity, or country of origin (Table 1). Additionally, 21.88% (n = 168 articles) reported language distributions (Table 2). Furthermore, of the 277 reporting any of these distributions, 55 articles (19.86% of those reporting these demographics; 7.16% of all included articles) reported both language and race, culture/ethnicity, or country of origin. Finally, of the 277 articles reporting demographic data, 14 articles (5.05% of those reporting demographic data, 1.82% of all included articles) reported these categories in the data analyses or stratified outcomes based these demographic characteristics [21,31,32,34,36–45].

*Articles reporting race, culture, ethnicity, or country of origin***.**

Of the 164 articles reporting demographic distributions related to race, culture, ethnicity, or country of origin, 150 reported participants in terms related to race, culture, or ethnicity and six reported participants in terms of their country of origin, with four articles reporting participants in terms of both race, culture or ethnicity and in terms of country of origin. Two articles referred to the majority of the participants being Caucasian or white without reporting actual values [46,47], while one simply noted “comparable… ethnic backgrounds” between groups [48]. One further article reported individuals in terms of race, culture, or ethnicity, however it was unclear in the text whether the distributional percentages reflected the entire sample including control participants, the entire sample prior to exclusionary criteria being applied, or only those individuals with a mild TBI [49]. Therefore, for the purposes of this review the distributions of participants in these four studies will not be included in subsequent descriptions (*n* = 160 articles).

Among those articles reporting race, culture, or ethnicity demographics, a total of 73 descriptors are used, many of which overlap each other but are not reported consistently. For example, there are seven different descriptors applied to individuals traditionally described as “white,” including: White, Caucasian, Caucasian/White, White (non-Hispanic), White or European-American, White (non-Latino), and White Latino. See Table 3 for frequencies of these descriptors. Of the 10 articles reporting country of origin, 24 different descriptors are used. See Table 4 for frequencies of these descriptors.

Across all of the studies reporting race, or ethnicity demographics, individuals identified as “White” (n = 26037, 35.00%) or “Caucasian” (n = 8816, 11.85%) accounted for 46.53% of all participants, with individuals identified as “Hispanic” (n = 12903, 17.34%) or African-American (n = 3772, 5.07%) accounting for the next largest proportions of the participants (Table 3). Furthermore individuals identified as “White” or “Caucasian” accounted for more than 50% of the participants in 66.25% (n = 106) of the 160 articles (Table 3).Of the 10 articles reporting country of origin (assumed to be a proxy for cultural/ethnic background), participants specifically identified as being from the United States were the majority of the participants (n = 31793, 92.04%; Table 4).

Authors made direct comparisons between racial/cultural groups in six of the 160 articles. These articles produced mixed results. No cognitive differences were observed between white, English-speaking South African rugby players and English-speaking American football players [32] or between multiple groups (Caucasian, African American, Other) [39]. Furthermore, while white individuals were more likely to report amnesia than individuals identified as “other”, there were no difference between amnesia and non-amnesia groups on ImPACT subscales [44].

By contrast, concussed African Americans had lower visual motor processing speed as well as a greater likelihood to demonstrate at least one cognitive impairment on ImPACT at seven days post injury [21]. Additionally, boxers were shown to have a significant decrease in processing speed with increasing fight exposure after adjusting for age, race, and education [37]. Furthermore, non-European New Zealanders tended to perform less well on CNS Vital Signs at 12-months post injury than European New Zealanders [36]. However, the authors are careful to note that cultural bias, rather than true differences in test outcomes, may be partially explanatory in this case.

Additionally lower test-retest reliability on ImPACT for American college students compared to Irish students was reported in one article [45]. However, the groups did not complete the second and third administrations on the same time scale. The Irish students completed tests on days seven and fourteen from baseline whereas the US students completed them on days 45 and 50 [45]. While these timeframes inform about the long-term stability of the test, the dissimilarity does not permit cross-cultural comparison.

*Articles reporting language.*

Across the 168 articles reporting participant language distributions, 27 descriptors were reported. One article specified that most participants spoke French without giving an exact breakdown [46] and is not included in subsequent analyses. Out of 167 articles reporting participant language distributions, a total of 88.62% (n = 148) identified a single language for all participants (see Table 5), with English as the most common language (n = 122). English-only speaking participants were identified in 80.24% (*n* = 134 articles) of these articles, with French-speaking participants being the next most common group (*n* = 8 articles). Additionally, English-only speaking individuals represented the majority of the participants (> 50%) in 79.04% (n = 132) of these articles. Furthermore, English-only speaking individuals accounted for 83.50% (n = 79714) of all participants across the 167 articles.

Fourteen articles reported participants from two or more language groups. However, only four articles provided comparisons between multiple language groups in the data analyses. These articles identified clear differences on neurocognitive test performance between language groups. Spanish-English bilinguals demonstrated lower performance on ImPACT, when taking the test in their preferred language (either English or Spanish), than monolingual English-speaking individuals [31,38,41]. Additionally, those bilinguals taking the test in English performed better than those taking it in Spanish. Furthermore varying test-retest reliability within language groups (English, French, Czech, and Swedish) on ImPACT composite scores at baseline and a one-year follow up were observed [40]. However, no between-group comparisons were made to determine whether there were systematic differences.

**Summary**

Concussions are a public health crisis. The demand for objective, quantifiable measures of impairment and recovery are essential not only to diagnosing the individual but documenting recovery and making return-to-learn, -play, and -work decisions. Among the many documented effects of concussions, impairments in memory, executive function, emotional control, decision-making, concentration and attention, and reaction time are frequently observed. Given the cultural and linguistic diversity in the United States there is the reasonable necessity for measures that are sensitive to these neurocognitive deficits while accounting for racial, cultural/ethnic, and linguistic characteristics of the participant or patient.

Despite such diversity, fewer than 40% of the articles identified in this review reported participant distributions with respect to race, culture/ethnicity, or language. Of these articles, Caucasian or English-speaking participants are the majority of, or only, participants in approximately 80%. Furthermore, approximately 2% of all of the articles account for these demographics in the data analyses. Consequently, the external generalizability of the results of the majority of the articles identified here is limited. Furthermore, the effects of concussion on neurocognitive test outcomes in diverse populations is unclear.

However, on the basis of this review, there is cause for caution when administering neurocognitive tests, particularly ImPACT, to individuals from non-English speaking populations as well as individuals who do not identify as “white,”, “Caucasian”, or a similar variant. Specifically, there is evidence that Spanish-English bilinguals perform worse under non-concussed conditions regardless of the test language (Spanish or English) than their English-only counterparts, though taking the test in English consistently yields higher scores [31,38,41]. This is true even when these bilingual individuals take the test in the language that they prefer [31]. There is also an indication that long-term test-retest reliability may vary on the ImPACT between multiple cultural and linguistic groups on the basis of different within-group intraclass correlation coefficients [40,45]. However, no between-group statistics have been calculated to fully explore this. Additionally, there is evidence of increased symptom-reporting [32] and increased likelihood of cognitive impairment [21] in non-American or non-White samples, respectively.

The lack of reporting race, culture/ethnicity, and language distributions is problematic in three ways. First, it does not permit the reader to gauge the representativeness of the samples drawn. Second, it does not permit the reader to judge the populations on whom the results are valid, given the potential for these factors to play a role in concussion-oriented neurocognitive testing. Third, it does not allow for testing and evaluating outcomes for differences across racial, cultural/ethnic, and linguistic populations.

**Recommendations for Research**

In light of these findings, two recommendations for future research emerge. First, researchers should begin to document the race, culture/ethnicity, and language (primary, bilingual status) of participants. Doing so will allow for better external generalizability, as well as to facilitate comparisons between articles. Furthermore, reporting these demographics may enable researchers to identify correlates and causes of performance differences on neurocognitive tests when participant outcomes are not homogenous or conflict with reported normative data. Additionally, researchers should endeavor to recruit samples more representative of the population of the US. This will help to ensure greater applicability of the findings to the general population.

Second, research is needed to more fully identify differences in neurocognitive outcomes of different populations. There is limited but emerging evidence for differences between English-speaking White Americans and those from other backgrounds. Thus, it is necessary to more fully explain these differences to determine whether there are in fact systematic differences between various groups. Doing so will allow for the development of racially-, culturally/ethnically-, and linguistically-sensitive interpretations.

**Recommendations for Practice**

There is limited evidence identifying differences between demographic groups both in the United States and internationally. In light of these differences, clinical interpretation of neurocognitive outcomes merits caution with diverse populations. Concussions remain a multi-faceted clinical diagnosis, with neurocognitive testing as only one component. It is important to recognize that, with diverse populations, neurocognitive outcomes at baseline and post-injury may not reflect the true capacity of the individual, if the commonly used tests do indeed contain racial, cultural/ethnic, or linguistic biases. Until further research more clearly identifies the role of these demographic variables, no other specific recommendations can be made for the clinician in this area.

**Limitations**

The systematic search terms used may have excluded some literature due to the narrow focus of the wording. Additionally, no ancestral or descendent searches were conducted. However, the results from this limited search are striking in the magnitude to which these demographic characteristics are not being reported and not being systematically investigated. While there may be articles not captured by this search, it is reasonable to view the proportions within this sample (n = 768 articles) as representative.

**Conclusion**

Current practices for reporting race, culture/ethnicity, and language demographics in concussion-oriented neurocognitive research are inconsistent and insufficient for determining both sample representativeness and generalizability. While some evidence suggests differences between groups, such differences are not fully clarified. Further research and more complete reporting of these demographic variables are required in order to fully evaluate the utility and interpretation of the scores achieved on these tests with diverse populations, particularly when comparing individual performance with normative data. In doing so, both researchers and clinicians can more thoroughly document the magnitude of neurocognitive impairment following concussion and the time-course and trajectory of recovery.

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| Table 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Article | Year | Country | Total sample size | Origin |
| Allen & Gfeller, 2011 [50] | 2011 | USA | 100 | Caucasian, 76  Asian, 9  Asian Indian, 8  African-American, 4  Other, 2  Pacific Islander, 1 |
| Amick et al. [51] | 2013 | USA | 72 | Caucasian, 73.61  Hispanic, 19.44  African-American, 5.56  Unknown, 1.39 |
| Araujo et al. [52] | 2014 | USA | 382 | Caucasian/White, 83.15  Black or African American, 10.77  Other/Unknown, 5.8 |
| Armistead-Jehle et al. [53] | 2016 | USA | 129 | Caucasian, 80.62  African-American, 11.63  Hispanic, 5.43  Native American, 1.55  Asian, 0.78 |
| Babikian et al. [54] | 2011 | USA | 384 | White, 44.01  Hispanic, 21.35  Unknown, 12.76  Hispanic American, 9.9  Other, 6.77  Black, 5.47 |
| Barker-Collo et al. [36] | 2015 | New Zealand | 246 | New Zealand European, 63.82  Maori, 29.27  Other, 6.1  Pacific Islander, 0.81 |
| Barrow et al. [55] | 2003 | USA | 48 | Caucasian, 54.17  African-American, 41.67  Hispanic, 2.08 |
| Barwick et al. [56] | 2012 | USA | 14 | Caucasian, 71.43  African-American, 7.14  Asian American, 7.14  Mixed ethnicities, 7.14 |
| Barwood & Murdoch [57] | 2013 | Australia | 32 | Australian, 100 |
| Beers et al. [58] | 1994 | USA | 82 | African-American, 10.98 |
| Bernick et al. [37] | 2015 | USA | 246 | Caucasian, 36.18  Other, 30.89  African-American, 23.98 |
| Biederman et al. [59] | 2015 | USA | 99 | Caucasian, 86.21 |
| Bigler et al. [60] | 2015 | Multiple countries | 84 | Caucasian, 84.52  Multicultural, 8.33  African or Caribbean, 4.76  Unspecified, 2.38 |
| Blake et al. [38] | 2015 | USA | 60 | US or Canada, 68.33  Mexico, 25  South America, 8.33 |
| Boake et al. [61] | 2004 | USA | 448 | Hispanic, 57.59  African-American, 26.12  Caucasian, 13.62  Other, 2.68 |
| Bolzenius et al. [62] | 2015 | USA | 30 | Caucasian, 93.33  African-American, 6.67 |
| Brooks et al. [63] | 2016 | Canada | 105 | Caucasian, 87.62 |
| Brooks et al. [64] | 2014 | Canada | 105 | Caucasian, 87.62 |
| Broshek et al. [39] | 2005 | USA | 131 | Caucasian, 68.7  African-American, 22.9  Other, 7.63 |
| Clark et al. [65] | 2016 | USA | 79 | Caucasian, 56.96  Hispanic, 21.52  African-American, 7.59  Other, 7.59  Asian, 6.33 |
| Classen et al. [66] | 2011 | USA | 38 | White, 68.42  Other, 28.95  Missing, 2.63 |
| Cole et al. [35] | 2013 | USA | 419 | Caucasian, 60.14  African-American, 17.42  Latino, 12.89  Other, 6.44  Asian, 2.15 |
| Cole et al. [67] | 2015 | USA | 9 | African-American, 44.44  White (non-Hispanic), 33.33  Hispanic or Latino, 22.22 |
| Collins et al. [11] | 1999 | USA | 393 | European American, 48.09  African-American, 46.06  Polynesian American, 4.07  Asian American, 1.02  Hispanic American, 1.02 |
| Combs et al. [68] | 2015 | USA | 251 | Non-Hispanic, 75.7  Hispanic, 17.13  Caucasian, 43.83  Other, 14.34  African-American, 9.56 |
| Coughlin et al. [69] | 2015 | USA | 20 | Caucasian, 65  African-American, 35 |
| Daniel et al. [70] | 1999 | USA | 34 | White, 38.23  Black, 23.53  Filipino, 23.53  Hispanic, 14.71 |
| De Beaumont et al. [71] | 2013 | Canada | 30 | Caucasian, 100 |
| Didehbani et al. [72] | 2013 | USA | 59 | Caucasian, 83.05  African-American, 18.64 |
| Dretsch et al. [73] | 2015 | USA | 50 | Caucasian, 78  Hispanic, 14  Black, 6  Other, 2 |
| Dretsch et al. [74] | 2015 | USA | 85 | White, 58.82  Other, 18.82  Black, 10.59  Hispanic, 5.88 |
| Dretsch et al. [75] | 2015 | USA | 458 | White, 76.64  Black, 10.04  Hispanic or Latino, 6.99  Pacific Islander, 2.84  Other, 2.4  Native American, 1.09 |
| Durazzo et al. [76] | 2013 | USA | 64 | Caucasian, 71.88 |
| Echemendia et al. [77] | 2001 | USA | 49 | Caucasian, 81.63  African-American, 12.24  Undeclared ethnicity, 4.08  Latino, 2.04 |
| Erlanger et al. [78] | 2003 | USA | 440 | Caucasian, 55  African-American, 11.59  Asian American, 5.91  Hispanic, 4.09 |
| Ettenhofer & Abeles [79] | 2008 | USA | 126 | Caucasian/White, 90.48  African-American/Black, 3.97  Asian, 2.38  Hispanic or Latino, 1.59  Other, 1.59 |
| Fann et al. [80] | 2001 | USA | 15 | White, 86.67  American Indian, 6.67  Asian or Pacific Islander, 6.67 |
| Fay et al. [81] | 2010 | USA | 281 | Caucasian, 69.04 |
| Fisher et al. [82] | 2000 | USA | 90 | White, 93.33  Asian, 2.22  Black, 2.22  Hispanic, 2.22 |
| Franke et al. [83] | 2015 | USA | 181 | Caucasian, 79.01  African-American, 14.92  Other, 6.08 |
| Gill et al. [84] | 2016 | USA | 31 | White, 80.64 |
| Gordon et al. [85] | 2011 | USA | 82 | Caucasian, 51.22  Hispanic or Latino, 32.93  African-American, 9.76  Asian American, 3.66  Native American, 1.22 |
| Greiffenstein & Baker [86] | 2003 | USA | 75 | White, 72  Black, 2.67 |
| Grills & Armistead-Jehle [87] | 2016 | USA | 589 | Caucasian, 60.95  Hispanic, 13.92  African-American, 13.07  Pacific Islander, 7.98  Asian, 2.04  Other, 2.04 |
| Hänninen et al. [88] | 2016 | Finland | 304 | Caucasian, 100  Finnish, 86.84 |
| Hanna-Pladdy et al. [89] | 2001 | USA | 88 | Caucasian, 85.23  African-American, 9.09  Asian, 4.54  Native American, 1.14 |
| Hart et al. [90] | 2013 | USA | 48 | White, 78.33  African-American, 21.67 |
| Hess et al. [91] | 2003 | USA | 66 | Caucasian, 56.06  Minority, 43.94 |
| Hill et al. [92] | 2013 | USA | 629 | Caucasian, 89.35  Hispanic, 3.18  African-American, 2.38 |
| Hill et al. [93] | 2015 | USA | 174 | White, 62.07  African-American, 17.82  Asian, 10.92  Other, 9.2 |
| Hinton-Bayre et al. [94] | 1997 | Australia | 64 | Caucasian, 67.19  Aboriginal, 10.94  Other, 6.25 |
| Hunt & Ferrara [95] | 2009 | USA | 198 | White, 90.91 |
| Ivins et al. [96] | 2015 | USA | 789 | White, 65.78  African-American, 15.34  Hispanic, 13.05  Other, 5.83 |
| Jamora et al. [97] | 2013 | USA | 66 | Caucasian, 78.79  Asian American, 7.58  African-American, 6.06  Latino, 4.54  Biracial, 3.03 |
| Jones et al. [41] | 2014 | USA | 405 | US - English as primary language, 67.9  Dominican Republic, 14.81  Venezuela, 4.44  Canada, 3.95  US - Spanish as primary language, 3.21  Mexico, 0.74  Puerto Rico, 0.74  Cuba, 0.49  Nicaragua, 0.25 |
| Kashluba et al. [98] | 2008 | USA | 229 | Black, 71.62  White, 25.76  Other, 2.62 |
| Killam et al. [99] | 2005 | USA | 28 | Caucasian, 82.14  Other, 17.86 |
| Kontos et al. [21] | 2010 | USA | 96 | African-American, 50  White, 50 |
| Krishnan et al. [100] | 2012 | USA | 304 | Caucasian, 52.63  Hispanic, 2.3  Other, 1.97  African-American, 1.64 |
| Krivitzky et al. [101] | 2011 | USA | 26 | Caucasian, 88.46  African-American, 11.54 |
| Lange et al. [102] | 2012 | USA | 56 | Caucasian, 89.29  African American, Asian, or Other, 10.71 |
| Lange et al. [103] | 2009 | USA | 40 | Caucasian, 100 |
| Lange et al. [104] | 2010 | Canada | 63 | Caucasian, 74.6  East Indian, 9.52  Other, 7.94  Asian, 4.76  First Nations, 3.17 |
| Lange et al. [105] | 2012 | USA | 143 | Caucasian, 84.61  African-American, 8.39  Hispanic, 4.2  Other, 2.8 |
| Larson et al. [42] | 2013 | USA | 155 | African-American, 67.74  Caucasian, 29.68 |
| Larson et al. [106] | 2013 | USA | 205 | African-American, 63.9  Caucasian, 32.2 |
| Levin et al. [107] | 2013 | USA | 187 | Non-Black, 65.24  Black, 34.76 |
| Lippa et al. [108] | 2014 | USA | 131 | Caucasian, 64.89  Hispanic, 18.32  African-American, 11.45  Other, 4.58  Multiracial, 0.76 |
| Lopez et al. [109] | 2017 | USA | 39 | Caucasian, 74.36  African-American, 10.26  Hispanic, 7.69  Mixed racial background, 5.13  Asian, 2.56 |
| Louey et al. [110] | 2014 | Australia | 524 | English or European, 46.18  Indigenous, 4.2 |
| Lovell et al. [111] | 1999 | USA | 383 | White, 95.56  Other, 4.44 |
| Luethcke et al. [112] | 2011 | USA | 77 | White, 68.83  Black, 22.08  Hispanic, 11.69  Asian or Pacific Islander, 2.6 |
| Mac Donald et al. [113] | 2015 | USA | 72 | White, 70.83  Hispanic or Latino, 19.44  African-American, 9.72 |
| Macciocchi et al. [34] | 2013 | USA | 117 | White, 60.68  African-American, 36.75  Other, 2.56 |
| MacDonald et al. [114] | 2014 | USA | 84 | White, 77.38  African-American, 11.9  Hispanic or Latino, 11.9  Asian, 2.38 |
| Maillard-Wermelinger et al. [115] | 2009 | USA | 285 | White (non-Hispanic), 68.77 |
| Maruff et al. [116] | 2009 | Unknown or Unreported | 493 | Caucasian, 97.97 |
| Massey et al. [117] | 2015 | Australia | 50 | Australian, 64 |
| Matser et al. [118] | 1998 | Netherlands | 80 | Dutch, 100 |
| Matser et al. [119] | 2001 | Netherlands | 84 | Dutch, 100 |
| Matser et al. [120] | 1999 | Netherlands | 60 | Netherlands, 100 |
| Matser et al. [121] | 2000 | Netherlands | 64 | Dutch, 100 |
| McAllister et al. [122] | 2005 | USA | 66 | Caucasian, 100 |
| McAllister et al. [123] | 2012 | USA | 113 | Caucasian, 94.69 |
| McCauley et al. [124] | 2008 | USA | 139 | Hispanic, 39.57  African-American, 38.13  European American, 19.42  Other, 2.88 |
| McCauley et al. [125] | 2014 | USA | 178 | Non-Hispanic, 62.36  Hispanic, 37.64  European American, 60.67  African-American, 35.39  Biracial or multiracial, 2.81  Asian, 1.12 |
| McDonald & Franzen [126] | 1999 | USA | 75 | White, 88  Black, 12 |
| McGlinchey et al. [127] | 2014 | USA | 88 | White, 81.82  Hispanic or Latino, 10.23  Black or African American, 4.54  American Indian, 1.14  Asian, 1.14 |
| Merritt & Arnett [128] | 2014 | USA | 757 | Caucasian, 73.18  African-American, 20.48  Other, 6.34 |
| Meyer & Arnett [129] | 2015 | USA | 462 | Caucasian, 71.43  African-American, 20.13  Biracial or multiracial, 3.25  Hispanic American, 1.73  Asian American, 1.51  Other, 1.08  Latin American, 0.43  Multiracial, 0.43 |
| Meyers & Rohling [130] | 2004 | USA | 160 | Caucasian, 96.25  Mixed racial background, 1.88  Native American, 1.25  Hispanic, 0.62 |
| Nakayama et al. [131] | 2014 | USA | 85 | White, 75.29  Unreported, 11.77  African-American, 5.88  Hispanic or Latino, 3.53  Asian American, 2.35  Other, 2.35 |
| Nelson et al. [132] | 2010 | USA | 119 | Caucasian, 93.28 |
| Nelson et al. [133] | 2012 | USA | 104 | Caucasian, 97.11 |
| Nelson et al. [134] | 2016 | USA | 331 | White, 85.5  Black, 11.78  Other, 1.21  Asian, 0.91  Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.6 |
| Nelson et al. [135] | 2016 | USA | 8056 | White, 73.5  African-American, 21.5 |
| Nelson et al. [136] | 2015 | USA | 2063 | White, 83.42  Black, 12.12  Unknown, 2.08  Asian, 1.21  Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.58 |
| Newman et al. [137] | 2013 | USA | 184 | Caucasian, 22.28  African-American, 14.13  Mixed or multiple, 4.35  Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.54  Hispanic, 0.54 |
| Ord et al. [138] | 2010 | USA | 84 | Caucasian, 71.43 |
| Ott et al. [31] | 2014 | USA | 23775 | Hispanic, 49.72 |
| Panenka et al. [139] | 2015 | Canada | 94 | Caucasian, 55.32 |
| Paré et al. [140] | 2009 | Canada | 116 | White, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [141] | 2011 | Australia | 223 | Australia or New Zealand, 82.06  United Kingdom, 4.48  India, 3.14  Other European, 2.24  Brazil, 0.45  Egypt, 0.45  Indonesia, 0.45  Lebanon, 0.45  Singapore, 0.45  South African, 0.45 |
| Proto et al. [142] | 2014 | USA | 178 | White, 67.42  Latino, 15.73  Black, 12.92  Asian, 2.81  Other, 1.12 |
| Provance et al. [143] | 2014 | USA | 80 | White, 68.75  Unknown, 18.75  Black, 6.25  Other, 5  Asian, 1.25 |
| Rabinowitz & Arnett [144] | 2012 | USA | 574 | Caucasian, 74.91  African-American, 17.94  Asian American, 1.04 |
| Rabinowitz & Arnett [145] | 2013 | USA | 113 | Caucasian, 80.53  African-American, 15.93 |
| Rabinowitz et al [43] | 2015 | USA | 167 | Black, 37.13 |
| Rabinowitz et al. [146] | 2015 | USA | 655 | Caucasian, 73.44 |
| Ravdin et al. [147] | 2003 | USA | 18 | White, 44.44  Hispanic, 38.89  Black, 16.67 |
| Register-Mihalik et al.  [44] | 2015 | USA | 245 | White, 71.02 |
| Resch et al. [45] | 2013 | Multiple countries | 92 | Irish, 50  US or Canada, 50 |
| Rieger et al. [148] | 2013 | USA | 69 | Caucasian, 76.81  African-American, 11.59  Native American, 4.35  Asian American, 2.9  Multi-ethnic, 2.9  Latin American, 1.45 |
| Ruocco & Swirsky-Sacchetti [149] | 2007 | USA | 161 | Caucasian, 86.96  African-American, 9.32  Hispanic, 1.86  Other, 1.24  Native American, 0.62 |
| Schatz & Maerlender [150] | 2013 | USA | 21917 | United States, 100 |
| Schatz & Sandel [19] | 2013 | USA | 236 | United States, 100 |
| Schnabel & Kydd [151] | 2012 | New Zealand | 240 | Caucasian, 73.33  Maori, 15  Asian, 6.25  Other, 5.42 |
| Schroeder et al. [152] | 2015 | USA | 91 | Caucasian, 79.12  Asian American, 7.69  African-American, 5.5  Latino, 5.5  Biracial, 2.2 |
| Shandera-Ochsner et al.  [153] | 2013 | USA | 81 | Caucasian, 85.19  African-American, 12.35  Hispanic, 2.47 |
| Shuttleworth-Edwards et al. [154] | 2014 | South Africa | 251 | South African, 100 |
| Shuttleworth-Edwards et al. [155] | 2008 | South Africa | 45 | Caucasian, 91.11  Zimbabwean, 8.89 |
| Shuttleworth-Edwards et al. [32] | 2009 | Multiple countries | 11257 | White, 100  United States, 85.64  South African, 14.36 |
| Silverberg et al. [156] | 2014 | Finland | 59 | Caucasian, 100 |
| Siman et al. [157] | 2013 | USA | 38 | Non-Black, 60.53 |
| Soble et al. [158] | 2013 | USA | 125 | White, 91.2  African-American, 4  Hispanic or Latino, 4  Other, 0.8 |
| Sponheim et al. [159] | 2011 | USA | 17 | Caucasian, 100 |
| Stamm et al. [160] | 2015 | USA | 42 | African-American, 42.86 |
| Strain et al. [161] | 2015 | USA | 55 | White, 78.18  African-American, 20  Asian, 1.82 |
| Straume-Næsheim et al. [162] | 2009 | Norway | 455 | Norweigan or Scandinavian, 69.67 |
| Straume-Næsheim et al. [163] | 2005 | Norway | 232 | Norway, 83.19  Other European, 9.05  Scandinavian, 8.19 |
| Suchy et al. [164] | 2014 | USA | 38 | Non-Caucasian, 18.42 |
| Tay et al. [165] | 2010 | Singapore | 76 | Chinese, 78.95  Indian, 13.16  Malay, 5.26  Other, 2.63 |
| Taylor et al. [166] | 2010 | USA | 285 | White, 68.77 |
| Teel et al. [167] | 2016 | USA | 152 | White, 66.45  African-American, 28.29 |
| Terry et al. [168] | 2012 | USA | 40 | White (non-Latino), 87.5  White Latino, 5  African-American, 5  Asian American, 2.5 |
| Thaler et al. [169] | 2013 | USA | 78 | Caucasian, 65.39  Hispanic, 15.38  African-American, 11.54  Other, 7.69 |
| Theadom et al. [170] | 2013 | New Zealand | 60 | New Zealand European, 76.67  Maori, 23.33 |
| Theadom et al. [171] | 2016 | New Zealand | 341 | White, 66.28  Maori, 28.15  Asian, 2.64  Pacific, 2.64  Other, 0.29 |
| Theadom, et al. [172] | 2015 | New Zealand | 346 | New Zealand European, 63.3  Maori, 33.24  Other, 3.47 |
| Theadom et al. [173] | 2015 | New Zealand | 142 | New Zealand European, 78.17 |
| Trontel et al. [174] | 2013 | USA | 49 | Caucasian, 91.84  African-American, 4.08  American Indian, 4.08 |
| Tsushima & Siu [29] | 2014 | USA | 247 | Mixed racial background, 43.32  Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 34.01  Asian, 11.74  Caucasian, 4.86  Unreported, 3.64  Hispanic, 2.02  African-American, 1.22  Native American or Alaskan Native, 0.4 |
| Tsushima et al. [175] | 2013 | USA | 51 | Mixed ethnicities, 43.14  Asian, 31.37  Caucasian, 15.69  Pacific Islander, 9.8 |
| Van Patten et al. [176] | 2016 | USA | 150 | Caucasian, 96 |
| Vanderploeg et al. [177] | 2009 | USA | 826 | Minority, 19.25 |
| Vanderploeg et al. [178] | 2005 | USA | 3832 | White, 81.31  Black, 12.11  Hispanic, 4.67  Other, 1.85 |
| Vasterling et al. [179] | 2012 | USA | 760 | Ethnic Minority, 42.9 |
| Veeramuthu et al. [180] | 2014 | Malaysia | 21 | Malay, 57.14  Indian, 28.57  Chinese, 14.29 |
| Veeramuthu et al. [181] | 2016 | Malaysia | 41 | Polynesian Malay, 75.61 |
| Vilar-López et al. [182] | 2007 | Spain | 61 | Spain, 100 |
| Wäljas et al. [183] | 2015 | Finland | 186 | Caucasian, 100 |
| Waid-Ebbs et al. [184] | 2014 | USA | 6 | White, 83.33  African-American, 16.67 |
| Walker et al. [185] | 2014 | USA | 60 | Caucasian, 78.33  Hispanic, 16.67  African-American, 3.33  Native American, 1.67 |
| Wang et al. [186] | 2016 | USA | 37 | White, 72.97  Black, 24.32  Other, 2.7 |
| Whiteside et al. [187] | 2015 | USA | 224 | Caucasian, 95.98 |
| Willeumier et al. [188] | 2012 | USA | 100 | Caucasian, 60  African-American, 33  Mixed or multiple, 6  Hispanic, 1 |
| Winkler et al. [189] | 2016 | USA | 100 | Caucasian, 70  African-American, 14  Multiracial, 9  Asian, 5  American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1  Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 1 |
| Wisdom et al. [190] | 2014 | USA | 134 | Caucasian, 60.45  Hispanic, 20.15  African-American, 14.18  Other, 5.22 |
| Wright et al. [191] | 2016 | USA | 40 | Caucasian, 57.5  African-American, 32.5  Other, 10 |
| Zollman et al. [192] | 2014 | USA | 300 | Black or African American, 66.33  White or European American, 30 |

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| Table 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Article | Year | Country | Total sample size | Language |
| Alexander et al. [193] | 2015 | South Africa | 96 | English, 100 |
| Alhilali et al. [194] | 2015 | USA | 74 | English, 100 |
| Allen & Gfeller [50] | 2011 | USA | 100 | English, 100 |
| Amyot et al. [195] | 2012 | USA | 20 | English, 100 |
| Armistead-Jehle et al. [53] | 2016 | USA | 129 | English, 100 |
| Barrow et al. [55] | 2003 | USA | 48 | English, 100 |
| Barrow et al. [196] | 2006 | USA | 48 | English, 100 |
| Barwick et al. [56] | 2012 | USA | 14 | English, 100 |
| Barwood & Murdoch [57] | 2013 | Australia | 32 | English, 100 |
| Beaupré et al. [197] | 2012 | Canada | 47 | French, 100 |
| Bernstein et al. [198] | 2015 | USA | 30 | English, 100 |
| Blake et al. [38] | 2015 | USA | 60 | Spanish Preferred, 63.33  English Preferred, 26.67  English or Spanish Preferred, 10 |
| Blanchet et al. [199] | 2009 | Canada | 25 | French, 100 |
| Blyth et al. [200] | 2012 | Australia | 83 | English, 100 |
| Boake et al. [61] | 2004 | USA | 448 | English, 62.72  Spanish, 37.28 |
| Bolzenius et al. [62] | 2015 | USA | 30 | English, 100 |
| Borgaro et al. [201] | 2003 | USA | 42 | English, 100 |
| Broglio et al. [202] | 2005 | USA | 20 | English, 100 |
| Brooks et al. [203] | 2013 | Canada | 616 | English, 100 |
| Brooks et al. [63] | 2016 | Canada | 105 | English, 100 |
| Brooks et al. [204] | 2016 | USA | 698 | English, 100 |
| Brooks, et al. [64] | 2014 | Canada | 105 | English, 100 |
| Brooks, et al. [205] | 2016 | Canada | 154 | English, 100 |
| Brookshire, et al. [206] | 2000 | USA | 91 | English, 100 |
| Bruce & Echemendia [207] | 2009 | USA | 1039 | English, 100 |
| Bruce et al. [40] | 2014 | Unknown or Unreported | 305 | English, 41.64  French, 15.41  Czech, 14.75  Swedish, 9.51  Russian, 7.87  Finnish, 7.21  German, 3.61 |
| Catale et al. [208] | 2008 | Belgium | 30 | French, 100 |
| Clarke et al. [209] | 2012 | Australia | 60 | English, 100 |
| Cooper et al. [210] | 2010 | USA | 167 | English, 100 |
| Cooper et al. [211] | 2012 | USA | 60 | English, 100 |
| Cooper et al. [212] | 2014 | USA | 84 | English, 100 |
| De Monte et al. [213] | 2005 | Australia | 90 | English, 100 |
| De Monte et al. [214] | 2006 | Australia | 168 | English, 100 |
| De Monte et al. [215] | 2004 | Australia | 135 | English, 100 |
| De Monte et al. [216] | 2010 | Australia | 348 | English, 100 |
| Decq et al. [217] | 2016 | France | 377 | French, 100 |
| Dikmen et al. [218] | 2001 | USA | 266 | English, 100 |
| Dunkley et al. [219] | 2015 | Canada | 41 | English, 100 |
| Echemendia et al. [220] | 2012 | USA | 223 | English, 100 |
| Elbin et al. [221] | 2011 | USA | 369 | English, 100 |
| Ettenhofer & Abeles [79] | 2008 | USA | 126 | English, 100 |
| Fakhran et al. [222] | 2014 | USA | 90 | English, 100 |
| Falconer et al. [223] | 2006 | Australia | 255 | English, 100 |
| Fisher et al. [82] | 2000 | USA | 90 | English, 100 |
| Ford et al. [224] | 2013 | USA | 41 | English, 100 |
| Galetto et al. [225] | 2013 | Italy | 23 | Italian, 100 |
| Ghodadra et al. [226] | 2016 | USA | 64 | English, 100 |
| Greiffenstein & Baker [86] | 2003 | USA | 75 | English, 100 |
| Greiffenstein & Baker [227] | 2008 | USA | 799 | English, 92.49  English as a second language, 7.51 |
| Greiffenstein et al. [228] | 2002 | USA | 100 | English, 100 |
| Grubenhoff et al. [229] | 2010 | USA | 348 | English, 100 |
| Hänninen et al. [88] | 2016 | Finland | 304 | Finnish, 80.92  English, 12.83  Non-English and non-Finnish, 6.25 |
| Hanten et al. [230] | 2004 | USA | 109 | English, 100 |
| Henry & Sandel [231] | 2015 | USA | 4500 | English, 100 |
| Hinton-Bayre et al. [94] | 1997 | Australia | 64 | English, 79.69  Other, 4.69 |
| Hobson et al. [232] | 2016 | Australia | 166 | English, 100 |
| Hunt & Ferrara [95] | 2009 | USA | 198 | English, 100 |
| Jamora et al. [97] | 2013 | USA | 66 | English, 100 |
| Johansson et al. [233] | 2009 | Sweden | 98 | Swedish, 98.98  English-Swedish Bilingual, 1.02 |
| Jones et al. [41] | 2014 | USA | 405 | English, 71.85  Spanish, 16.05  Spanish-English Bilingual, 8.89  English Bilingual.(any second language), 3.21 |
| Keightley et al. [234] | 2014 | Canada | 30 | English or French, 100 |
| Killgore et al. [235] | 2016 | USA | 38 | English, 100 |
| King et al. [236] | 2006 | USA | 20 | English, 100 |
| Kinsella et al. [237] | 2014 | Australia | 241 | English, 100 |
| Konrad et al. [238] | 2011 | Germany | 66 | German, 100 |
| Kontos et al. [21] | 2010 | USA | 96 | English, 100 |
| Kuhn & Solomon [239] | 2014 | USA | 2140 | English, 100 |
| Landre et al. [240] | 2006 | USA | 76 | English, 100 |
| Lange et al. [104] | 2010 | Canada | 63 | English, 69.84  English as a second language, 30.16 |
| Langeluddecke & Lucas [241] | 2003 | Australia | 125 | English, 100 |
| Lax et al. [242] | 2015 | Canada | 211 | English, 100 |
| Lee et al. [243] | 2008 | USA | 82 | English, 100 |
| Levin et al. [49] | 1987 | USA | 112 | English, 100 |
| Lipton et al. [244] | 2013 | USA | 37 | English or Spanish, 100 |
| List et al. [245] | 2015 | Germany | 41 | German, 97.56 |
| Littleton et al. [246] | 2015 | USA | 40 | English, 100 |
| Lopez et al. [109] | 2017 | USA | 39 | English, 100 |
| Losoi et al. [247] | 2016 | Finland | 114 | Finnish, 100 |
| Louey et al. [110] | 2014 | Australia | 524 | English, 100 |
| Luoto et al. [248] | 2014 | Finland | 82 | Finnish, 100 |
| Möller et al. [249] | 2014 | Sweden | 55 | Swedish, 100 |
| Macciocchi et al. [34] | 2013 | USA | 117 | English, 100 |
| Marsh & Smith [250] | 1995 | New Zealand | 30 | English, 100 |
| Marsh & Whitehead [251] | 2005 | New Zealand | 39 | English, 100 |
| Massey et al. [117] | 2015 | Australia | 50 | English as first language, 80 |
| Mathias et al. [252] | 2004 | Unknown or Unreported | 80 | English, 100 |
| Mathias et al. [253] | 2013 | Australia | 71 | English, 100 |
| McCauley & Levin [254] | 2004 | USA | 47 | English, 100 |
| McCauley et al. [124] | 2008 | USA | 139 | English, 84.89  Spanish, 15.11 |
| McCauley et al. [125] | 2014 | USA | 178 | English, 98.31  Spanish, 1.69 |
| McCullough et al. [255] | 2006 | Australia | 511 | English, 100 |
| Meares et al. [256] | 2006 | Australia | 122 | English, 77.05  English Bilingual.(any second language), 22.95 |
| Mihalik et al. [257] | 2013 | USA | 296 | English, 100 |
| Nakayama et al. [131] | 2014 | USA | 85 | English, 100 |
| Nance et al. [258] | 2009 | USA | 116 | Spanish, 0 |
| Nelson et al. [132] | 2010 | USA | 119 | English, 100 |
| Nelson et al. [133] | 2012 | USA | 104 | English, 100 |
| Newsome et al. [259] | 2015 | USA | 100 | English, 100 |
| Nolin & Heroux [260] | 2006 | Canada | 85 | French, 100 |
| Nolin et al. [261] | 2012 | Canada | 50 | French, 100 |
| Olsson et al. [262] | 2014 | Australia | 49 | English, 100 |
| Ott et al. [31] | 2014 | USA | 23775 | English, 50.28  Spanish-English Bilingual, 49.72 |
| Ozen & Fernandes [263] | 2011 | Canada | 87 | English, 100 |
| Ozen & Fernandes [264] | 2012 | Canada | 57 | English, 100 |
| Panenka et al. [139] | 2015 | Canada | 94 | English, 100 |
| Paré et al. [140] | 2009 | Canada | 116 | French, 100 |
| Phillipou et al. [265] | 2014 | Australia | 62 | English, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [266] | 1999 | Australia | 116 | English, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [267] | 2000 | Australia | 137 | English, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [268] | 2001 | Australia | 211 | English, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [269] | 2002 | Australia | 202 | English, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [270] | 2012 | Australia | 223 | English, 100 |
| Ponsford et al. [141] | 2011 | Australia | 223 | English, 100 |
| Rabinowitz & Arnett [144] | 2012 | USA | 574 | English, 100 |
| Rabinowitz et al. [43] | 2015 | USA | 167 | English or Spanish, 100 |
| Ravdin et al. [147] | 2003 | USA | 18 | English, 100 |
| Resch et al. [271] | 2015 | USA | 76 | English, 100 |
| Resch et al. [272] | 2013 | USA | 104 | English, 100 |
| Resch et al. [45] | 2013 | Multiple countries | 92 | English, 100 |
| Resch et al. [273] | 2013 | USA | 108 | English, 100 |
| Resch et al. [274] | 2011 | USA | 20 | English, 100 |
| Riegler et al. [275] | 2013 | USA | 12 | English, 100 |
| Ruffolo et al. [276] | 1999 | Canada | 50 | English, 100 |
| Ruttan & Heinrichs [277] | 2003 | Canada | 122 | English, 100 |
| Schatz & Maerlender [150] | 2013 | USA | 21917 | English, 100 |
| Schatz & Sandel [19] | 2013 | USA | 236 | English, 100 |
| Schatz et al. [278] | 2012 | USA | 5899 | English, 100 |
| Scherwath et al. [279] | 2011 | Germany | 37 | German, 100 |
| Schroeder et al. [152] | 2015 | USA | 91 | English, 100 |
| Sheedy et al. [280] | 2006 | Australia | 300 | English, 100 |
| Sheedy et al. [281] | 2009 | Australia | 300 | English, 100 |
| Shuttleworth-Edwards & Radloff [47] | 2008 | South Africa | 226 | English or Afrikaans, 100 |
| Shuttleworth-Edwards, Smith, & Radloff [155] | 2008 | South Africa | 45 | English as first language, 91.11 |
| Shuttleworth-Edwards et al. [32] | 2009 | Multiple countries | 11257 | English, 100 |
| Silverberg et al. [282] | 2016 | USA | 2627 | English, 100 |
| Silverberg et al. [156] | 2014 | Finland | 59 | Finnish, 100 |
| Siman et al. [157] | 2013 | USA | 38 | English or Spanish, 100 |
| Stokum et al. [283] | 2015 | USA | 48 | English, 100 |
| Storzbach et al. [284] | 2015 | USA | 132 | English, 100 |
| Studer et al. [285] | 2015 | Switzerland | 63 | German, 100 |
| Swick et al. [286] | 2012 | USA | 73 | English, 100 |
| Tay et al. [165] | 2010 | Singapore | 76 | English, 71.05  Mandarin, 28.95 |
| Terry, et al. [287] | 2015 | USA | 41 | English, 100 |
| Theadom et al. [170] | 2013 | New Zealand | 60 | English, 100 |
| Thornton et al. [288] | 2008 | Canada | 111 | English, 100 |
| Tombaugh et al. [289] | 2006 | Unknown or Unreported | 118 | English, 100 |
| Troyanskaya et al. [290] | 2015 | USA | 97 | English, 100 |
| Tsirka et al. [291] | 2010 | Greece | 52 | Greek, 100 |
| Tsirka et al. [292] | 2011 | Greece | 50 | Greek, 100 |
| Tsushima & Siu [29] | 2014 | USA | 247 | English, 100 |
| Tsushima et al. [293] | 2016 | USA | 483 | English, 100 |
| Tsushima et al. [294] | 2016 | USA | 212 | English, 100 |
| Van Beek et al. [295] | 2015 | Belgium | 40 | Dutch, 100 |
| Vassilyadi et al. [296] | 2015 | Canada | 50 | English or French, 100 |
| Veeramuthu et al. [180] | 2014 | Malaysia | 21 | English or Malay, 100 |
| Vilar-López et al. [182] | 2007 | Spain | 61 | Spanish, 100 |
| Waid-Ebbs et al. [184] | 2014 | USA | 6 | English, 100 |
| Wall et al. [297] | 2006 | USA | 618 | Non-English, 1.46 |
| Whiteside et al. [187] | 2015 | USA | 224 | English, 100 |
| Wilson et al. [298] | 2014 | USA | 27 | English, 100 |
| Winkler et al. [189] | 2016 | USA | 100 | English, 100 |
| Wong et al. [299] | 2010 | Australia | 14 | English, 100 |
| Yallampalli et al. [300] | 2013 | USA | 22 | English, 100 |
| Yengo-Kahn & Solomon [301] | 2015 | USA | 237 | English, 100 |
| Zuckerman, Lee, et al. [302] | 2012 | USA | 200 | English, 100 |

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| Table 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Race or ethnicity descriptor | Total number of participants | Proportion of all participants (%) | # of studies reporting | # of studies with majority |
| White | 26037 | 34.995 | 40 | 36 |
| Hispanic | 12903 | 17.342 | 34 | 1 |
| Caucasian | 8816 | 11.849 | 78 | 70 |
| African-American | 3772 | 5.07 | 66 | 3 |
| South African | 1869 | 2.512 | 3 | 1 |
| Black | 1201 | 1.614 | 19 | 1 |
| Other | 581 | 0.781 | 45 |  |
| New Zealand European | 533 | 0.716 | 4 | 4 |
| Caucasian/White | 415 | 0.558 | 2 | 2 |
| Maori | 333 | 0.448 | 5 |  |
| Ethnic Minority | 326 | 0.438 | 1 |  |
| European American | 324 | 0.435 | 3 | 1 |
| Norweigan or Scandinavian | 317 | 0.426 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Hispanic | 301 | 0.405 | 2 | 2 |
| Finnish | 264 | 0.355 | 1 | 1 |
| Black or African American | 242 | 0.325 | 3 | 1 |
| English or European | 242 | 0.325 | 1 |  |
| Dutch | 228 | 0.306 | 3 | 3 |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 199 | 0.267 | 2 | 1 |
| Minority | 188 | 0.253 | 2 |  |
| Asian | 182 | 0.245 | 24 |  |
| Non-Black | 145 | 0.195 | 2 | 2 |
| Mixed racial background | 112 | 0.151 | 3 |  |
| Unknown | 108 | 0.145 | 4 |  |
| Hispanic or Latino | 104 | 0.14 | 9 |  |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 99 | 0.133 | 4 |  |
| Latino | 91 | 0.122 | 5 |  |
| White or European American | 90 | 0.121 | 1 |  |
| Pacific Islander | 68 | 0.091 | 5 |  |
| Asian American | 64 | 0.086 | 11 |  |
| Australian | 64 | 0.086 | 2 | 2 |
| Chinese | 63 | 0.085 | 2 | 1 |
| Hispanic American | 50 | 0.067 | 3 |  |
| Irish | 46 | 0.062 | 1 | 1 |
| White (non-Latino) | 35 | 0.047 | 1 | 1 |
| Polynesian Malay | 31 | 0.042 | 1 | 1 |
| Other European | 26 | 0.035 | 2 |  |
| Mixed ethnicities | 23 | 0.031 | 2 |  |
| Indigenous | 22 | 0.03 | 1 |  |
| Other/Unknown | 21 | 0.028 | 1 |  |
| Biracial or multiracial | 20 | 0.027 | 2 |  |
| Scandinavian | 19 | 0.026 | 1 |  |
| Unreported | 19 | 0.026 | 2 |  |
| Indian | 16 | 0.022 | 2 |  |
| Malay | 16 | 0.022 | 2 | 1 |
| Native American | 16 | 0.022 | 8 |  |
| Polynesian American | 16 | 0.022 | 1 |  |
| Mixed or multiple | 14 | 0.019 | 2 |  |
| Multiracial | 12 | 0.016 | 3 |  |
| Asian, East Indian, Other Asian | 10 | 0.013 | 1 |  |
| Pacific | 9 | 0.012 | 1 |  |
| Asian Indian | 8 | 0.011 | 1 |  |
| Filipino | 8 | 0.011 | 1 |  |
| Aboriginal | 7 | 0.009 | 1 |  |
| Multicultural | 7 | 0.009 | 1 |  |
| Non-Caucasian | 7 | 0.009 | 1 |  |
| African American, Asian, or Other | 6 | 0.008 | 1 |  |
| East Indian | 6 | 0.008 | 1 |  |
| African-American/Black | 5 | 0.007 | 1 |  |
| African or Caribbean | 4 | 0.005 | 1 |  |
| American Indian | 4 | 0.005 | 3 |  |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 4 | 0.005 | 3 |  |
| Biracial | 4 | 0.005 | 2 |  |
| Zimbabwean | 4 | 0.005 | 1 |  |
| Latin American | 3 | 0.004 | 2 |  |
| First Nations | 2 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Multi-ethnic | 2 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Undeclared ethnicity | 2 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Unspecified | 2 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| White Latino | 2 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 1 | 0.001 | 1 |  |
| Missing | 1 | 0.001 | 1 |  |
| Native American or Alaskan Native | 1 | 0.001 | 1 |  |

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| Table 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Country of Origin | Total number of participants | Proportion of all participants (%) | # of studies reporting | # of studies with majority |
| United States | 31793 | 92.042 | 3 | 3 |
| US - English as primary language | 275 | 0.796 | 1 | 1 |
| Norway | 193 | 0.559 | 1 | 1 |
| Australia or New Zealand | 183 | 0.53 | 1 | 1 |
| US or Canada | 86 | 0.249 | 2 | 1 |
| Spain | 61 | 0.177 | 1 | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | 60 | 0.174 | 1 |  |
| Netherlands | 60 | 0.174 | 1 | 1 |
| Mexico | 18 | 0.052 | 2 |  |
| Venezuela | 18 | 0.052 | 1 |  |
| Canada | 16 | 0.046 | 1 |  |
| US - Spanish as primary language | 13 | 0.038 | 1 |  |
| United Kingdom | 10 | 0.029 | 1 |  |
| India | 7 | 0.02 | 1 |  |
| South America | 5 | 0.014 | 1 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 3 | 0.009 | 1 |  |
| Cuba | 2 | 0.006 | 1 |  |
| Brazil | 1 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Egypt | 1 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Indonesia | 1 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Lebanon | 1 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Nicaragua | 1 | 0.003 | 1 |  |
| Singapore | 1 | 0.003 | 1 |  |

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| Table 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Language | Total number of participants | Proportion of all participants (%) | # of studies reporting | # of studies with majority | # of unilingual studies |
| English | 79733 | 83.503 | 134 | 132 | 122 |
| Spanish-English Bilingual | 11856 | 12.417 | 2 |  |  |
| French | 777 | 0.814 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Finnish | 523 | 0.548 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Spanish | 317 | 0.332 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| English or Spanish | 245 | 0.257 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| English or Afrikaans | 226 | 0.237 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| German | 217 | 0.227 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Swedish | 181 | 0.19 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Greek | 102 | 0.107 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| English as first language | 81 | 0.085 | 2 | 2 |  |
| English or French | 80 | 0.084 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| English as a second language | 79 | 0.083 | 2 |  |  |
| Czech | 45 | 0.047 | 1 |  |  |
| English Bilingual (any second language) | 41 | 0.043 | 2 |  |  |
| Dutch | 40 | 0.042 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Spanish Preferred | 38 | 0.04 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Russian | 24 | 0.025 | 1 |  |  |
| Italian | 23 | 0.024 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mandarin | 22 | 0.023 | 1 |  |  |
| English or Malay | 21 | 0.022 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-English and non-Finnish | 19 | 0.02 | 1 |  |  |
| English Preferred | 16 | 0.017 | 1 |  |  |
| Non-English | 9 | 0.009 | 1 |  |  |
| English or Spanish Preferred | 6 | 0.006 | 1 |  |  |
| Other | 3 | 0.003 | 1 |  |  |
| English-Swedish Bilingual | 1 | 0.001 | 1 |  |  |