**INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES**

**Minorities and Women**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Racial Categories** | **Ethnic Categories** | | | | **Total** |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | | Hispanic or Latino | |
| Female | Male | Female | Male |
| American Indian / Alaskan Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black or African American | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| White | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| More than One Race | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| **Total** | 25 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 60 |

Participants in the proposed study will include both male and female adult*s* from varying ethnic and racial backgrounds. The racial, ethnic, and gender distribution of our proposed sample will reflect the local demographics at Temple University and Philadelphia. We will make every effort to ensure that approximately 50% of the participants included in the proposed study are women, including oversampling one gender if the distribution is skewed. Temple is consistently rated as one of the most diverse universities in the nation, however we note that some minority groups are not well represented in Philadelphia (Philadelphia is approximately 45% White, 43% African American, 5% Asian, 5% Hispanic or Latinx, and 2% other) and therefore lower numbers of individuals will be recruited from these groups. This will be accomplished by checking the distributions of our sample at periodic timepoints (at 25%, 50%, and 75% completion of recruitment) during recruitment and adjusting our efforts accordingly. The following is the anticipated racial/ethnic breakdown for the proposed study sex, race, and ethnicity data drawn from the 2020 Census for the greater Philadelphia Area:

There are no exclusionary criteria regarding ethnic or racial background. We will make every effort to ensure that the participant population conforms to the NIH Policy on the Inclusion of Women and Minorities in Clinical Research.

Although characterizing sex differences is not a priority of the proposed research, it is important to note that there are important differences between males and females. We will implement two procedures to ensure that sex differences have been considered in our project:

1. In neuroimaging analyses, biological sex will be included as a covariate in all group-level regression analyses.
2. For all reported effects, we will also conduct *post hoc* tests of sex differences.

These procedures will help us understand whether sex differences contribute to our project. Importantly, we hope that our efforts to share neuroimaging results through openneuro.org or other repositories will contribute to a broader and long-term effort to quantify small but consistent sex differences in the neuroscience community.