

Supplemental Materials

Supplemental Figure 1. Participant demographics among 4 common psychophysiology measures in *Psychophysiology* articles that reported sample race and ethnicity.

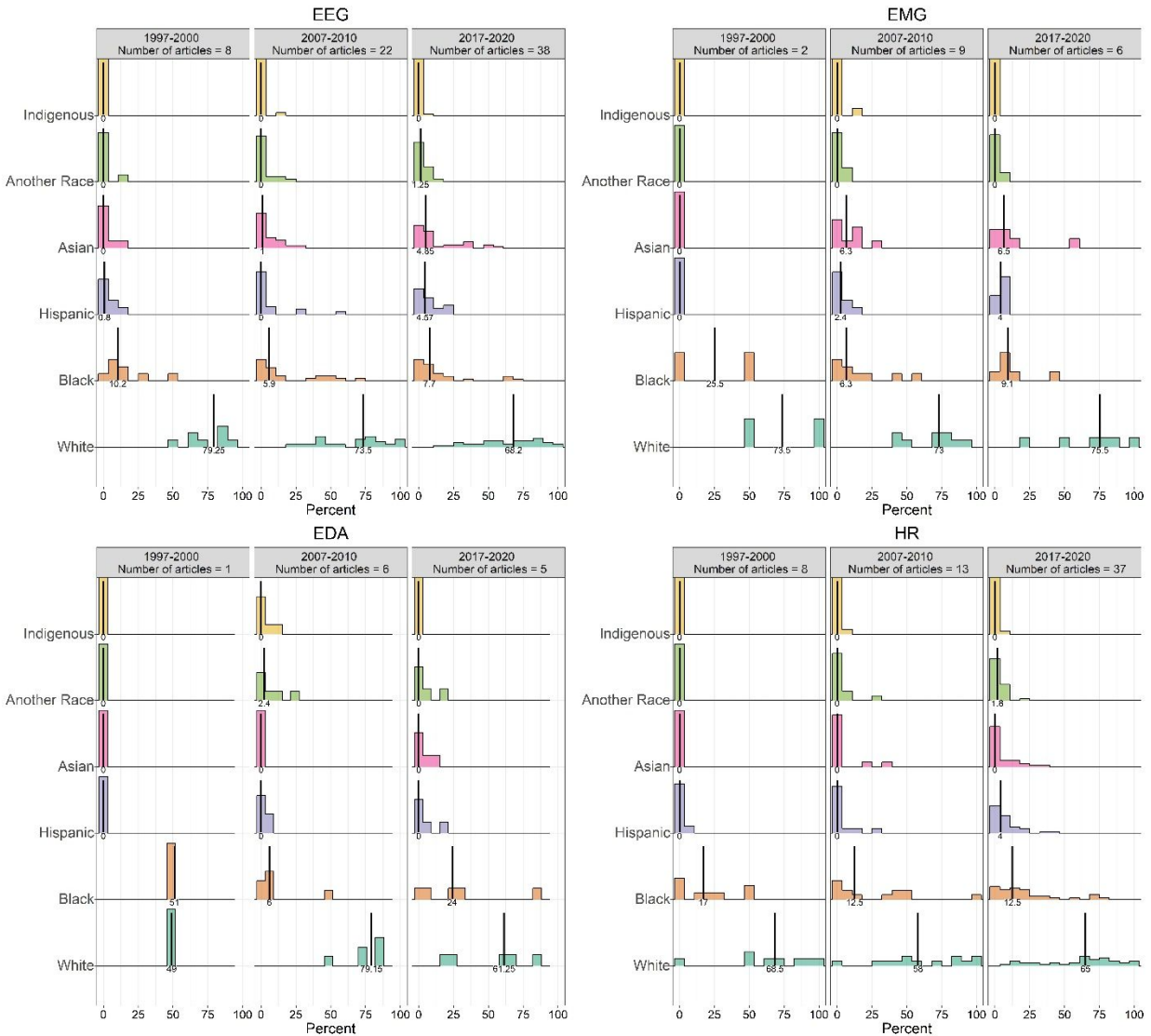


Figure Caption. EEG, electroencephalography; EMG, electromyography; EDA, electrodermal analysis; HR, heart rate. Vertical black lines refer to the median percentage of each race/ethnicity across included articles. Of note, medians are presented due to the clear overdispersion of percentage of races and ethnicities; medians will often not sum to 100%. 'Another Race' includes all races not included in the listed categories, including biracial/multiracial individuals.

Supplemental Figure 2. Participant demographics among 4 common psychophysiology measures in *Journal of Psychopathology and Clinical Science (JPCS; formerly Journal of Abnormal Psychology)* articles that reported sample race and ethnicity.

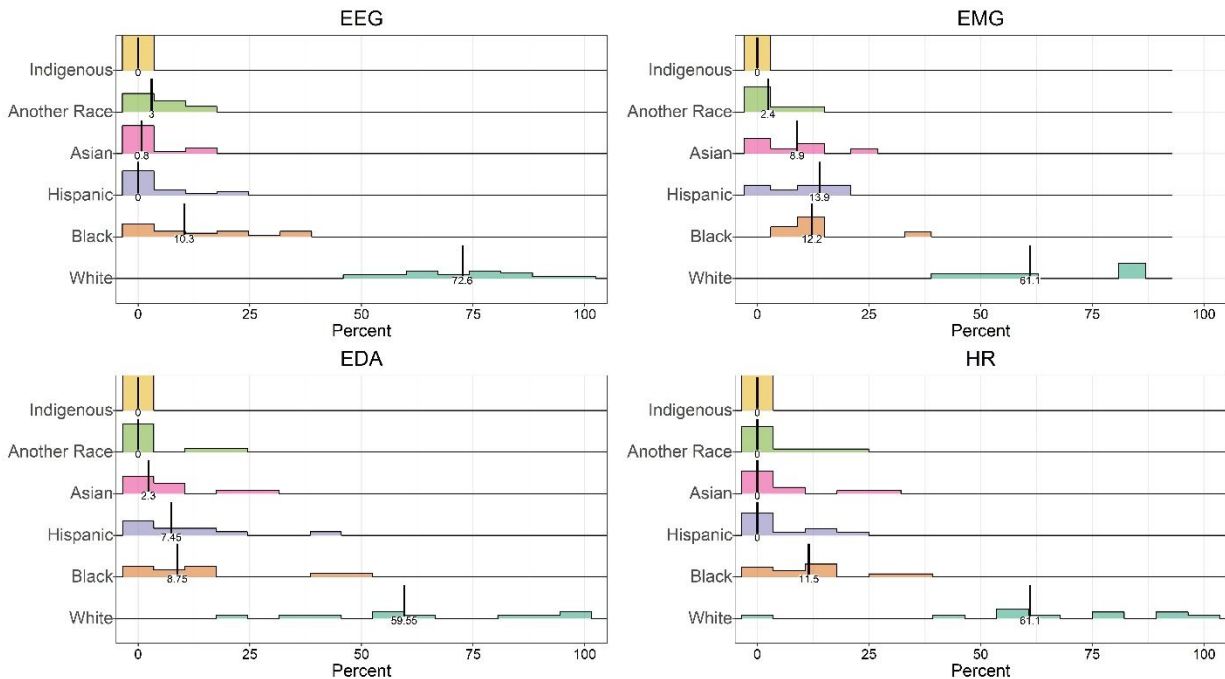


Figure caption. EEG, electroencephalography; EMG, electromyography; EDA, electrodermal analysis; HR, heart rate. Due to the low numbers of specific psychophysiological measures in certain years (e.g., 0 EEG studies reported race from 1997-2000; only 1 EMG study reported race from 1997-2000), the three-year bins were collapsed for visual presentation purposes. Vertical black lines refer to the median percentage of each race/ethnicity across included articles. Of note, medians are presented due to the clear overdispersion of percentage of races and ethnicities; medians will often not sum to 100%. 'Another Race' includes all races not included in the listed categories, including biracial/multiracial individuals.

Supplemental Figure 3. Participant demographics among 4 common psychophysiology measures in *Clinical Psychological Science (CPS)* articles that reported sample race and ethnicity.

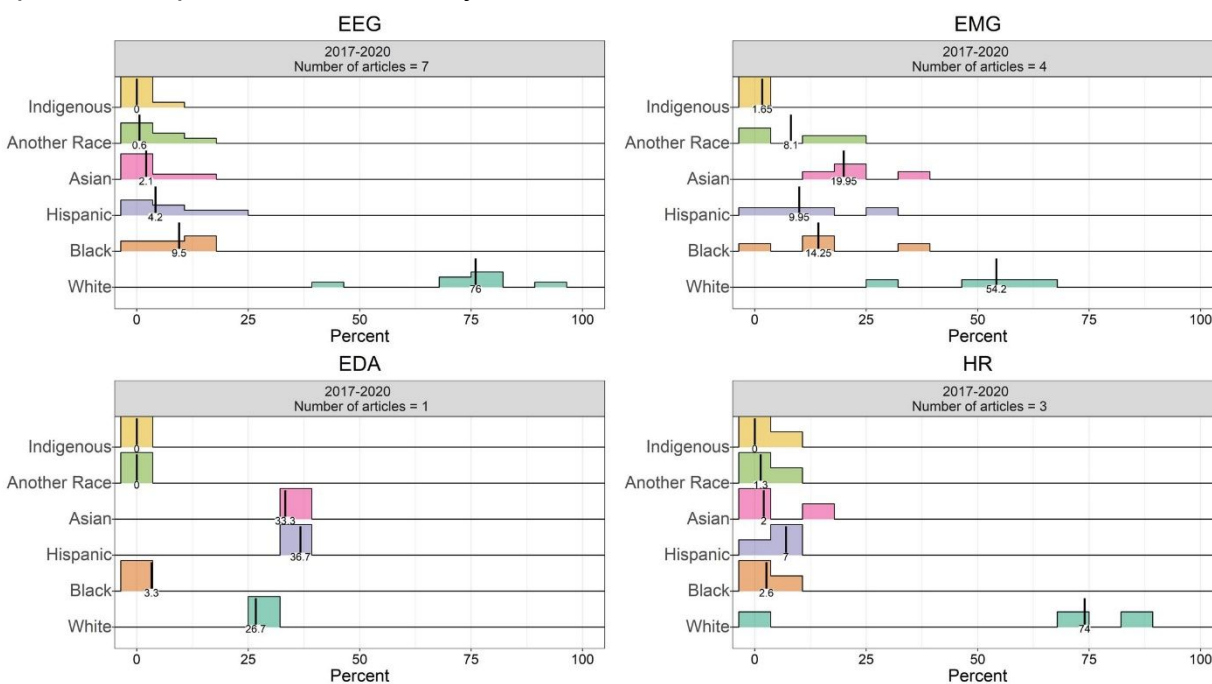


Figure Caption. EEG, electroencephalography; EMG, electromyography; EDA, electrodermal analysis; HR, heart rate. Vertical black lines refer to the median percentage of each race/ethnicity across included articles. Of note, medians are presented due to the clear overdispersion of percentage of races and ethnicities; medians will often not sum to 100%. ‘Another Race’ includes all races not included in the listed categories, including biracial/multiracial individuals.

Racial Representation in samples both in the U.S. and other countries

For completeness, we also report here the racial representation across all samples, regardless of whether they were based in the U.S. or not. In *Psychophysiology* for the years 1997-2000 ($n = 21$), the median percentage of race for different groups were as follows – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 0%, Asian: 0%, Hispanic: 0%, Black: 11.1%, White: 74.5%. For the years 2007-2010 ($n = 55$) – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 0%, Asian: 1.2%, Hispanic: 0%, Black: 6%, White: 65.3%. For the years 2017-2020 ($n = 106$) – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 1.0%, Asian: 2.4%, Hispanic: 1.4%, Black: 6.8%, White: 68.2%. In *JPCS* for the years 1997-2000 ($n = 9$), the median percentage of race for different groups were as follows – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 0%, Asian: 0%, Hispanic: 0%, Black: 0%, White: 61.1%. For the years 2007-2010 ($n = 24$) – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 2.9%, Asian: 0%, Hispanic: 0%, Black: 5.1%, White: 67.7%. For the years 2017-2020 ($n = 29$) – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 3.0%,

Asian: 1.5%, Hispanic: 0%, Black: 12.2%, White: 61.6%. In CPS for the years 2017-2020 ($n = 38$) – Indigenous: 0%, Another Race: 4.7%, Asian: 2.1%, Hispanic: 1.4%, Black: 4.5%, White: 59.2%.

***JPCS* and *CPS* Literature Review Procedures and Search Terms**

Due to the wide array of methods used in articles published in *JPCS* and *CPS*, we strived to limit search results to return psychophysiology-related articles only. In all databases (APA PsycNet, SAGE Journals, PubMed), we used Boolean search techniques (e.g., using “OR” between search terms) and entered search terms in the “advanced search” with quotes to avoid database automatic term mapping. After all terms were inputted, the results were constrained strictly to *JPCS* and *CPS*. The results were then further constrained by year range, and permalinks were derived to reduce possible error between coding sessions.

The search results amongst the databases differed such that APAPsycNet and SAGE Journals returned a greater number of relevant articles than PubMed, although the results mostly overlapped. To ensure that all psychophysiology articles were found, we cross-referenced the results from the above mentioned databases and PubMed searches.

We searched the following terms: BP, blood pressure, body temperature, cEMG, corrugator supercilii electromyography, cortisol, DBP, diastolic blood pressure, DTI, diffusion tensor imaging, ECG, ECOG, electrocorticography, EDA, electrodermal analysis, EEG, electroencephalography, EKG, electrocardiogram, EMG, electromyography, EOG, electrooculogram, ERP, event-related potential, electrophysiology, eye blinks, eye movement, eye tracking, fMRI, functional magnetic resonance imaging, fNIRS, functional near-infrared spectroscopy, HR, heart rate, HRV, heart rate variability, ICG, impedance cardiography, inductance plethysmography, KCG, kinetocardiograph, MEG, magnetoencephalography, MRI, magnetic resonance imaging, NIRS, near-infrared spectroscopy, neurophysiology, oxygen consumption, PET, positron emission tomography, psychophysiology, pupil diameter, pupil dilation, pupil size, pupillometry, QEEG, quantitative electroencephalogram, RSA, respiratory sinus arrhythmia, restrictive load breathing, saliva collection, salivary analysis, SBP, systolic blood pressure, SCL, skin conductance level, SCR, skin conductance response, skin conductance, sMRI, structural magnetic resonance imaging, thermal analysis, thoracic respiration rate, and ultrasound.