

Studies included in systematic literature review

Author	Year	Population	Construct(s)	Effect
Brettell	2011	Salvadoran, Mexican, Indian, Vietnamese, Nigerian	Acculturation	Less American acculturation was associated with less perceived discrimination
Halim, Moy and Yoshikawa	2017	Mexican and Dominican Women	Ethnic Identity and Language	Perceiving ethnic and language-based discrimination each predicted psychological distress and poorer physical health
Ro & Bostean	2015	Latino and Asian	Physical Health	Perceived discrimination is linked with increased obesity. Latina women (B = 0.68, p < 0.001), Asian women (B = 0.64, p < 0.05)
Cobb, Xie, Meca, & Schwartz	2017	Latino/a	Ethnic Identity	Ethnic identity significantly predicted perceived discrimination (Path g = .390, p = .001, 95% CI = .165 to .615).
Tsai & Thompson	2015	Chinese	Mental Health	Mental Health was not mediated by the influences of discrimination
Leu, Walton, & Takeuchi	2011	Asian	Mental Health	Everyday discrimination is associated and mood dysfunction (B = -0.01 (0.01), p\0.05).

Li	2014	Asian	Mental Health & Language	Perceived racial and language discrimination have strong deleterious effects on mental health only for Filipinos, while Vietnamese and Chinese are more likely to be affected by vicarious racism experiences.
Dawson	2009	Dominican	Acculturation	Low acculturation moderated the impact that discriminatory experiences had on the stress level of Dominican women ($\beta = 1.05, p < .05$)
Oh	2015	Hispanic, Asian, Afro-Caribbean American, African American	Mental Health	Increased discrimination signified greater likelihood of the presence of psychotic experiences
Anglin et al.	2014	Afro-Caribbean American & African American	Mental Health	The association between discrimination and lifetime major depressive disorder was relevant for first-generation Black immigrants
Perez, Fortuna, & Alegria	2008	Latino	Ethnic Identity	Cubans and Latinos with high ethnic identity were less likely to perceive discrimination compared to other Latino subgroups or Latinos with low ethnic identity.
Zhang, Hong, Takeuchi, & Mossakowski	2012	Asian & Latino	Mental Health & Language	Discrimination show a stronger association than limited English proficiency in affecting psychological distress and did not act as a mediator.
Yoshihama, Bybee, & Blazeviski	2012	Asian Indian	Mental Health	The experience of day-today discrimination was associated with worse emotional wellbeing.

LeBron et al.	2013	African American & Latino	Physical and Mental Health	<p>Discrimination was significantly associated with higher Diabetes Related Distress for Latinos (b = 1.58, 95 % CI 1.08, 2.31, p<0.05), but not significant for African Americans (b=0.96, 95 % CI 0.59, 1.57).</p> <p>Discrimination was marginally significantly associated with more Depressive Symptoms for Latinos (b=1.43, 95 % CI 0.97, 2.12, p<0.10), but not significant for African Americans (b=1.21, 95 % CI 0.87, 1.70).</p>
Kim	2016	Asian & Latino	Mental Health	Higher levels of everyday discrimination predicted higher odds of being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder
Nadimpalli et al.	2016	Asian Indians	Physical Health	There was no relationship between discrimination and cardiovascular risk score. Discrimination was related to poorer self-reported health $B = -.41$ (SE = .17) $p = .02$
Chae, Lee, Lincoln, & Ihara	2012	Asian	Mental Health	Discrimination (odds ratio [OR] = 2.13, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.67, 2.71) was positively associated with MDD.

Otiniano	2012	White, Black, Mexican, & Central Americans	Physical Health	Discrimination was reported by 10% of Whites, 57% of Blacks, and 24–31% of the Latino groups. These reports were associated with increased number of unhealthy days, disability days, and poor self-rated health
Ellis et al.	2010	Somali adolescents	Mental Health & Acculturation	Discrimination was common and associated with worse mental health. The association between discrimination and PTSD was less strong for girls who showed higher levels of Somali acculturation. For boys, greater American acculturation was associated with better mental health, and the association between discrimination and depression was less strong for boys with higher levels of American acculturation
Shah	2004	African, Latino, & Asian	Physical Health	Discrimination was associated with an increased number of unhealthy days

Sinkule	2008	Bosnian	Mental Health	Perceived discrimination did not predict posttraumatic stress symptomatology ($t(123) = -.09, p = .93, \beta = -.01$). Controlling for trauma, perceived discrimination was not related to symptoms of depression ($t(123) = 1.50, p = .14, \beta = .13$), but it did negatively predict life satisfaction ($t(123) = -5.36, p < .001, \beta = -.43$). No relationship between perceived discrimination and ethnic identity was found.
Roytburd & Friedlander	2008	Soviet Jews adolescents	Acculturation	Acculturation was associated with more frequent perceived discrimination during adolescence.
Morozov	2011	Russian adolescents	Acculturation	The experience of discrimination in the country of origin as well as the participants' expectations of being accepted and included in the host country made them very sensitive to the way they were treated by their peers in America
Sodowsky, Lai, & Plake	2001	Asian and Hispanic	Acculturation	First generation individuals perceived more prejudice, were less acculturated than second, third and fourth generations.

Moody et al.	2018	Black, White, Chinese, Japanese, & Hispanic	Physical Health	Everyday discrimination exposure at baseline predicted a 33% greater incidence of Metabolic Syndrome (MetS). Each 1-point increase in the continuous everyday discrimination score (HR = 1.03, 95% CI =1.01-1.05, p = .001) predicted a 3% greater incidence of MetS and, specifically, blood pressure (HR = 1.01, 95% CI = 1.00-1.03, p = .04), waist circumference (HR = 1.05, 95% CI =1.03-1.06, p < .001), and triglyceride level (HR = 1.02, 95% CI =1.00-1.04, p = .01).
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