

Table A1
Characteristics of included research, summary of results, critical appraisal/quality assessment

First Author and Year	Study Design, Methodology, and Sample	Setting and Indigenous Population	Theory and SER Level	Mental Health Outcomes Assessed or Measured	Key/ Significant Findings	Quality Assessment
Walls (2016)	<i>Study design:</i> Cross sectional, 7th wave data from an 8-year longitudinal study <i>Methodology:</i> Quantitative <i>Sample:</i> Enrolled at ages 10-12; Current mean age= 17.23 years (n=569)	<i>Setting:</i> Canada, Contiguous US/WEST, Contiguous US/EAST, RR <i>Indigenous Population:</i> Unspecified	<i>Theory:</i> Not specified CBPR <i>SER:</i> I, F, Cu, S	Resilience, spiritual activities, discrimination, historical loss	Indigenous spirituality was associated with depressive symptoms, anger, anxiety, somatization, and interpersonal difficulties, but observed effects were attenuated when historical loss and discrimination were added into statistical models. Consideration of cultural complexities changed the authors' original conclusions.	GRADES: Low
West (2021)	<i>Study design:</i> Culturally informed talking circle <i>Methodology:</i> Qualitative <i>Sample:</i> Ages 13-18 (n=83)	<i>Setting:</i> Contiguous US/WEST, RR,C <i>Indigenous Population:</i> California tribes	<i>Theory:</i> Not specified <i>SER:</i> I, F, C, Cu	Opioid use, risk behaviors, resilience	Study of AI/AN teens with opioid and other substance use disorders and their use of services. Barriers to care (risks) included shame, stigma, lack of trust. Risks for use were intergenerational substance use disorder. Protective factors included family cohesion, cultural traditions, and culturally based youth programs.	JB1: High
Wexler, Jernigan (2014)	<i>Study design:</i> Semi-structured interviews (one hour x 3), modified grounded theory analysis <i>Methodology:</i> Qualitative <i>Sample:</i> Ages 11-18 years (n=20)	<i>Setting:</i> Alaska, RR <i>Indigenous Population:</i> Inupiaq	<i>Theory:</i> Social Ecology of Resilience (Ungar, 2008, 2011) CBPR <i>SER:</i> I, F, C, Cu	Resilience, everyday struggles, and life challenges	Stressors by theme: relationship loss, "not being there for me," non-supportive/hostile experiences, transitioning to adulthood, and boredom. Resilience strategies by theme: relationships with others, being responsible, creating systems of reciprocity, subsistence living, and giving back to family and community.	JB1: Moderate

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Wexler, Joule (2014)	<i>Study design:</i> Semi-structured interviews (one hour x 3) <i>Methodology:</i> Qualitative <i>Sample:</i> Ages 11-18 years (n=20)	<i>Setting:</i> Alaska, RR <i>Indigenous Population:</i> Inupiaq	<i>Theory:</i> Social Ecology of Resilience (Ungar, 2008, 2011) <i>CBPR</i> <i>SER:</i> I, F, C, Cu, S	Community resilience	Cultural grounding was related to more flexible patterns of resilience in youth. Kinship networks allowed for young peoples' access to cultural and material assets. Cultural and subsistence activities were important to most youth. Historical and political positioning influences access to cultural resources	JBI: Moderate
Wexler (2016)	<i>Study design:</i> Longitudinal, quasi-experimental, pre-posttest, 9 months Focus groups, interviews <i>Methodology:</i> Mixed methods <i>Sample:</i> Grades 8-11 (n=86); paired youth leaders (n=61)	<i>Setting:</i> Alaska, RR, Sc <i>Indigenous Population:</i> Inupiaq	<i>Theory:</i> Not specified <i>CBPR</i> <i>SER:</i> I, C	Resilience, risk behaviors	Intervention study of Youth Leaders Program (YLP). Quantitative: increased attendance and academic performance were found in program participants. Comparing matched pairs pre- and post-survey showed no significant changes; levels of positive feelings were high before and after. Qualitative: participants felt an increased sense of agency, responsibility, and confidence.	GRADES: High JBI: High
Whitesell (2014)	<i>Study design:</i> Longitudinal growth mixture modeling, 2 years <i>Methodology:</i> Quantitative <i>Sample:</i> Grades 6-7 (n=381)	<i>Setting:</i> Contiguous US/WEST, RR, Sc <i>Indigenous Population:</i> Northern Plains	<i>Theory:</i> Not specified <i>SER:</i> I, F, C	Substance use, patterns, and predictors	Across substances risk factors were stress, early puberty, and deviant peer relationships. Protective factors were strong relationship with parents and prosocial peers. Emergent cultural identity did not relate to substance use.	GRADES: Moderate

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Yasui (2015)	<i>Study design:</i> Longitudinal, quasi-experimental, pre-posttest (baseline and 1-year post-intervention) <i>Methodology:</i> Quantitative <i>Sample:</i> Ages 11-17 (n=92)	<i>Setting:</i> Contiguous US/WEST, RR, C, H <i>Indigenous Population:</i> Three Northwest US tribal nations	<i>Theory:</i> Not specified <i>SER:</i> I, F, S	Substance use, culture, and discrimination	Parents with high cultural socialization and socialization of coping with discrimination were predictive of lower youth depression scores and higher youth-reported ethnic identity. No relationship was found between discrimination and ethnic identity.	GRADES: High
Zapolski (2017)	<i>Study design:</i> Cross sectional <i>Methodology:</i> Quantitative <i>Sample:</i> Grades 4-12 Total (n=34,708); AI (n=474)	<i>Setting:</i> Contiguous US/WEST, U, Sc, C <i>Indigenous Population:</i> not specified from a large midwestern county	<i>Theory:</i> Social Ecology of Resilience (Ungar, 2008, 2011) <i>SER:</i> I, Cu	Substance use, ethnic identity across diverse youth	Compared African Americans, whites, multiracial, Hispanic and AI youth in measures of ethnic identity, drug attitude and drug use. Unlike other ethnic groups, AI ethnic identity was not significantly related to drug attitude or drug use.	GRADES: Low

CBPR: Community-Based Participatory Research
 Cu: Cultural
 F: Family
 H: Participant's home
 HC: Health care facility
 I: Individual

RR: Reservation or rural
 S: Societal
 Sc: School
 SER: Social Ecological Conceptualization of Resilience
 U: Urban