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| **Studies used to answer Research Question 2 (“Do adults suffering from psychological problems display a larger RBIE compared to their non-clinical counterparts?”).** |
|  | Non-random sequence generation**(Selection Bias)** | Allocation revelation**(Selection Bias)** | Prior testing**(Selection** **Bias)** | Misclassification of participants to experimental groups**(Selection** **Bias)** | Incomplete outcome data**(Exclusion Bias)** | Selective reporting of outcomes**(Reporting Bias)** | Invalid and unreliableoutcome assessment methods**(Detection Bias)** |
| Baruch et al. (2007) | ? | ? | ? | NA | ? | - | - |
|  | Inadequate outcome assessments**(Detection Bias)** | Inadequateness of the method used to determine sample size**(Detection Bias)** | Inappropriateness of analytic methods**(Detection****Bias)** | Non-standardization of the experimental context**(Performance Bias)** | Information about the study objectives(**Performance bias**) | Non-Blinding of participants and personnel(**Performance bias**) |  |
| Baruch et al. (2007) | - | ? | ? | - | ? | ? |  |

**Note.** ‘+’, ‘-‘, and ‘?’ refer to high, low, and unclear risk of bias for a particular domain, respectively. NA means that the domain was not applicable