|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author(s), Year, Country** | **Title** | **Geographic location** | **Sample size, Age, Sex** | **Population study setting (clinic community** | **Diagnostic criteria** | **Outcomes examined** | **Measures used** | **Rater** | **Main findings** |
| Bianchini et al., 2013, Italy  | Prevalence of ADHD in a sample of Italian students: a population-based study | Southern Europe | ADHD N = 190 (female N=27; male N=163) Mean age (SD) = 8 (2.3) | community | DSM-IV-TR, The Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children/Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL)  | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, combined presentation | The Swanson, Nolan and Pelham Scale-Version IV (SNAP-IV) parents subscale | parent | No significant differences were found between ADHD males and females inSNAP IV inattentive, hyperactive-impulsive and combined subscales |
| Bröring et al., 2008, Netherlands | Sex differenes in tactile defensivenss in children with ADHD and their siblings | Western Europe | ADHD N = 47 (female N=12; male N=35) Mean age (SD) = 9.7 (1.9) | clinic | DSM IV | Inattention, Hyperactivity/Impulsivity, total  | The Conners’ ADHD Rating Scale (long versions) parent | parent | Males and females were not significantly different in IN, HI and total scores in Conners Scale parent version.  |
| Castellanos et al., 2002 | Developmental trajectories of brain volume abnormalities in children and adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, USA | Northern America | ADHD N = 152 (female N=63; male N=89) Mean age (SD) female= 9.4 (2.6) Mean age (SD) male= 10.5 (3.1) | community | DSM-IV | Attention problems | Child beavior checklist (CBCL) | Parent  | Females and males were comparable in attention problems |
| Chen et al., 2008, Canada | Mothers' and fathers' attributions and beliefs in families of girls and boys with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder | Northern America | ADHD N = 36 (female N=19; male N=17) Mean age (SD) males = (9.94, 1.98)Mean age (SD) females = (9.05, 1.65) | community | DSM-IV | Inattention, Hyperactivity/Impulsivity | ADHD-IV Rating Scale | Parent | Males and females did not differ significantly in the severity of their symptoms of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity.  |
| DuPaul et al., 1998, USA | Parent and teacher ratings of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms: Factor structure and normative data | Northern America | ADHD N = 358 (female N=225; male N=133) Mid-range age = 16 | community | DSM-IV  | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, Total score | ADHD Rating Scale IV - Home Version | Parent | Mean hyperactivity/impulsivity symptoms were equivalent for boys and girls |
| DuPaul et al., 2016, USA | Parent and teacher ratings of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms: Factor structure and normative data | Northern America | ADHD N = 467 (female N=237; male N=230) Mid-range age = 15 | community | DSM-5 | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, Total score | ADHD Rating Scale–5 Home  | Parent | Females receive slightly higher scores than males for both scores. |
| El Hamrawy et al., 2017, Egypt | Psychiatric comorbidities in a sample of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder children in pediatric psychiatric clinics of El-Dakahlia Hospital of Mental Health | Northern Africa | ADHD N = 60 (female N=16; male N=44) Mean age (SD) = (8.52, 1.35) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Conner’s Parent Rating Scale-revised and the L and Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children-Present and Lifetime Version  | Parent | There were no significant differences between females and males in terms of inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive scores  |
| Fliers et al., 2013, Netherlands | ADHD is a risk factor for overweight and obesity in children- parent rating | Western Europe | ADHD N = 116 (female N=20; male N=96) Mean age (SD) = Not available Mid-range age= 15 | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Conners’ parent rating scales (long form, revised) T-score | Parent | Compared to boys, girls had higher inattention and hyperactivityimpulsivity scores |
| Gabel et al., 1996, USA | Comorbidity in hyperactive children: Issues related to selection bias, gender, severity, and internalizing symptoms | Northern America | ADHD N = 36 (female N=38; male N=67) Mean age (SD) = Not available Mid-range age= 8.5  | clinic | Not stated | Hyperactivity/Impulsivity | Child Behaviour Checklist | Parent | The pattern of comorbidity in hyperactive girls is similar to that found in hyperactive boys |
| Gadow et al., 2001, USA | DSM-IV symptoms in community and clinic preschool children | Northern America | ADHD N = 224 (female N=52; male N=172) Mean age (SD) = (4.6, 0.8) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, combined presentation | Early Childhood Inventory-4 | Parent | Boys received higher hyperactivity-impulsivity and comibined scores than girls  |
| Ghanizadeh et al., 2008, Iran | Distribution of Symptoms of Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder in Schoolchildren of Shiraz, South of Iran | Southern Asia | ADHD N = 161 (female N=52; male N=109) Mean age (SD) = (9.1, 1.4) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, combined presentation | The ADHD checklist of child symptominventory-4 (CSI-4) | Parent | The severity of symptoms in the boys withADHD-I or ADHD-HI and ADHD-combined were more than that in girls. |
| Graetz et al., 2006, Australia | Are ADHD gender patterns moderated by sample source? | Australia and New Zealand | ADHD N = 398 (female N=119; male N=279) Service attendees Mean age (SD) females= (11.3, 3.1) males (10.1, 2.9) Service non-attendees Mean age (SD) females = (9.3, 3.0) males (10.5, 3.3) | community | DSM-IV | Atention problems  | Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) | Parent | There were no main effects for gender in ters of attention problems |
| Gudjonsson et al., 2013, Iceland | The relationship between ADHD symptoms, mood instability, and self-reported offending | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 295 (female N=157; male N=136) Mean age (SD) = Not available, Mid-range age for 80% of the participants= 17 | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Barkley Current Symptom Scale (BCS) | self-report | Males and females di not differ in inattention and hyperactivity/Impulsivity |
| Hartung et al., 2002, USA | Sex differences in young children who meet criteria for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder | Northern America | ADHD N = 127 (female N=22; male N=105) Mean age (SD) male = (5.20, 0.78) Mean age (SD) female = (5.41, 0.73) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Mother Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC) Report | Parent | There were no significant sex differences in ADHD symptoms according to maternal report.  |
| Hellstrom et al., 2017, Sweden | Gambling frequency and symptoms of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in relation to problem gambling among Swedish adolescents: a population-based study | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 835 (female N=468; male N=367) Mean age (SD) = not available Mid-range age = 16.5 | community | DSM-IV | ADHD total symptoms | Short screening of the World Health Organization Adult ADHD Self Report Scale (ASRS-S) | self-report | Mean ADHD symptoms among boys was lower than among girls.  |
| Hogue et al., 2014, USA | Adolescent and caregiver reports of ADHD symptoms among inner-city youth: Agreement, perceived need for treatment, and behavioral correlates | Northern America | ADHD N = 167 (female N=78; male N=89) Mean age (SD) male = (14.8, 1.3) Mean age (SD) female = (15.3, 1.4) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI, Version 5.0) inattentive/disorganized (I/D) subscale and hyperactive/Impulsive (H/I) subscale. | Parent | Caregivers reported higher levels of I/D for boys than girls, but no reported gender differences for H/I.  |
| Kean et al., 2017, New Zealand | Reduced inattention and hyperactivity and improved cognition after marine oil extract (PCSO-524®) supplementation in children and adolescents with clinical and subclinical symptoms of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial | Australia and New Zealand | ADHD N = 144 (female N=21; male N=123) Mean age (SD)= 8.7 (2.24) Mid-range age = 10 | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | DSM-IV semistructured interview Conners parent rating scale | Parent | Due to the small number of females and the difference between groups, no analysis was conducted on females. |
| Kim et al., 2018, Democratic People's Republic of Korea | The symptom trajectory of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in Korean school-age children | Eastern Asia | ADHD N = 284 (female N=140; male N=144) Mean age (SD)= 9.67 (0.53)  | community | Not stated | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, combined presentation | Korean version of ADHD Rating Scale | Parent | Boys had considerably higher overall K-ARS scores, as well as hyperactive and inattentive subscale scores, than did girls. |
| Lahey et al., 2007, USA | Are there sex differences in the predictive validity of DSM-IV ADHD among younger children? | Northern America | ADHD N = 276 (female N=48; male N=228) Mean age (SD)= 9.67 (0.53)  | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | The Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC) | Parent | The diagnosis of ADHD predicted continuing symptoms of ADHD and multiple forms of related functional impairment over 8 years in both sexes.  |
| Lefler et al., 2015, USA | ADHD symptoms in American Indian/Alaska Native boys and girls | Northern America | ADHD N = 72 (female N=31; male N=41) Mean age (SD)= 9.32 (2.09) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Child Symptom Inventory, Fourth Edition | Parent | Boys scored higher in inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity than girls. |
| Major et al., 2013, Canada | Self-efficacy for self-regulated learning in adolescents with and without attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) | Northern America | ADHD N = 31 (female N=13; male N=18) Mean age (SD) males= 15.09 (1.62) Mean age (SD) females = 15.92 (1.80) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Conners (third edition) parent rating scale | Parent | There were no significant gender, or group by gender interactions for Conners-3 ADHD symptoms subscales between males and females |
| Novik et al., 2006, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom | Influence of gender on attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in Europe - ADORE | Europe | ADHD N = 1421 (female N=228; male N=1193) Mean age (SD) males= 8.8 (2.3) Mean age (SD) females = 9.0 (2.5) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity, combined presentation | ADHD-Rating Scale-IV-Parent version (ADHD-RS-IV) | Parent | There were no differences between the genders in core ADHD symptoms. |
| Oie et al., 2018, Norway | Gender differences in the relationship between changes in ADHD Symptoms, executive functions, and self- and parent-report depression symptoms in boys and girls with ADHD: A 2-year follow-up study | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 75 (female N=36; male N=39) Mean age (SD) males= 11.2 (1.9) Mean age (SD) females = 12.0 (2.0) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | ADHD Rating Scale-IV Parent version | Parent | There were no significant gender differences in mean ADHD-RS-IV scores  |
| Paavonen et al., 2009, Finland | Short Sleep Duration and Behavioral Symptoms of Attention-Deﬁcit/Hyperactivity Disorder in Healthy 7- to 8-Year-Old Children | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 280 (female N=146; male N=134) Mean age (SD) = 8.1 (03) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | ADHD rating scale-IV | Parent | Boys had higher inattention, hyperactivity-impulsivity scores than girls. |
| Riddle et al., 2013, USA | The preschool attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder treatment study (PATS) 6-year follow-up | Northern America | ADHD N = 206 (female N=52; male N=154) Mean age (SD) = 3.1 (0.64) | clinic+community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Conners Parent Rating Scales-Revised, Long Version | Parent | Girls’ symptoms remained more severe throughout the study. |
| Rosch et al., 2015, USA | Increased delay discounting on a novel real-time task among girls, but not boys, with ADHD | Northern America | ADHD N = 65 (female N=19; male N=46) Mean age (SD) = 9.8 (1.2) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | ADHD Rating Scale Home Version | Parent | The sample included girls and boys with ADHD-C who did not differ in parent ratings of inattention or hyperactive/ impulsive symptoms. Girls with ADHD demonstrated greater delat discounting than boys with ADHD. |
| Serra-Pinheiro et al., 2008, Brazil | Inattention, hyperactivity, and oppositional- defiant symptoms in Brazilian adolescents: Gender prevalence and agreement between teachers and parents in a non-English speaking population | South America | ADHD N = 205 (female N=83; male N=122) Mean age (SD) = 12 (1.13) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Swanson, Nolan, and Pelhman Questionnaire (SNAP) | Parent | Boys and girls had the same level of symptoms when scored by parents. |
| Seymour et al., 2016, USA | Cognitive load differentially impacts response control in girls and boys with ADHD | Northern America | ADHD N = 81 (female N=40; male N=41) Mean age (SD) males= 10.7 (2.1) Mean age (SD) females = 10.4 (1.8) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Conners’ Parent Rating Scales-Revised Long Version | Parent | Boys and girls with ADHD did not differ in hyperactivity-impulsivity and otal ADHD scores but girls scored higher on inattention scores than boys.  |
| Sihvola et al., 2011, Finland | Prospective relationships of ADHD symptoms with developing substance use in a population-derived sample | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 1545 (female N=754; male N=791) Mean age (SD) males= Not available Mid-range age = 15.75 | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Multidimensional Peer Nomination Inventory (MPNI) | Parent | The sum scores of parental and teacher ratings of inattentiveness, hyperactivity and impulsiveness were significantly higher for boys than for girls |
| Skogli et al., 2013, Norway | ADHD in girls and boys--gender differences in co-existing symptoms and executive function measures | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 80 (female N=37; male N=43) (in months) Mean age (SD) males= 139.2 (23.2) females = 149.4 (25.1) | clinic | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | ADHD rating scale – IV | Parent | The level of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity symptoms was equal between males and females with ADHD. |
| Thorell et al., 2008, Sweden | Behaviour problems and social competence deficits associated with symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Effects of age and gender | Northern Europe | ADHD N = 60 (female N=23; male N=37) (in months) Mean age (SD) males= 139.2 (23.2) females = 149.4 (25.1) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | ADHD Rating Scale IV | Parent | Boys with high levels of ADHD symptoms are more severely affected compared with girls. |
| Tseng et al., 2012, China | Relations of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity to preadolescent peer functioning: The mediating roles of aggressive and prosocial behaviors | Eastern Asia | ADHD N = 739 (female N=355; male N=384) Mean age (SD) = 10.06 (0.59)  | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham, version IV scale (SNAP–IV) | Parent | Boys showed higher levels of inattention, hyperactivity-impulsivity. |
| Waschbusch et al., 2006, Canada | Should sex-specific norms be used to assess attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder or oppositional defiant disorder? | Northern America | ADHD N = 1491 (female N=710; male N=781) Mean age (SD) = 8.10 (1.92) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | Assessment of Disruptive Symptoms—DSM–IV Version (ADS–IV) | Parent | Boys had higher HI scores than girls. Boys had significantly higher inattention ratings at ages 9–10 and 11–12, but not at ages 5–6 or 7–8. |
| Willcutt et al., 2000, USA | Comorbidity of reading disability and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Differences by gender and subtype | Northern America | ADHD N = 116 (female N=62; male N=54) Mean age (SD) females = 11.3 (2.7) males = 11.2 (2.7) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | DSM-IV Parent report | Parent | Individuals with RD were morelikely than individuals without RD to meet criteria for ADHD and that theassociation between RD and ADHD was stronger for symptoms of inattention than for symptoms of H / I. |
| Yoo et al., 2004, South Korea | Attention deficit hyperactivity symptoms and Internet addiction | Eastern Asia | ADHD N = 535 (female N=271; male N=264) Mean age (SD) females, males = 11.1 (1.0) | community | DSM-IV | InattentionHyperactivity/Impulsivity | DuPaul’s ADHD rating scale  | Parent | Boys had significantly higher inattention and hyperactivity/ impulsivity scores when compared to girls.  |