

**Table S2.** Template source of evidence details, characteristics, and results extraction instrument

Evidence source Details and Characteristics	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	A qualitative study: experiences of stigma by people with mental health problems, Charlotte Huggett et al., 2018 <i>The British Psychological Society</i>
Type of study	In depth qualitative study
Data collection method	Focus groups
Data extraction method	Thematic analysis
Country	England
Aim	Investigate the stigma experienced by people with mental illnesses
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	13 people with mental illness, age ranged between 21 and 69 years old, 46% females and 54% males
Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	2 main themes and 5 sub-themes
Stigma assessed	Self-stigma, social stereotypes, institutional stigma, familial stigma
Mental illness explored	Depression, schizophrenia, anxiety, borderline personality disorder, psychosis
Evidence source Details and Characteristics	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	A qualitative study exploring experiences of discrimination associated with mental-health problems in Ireland. Lakeman et al., <i>Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences</i> (2012), 21, 271–279
Type of study	Qualitative study
Data collection method	Structured questionnaire exploring discrimination and in depth interviews
Data extraction method	Inductive analysis, semantic themes, thematic map
Country	Republic of Ireland
Aim	To perform an in-depth exploration of people's understanding, experience and the impact of discrimination as a consequence of being identified with mental-health problems
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	30 participants, age range 23–62 years, 63% males and 37% females
Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	4 themes, no sub-themes
Stigma assessed	Stigma in employment, personal relationships, healthcare, finance
Mental illness explored	Bipolar disorder, major depression, anxiety, schizophrenia

Evidence source Details and Characteristics	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	A qualitative study on the stigma experienced by people with mental health problems and epilepsy in the Philippines. Tanaka et al., <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> (2018) 18:325
Type of study	Qualitative study
Data collection method	Interviews
Data extraction method	Constructivist grounded theory approach
Country	Philippines
Aim	To investigate the factors related to experiences of stigma and the lived experience of discrimination of people with mental health problems in the Philippines
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	39 people with mental health problems, age range 19–69 years, 66.7% males and 33.3% females
Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	4 main themes, no sub-themes
Stigma assessed	Public stigma, self-stigma
Mental illness explored	Schizophrenia, anxiety, depression
Evidence source Details and Characteristics	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	Changes in Stigma Experience Among Mental Health Service Users over Time: A Qualitative Study with Focus Groups. Chung et al., <i>Community Mental Health Journal</i> (2019) 55:1389–1394
Type of study	Qualitative study
Data collection method	Focus groups
Data extraction method	Grounded theory approach
Country	China
Aim	Explore how Chinese mental health service users perceived the changes in social stigma and stigma coping
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	22 participants, mean age was 55 years, 68.2% females and 59.1% were males
Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	Five major themes, no sub-themes
Stigma assessed	Public stigma, self-stigma, coping strategies
Mental illness explored	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, anxiety disorder
Evidence source Details and Characteristics	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	Discrimination against people with a mental health diagnosis: qualitative analysis of reported experiences. Hamilton et al., <i>J Ment Health</i> , 2014; 23(2): 88–93

<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Qualitative content analysis
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Structured telephone interviews (using the Discrimination and Stigma scale DISC-11)
<b>Country</b>	England
<b>Aim</b>	To explore experiences of reported discrimination described by mental health service users in England
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	537 mental health service users randomly selected from five National Health Service Trusts in England. A subsample of 23 interviews was available in the record: 7 males, 16 females, age range 26–60
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	Seven types of discrimination emerged
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Social stigma, stereotyping, stigma in personal relationships
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety disorder, personality disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Experiences and effects of psychiatric stigma: monologues of the stigmatizers and the stigmatized in an African setting. Catherine Egbe. <i>Int J Qualitative Stud Health Well-being</i> 2015, 10: 27954
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative research
<b>Data collection method</b>	Focus groups
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic analysis with the aid of the software NVivo 10.1
<b>Country</b>	North West Province of South Africa
<b>Aim</b>	To explore the experiences and effects of psychiatric stigma among mental healthcare services users and healthcare providers
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	77 participants, 32 healthcare service providers and 45 mental health service users, over the age of 18
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	Two main themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Direct experiences of stigma, effects of stigma experienced by mental health service users
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	“I Just Have to Stick with It and It’ll Work”: Experiences of Adolescents and Young Adults with Mental Health Concerns. Bluhm et al., <i>Community Ment Health J</i> (2014) 50:778–786
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Semi-structured interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Coding and identifying concepts and related emerging themes

Country	England
Aim	To address the experiences of mental health problems in an adolescent/ young adult population.
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	37 participants (27 females and 10 males), age range 16–25 years
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	2 themes
Stigma assessed	Disclosure of mental illness, dismissiveness
Mental illness explored	Depression disorder, anxiety disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	Individual factors that influence experiences and perceptions of stigma and discrimination towards people with mental illness in Ghana. Gyamfi et al., <i>International Journal of Mental Health Nursing</i> (2018) 27, 368–377
Type of study	Qualitative study, narrative and descriptive method
Data collection method	Semi-structured interviews
Data extraction method	Thematic content analysis
Country	Ghana
Aim	To examine perceptions of stigma and discrimination and self-stigma in individuals diagnosed with a mental illness.
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	12 participants (9 males and 3 females), age range 18–50 years
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	Six thematic themes
Stigma assessed	Public stigma, social stigma, self-stigma
Mental illness explored	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	Intersectional stigma and the acceptance process of women with mental illness. Mizock et al., 2015 <i>Woman &amp; Therapy</i> , 38:14 – 30
Type of study	Qualitative case narrative research
Data collection method	Semi-structured qualitative interviews
Data extraction method	Thematic analysis to develop case narratives
Country	United States
Aim	To demonstrate the impact of intersectionality stigma on the process of acceptance for women with mental illnesses

<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	20 European American participants, 3 African American participants, 3 Asian participants, 2 biracial participants, 1 Latino participant, 1 Native American participant. Age range 19–72 years
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	2 case narratives
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Barriers and facilitators of acceptance of mental illness
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Bipolar disorder, major depression, schizophrenia spectrum disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Perspectives of healthcare providers, service users, and family members about mental illness stigma in primary care settings: A multisite qualitative study of seven countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe Koschorke et al. PLoS ONE 16(10): e0258729
<b>Type of study</b>	Multi-site qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Qualitative interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Framework analysis
<b>Country</b>	Africa, Asia and Europe
<b>Aim</b>	To document perspectives of PCPs and people with mental illness who use primary care services
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	248 participants: 64 primary care providers, 11 primary care facility managers, 111 people with mental illness, and 60 family members of people with mental illness
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	Not specified
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Stigma in healthcare, stigma outside healthcare, anticipated discrimination and self-stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Common mental disorder Severe mental disorder Diagnosis not known
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Retrospective Accounts of Self-Stigma Experienced by Young People With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Depression. <i>American Psychological Association</i> 2015, Vol. 38, No. 2, 158–163

Type of study	Qualitative study
Data collection method	Open-ended interviews
Data extraction method	Interrater reliability analysis
Country	Republic of Ireland
Aim	To investigate the experiences of self-stigma in childhood and adolescence
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	16 participants, age range 18–30 years. 56,25% females and 43,75% males
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	3 main themes
Stigma assessed	Self-stigma
Mental illness explored	ADHD and depression
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	Self-stigma experienced among older adults with mental health problems residing in long-care term facilities: a qualitative study. Tzouvara et al., 2017
Type of study	Qualitative study
Data collection method	Semi-structured interviews
Data extraction method	Content analysis
Country	England
Aim	To explore experiences of self-stigma among institutionalised older adults with mental health problems
Participants (details, age/sex and number)	10 participants over the age of 60, 5 males and 5 females
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma	3 themes and 6 sub-themes
Stigma assessed	Self-stigma
Mental illness explored	General mental health problems
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)	Stigma and suicidality among suicide attempt survivors: A qualitative study. Oexle et al., (2019) <i>Death Studies</i> , 43(6), 381–388
Type of study	Qualitative study
Data collection method	Individual in depth interviews
Data extraction method	Qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2000) within MAXQDA 12 to analyze the data

<b>Country</b>	Germany
<b>Aim</b>	To explore the consequences of mental health stigma and suicide stigma among a sample of suicide survivors
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	13 participants, 7 females and 6 males, age range 23–65)
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	5 themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Stereotyping, self-stigma, social stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Affective disorders, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, dissociative disorders
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Structural stigma, gender and intersectionality. Implications for mental health care Jazmin Mora-Rios, Natalia Bautista <i>Salud Mental</i> 2014;37:303-312
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	In depth interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic analysis with inductive method
<b>Country</b>	Mexico
<b>Aim</b>	To describe the commonest forms and manifestations of structural stigma from the perspective of a group of service users and providers at three treatment centers of third level
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	95 health care providers and 68 service users, age ranged to 21–64 years
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	Six broad categories
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Social stigma, stigmatization by family members, stigmatization in healthcare
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder and dual disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	The meaning of stigma for people with mental disorders in Brazil. Graziani Giacchero Vedana et al., 2017
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Semi-structured interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic analysis with symbolic interactionism
<b>Country</b>	Brazil
<b>Aim</b>	To understand the meaning of stigma for people with mental disorders

<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	46 participants, 91.3% females, 8.7% males
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	4 main concepts
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Social stigma, self-stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Mood disorder, bipolar affective disorder, depression, borderline personality disorder, schizophrenia, first psychotic episode, psychogeriatric disorder, psychoactive substance abuse disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	The Power of Perception: Lived Experiences with Diagnostic Labeling in Mental Health Recovery without Ongoing Medication Use Ray Eads et al., <i>Psychiatric Quarterly</i> (2021) 92:889–904
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Grounded theory with semi-structured in depth interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Constant comparative method
<b>Country</b>	United States
<b>Aim</b>	To explore the lived experience of diagnostic labeling and self-perception among persons in sustained recovery without ongoing medication use.
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	19 participants, 10 females and 9 males, age range 27–70 years
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	2 main themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Stigmatization, powerlessness
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	The stigma of depression: Black American experiences. Campbell et al., 2016
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	In depth semi-structured interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic analysis
<b>Country</b>	United States
<b>Aim</b>	To explore the mental health stigma experienced by Black Americans



<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	17 participants, age range 21–57, 13 females and 4 males
<b>Details/Results extracted from source of evidence (in relation to the concept of the scoping review)</b>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	3 main categories
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Cultural stigma, self-stigma, the impact of stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Depression