

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

<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	A qualitative study: experiences of stigma by people with mental health problems, Charlotte Huggett et al., 2018 <i>The British Psychological Society</i>
<b>Type of study</b>	In depth qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Focus groups
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic analysis
<b>Country</b>	England
<b>Aim</b>	Investigate the stigma experienced by people with mental illnesses
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	13 people with mental illness, age ranged between 21 and 69 years old, 46% females and 54% 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>	2 main themes and 5 sub-themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Self-stigma, social stereotypes, institutional stigma, familial stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Depression, schizophrenia, anxiety, borderline personality disorder, psychosis
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	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
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Structured questionnaire exploring discrimination and in depth interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Inductive analysis, semantic themes, thematic map
<b>Country</b>	Republic of Ireland
<b>Aim</b>	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
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	30 participants, age range 23–62 years, 63% males and 37% females
<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 themes, no sub-themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Stigma in employment, personal relationships, healthcare, finance
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Bipolar disorder, major depression, anxiety, schizophrenia

<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	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
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Constructivist grounded theory approach
<b>Country</b>	Philippines
<b>Aim</b>	To investigate the factors related to experiences of stigma and the lived experience of discrimination of people with mental health problems in the Philippines
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	39 people with mental health problems, age range 19–69 years, 66.7% males and 33.3% females
<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 themes, no sub-themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Public stigma, self-stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Schizophrenia, anxiety, depression
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	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
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Focus groups
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Grounded theory approach
<b>Country</b>	China
<b>Aim</b>	Explore how Chinese mental health service users perceived the changes in social stigma and stigma coping
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	22 participants, mean age was 55 years, 68.2% females and 59.1% were 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>	Five major themes, no sub-themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Public stigma, self-stigma, coping strategies
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, anxiety disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	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

<b>Country</b>	England
<b>Aim</b>	To address the experiences of mental health problems in an adolescent/ young adult population.
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	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>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	2 themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Disclosure of mental illness, dismissiveness
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Depression disorder, anxiety disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	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
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study, narrative and descriptive method
<b>Data collection method</b>	Semi-structured interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic content analysis
<b>Country</b>	Ghana
<b>Aim</b>	To examine perceptions of stigma and discrimination and self-stigma in individuals diagnosed with a mental illness.
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	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>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	Six thematic themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Public stigma, social stigma, self-stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Intersectional stigma and the acceptance process of women with mental illness. Mizock et al., 2015 <i>Woman &amp; Therapy</i> , 38:14 – 30
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative case narrative research
<b>Data collection method</b>	Semi-structured qualitative interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Thematic analysis to develop case narratives
<b>Country</b>	United States
<b>Aim</b>	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

<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Open-ended interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Interrater reliability analysis
<b>Country</b>	Republic of Ireland
<b>Aim</b>	To investigate the experiences of self-stigma in childhood and adolescence
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	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>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	3 main themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Self-stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	ADHD and depression
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Self-stigma experienced among older adults with mental health problems residing in long-care term facilities: a qualitative study. Tzouvara et al., 2017
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Semi-structured interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	Content analysis
<b>Country</b>	England
<b>Aim</b>	To explore experiences of self-stigma among institutionalised older adults with mental health problems
<b>Participants (details, age/sex and number)</b>	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>	
<b>Number of themes and subthemes emerged related to stigma</b>	3 themes and 6 sub-themes
<b>Stigma assessed</b>	Self-stigma
<b>Mental illness explored</b>	General mental health problems
<b>Evidence source Details and Characteristics</b>	
<b>Citation details (author/s, date, title, journal, volume, issue, pages)</b>	Stigma and suicidality among suicide attempt survivors: A qualitative study. Oexle et al., (2019) <i>Death Studies</i> , 43(6), 381–388
<b>Type of study</b>	Qualitative study
<b>Data collection method</b>	Individual in depth interviews
<b>Data extraction method</b>	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