

**Additional File 1.** Proportion of respondents agreeing with each public stigma statement (2022 National MentalHealth-Related Stigma and Discrimination Survey)

Statement	Long-term Schizophrenia	Borderline Personality Disorder	Early Schizophrenia	Bipolar Disorder	Non-suicidal Self-injury	Depression	Eating Disorder	Social Phobia
It is their own fault that people with this problem are in this condition	4%	8%	5%	8%	6%	6%	<b>11%</b>	6%
This problem is not a real medical illness	6%	10%	7%	10%	7%	7%	<b>11%</b>	14%
People with this problem will never recover enough to have good quality of life	14%	10%	9%	7%	7%	5%	<b>5%</b>	7%
This problem is a sign of personal weakness	9%	14%	10%	9%	14%	9%	<b>12%</b>	13%
People with this problem could snap out of it if they wanted	10%	16%	10%	10%	11%	10%	<b>16%</b>	11%
People with this problem are dangerous	31%	44%	27%	19%	20%	8%	<b>6%</b>	6%
I feel scared of people with this problem	36%	40%	29%	18%	20%	7%	<b>8%</b>	6%
People with this problem should be forced into treatment with their doctor even if they don't want to	36%	30%	32%	21%	34%	19%	<b>23%</b>	11%
People with this problem are unpredictable	68%	74%	62%	67%	44%	29%	<b>15%</b>	16%
I feel pity for people with this problem	68%	57%	63%	49%	63%	59%	<b>56%</b>	52%

*Note.* Each proportion includes people who responded either 'strongly agree' or 'agree' to the statement in relation the mental health problem listed in the column.  
**Source:** National Mental Health Commission (17). Reprinted with permission from the Behavioural Economics Team of the Australian Government.