

		Screening Questions for all types					Qualitative					Quantitative RCT				Quantitative Non-Randomised					Quantitative Descriptive					Mixed Methods					Final Score	Strength	Reasons									
Code	Author & Year	Paper	Are there clear qualitative and quantitative research questions for objectives? (i.e. clear mixed method question for objective?)	Do the collected data address the research question(s)? (i.e., consider whether the follow-up period is long enough for the outcome to occur for longitudinal studies or study components).	1. Is the qualitative approach appropriate to answer the research question?	2. Are the qualitative data collection methods adequate to address the research question?	3. Are the findings adequately derived from the data?	4. Is the interpretation of the results sufficiently substantiated by data?	5. Is there coherence between quantitative data sources, collection, analysis & interpretation?	Is randomisation performed?	Are the groups comparable at baseline?	Are there complete outcome data?	Are outcome assessments blinded by the intervention?	Did participants adhere to the assigned intervention?	Are participants representative of the target population?	2. Are measurements appropriate (clear, single, or validity known, or standard instrument; and absence of contamination between groups when appropriate regarding the exposure/intervention and outcomes)?	Are there complete outcome data?	Are the confounders accounted for in the design and analysis?	During the study period, is the intervention administered (or exposure occurred) as intended?	1. Is the sampling strategy relevant to address the quantitative research question?	2. Is the sample representative of the population of interest?	3. Are measurement appropriate (clear origin, or validity known, or standard instrument)?	Is the statistical analysis appropriate to answer the research question?	Is there an adequate rationale for using mixed methods to answer the research question?	Are the different components of the study effectively integrated and reported?	Are the outputs of the integration of qualitative and quantitative components adequately addressed?	Are divergences and inconsistencies between quantitative and qualitative results adequately addressed?	Do different components of the study adhere to the quality criteria of each tradition of the methods?														
7	Morrow 2019	Intersectionality as an analytic Framework for understanding the Experiences of mental health stigma among racialized men	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes																												80%	Moderate	1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Can't tell - does not report on data analysis method and does not use participant names/ages/focus group numbers not reported so can't tell where it is derived from. 4. Yes. 5. Yes. 6. clear link between all			
1	Fung 2021a	Exploring mechanisms of mental illness stigma reduction in Asian Canadian Men	Yes	Yes						Can't tell	Can't tell	Yes	Can't tell	Can't tell																							20%	Weak	1. Generic statement "participants were randomly assigned" but does not state how. 2. Does not report differences in participant baseline data once randomised/cannot determine if comparable or not. 3. High % of people report at 3 months. 4. Not reported. 5. Yes. Single session			
4	Kohrt 2021	Collaboration with people with lived experience of mental illness to reduce stigma and improve primary care services	Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't Tell																								80%	Moderate	1. Randomization well described. 2. Baseline characteristics described, no significant differences. 3. Yes, 73-76% completed intervention and control. 4. States assessors are blinded in abstract. 5. States assessors adhere/compliance to intervention. 6. Yes computer randomisation/blinding stated. 7. Yes, clearly stated. 8. Yes - 88.8% of data completed. (103 participants in total, 4 variables and 3 time points (total of 1236 possible responses [103x4x3]. 403 responses at baseline, 329 responses at post, 366 responses at follow-up [1086 in total]. 1086 responses/1236 possible responses = 88.8% completion rate. 9. Does not report. 10. No. Average of 4.76 modules completed out of 11 (43% adherence rate). 11. Does not report on randomisation process. 12. Does not report differences in baseline characteristics, only key variables at baseline. 13. High % of people report at 3 months. 14. No reported. 15. Yes. Single session		
8	Nickerson 2019	Tell your Story: A Randomised controlled trial of an online intervention to reduce mental health stigma and increase help-seeking in refugee men with PTSD	Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't Tell	No																								60%	Moderate	1. Does not report on randomisation process. 2. Does not report differences in baseline characteristics following randomisation. 3. Yes - 87% completion rate 4. Does not report 5. Does not report adherence to interventions		
13	Szydek 2013	A pilot trial of gender-based motivational interviewing for help-seeking and internalizing symptoms in men	Yes							Can't tell	Can't tell	Yes	Can't tell	Yes																									40%	Weak	1. Does not report on randomisation process. 2. Does not report differences in baseline characteristics following randomisation. 3. Yes - 87% completion rate 4. Does not report 5. Does not report adherence to interventions	
16	Fung 2021b	Examining Different Strategies for Stigma Reduction and Mental	Yes	Yes						Can't tell	Can't tell	Yes	Can't tell	Can't tell																									20%	Weak	1. 88 of 90 available sample participated. 2. No - developed own quiz, OMS-WA psychometric properties not validated. 3. No, 79% completion at follow-up. 4. Only accounted for age and education. Did not account for other demographics 5. Yes, appears people participated as intended (single session)	
2	Hanisch 2017	Development and evaluation of digital game-based training for managers to promote employee mental health and reduce mental illness stigma at work	Yes	Yes											Yes	No	No	No	Yes																					40%	Weak	1. No, only conducted with one company and two mines. 2. Yes - stigma included in "barriers to help-seeking" 3. Yes, 95% complete. 4. Yes, accounted for in analysis. 5. Does not report
11	Sayer 2019	Does help seeking behaviour change over time following a workplace mental health intervention in the coal mining industry	Yes	Yes											No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell																				60%	Moderate	1. No. Sampling from one clinic, population not described in depth. 2. Yes, clearly described. 3. Yes, 6% drop-out rate 4. No, background characteristics or other treatments not accounted for in analysis. 5. Participants may have been exposed to other treatments during intervention and not accounted for.	
12	Shimozu 2014	Effectiveness of group CBT in reducing self stigma in Japanese psychiatric patients	Yes	Yes											No	Yes	Yes	No	No																					40%	Weak	1. 8/10 mines involved, stratification to ensure representative cross-section of industry. 2. Yes, clearly described. 3. No - average of site response rates 75.7% (for WWWWMP & control) 4. No - did not account for any confounders 5. Yes, single session & appears it was delivered as planned
14	Tynan 2018	Feasibility and acceptability of strategies to address mental health and mental ill-health in the Australian coal mining industry	Yes	Yes											Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes																					60%	Moderate	1. Target participants well described. 2. Developed own scale to assess attitudes towards mental health and only selected some of these questions. 3. No - 72% completion rate across all timepoints (144 responses out of possible 200) 4. No did not account for any confounders 5. Yes appeared to be delivered as intended
15	Voorhees 2012	Pilot study of internet-based early intervention for combat-related mental distress	Yes	Yes											Yes	No	No	No	Yes																					40%	Weak	1. No - just states that the evaluation was complex. 2. No - reports the qual and quant data separately without any attempt to integrate data 3. No - does not integrate data in interpretation 4. No - does not report any differences between qual and quant data. 5. No - does not adequately report on the descriptive design element of this study methods study
10	Robinson 2014	Influencing public awareness to prevent male suicide	Yes	Yes																																				0%	Weak	1. No - reports the qual and quant data separated without any attempt to integrate. 2. No - does not report on meta-interference sufficiently. 3. Yes - discusses differences in findings between the two methods used.
17	Woods 2020	Developing mental health awareness and help-seeking in prison.	Yes	Yes																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		40%	Weak	