

Supplementary File 1 Definitions of select stigma terms^a

Term	Definition
Basic Concepts	
Stigma	A deeply discrediting attribute; “mark of shame”; “mark of oppression”; devalued social identity.
Stereotypes	Negative beliefs and attitudes assigned to labeled social entities.
Prejudice	Endorsement of negative beliefs and attitudes in stereotypes.
Discrimination	Behaviors that act to endorse and reinforce stereotypes, and disadvantage those labeled.
Stigma Variants	
Self-stigma	Internalized acceptance of stereotypes and prejudice.
Public stigma	Stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination endorsed by the general population.
Provider-based stigma	Prejudice and discrimination voiced or exercised, consciously or unconsciously, by occupational groups designated to provide assistance to stigmatized groups.
Structural stigma	Prejudice and discrimination by policies, laws, and constitutional practice; also called institutionalized stigma.
Dimensions of Public Stigma	
Traditional prejudice	Preconceived unfavorable judgments toward persons with discredited conditions and/or statuses or who occupy stigmatized statuses.
Exclusionary sentiments	Willingness to prohibit persons with discredited conditions and/or statuses, or who occupy a stigmatized condition and/or status, from participating in major social roles.
Treatment carryover	Belief that public knowledge that an individual has received medical or psychological treatment for a stigmatized condition and/or status reduces the status of that individual in the larger community.
Perceptions of dangerousness	Fear that persons with discredited conditions and/or statuses, or who occupy stigmatized conditions and/or statuses, are likely to engage in violent or menacing behavior toward themselves or toward others in the community.

^aAdapted with permission from Pescosolido & Martin, 2015.