Supplementary materials

Suppl. Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the sample

Level		Primary level	Secondary level	Tertiary level
Gender	Male	6 (11.8)	15 (13.5%)	121 (19.7%)
	Female	45 (88.2%)	96 (86.5%)	49 (80.3%)
	Total (100%)	51	111	61
Age	<30	20 (39.2%)	30 (27%)	10 (16.4%)
	31–40	14 (27.5%)	19(17.1%)	20 (32.8%)
	41–50	10 (19.6%)	33 (29.7%)	23 (37.7%)
	51–60	6 (11.8 %)	13 (11.7%)	8 (13.1%)
	>60	1 (2%)	16 (14.4%)	/
Family status	Married	24 (47.1%)	59 (53.2%)	32 (52.5%)
	Divorced	4 (7.8%)	2 (1.8%)	5 (8.2%)
	Widower	/	2 (1.8%)	/
	In relationship	18 (35.3%)	30 (27%)	18 (29.5%)
	Single	4 (7.8%)	14 (12.6 %	4 (7.8%)
Education	Vocational secondary education	2 (3.9%)	16 (14.4%)	3 (4.9%)
	Technical secondary education	9 (17.6%)	23 (20.7%)	10 (16.4%)
	Higher education. VI/1	9 (17.6%)	18 (16.2%)	7 (11.5%)
	Bachelor's degree	16 (31.4%)	20 (18%))	23 (37.7%)
	Master's degree	8 (15.7%)	17 (15.3%)	14 (23%)
	Master of Sciences	4 (7.8%)	6 (5.4%)	2 (3.3%)
	Doctorate	3 (5.9%)	11 (9.9%)	2 (3.3%)
Work experience	<5	13 (25.5%)	22 (19.8%)	3 (4.9%)
	5–15	22 (43.1%)	26 (23.4%)	24 (39.3%)
	16–20	5 (9.8%)	14 (12.6%)	13 (21.3%)
	21–26	6 (11.8%)	18 (16.2%)	11 (18%)
	>26	5 (9.8%)	31 (27.9%)	10 (16.4%)

Suppl. Table 2. Presentation of the OMI items with the mean scores and standard deviations for factors

Items of OMI – Factor 1: Social discrimination	Mean score	Standard deviation
4. Although patients discharged from mental hospitals may seem all right, they should not be allowed to marry.	4.86	1.15
6. It is easy to recognize someone who once had a serious mental illness.	4.19	1.26
7. Psychiatric patients let their emotions rule them, while normal individuals think about what to do.	3.41	1.41
9. When a person has a problem or worry, it is best not to think about it, and to keep busy with more pleasant things.	2.98	1.54
11. There is something about mental patients that makes it easy to tell them from normal people.	3.91	1.34
14. The small children of patients in mental hospitals should not be allowed to visit them.	3.99	1.26
15. People who are successful in their work seldom become mentally ill.	2.21	1.04
16. People would not become mentally ill if they avoided bad thoughts.	3.07	1.55
17. People in mental hospitals are in many ways like children.	3.13	1.33
21. People with mental illness should never be treated in the same hospital as people with physical illnesses.	3.95	1.56
24. A woman would be foolish to marry a man who has had a severe mental illness, even though he seems to have fully recovered.	4.24	1.24
35. If the children of normal parents were raised by mentally ill parents, they would probably become mentally ill.	4.27	1.19
42. Most patients in mental hospitals don't care how they look.	3.24	1.23
45. Although some psychiatric patients seem okay, it is dangerous to forget even for a moment that they suffer from a mental illness.	3.44	1.36
48. One of the main causes of mental illness is the lack of moral strength or willpower.	3.5	1.50
Items of OMI - Factor 2: Social restriction		
26. People who have been patients in a mental hospital will never be their old selves again.	3.69	1.43
29. Anyone who is in a hospital for a mental illness should not be allowed to vote.	4.44	1.30
31.The best way to handle patients in mental hospitals is to keep them behind locked doors.	4.91	1.14
32. Being hospitalized in a psychiatric clinic is tantamount to failing in real life.	4.62	1.43
34. If a patient in a psychiatric clinic hits someone, they must be punished so that they do not do it again.	2.87	1.24

36. Every psychiatric clinic should be surrounded by high railings and have security personnel.	4.44	1.33
37. The law should allow a woman to divorce her husband as soon as he has been confined to a mental hospital with a severe mental illness.	2.71	1.34
40. No matter how you look at it, people with serious mental illnesses are no longer real people.	4.19	1.42
43. College professors are more likely to become mentally ill than businesspeople.	2.21	0.92
46. Sometimes mental illness is a punishment for bad deeds.	4.74	1.26
49.There is little that can be done for patients in a mental hospital, except to ensure that they are comfortable and well fed.	4.65	1.27
Items of OMI – Factor 3: Social care		
12. Even though patients in mental hospitals behave in funny ways, it is wrong to laugh at them.	5.18	1.13
18. More tax money should be spent in the care and treatment of people with severe mental illness.	4.24	1.33
22. Anyone who tries hard to better themself deserves the respect of others.	5.22	1.03
23. If our hospitals had very well-trained doctors, nurses and auxiliary staff, many patients would become well enough to live outside of the psychiatric clinics.	3.65	1.44
28. Our psychiatric clinics are more like prisons than places where the mentally ill can receive necessary care.	3.13	1.32
33. Patients in psychiatric clinics should be given more space for private use.	3.87	1.23
38. Psychiatric patients who cannot work because of their mental illness should be given money to live on.	3.98	1.31
47. Our mental hospitals should be organized in a way that makes the patient feel as much as possible as if they are living in their home.	4.33	1.25

Items of OMI – Factor 4: Social integration		
2. Mental illness is an illness like any other.	4.25	1.58
3. Most individuals in mental hospitals are not dangerous.	3.61	1.34
8. People who were once hospitalized in a psychiatric clinic are no more dangerous than the average normal person.	4.16	1.37
13. The majority of psychiatric patients are willing to work.	3.91	1.12
27. Many psychiatric patients are capable of skilled work, even if they are somehow mentally disturbed.	3.96	1.20
41. Most women who were once patients in a mental hospital could be trusted as babysitters.	2.85	1.22
44. Many people who have never been hospitalized in a psychiatric clinic are sicker than many psychiatric patients who have been hospitalized.	3.49	1.27
50. Many mental patients would remain in the hospital until they were well, even if the doors were left unlocked.	3.44	1.25

Items of OMI – Factor 5: Etiology		
1. Nervous breakdowns usually result from people working too hard.	3.89	1.57
5. If parents loved their children more, there would be less mental illness.	2.84	1.39
10. Although they usually aren't aware of it, many people become mentally ill to avoid the difficult problems of everyday life.	3.10	1.43
20. Mental patients come from homes where the parents took little interest in their children.	4.17	1.21
25. If the children of mentally ill parents were raised by normal parents, they would probably not become mentally ill.	2.7	1.20
30. The mental illness of many people is caused by the separation or divorce of their parents during childhood.	2.71	1.21
OMI		

Descriptive statistics			
Sample healthcare professionals by level	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. deviation**
Primary	Social discrimination	51	23.49	4.14
	Social restriction	51	21.41	4.92
	Social care	51	3.20	5.06
	Social integration	51	10.10	5.39
	Etiology	51	12.22	4.36
	Valid *N* (listwise)	51		
Secondary	Social discrimination	111	23.04	3.83
	Social restriction	111	26.01	5.62
	Social care	111	6.23	6.37
	Social integration	111	12.54	4.43
	Etiology	111	12.82	3.87
	Valid *N* (listwise)	111		
Tertiary	Social discrimination (Socialna diskriminacija)	61	23.21	5.33
	Social restriction (Socialna omejitev)	61	21.70	4.56
	Social care (Socialna oskrba)	61	2.11	5.67
	Social integration (Socialna integracija)	61	10.16	5.25
	Etiology (Etiologija)	61	12.52	3.70
	Valid *N* (listwise)	61		

Explore						

Tests of normality						
	Kolmogorov–Smirnov[a]			**Shapiro–Wilk**		
	Statistic	**df**	**Sig.**	**Statistic**	**df**	**Sig.**
Social discrimination	0.075	223	0.004	0.978	223	0.002
Social restriction	0.062	223	0.040	0.985	223	0.018
Social care	0.067	223	0.016	0.986	223	0.028
Social integration	0.066	223	0.021	0.989	223	0.038
Etiology	0.076	223	0.003	0.986	223	0.032
Note: [a] Lilliefors significance correction						

Kruskal–Wallis Test			
Ranks			
Sample		***N***	**Mean rank**
Social discrimination	Primary	51	112.25
	Secondary	111	109.53
	Tertiary	61	116.29
	Total	223	
Social restriction	Primary	51	86.76
	Secondary	111	136.90
	Tertiary	61	87.80
	Total	223	
Social care	Primary	51	99.90
	Secondary	111	130.45
	Tertiary	61	88.54
	Total	223	
Social integration	Primary	51	96.65
	Secondary	111	127.69
	Tertiary	61	96.29

	Total	223	
Etiology	Primary	51	107.81
	Secondary	111	114.14
	Tertiary	61	111.60
	Total	223	

Test statistics[a, b]

	Kruskal–Wallis H	df	Asymp. sig.
Social discrimination (Socialna diskriminacija)	0.435	2	0.804
Social restriction (Socialna omejitev)	33.020	2	0.000
Social care (Socialna oskrba)	18.994	2	0.000
Social integration (Socialna integracija)	13.120	2	0.001
Etiology (Etiologija)	0.342	2	0.843
Note: [a] Kruskal–Wallis Test; [b] Grouping variable: Sample			

Suppl. Table 3.

Kruskal–Wallis Test			
Ranks			
Sample		**N**	**Mean rank**
1. Elderly patients	Primary	51	121.49
	Secondary	111	109.02
	Tertiary	61	109.48
	Total	223	113.61
2. Roma	Primary	51	122.73
	Secondary	111	91.14
	Tertiary	61	105.77
	Total	223	123.72
3. Immigrants/foreign language speakers	Primary	51	95.89
	Secondary	111	115.45
	Tertiary	61	117.50
	Total	223	99.10
4. People with various forms of disabilities	Primary	51	107.51
	Secondary	111	125.36
	Tertiary	61	91.43
	Total	223	121.43
5. Socio-economically disadvantaged people	Primary	51	114.08
	Secondary	111	100.33
	Tertiary	61	105.97
	Total	223	120.38
6. Prisoners	Primary	51	101.80
	Secondary	111	120.82
	Tertiary	61	112.38
	Total	223	103.93
7. Homeless people	Primary	51	116.59
	Secondary	111	114.34

	Tertiary	61	103.91
	Total	223	109.46
8. Sex workers	Primary	51	117.98
	Secondary	111	103.24
	Tertiary	61	116.98
	Total	223	111.91
9. Homosexuals	Primary	51	108.01
	Secondary	111	102.05
	Tertiary	61	122.67
	Total	223	100.90
10. Drunks or alcoholics	Primary	51	117.98
	Secondary	111	109.46
	Tertiary	61	103.24
	Total	223	
11. Drug addicts	Primary	51	111.91
	Secondary	111	116.98
	Tertiary	61	108.01
	Total	223	
12. People without health insurance	Primary	51	122.67
	Secondary	111	102.05
	Tertiary	61	100.90
	Total	223	

Test statistics[a, b]

	Kruskal–Wallis H	df	Asymp. sig.
1. Elderly patients	1.795	2	0.408
2. Roma	10.374	2	0.006
3. Immigrants/foreign language speakers	8.935	2	0.011
4. People with various forms of disabilities	4.148	2	0.126

5. Socio-economically disadvantaged people	12.979	2	0.002
6. Prisoners	3.593	2	0.166
7. Homeless people	4.298	2	0.117
8. Sex workers	2.101	2	0.350
9. Homosexuals	1.546	2	0.462
10. Drunks or alcoholics	2.420	2	0.298
11. Drug addicts	0.601	2	0.740
12. People without health insurance	7.332	2	0.026
Note: [a] Kruskal–Wallis Test; [b] Grouping variable: Sample			

Explore						
Tests of normality						
	Kolmogorov–Smirnov[a]			**Shapiro–Wilk**		
	Statistic	**df**	**Sig.**	**Statistic**	**df**	**Sig.**
1. Elderly patients	0.321	223	0.000	0.814	223	0.000
2. Roma	0.203	223	0.000	0.867	223	0.000
3. Immigrants/ foreign language speakers	0.255	223	0.000	0.868	223	0.000
4. People with various forms of disabilities	0.293	223	0.000	0.830	223	0.000
5. Socio-economically disadvantaged people	0.291	223	0.000	0.849	223	0.000
6. Prisoners	0.241	223	0.000	0.871	223	0.000
7. Homeless people	0.249	223	0.000	0.868	223	0.000
8. Sex workers	0.236	223	0.000	0.875	223	0.000
9. Homosexuals	0.251	223	0.000	0.870	223	0.000
10. Drunks or alcoholics	0.233	223	0.000	0.859	223	0.000
11. Drug addicts	0.236	223	0.000	0.851	223	0.000

12. People without health insurance	0.287	223	0.000	0.826	223	0.000
Note: [a] Lilliefors significance correction						