# Appendix S5: Meta-Analyses with separate effect-sizes

Table S5.1: Separate meta-analyses for the association of continuum beliefs and social distance.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | CI | Heterogeneity |
| Outcome | *k* | *r* | *rp* | *p* | L | U | *I²* | *Q* | *df* | *p* |
| Overall combined r | 10 | **-0.20** |  | < 0.001 | -0.27 | -0.13 | 86.02 | 64.37 | 9 | < 0.001 |
|  | Schizophrenia | 8 | **-0.21** |  | < 0.001 | -0.30 | -0.13 | 86.73 | 52.74 | 7 | < 0.001 |
|  | Subgroup 2 | 7 | **-0.24** |  | < 0.001 | -0.31 | -0.17 | 61.92 | 18.38 | 6 | 0.01 |
|  | Subgroup 2 (only Thibodeau studies) | 4 | **-0.19** |  | < 0.001 | -0.29 | -0.08 | 0.00 | 1.58 | 3 | 0.663 |
|  | Subgroup 2 (without undergraduates) |  | -0.25 |  | < 0.001 | 0.33 | -0.17 | 68.00 | 15.63 | 5 | < 0.001 |
| *Overall combined ß* | 11 |  | **-0.09** | < 0.001 | -0.12  | -0.05 | 43.67 | 17.75 | 10 | 0.059 |
|  | depression | 3 |  | 0.07 | 0.121 | -0.25 | 0.12 | 74.45 | 7.83 | 2 | 0.020 |
| schizophrenia | 3 |  | **-0.10** | < 0.001 | -0.13 | -0.08 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 2 | 0.896 |

Annotations: Outcome: overall results and subgroup analyses: type of disorder (depression, schizophrenia), methods (subgroup 1 = one-item measure of Schomerus, regression models; subgroup 2 = Thibodeau’s measure, correlation models). k = number of effect-sizes. r = combined correlation coefficient. p = two-tailed p-value of combined r. L CI/ U CI = Lower and upper limit of confidence interval. Heterogeneity = I², Q-value with df and p-value. Bold = Confidence interval does not contain zero.

Table S5.2. Separate meta-analyses for the association of continuum beliefs and pro-social-reactions.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | CI | Heterogeneity |
| Outcome | *k* | *r* | *rp* | *p* | L | U | *I²* | *Q* | *df* | *p* |
| Overall combined r | 6 | -0.01 |  | 0.894 | -0.26 | 0.24 | 85.50 | 34.47 | 5 | < 0.001 |
|  | Schizophrenia | 4 | -0.17 |  | 0.234 | -0.57 | 0.29 | 88.33 | 25.72 | 3 | < 0.001 |
|  | Subgroup 2 (only Thibodeau studies) | 4 | -0.16 |  | 0.343 | -0.61 | 0.36 | 88.58 | 26.26 | 3 | < 0.001 |
|  | Subgroup (without undergraduates) | 4 | 0.10 |  | 0.003 | -0.01 | 0.20 | 44.49 | 5.4 | 3 | 0.144 |
| *Overall combined ß* | 6 |  | **0.10** | < 0.001 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 00.00 | 0.72 | 5 | 0.982 |
|  | Subgroup 1 (adding 2 studies) | 9 |  | **0.10** | < 0.001 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 00.00 | 2.60 | 8 | 0.957 |

Annotations: Outcome: overall results and subgroup analyses: type of disorder (depression, schizophrenia), methods (subgroup 1 = one-item measure of Schomerus, regression models; subgroup 2 = Thibodeau’s measure, correlation models). k = number of effect-sizes. r = combined correlation coefficient. p = two-tailed p-value of combined r. L CI/ U CI = Lower and upper limit of confidence interval. Heterogeneity = I², Q-value with df and p-value. Bold = Confidence interval does not contain zero.

Table S5.3. Meta-Analysis of continuum beliefs and desire of **social distance** with **correlation coefficient** as effect-size.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Study** | **Disorder** | ***r*** | ***L CI*** | ***U CI*** | **Weight** |  |
| 1 | Makowski et al., 20161 | Depr. | -0.13 | -0.18 | -0.07 | 13.24% |  |
| 2 | Makowski et al., 20161 | Schiz. | -0.09 | -0.14 | -0.04 | 13.25% |  |
| 3 | Schlier et al., 20161 | Schiz. | -0.25 | -0.34 | -0.14 | 11.07% |  |
| 4 | Schomerus et al., 20161 | Depr., Schiz. | -0.25 | -0.29 | -0.20 | 13.43% |  |
| 5 | Thibodeau et al., 2018a2 | Schiz. | -0.22 | -0.38 | -0.05 | 8,29% |  |
| 6 | Thibodeau et al., 2018b2 | Schiz. | 0.06 | -0.38 | 0.48 | 2.49% |  |
| 7 | Thibodeau et al., 20171 | Schiz. | -0.22 | -0.40 | -0.03 | 7.32% |  |
| 8 | Thibodeau et al., 20191 | Depr. | -0.17 | -0.30 | -0.04 | 9,90% |  |
| 9 | Wiesjahn et al., 20141 | Schiz. | -0.15 | -0.32 | 0.04 | 7.87% |  |
| 10 | Wiesjahn et al., 20161 | Schiz. | -0.35 | -0.40 | -0.30 | 13.14% |  |
|  |  |  | **-0.20** | **-0.27** | **-0.13** |  |  |

Annotations: Population: 1 = General population, 2 = Undergraduates; Disorder: Depr = Depression, Schiz.= Schizophrenia, Alc = Alcoholism); r = correlation coefficient; L CI/ U CI = lower and upper limit of confidence interval. Weight: Study weight. Forest Plot: single study effect-sizes and combined effect-size with CI. Size of point reflects study weight.

Table S5.4. Meta-Analysis for the association of continuum beliefs and desire of **social distance** with **partial correlation coefficient** as effect-size.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Study** | **Disorder** | ***rp*** | ***L CI*** | ***U CI***  | **Weight** |  |
| 1 | Angermeyer et al., 20151  | Depr. | -0.12 | -0.19 | -0.05 | 9,47% |  |
| 2 | Angermeyer et al., 20151  | Schiz. | -0.12 | -0.18 | -0.05 | 9.47% |  |
| 3 | Schomerus et al., 20131 | Depr. | -0.09 | -0.15 | -0.04 | 11.50% |  |
| 4 | Schomerus et al., 20131  | Schiz. | -0.10 | -0.15 | -0.04 | 11.54% |  |
| 5 | Schomerus et al., 20131 | Alc. | -0.10 | -0.16 | -0.04 | 11.29% |  |
| 6 | Speerforck et al., 20191 | ADHD | -0.11 | -0.19 | -0.02 | 7.00% |  |
| 7 | Subramaniam et al., 20171 | Depr. | 0.02 | -0.06 | 0.10 | 7.92% |  |
| 8 | Subramaniam et al., 20171 | Schiz. | -0.11 | -0.19 | -0.03 | 7.93% |  |
| 9 | Subramaniam et al., 20171 | Alc. | -0.14 | -0,22 | -0.06 | 8.08% |  |
| 10 | Subramaniam et al., 20171 | Dem. | 0.01 | -0.07 | 0.10 | 7.82% |  |
| 11 | Subramaniam et al., 20171 | OCD | -0.10 | -0.18 | -0.02 | 7.99% |  |
|  |  |  | **-0.09** | **-0.12**  | **-0.05** |  |  |

Annotations: Population: 1 = General population; Disorder: Depr = Depression, Schiz.= Schizophrenia, Alc = Alcoholism, ADHD = Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Dement = Dementia, OCD = Obsessive-compulsive disorder rp = partial correlation coefficient; L CI/ U CI = lower and upper limit of confidence interval. Weight: Study weight. Forest Plot: single study effect-sizes and combined effect-size with CI. Size of point reflects study weight.

Table S5.5. Meta-Analysis of continuum beliefs and **pro-social reactions** with **correlation coefficient** as effect-size.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Study** | **Disorder** | ***r*** | **L CI** | **U CI**  | **Weight** |  |
| 1 | Makowski et al., 20161 | Depr | 0,12 | 0,06 | 0,17 | 22,86% |  |
| 2 | Makowski et al., 20161 | Schiz | 0,07 | 0,02 | 0,13 | 22,88% |  |
| 3 | Thibodeau et al., 2018a2 | Schiz | -0,27 | -0,42 | -0,10 | 15,95% |  |
| 4 | Thibodeau et al., 2018b2 | Schiz | -0,59 | -0,81 | -0,21 | 5,54% |  |
| 5 | Thibodeau et al., 20171 | Schiz | -0,06 | -0,25 | 0,14 | 14,40% |  |
| 6 | Thibodeau et al., 20191 | Depr | 0,18 | 0,05 | 0,31 | 18,37% |  |
|  |  |  | **-0.01** | **-0.26** | **0.24** |  |  |

*Annotations: Population:* 1*= General population, 2 = Undergraduates; Disorder: Depr = Depression, Schiz.= Schizophrenia); r = correlation coefficient; L CI/ U CI = lower and upper limit of confidence interval. Weight: Study weight. Forest Plot: single study effect-sizes and combined effect-size with CI. Size of point reflects study weight.*

Table S5.6. Meta-Analysis of continuum beliefs and **pro-social reactions** with **partial correlation** as effect-size.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Study | Disorder | *rp* | *L CI*  | *U CI*  | Weight |  |
| 1 | Angermeyer et al., 20151 | Depr | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 14.33% |  |
| 2 | Angermeyer et al., 20151 | Schiz | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 14.34% |  |
| 3 | Schomerus et al., 20131 | Depr | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 21.04% |  |
| 4 | Schomerus et al., 20131 | Schiz | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 21.21% |  |
| 5 | Schomerus et al., 20131 | Alc | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 20.24% |  |
| 6 | Speerforck et al., 20191 | ADHD | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.21 |  8.84% |  |
|  |  |  | **0.10** | **0.09** | **0.12** |  |  |

*Annotations: Population:* 1*= General population; Disorder: Depr = Depression, Schiz.= Schizophrenia, ADHD = Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; rp = partial correlation coefficient; L CI/ U CI = lower and upper limit of confidence interval. Weight: Study weight. Forest Plot: single study effect-sizes and combined effect-size with CI. Size of point reflects study weight.*