**Supplementary Appendices**

**Appendix 1: Search strategy**

Medline (OvidSP):

i) service-users or carers (service-user\* or patient\* or consumer\* or carer\* or famil\* or caregiver\* or caregivers[MeSH terms], or relative\* or inpatient\* or client\* or ((lived or life) adj experience\*) or survivor\*)

AND

ii) compulsory admission ("mental health act" or section\* or ‘mental treatment act’ or ((compuls\* or involuntar\* or coer\* or forced or detention or detained or refusal or mandat\* or civil or appeal\* or advoc\*) adj2 (hospital\* or admiss\* or admit\* or readmiss\* or commit\* or assess\* or treat\* or healthcare))

AND

iii) mental health (mental disorders/ or ((mental\* or psychologic\* or psychiatr\*) adj2 (health or disorder\* or disease\* or deficien\* or illness\* or problem\*)).ti,ab,sh.

AND

iv) study design (qualitative research/ or interview/ or qualitative or (theme$ or thematic) or 'ethnological research’ or (humanistic or existential or experiential or paradigm$) or (field adj (study or studies or research)) or ((purpos$ adj4 sampl$) or (focus adj group$)) or 'observational method$' or 'content analysis' or ((discourse$ or discurs$) adj3 analys?s) or 'narrative analys?s' or (grounded adj (theor$ or analys?s)) or 'action research' or (account or accounts or unstructured or openended or open ended or narrative$) or (lived adj experience$)

Embase (OvidSP):

i) service-users or carers (service-user\* or patient\* or consumer\* or carer\* or famil\* or caregiver\* or caregiver [MeSH term] or relative\* or inpatient\* or client\* or ((lived or life) adj experience\*) or survivor\*)

AND

ii) compulsory admission ("mental health act" or section\* or ‘mental treatment act’ or ((compuls\* or involuntar\* or coer\* or forced or detention or detained or refusal or mandat\* or civil or appeal\* or advoc\*) adj2 (hospital\* or admiss\* or admit\* or readmiss\* or commit\* or assess\* or treat\* or healthcare))

AND

iii) mental health (mental disease [MeSH term] or ((mental\* or psychologic\* or psychiatr\*) adj2 (health or disorder\* or disease\* or deficien\* or illness\* or problem\*)).ti,ab,sh.

AND

iv) study design (qualitative research [MeSH term] or interview [MeSH term] or qualitative or (theme$ or thematic) or 'ethnological research’ or (humanistic or existential or experiential or paradigm$) or (field adj (study or studies or research)) or ((purpos$ adj4 sampl$) or (focus adj group$)) or 'observational method$' or 'content analysis' or ((discourse$ or discurs$) adj3 analys?s) or 'narrative analys?s' or (grounded adj (theor$ or analys?s)) or 'action research' or (account or accounts or unstructured or openended or open ended or narrative$) or (lived adj experience$)

PsycINFO (OvidSP)

i) service-users or carers (service-user\* or patient\* or consumer\* or carer\* or famil\* or caregiver\* or caregivers [MeSH term] or relative\* or inpatient\* or client\* or ((lived or life) adj experience\*) or survivor\*)

AND

ii) compulsory admission ("mental health act" or section\* or ‘mental treatment act’ or ((compuls\* or involuntar\* or coer\* or forced or detention or detained or refusal or mandat\* or civil or appeal\* or advoc\*) adj2 (hospital\* or admiss\* or admit\* or readmiss\* or commit\* or assess\* or treat\* or healthcare))

AND

iii) mental health (mental disorders [MeSH term] or ((mental\* or psychologic\* or psychiatr\*) adj2 (health or disorder\* or disease\* or deficien\* or illness\* or problem\*)).ti,ab,sh.

AND

iv) study design (qualitative research [MeSH term] or interview [MeSH term] or qualitative or (theme$ or thematic) or 'ethnological research’ or (humanistic or existential or experiential or paradigm$) or (field adj (study or studies or research)) or ((purpos$ adj4 sampl$) or (focus adj group$)) or 'observational method$' or 'content analysis' or ((discourse$ or discurs$) adj3 analys?s) or 'narrative analys?s' or (grounded adj (theor$ or analys?s)) or 'action research' or (account or accounts or unstructured or openended or open ended or narrative$) or (lived adj experience$)

HMIC

i) service-users or carers (service-user\* or patient\* or consumer\* or carer\* or famil\* or caregiver\* or carers [MeSH term] or relative\* or inpatient\* or client\* or ((lived or life) adj experience\*) or survivor\*)

AND

ii) compulsory admission ("mental health act" or section\* or ‘mental treatment act’ or ((compuls\* or involuntar\* or coer\* or forced or detention or detained or refusal or mandat\* or civil or appeal\* or advoc\*) adj2 (hospital\* or admiss\* or admit\* or readmiss\* or commit\* or assess\* or treat\* or healthcare))

AND

iii) mental health (mental disorders [MeSH term] or ((mental\* or psychologic\* or psychiatr\*) adj2 (health or disorder\* or disease\* or deficien\* or illness\* or problem\*)).ti,ab,sh.

AND

iv) study design (qualitative research [MeSH term] or interviews [MeSH term] or qualitative or (theme$ or thematic) or 'ethnological research’ or (humanistic or existential or experiential or paradigm$) or (field adj (study or studies or research)) or ((purpos$ adj4 sampl$) or (focus adj group$)) or 'observational method$' or 'content analysis' or ((discourse$ or discurs$) adj3 analys?s) or 'narrative analys?s' or (grounded adj (theor$ or analys?s)) or 'action research' or (account or accounts or unstructured or openended or open ended or narrative$) or (lived adj experience$)

Social Science Citation Index (Web of Science):

i) service-users or carers (service-user\* or patient\* or consumer\* or carer\* or famil\* or caregiver\* or relative\* or inpatient\* or client\* or ((lived or life) NEAR/0 experience\*) or survivor\*)

AND

ii) compulsory admission ("mental health act" or section\* or “mental treatment act” or  (((compuls\* or involuntar\* or coer\* or forced or detention or detained or refusal or mandat\* or civil or appeal\* or advoc\*) NEAR/2 (hospital\* or admiss\* or admit\* or readmiss\* or commit\* or assess\* or treat\* or healthcare)))

AND

iii) mental health (mental disorders or (((mental\* or psychologic\* or psychiatr\*) NEAR/2 (health or disorder\* or disease\* or deficien\* or illness\* or problem\*)))

AND

iv) study design (qualitative research or interview or qualitative or (theme\* or thematic) or “ethnological research” or (humanistic or existential or experiential or paradigm$) or (field NEAR/0 (study or studies or research)) or ((purpos\* NEAR/4 sampl\*) or (focus NEAR/0 group\*)) or “observational method\*” or “content analysis” or ((discourse\* or discurs\*) NEAR/3 analys?s) or “narrative analys?s” or (grounded NEAR/0 (theor\* or analys?s)) or “action research” or (account or accounts or unstructured or openended or "open ended" or narrative\*) or (lived NEAR/0 experience\*)

**Appendix 2: Quality Appraisal Checklist**

The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklist for Research was used for quality appraisal and is available from <https://casp-uk.net>.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes | No | Comments |
| 1. Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. Is there a clear statement of findings?
 |  |  |  |
| 1. How valuable is the research?
 |  |

Supplementary Table 1 Study characteristics

| Authors | Year | Setting | Sample | Sample characteristics  | Data collection method | Data analysis method |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Muir-Cochrane *et al* | 2013 | AustraliaSingle site | Patients | 12 patients (8 females and 4 males), all aged 18 or above*Ethnicity and diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Wyder *et al*a | 2015 | AustraliaSingle site | Patients | 25 patients (14 females and 11 males), 24–65 years (median = 36 years)Diagnoses included schizophrenia (*n* = 11), bipolar disorder (*n* = 6), borderline personality disorder (*n* = 2), anxiety (*n* = 1), and anorexia (*n* = 1)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | General inductive approach |
| Wyder *et al*a | 2015 | AustraliaSingle site | Patients | 25 patients (14 females and 11 males), 24–65 years (median = 36 years)Diagnoses included schizophrenia (*n* = 11), bipolar disorder (*n* = 6), depression (*n* = 2), borderline personality disorder (*n* = 2), drug-induced psychosis/delusions (*n* = 2), anxiety (*n* = 1), anorexia (*n* = 1)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | General inductive approach |
| Wyder *et al*a | 2016 | AustraliaSingle site | Patients | 25 patients (14 females and 11 males), 24–65 years (median = 36 years)*Ethnicity and diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | General inductive approach |
| Bradbury *et al* | 2017 | AustraliaMultisite | Patients and carers | 6 patients, all participants over 18 years*No demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Inductive thematic analysis |
| Sibitz *et al* | 2011 | Austria - ViennaMultisite | Patients | 15 patients (7 females and 8 males), 32–66 years (mean = 44.6 years)Diagnoses included acute psychotic disorder (*n* = 1), schizophrenia (*n* = 2), drug-induced psychosis (*n* = 1), schizoaffective disorder (*n* = 6), and bipolar disorder (*n* = 5).*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic content analysis |
| Askola *et al* | 2018 | Finland | Patients | 8 patients (1 female and 7 males), 30–50 years*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Narrative analysis |
| Stylianidis *et al* | 2017 | GreeceSingle site | Patients | 14 patients (7 females and 7 males), mean age of 38.9 yearsDiagnoses included schizophrenia (*n* = 9), schizoaffective disorder (*n* = 3), and bipolar disorder Type I (*n* = 2)*Ethnicity not reported* | Focus group | Interpretative Thematic Analysis (IPA) |
| Campbell | 2008 | Ireland | Patients and carers | 44 respondents*No further demographic data reported* | Focus groups | Thematic analysis |
| McGuinness, Dowling & Trimble  | 2013 | IrelandSingle site | Patients | 6 patients (2 females and 4 males), 22–66 yearsDiagnoses included acute psychotic episode (*n* = 1), relapse of bipolar affective disorder (*n* = 1), bipolar affective disorder manic (*n* = 1), bipolar affective disorder manic with psychosis (*n* = 1), and brief psychotic episode (*n* = 2)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) |
| Murphy *et al*a | 2017 | IrelandMultisite | Patients | 23 patients (11 females and 12 males), 18 - >65 yearsDiagnoses included non-affective psychotic disorder (*n* = 16), affective psychotic disorder (*n* = 5), and Other (*n* = 2)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Murphy *et al*a | 2017 | IrelandMultisite | Patients | 50 patients (21 females and 29 males), 18 - >65 yearsDiagnoses included non-affective psychotic disorder (*n* = 26), affective psychotic disorder (*n* = 16), alcohol use disorder (*n* = 3), other (*n* = 2), no diagnosed disorder (*n* = 2), diagnosis not available (*n* = 1)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Smyth *et al* | 2017 | IrelandSingle site | Patients and carers | 5 patients (3 females and 2 males), <30 - 60 years*Ethnicity and diagnoses not recorded* | Focus groups | General inductive approach |
| Khatib, Ibrahim & Roe | 2018 | Israel | Patients | 15 patients, 27–58 years (mean = 49 years)*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Terkelsen & Larsen | 2013 | NorwaySingle site | Patients | 4 patients with dual diagnoses of mental health and substance abuse problems*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews  | Qualitative - unspecified |
| Norvoll & Pedersen | 2016 | NorwayMultisite | Patients | 24 patients (10 females and 14 males), 22–60 yearsDiagnoses included: psychosis, bipolar disorder, pre-natal psychosis, schizophrenia, depression and substance abuse*Ethnicity not reported* | Focus groups and individual interviews | Thematic content analysis |
| Olofsson & Jacobssona | 2001 | SwedenSingle site | Patients | 18 patients (12 females and 6 males), 19–52 years, various psychotic disorders*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Qualitative interpretative content analysis, including domain analysis and thematic analysis |
| Olofsson & Norberga | 2001 | SwedenSingle site | Patients | 7 patients (5 females and 2 males), 19–38 years*Ethnicity and diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Narrative and content analysis |
| Johansson & Lundman | 2002 | SwedenSingle site | Patients | 5 patients (3 females and 2 males), 27–49 years (mean = 35 years)*Ethnicity and diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Phenomenological hermenuetic method |
| Andreasson & Skarsater | 2011 | SwedenSingle site | Patients | 12 patients (5 females and 7 males), 18–65 yearsDiagnoses included schizophrenia, delusional disorder, schizoaffective disorder, and unspecified non-organic psychosis*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Phenomenographic analysis |
| Horberg, Sjogren & Dahlberg | 2012 | Sweden | Patients | 11 patients (5 females and 6 males), 21–42 years*Ethnicity and diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Phenomenological analysis |
| Olsson, Strand & Kristiansen | 2013 | SwedenSingle site | Patients | 10 patients (2 females and 8 males), 26–62 years (mean = 36 years)*Ethnicity and diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Latent content analysis |
| Schon | 2013 | Sweden | Patients | 30 patients (15 females and 15 males), 33–66 yearsDiagnoses included schizophrenia (*n* = 8), psychosis (*n* = 12), bipolar disorder (*n* = 6), and personality disorder (*n* = 4)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Grounded theory |
| Lanthen, Rask & Sunnqvist | 2015 | SwedenMultisite | Patients | 10 patients (5 females and 5 males), 32–70 years (mean = 47.3 years)Diagnoses included psychosis, self-harming and bipolar disorders*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Quantitative content analysis |
| Olsson *et al* | 2015 | SwedenSingle site | Patients | 13 patients (2 females and 10 males), 25–71 years (mean = 37 years)Diagnoses included schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (*n* = 9), personality disorders (*n* = 1), and pervasive developmental disorders, such as autism (*n* = 3)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Interpretative description approach |
| Skelly | 1994 | UK - EnglandSingle site | Patients | 14 male patients, 23–59 yearsDiagnoses included mental illness (*n* = 7) and psychopathic disorder (*n* = 7)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Constant comparative method |
| Henderson | 2002 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients and carers | 10 patients (5 females and 5 males), 29–76 years | Individual interviews | Phenomenological analysis |
| Jones & Kroese | 2006 | UKMultisite  | Patients | 10 patients with mild learning disabilities (3 females and 7 males), 23–63 years (mean = 39.3 years)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| McNally, Beail & Kellett | 2007 | UKMultisite | Patients  | 7 patients with mild learning disabilities (2 females and 5 males), 19–57 years, all White  | Individual interviews | Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) |
| Gilburt, Rose, & Slade | 2008 | UK - EnglandSingle site | Patients | 19 patients (9 females and 10 males), 25–60 years (3 participants over 60)Ethnicity included White British (*n* = 13), White European (*n* = 1), Black British (*n* = 3), and Asian British (*n* = 2)*Diagnoses not reported* | Focus group and individual interviews | Inductive thematic analysis |
| Maltman, Stacey & Hamilton | 2008 | UK - EnglandSingle site | Patients | 12 male patients with personality disorders*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Gault | 2009 | UK | Patients  | 19 participants (11 patients), 9 females and 10 males, 20–89 yearsEthnicity included European (*n* = 7), Afro-Caribbean (*n* = 11), and Asian (*n* = 1)*Diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews  | Grounded theory |
| Hughes, Hayward, & Finlay  | 2009 | UK | Patients | 12 patients (7 females and 5 males), 19–62 years old (mean = 39 years), diagnoses included bipolar affective disorder, borderline personality disorder, schizophrenia, and depression*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Donner, Mutter & Scior | 2010 | UKMultisite (inner city and urban and rural areas) | Patients | 11 patients (5 females and 6 males), 30–55 yearsEthnicity included White British (*n* = 7) and BME (*n* = 4)Diagnoses included mood disorder (*n* = 3), schizophrenia (*n* = 7), and not specified (*n* = 1) | Individual interviews (carers present if requested) | Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) |
| Jones *et al* | 2010 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | 60 patients (24 females and 36 males), 19–81 years (mean = 43 years)Ethnicity included White (*n* = 40), Black/Black British (*n* = 11), Asian/Asian British (*n* = 6), and Other ethnic groups (*n* = 3)*Diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Haw *et al* | 2011 | UKSingle site | Patients | 57 patients (30 females and 27 males), 19–52 years (median *=*29 years)Diagnoses included personality disorders (*n* = 39), mild mental retardation (*n* = 20), schizophrenia and related psychoses (*n* = 15), alcohol or drug-related disorders (*n* = 10), disorders of psychological development (*n* = 7), affective disorders (*n* = 5), childhood-onset behavioural disorders (*n* = 4), and other disorders (*n* = 2)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Laugharne *et al* | 2011 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | Cornwall: 16 patients (8 females and 8 males), 38–62 years old (median *=*51 years), all WhiteLondon: 6 patients (2 females and 4 males), 21–40 years, ethnicity included White British (*n* = 2), African (*n* = 1), Black British (*n* = 2), and Asian (*n* = 1)Diagnoses included: schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder (*n* = 6), bipolar disorder (*n* = 7), and psychosis (*n* = 7)[*2 participants excluded from analysis]* | Individual interviews | Grounded theory and thematic analysis |
| Riley *et al* | 2011 | UK - England | Patients and carers | 18 patients, all above 18 years of age*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Grounded theory |
| Gillard *et al*  | 2012 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | 19 patients (7 females and 12 males), 19–53 years (mean = 35 years)Ethnicity included White British (*n* = 10), Black British (*n* = 5), Asian British (*n* = 1), Black African/African-Caribbean (*n* = 2), and White European (*n* = 1)*Diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Katsakou *et al* | 2012 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | 59 patients (25 females and 34 males), mean age = 37.7 years (*s.d.*= 10.2)Ethnicity included White (*n* = 37), Black (*n* = 14), Asian (*n* = 6), and Other (*n* = 2)Diagnoses included Schizophrenia (or other psychosis) (*n* = 27), Affective disorder (*n* = 20), and Other (*n* = 8).  | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Long *et al*  | 2012 | UKSingle site | Patients | 19 female patients, 25–55 years, all with a dual diagnosis (mostly with a primary diagnosis of emotionally unstable borderline personality disorder), all of a Caucasian origin | Focus groups | Thematic analysis |
| Gault, Gallagher & Chambers  | 2013 | UK - EnglandSingle site | Patients and carers | 18 patients (9 females and 9 males), 20–79 yearsEthnicity included Caucasian (*n* = 8), African-Caribbean (*n* = 9), and Asian (*n* = 1)*Diagnoses not reported* | Focus groups and individual interviews (caregiver present, if requested) | Constant comparative method |
| Ridley and Hunter  | 2013 | UK - ScotlandMultisite | Patients | 49 patients (33% females and 67% males), 21–63 years (mean = 40.5 years)Ethnicity: 8% Black or minority ethnic group, including asylum seekersDiagnoses: 8% learning disabilities and/or autistic spectrum condition | Individual interviews | Interpretative analysis |
| Tapp *et al*  | 2013 | UKSingle site | Patients | 12 male patients, mean age of 44.6 years (*s.d.*= 9.7 years)Diagnoses included schizophrenia, schizoptypal and delusional disorders (*n* = 7), disorders of adult personality and behaviour (*n* = 4), and not reported (*n* = 1)Ethnicity included White (*n* = 8) and Black or Black British (*n* = 4) | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Chambers *et al*  | 2014 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | 19 patients (7 females and 12 males) 19–53 years (mean = 35 years)Ethnicity included Black British (*n* = 7), White British (*n* = 10), and Other (*n* = 2)*Diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Inductive thematic analysis |
| Fenton *et al* | 2014 | UK - MidlandsSingle site | Patients | 6 patients (1 female and 5 males), 18–33 years (mean = 24.5 years)Ethnicity included White British (*n* = 4), White-European (*n* = 1), and White-African Caribbean (*n* = 1)*Diagnoses not reported* | Individual interviews | Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) |
| Madders & George  | 2014 | UK | Patients | 10 patients*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |
| Valenti *et al* | 2014 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | 59 patients (25 females and 34 males), mean age = 37.7 years (*s.d.*= 10.2 years)Ethnicity included White (*n* = 37), Black (*n* = 14), Asian (*n* = 6), and Other (*n* = 2)Diagnoses included schizophrenia (*n* = 27), affective psychosis (*n* = 20), and other (*n* = 8) | Individual interviews | Thematic content analysis |
| Loft & Lavender  | 2016 | UK - EnglandSingle site | Patients | 8 patients (2 females and 6 males), 18–65 years, varied in ethnicity, formal diagnoses of psychosis | Individual interviews | Grounded theory |
| McKeown *et al*  | 2016 | UK - EnglandSingle site | Patients | 25 male patients, 22–49 years*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews and focus groups | Thematic analysis |
| Seed, Fox, & Berry | 2016 | UK - EnglandMultisite | Patients | 12 patients (all female), 18–55 years, all diagnosed with anorexia nervosa*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Grounded theory |
| Fisha | 2016 | UK | Patients | 16 patients, 18–60 years, all white BritishDiagnosis included mild to moderate learning disabilities | Individual interviews |  -  |
| Fish & Hattona | 2017 | UKSingle site | Patients | 16 patients*No further demographic data reported* | Individual interviews | Phenomenological research tradition |
| Fisha | 2018 | UKSingle site | Patients | 16 patients (all female), 18–60 years, all White British, all had mild to moderate learning disabilities | Individuals interviews | Thematic analysis  |
| Giacco *et al* | 2018 | UKSingle site | Patients | Focus groups:18 patients (10 females and 8 males), mean age = 38.4 years (*s.d.*= 12.3),Diagnoses included psychotic disorder (*n* = 9), mood disorder (*n* = 7), and substance misuse disorder (*n* = 2)*Ethnicity not reported*Individual interviews with interpreters:6 patients (4 females and 2 males), mean age = 37.7 years (*s.d.*= 12.6),Diagnoses included psychotic disorder (*n* = 3), mood disorder (*n* = 2), and substance misuse disorder (*n* = 1)Interpreter language: Gujarati (*n* = 2), German (*n* = 2), Cantonese (*n* = 1), Somali (*n* = 1)*Ethnicity not reported* | Focus groups and individual interviews (with an interpreter with involuntary hospital patients unable to speak conversational English) | Thematic analysis |
| Ezeobele *et al*  | 2014 | USASingle site | Patients | 20 patients (8 females and 12 males), 19–53 years (mean = 27.5 years)Diagnoses included bipolar recurrent episode with psychosis (*n* = 11), paranoid schizophrenia (*n* = 6), major depressive disorder (*n* = 1), schizoaffective disorder (*n* = 1) and psychosis not otherwise specified (*n* = 1)*Ethnicity not reported* | Individual interviews | Thematic analysis |

a. Multiple papers reporting different data from a single study.