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Table S1: GATHER checklist

#	Checklist item	Reference
Objectives and funding		
1	Define the indicators, populations, and time periods for which estimates were made.	Main text (Methods), the details have been published previously.
2	List the funding sources for the work.	Harbin Medical University Leading Talent Grant
Data Inputs		
<i>For all data inputs from multiple sources that are synthesized as part of the study:</i>		
3	Describe how the data were identified and how the data were accessed.	Main text (Methods), the details have been published previously.
4	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Identify all ad-hoc exclusions.	Main text (Methods), the details have been published previously.
5	Provide information on all included data sources and their main characteristics. For each data source used, report reference information or contact name/institution, population represented, data collection method, year(s) of data collection, sex and age range, diagnostic criteria or measurement method, and sample size, as relevant.	Main text (Methods) Available via online data source tools: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021/data-input-sources).
6	Identify and describe any categories of input data that have potentially important biases (e.g., based on characteristics listed in item 5).	Main text (Methods and limitations), the details have been published previously.
<i>For data inputs that contribute to the analysis but were not synthesized as part of the study:</i>		
7	Describe and give sources for any other data inputs.	Available via online data source tools: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021/data-input-sources).
<i>For all data inputs:</i>		
8	Provide all data inputs in a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted (e.g., a spreadsheet as opposed to a PDF), including all relevant meta-data listed in item 5. For any data inputs that cannot be shared due to ethical or legal reasons, such as third-party ownership, provide a contact name or the name of the institution that retains the right to the data.	Available via online data source tools: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021/data-input-sources)
Data analysis		
9	Provide a conceptual overview of the data analysis method. A diagram may be helpful.	Main text (Methods) Flow diagrams were available online: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021/code)
10	Provide a detailed description of all steps of the analysis, including mathematical formulae. This description should cover, as relevant, data cleaning, data pre-processing, data adjustments and weighting of data sources, and mathematical or statistical model(s).	Main text (Methods), the details have been published previously.
11	Describe how candidate models were evaluated and how the final model(s) were selected.	The details have been published previously.
12	Provide the results of an evaluation of model performance, if done, as well as the results of any relevant sensitivity analysis.	The details have been published previously.
13	Describe methods for calculating uncertainty of the estimates. State which sources of uncertainty were, and were not, accounted for in the uncertainty analysis.	Main text (Methods)
14	State how analytic or statistical source code used to generate estimates can be accessed.	Statistical analysis code was available online: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021/code)
Results and Discussion		
15	Provide published estimates in a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted.	Results, and online data tools: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021)
16	Report a quantitative measure of the uncertainty of the estimates (e.g. uncertainty intervals).	Results, and online data tools: (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2021)
17	Interpret results in light of existing evidence. If updating a previous set of estimates, describe the reasons for changes in estimates.	Main text (Discussion)
18	Discuss limitations of the estimates. Include a discussion of any modelling assumptions or data limitations that affect interpretation of the estimates.	Main text (Discussion)

Table S2: Total data sources included in the GBD 2021 in China for both fatal and non-fatal burden of each mental disorder by parameter

Disorder	Prevalence	Incidence	Remission	Causes of death	Other
Major depressive disorder	49	0	0	0	1
Dysthymia	10	0	0	0	0
Anxiety disorders	28	1	0	0	1

Note. Other data sources include data from other epidemiological parameters such as disease duration and severity. GBD=the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study. The other data source include data from other epidemiological parameters such as disease duration and severity. GBD=the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study.

Table S3: Specific sources of depressive and anxiety disorders in the GBD 2021 in China.

Citation	Source
Major depressive disorder	
Tao L-G, Huang F, Zhou Y, Li Q-B, Liang H-M, Li Guang L, Wei H-R, Zhou L-J, Feng Q-M. Prevalence of major depression disorder among urban and rural residents in Guilin municipality, China. <i>Chin J Public Health</i> . 2012; 28(10): 1268-1271	Prevalence
Feng L, Li P, Lu C, Tang W, Mahapatra T, Wang Y, Wang X, Ma Y, Ben Y, Cao X, Mahapatra S, Ling M, Gou A, Wang Y, Xiao J, Hou M, Wang X, Lin B, Chen R, Wang F, Hu Z. Burden and correlates of geriatric depression in the Uyghur elderly population, observation from Xinjiang, China. <i>PLoS One</i> . 2014; 9(12): e114139	Prevalence
Yin H, Xu G, Tian H, Yang G, Wardenaar KJ, Schoevers RA. The prevalence, age-of-onset and the correlates of DSM-IV psychiatric disorders in the Tianjin Mental Health Survey (TJMHS). <i>Psychol Med</i> . 2018; 48(3): 473-487	Prevalence
Shi Q-C, Zhang J-M, Xu F-Z et al. Epidemiological survey of mental illnesses in the people aged 15 and older in Zhejiang Province. <i>Chin J Prev Med</i> . 2005; 39(4): 229-236	Prevalence
Phillips MR, Zhang J, Shi Q, Song Z, Ding Z, Pang S, Li X, Zhang Y, Wang Z. Prevalence, treatment, and associated disability of mental disorders in four provinces in China during 2001-05: an epidemiological survey. <i>Lancet</i> . 2009; 373(9680): 2041-53	Prevalence
World Health Organization (WHO). <i>China World Health Survey 2002</i> . Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization (WHO), 2005	Other
Zhang S-J, Jiang C, Wang P, Liu M-J, Liu H, Yu C-Y, Hu Z-G, Yu F-Q, Yang X-L, N J, Li N, Yan T-M, Pan G-W. Epidemiological Survey of Mood Disorders Among Urban and Rural Residents in Liaoning Province. <i>Chin J Prev Control Chronic Dis</i> . 2008; 16(4): 378-81	Prevalence
Zhou X, Bi B, Zheng L, Li Z, Yang H, Song H, Sun Y. The prevalence and risk factors for depression symptoms in a rural Chinese sample population. <i>PLoS One</i> . 2014; 9(6): e99692	Prevalence
Sun GZ, Ye N, Zhang NJ, Li Y, Chen S, Chang Y, Li Z, Sun YX. Association between CHADS2 score, depressive symptoms, and quality of life in a general population. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> . 2017; 17(1): 80	Prevalence
Choi EPH, Hui BPH, Wan EYF. Depression and Anxiety in Hong Kong during COVID-19. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health</i> . 2020; 17(10)	Prevalence
Hou F, Cerulli C, Wittink MN, Caine ED, Qiu P. Depression, social support and associated factors among women living in rural China: a cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Womens Health</i> . 2015; 15: 28	Prevalence
Lee S, Tsang A, Huang Y-Q, He Y-L, Liu ZR, Zhang M-Y, Shen Y-C, Kessler RC. The epidemiology of depression in metropolitan China. <i>Psychol Med</i> . 2009; 39(5): 735-47	Prevalence
Diao W-L, Wang Z-P, Fu Z-G, Yu Q-F, Yu C-Y, Na J. Analysis on Prevalences of Mood Disorders, Anxiety and Alcohol Abuse Among Different Occupational Populations in Liaoning Province. <i>Chin J Ind Med</i> . 2008; 21(5): 325-7	Prevalence
Pan G-W, Jiang C, Yang C-L, Na J, Fu Z-G, Yu F-Q, Yu C-Y, Liu M-J, Liu H, Wang P, Li N, Yan T-H, Zhang S-J. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in urban and rural areas of Liaoning province. <i>Chin J Public Health</i> . 2006; 22(12): 1505-1507	Prevalence
Ding Z-J, Wang G-P, Pei G-X, Guan R-C, He R-F, Phillips Michael R, Li X-Y, Zhang Y-L, Wang D-M, Hong G-Z, Du H-Y, Bai A-P, Li G, Wang X-Q, Wei C-L, Li H, Wang J. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in people aged 18 and older in Tianshui City of Gansu Province. <i>Chin Ment Health J</i> . 2010; 24(3): 183-190	Prevalence
Huang Y, Wang Y, Wang H, Liu Z, Yu X, Yan J, Yu Y, Kou C, Xu X, Lu J, Wang Z, He S, Xu Y, He Y, Li T, Guo W, Tian H, Xu G, Xu X, Ma Y, Wang L, Wang L, Yan Y, Wang B, Xiao S, Zhou L, Li L, Tan L, Zhang T, Ma C, Li Q, Ding H, Geng H, Jia F, Shi J, Wang S, Zhang N, Du X, Du X, Wu Y. Prevalence of mental disorders in China: a cross-sectional epidemiological study. <i>Lancet Psychiatry</i> . 2019; 6(3): 211-24	Prevalence
Zhang L, Zhang D, Fang J, Wan Y, Tao F, Sun Y. Assessment of Mental Health of Chinese Primary School Students Before and After School Closing and Opening During the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>JAMA Netw Open</i> . 2020; 3(9): e2021482	Prevalence
Ni MY, Li TK, Pang H, Chan BH, Yuan BY, Kawachi I, Schooling CM, Leung GM. Direct Participation in and Indirect Exposure to the Occupy Central Movement and Depressive Symptoms: A Longitudinal Study of Hong Kong Adults. <i>Am J Epidemiol</i> . 2016; 184(9): 636-643	Prevalence
Xiao S, Lewis M, Mellor D, McCabe M, Byrne L, Wang T, Wang J, Zhu M, Cheng Y, Yang C, Dong S. The China longitudinal ageing study: overview of the demographic, psychosocial and cognitive data of the Shanghai sample. <i>J Ment Health</i> . 2016; 25(2): 131-6	Prevalence
Lam LC-W, Wong CS-M, Wang M-J, Chan W-C, Chen EY-H, Ng RM-K, Hung S-F, Cheung EF-C, Sham P-C, Chiu HF-K, Lam M, Chang W-C, Lee EH-M, Chiang T-P, Lau JT-F, van Os J, Lewis G, Bebbington P. Prevalence, psychosocial correlates and service utilization of depressive and anxiety disorders in Hong Kong: the Hong Kong Mental Morbidity Survey (HKMMS). <i>Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol</i> . 2015; 50(9): 1379- 88	Prevalence

Citation	Source
Zhang J-X, Lu C-H, Tang J-S, Qiu H-M, Liu L-F, Wang S-B, Wang A-Z, Zhang T-L, Phillips M-R, Li X-Y, Zhang S-D, Jiang Y-H, Zhao C-Y, Hu B-W, Cao X-Y, Zhang Y, Gao C-N. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in persons aged 18 years and older in Shandong Province. <i>Chin Ment Health J.</i> 2010; 24(3): 161-167	Prevalence
Zhou M, Zhang G, Rozelle S, Kenny K, Xue H. Depressive Symptoms of Chinese Children: Prevalence and Correlated Factors among Subgroups. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health.</i> 2018; 15(2)	Prevalence
Wong CKM, Liang J, Chan ML, Chan YH, Chan L, Wan KY, Ng MS, Chan DCC, Wong SYS, Wong MCS. Prevalence and psychosocial correlates of depressive symptoms in urban Chinese women during midlife. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2014; 9(11): e110877	Prevalence
Chen R, Hu Z, Qin X, Xu X, Copeland JRM. A community-based study of depression in older people in Hefei, China – the GMS-AGECAT prevalence, case validation and socio-economic correlates. <i>Int J Geriatr Psychiatry.</i> 2004; 19(5): 407-13	Prevalence
Song Z-Q, Du X-B, Han G-L, Jian Y-L, Liu C, Phillips Michael R, Li X-Y, An H-S, Shen B-L, Zheng T, Liu L-X, E H-H. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in persons aged 18 and older in Qinghai Province. <i>Chin Ment Health J.</i> 2010; 24(3): 168-174	Prevalence
Ma X, Xiang Y-T, Cai Z-J, Li S-R, Xiang Y-Q, Guo H-L, Hou Y-Z, Li Z-B, Li Z-J, Tao Y-F, Dang W-M, Wu X-M, Deng J, Wang C-Y, Lai Kelly Y-C, Ungvari Gabor S. Prevalence and Socio-demographic Correlates of Major Depressive Episode in Rural and Urban Areas of Beijing. <i>J Affect Disord.</i> 2009; 115(3): 323-33	Prevalence
Shen YC ZM, Huang YQ, He YL, Liu ZR, Cheng H, Tsang A, Lee S, Kessler RC. Twelve-month prevalence, severity, and unmet need for treatment of mental disorders in metropolitan China. <i>Psychol Med.</i> 2006; 36(2): 257-67	Prevalence
Xu Y, Yang J, Gao J, Zhou Z, Zhang T, Ren J, Li Y, Qian Y, Lai S, Chen G. Decomposing socioeconomic inequalities in depressive symptoms among the elderly in China. <i>BMC Public Health.</i> 2016; 16: 1214	Prevalence
Guerra M, Prina AM, Ferri CP, Acosta D, Gallardo S, Huang Y, Jacob KS, Jimenez-Velazquez IZ, Llibre Rodriguez JJ, Liu Z, Salas A, Sosa AL, Williams JD, Uwakwe R, Prince M. A comparative cross-cultural study of the prevalence of late life depression in low- and middle-income countries. <i>J Affect Disord.</i> 2016; 190: 362– 8	Prevalence
Liu J, Yan F, Ma X, Guo H-L, Tang Y-L, Rakofsky JJ, Wu X-M, Li X-Q, Zhu H, Guo X-B, Yang Y, Li P, Cao X-D, Li H-Y, Li Z-B, Wang P, Xu Q-Y. Prevalence of major depressive disorder and socio-demographic correlates: Results of a representative household epidemiological survey in Beijing, China. <i>J Affect Disord.</i> 2015; 179: 74– 81	Prevalence
Li TW, Liang L, Ho PL, Yeung ETF, Hobfoll SE, Hou WK. Coping resources mediate the prospective associations between disrupted daily routines and persistent psychiatric symptoms: A population-based cohort study. <i>J Psychiatr Res.</i> 2022; 152: 260-268	Prevalence
Liu D-M, Yang Y-H, Wang Z-Q, Xiang D-H, Wang S-Y, Yang C-M, Li H-M, Lin J. Epidemiological survey of severe depression among adults in Yibin city. <i>Chin Prev Med.</i> 2012; 13(7): 507-510	Prevalence
Zhang G-Y, Yang Y-C, Huang Y, Liu S-J, Sun X-L. Epidemiological investigation on depression among 6-16 years old children and adolescents in Chengdu. <i>Chin J Psychiatry.</i> 2010; 24(3): 211-214	Prevalence
Xiaoli Y, Chao J, Wen P, Wenming X, Fang L, Ning L, Huijuan M, Jun N, Ming L, Xiaoxia A, Chuanyou Y, Zenguo F, Lili L, Lianzheng Y, Lijuan T, Guowei P. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among children and adolescents in northeast China. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2014; 9(10): e111223	Prevalence
Wei B, Chen Q, Pan R-D, Feng Q-M, Chen Q-M, Huang G-G, Luo H-Y, Su L, Tang Z-H, Tang H-N, Chen N-S, Chen F-Q, Li H-J. Prevalence of major depressive disorder in urban and rural residents of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. <i>Chin J Public Health.</i> 2011; 27(4): 399-401	Prevalence
Keqing L, Ze C, Lijun C, Qinpu J, Guang S, Haoran W, Jing H, Wuwen Z, Jianguo X, Yanping Z, Ben Z, Jianxun J, Xueyi W, Jun T, Yufu Z, Haishan H, Jianping G, Enyi Z. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in the people aged 18 and older in Hebei Province. <i>Asian J Psychiatr.</i> 2008; 1(2): 51-5	Prevalence
Wang L, Feng Z, Yang G, Yang Y, Wang K, Dai Q, Zhao M, Hu C, Zhang R, Liu K, Guang Y, Xia F. Depressive symptoms among children and adolescents in western china: An epidemiological survey of prevalence and correlates. <i>Psychiatry Res.</i> 2016; 246: 267-274	Prevalence
Zhong B, Ding J, Chen H, Li Y, Xu H, Tong J, Wang A, Tang G, Zhu J, Yang D, Liu B, Wang Q, Cheng W, Yin E, Xu M, Zhang T, Hu T, Feng X, Li H, Dan T, Cheng G, Zhang J, Li H, Zhu J. Depressive disorders among children in the transforming China: an epidemiological survey of prevalence, correlates, and service use. <i>Depress Anxiety.</i> 2013; 30(9): 881-92	Prevalence
Shen YM, Chan BSM, Liu JB, Zhou YY, Cui XL, He YQ, Fang YM, Xiang YT, Luo XR. The prevalence of psychiatric disorders among students aged 6~16years old in central Hunan, China. <i>BMC Psychiatry.</i> 2018; 18(1): 243	Prevalence
Sun X-R, Qu Z-W, Jiang Q, Yuan J, Min J, Qin H-Y. Investigation into the epidemiology of severe depression in a community in Pudong New area Shanghai Province. <i>Med J Chin Peoples Health.</i> 2011; 23(9): 1078-80	Prevalence
Yu Z, Gu Y, Xiao S, Hu M, Zhou L. [Association between loneliness and risks of depressive episode among rural older people]. <i>J Cent South Univ Med Sci.</i> 2017; 42(3): 298-302	Prevalence
Qu Y, Jiang H, Zhang N, Wang D, Guo L. Prevalence of Mental Disorders in 6– 16-Year-Old Students in Sichuan Province, China. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health.</i> 2015; 12(5): 5090– 107	Prevalence
Simon GE, Goldberg DP, Von Korff M, Ustün TB. Understanding cross-national differences in depression prevalence. <i>Psychol Med.</i> 2002; 32(4): 585-94	Prevalence
Chen X, Cheng HG, Huang Y, Liu Z, Luo X. Depression symptoms and chronic pain in the community population in Beijing, China. <i>Psychiatry Res.</i> 2012; 200(2-3): 313-7	Prevalence
Fung Ada W-T, Chan W-C, Wong Corine S-M, Chen Eric Y-H, Ng Roger M-K, Lee Edwin H-M, Chang W-C, Hung S-F, Cheung Eric F-C, Sham P-C, Chiu Helen F-K, Lam M, Chiang T-P, Van Os J, Lau Joseph T-F, Lewis Glynn, Bebbington Paul, Lam Linda C-W. Prevalence of anxiety disorders in community dwelling older adults in Hong Kong. <i>Int Psychogeriatr.</i> 2017; 29(2): 259-267	Prevalence

Citation	Source
Lu J, Ruan Y, Huang Y, Yao J, Dang W, Gao C. Major depression in Kunming: prevalence, correlates and co-morbidity in a south-western city of China. <i>J Affect Disord.</i> 2008; 111(2-3): 221-6	Prevalence
Bromet E, Andrade LH, Hwang I, Sampson NA, Alonso J, de Girolamo G, de Graaf R, Demyttenaere K, Hu C, Iwata N, Karam AN, Kaur J, Kostyuchenko S, Lépine J-P, Levinson D, Matschinger H, Mora MEM, Browne MO, Posada-Villa J, Viana MC, Williams DR, Kessler RC. Cross-national epidemiology of DSM-IV major depressive episode. <i>BMC Med.</i> 2011; 9: 90	Prevalence
Qiu P, Caine E-D, Hou F, Cerulli C, Wittink M-N, Li J. The Prevalence of Distress and Depression among Women in Rural Sichuan Province. <i>PLoS One.</i> 2016; 11(8): e0161099	Prevalence
Pang S-T, Wang G-J, Kong L-L, Zhang Y-D, Sun B, Yin S, Li X-Y, Phillips Michael R. Epidemiological survey of mental illnesses in persons aged 18 years and older in Qingdao City. <i>Chin Ment Health J.</i> 2010; 24(3): 175-182	Prevalence
Tang M-N, Liu X-H, Han H-Y, Tang M-M, Wang Y-F, Zhang L-X. Prevalence of depressive disorders among residents aged 55 or above in Chengdu area. <i>Chin Ment Health J.</i> 2001; 15(2): 103-106	Prevalence
Dysthymia	
Yin H, Xu G, Tian H, Yang G, Wardenaar KJ, Schoevers RA. The prevalence, age-of-onset and the correlates of DSM-IV psychiatric disorders in the Tianjin Mental Health Survey (TJMHS). <i>Psychol Med.</i> 2018; 48(3): 473-487	Prevalence
Keqing L, Ze C, Lijun C, Qinpu J, Guang S, Haoran W, Jing H, Wuwen Z, Jianguo X, Yanping Z, Ben Z, Jianxun J, Xueyi W, Jun T, Yufu Z, Haishan H, Jianping G, Enyi Z. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in the people aged 18 and older in Hebei Province. <i>Asian J Psychiatr.</i> 2008; 1(2): 51-5	Prevalence
Huang Y, Wang Y, Wang H, Liu Z, Yu X, Yan J, Yu Y, Kou C, Xu X, Lu J, Wang Z, He S, Xu Y, He Y, Li T, Guo W, Tian H, Xu G, Xu X, Ma Y, Wang L, Wang L, Yan Y, Wang B, Xiao S, Zhou L, Li L, Tan L, Zhang T, Ma C, Li Q, Ding H, Geng H, Jia F, Shi J, Wang S, Zhang N, Du X, Du X, Wu Y. Prevalence of mental disorders in China: a cross-sectional epidemiological study. <i>Lancet Psychiatry.</i> 2019; 6(3): 211-24	Prevalence
Phillips MR, Zhang J, Shi Q, Song Z, Ding Z, Pang S, Li X, Zhang Y, Wang Z. Prevalence, treatment, and associated disability of mental disorders in four provinces in China during 2001-05: an epidemiological survey. <i>Lancet.</i> 2009; 373(9680): 2041-53	Prevalence
Zhang W, Tang M-N, Qiu C-J, Han H-Y, Dai L, Lu J, Wu S, Wang S-H, Chen J-M, Guo L-J, Ding Y-Q, Li S-X, Liu X-H. The Prevalence of Depressive Disorder among Residents aged 55 or over in Chengdu Area. <i>Chin J Geriatr.</i> 2004; 23(12): 883-5	Prevalence
Zhong B, Ding J, Chen H, Li Y, Xu H, Tong J, Wang A, Tang G, Zhu J, Yang D, Liu B, Wang Q, Cheng W, Yin E, Xu M, Zhang T, Hu T, Feng X, Li H, Dan T, Cheng G, Zhang J, Li H, Zhu J. Depressive disorders among children in the transforming China: an epidemiological survey of prevalence, correlates, and service use. <i>Depress Anxiety.</i> 2013; 30(9): 881-92	Prevalence
Qu Y, Jiang H, Zhang N, Wang D, Guo L. Prevalence of Mental Disorders in 6–16-Year-Old Students in Sichuan Province, China. <i>Int J Environ Res Public Health.</i> 2015; 12(5): 5090–107	Prevalence
Yan J, Huang Y-Q, Ruan Y, Lu J, Gao C-Q, Dang W-M, Luo C. Epidemiological survey of affective disorder in Kunming City. <i>Chin Ment Health J.</i> 2010; 24(2): 110-115	Prevalence
Shen YM, Chan BSM, Liu JB, Zhou YY, Cui XL, He YQ, Fang YM, Xiang YT, Luo XR. The prevalence of psychiatric disorders among students aged 6–16years old in central Hunan, China. <i>BMC Psychiatry.</i> 2018; 18(1): 243	Prevalence
Shen YC ZM, Huang YQ, He YL, Liu ZR, Cheng H, Tsang A, Lee S, Kessler RC. Twelve-month prevalence, severity, and unmet need for treatment of mental disorders in metropolitan China. <i>Psychol Med.</i> 2006; 36(2): 257-67	Prevalence
Anxiety disorders	
Zhang L, Zhang D, Fang J, Wan Y, Tao F, Sun Y. Assessment of Mental Health of Chinese Primary School Students Before and After School Closing and Opening During the COVID-19 Pandemic. <i>JAMA Netw Open.</i> 2020; 3(9): e2021482	Prevalence
Liu Z, Huang Y, Chen X, Cheng H, Luo X. The prevalence of mood disorder, anxiety disorder and substance use disorder in community residents in Beijing: A cross-sectional study. <i>Chin Ment Health J.</i> 2013; 27(2): 102-10	Prevalence
Wang Z, Wang L, Jing J, Hu C. Prevalence of mental disorders in migrants compared with original residents and local residents in Ningxia, China. <i>BMC Psychiatry.</i> 2016; 16	Prevalence
Phillips MR, Zhang J, Shi Q, Song Z, Ding Z, Pang S, Li X, Zhang Y, Wang Z. Prevalence, treatment, and associated disability of mental disorders in four provinces in China during 2001-05: an epidemiological survey. <i>Lancet.</i> 2009; 373(9680): 2041-53	Prevalence
World Health Organization (WHO). WHO World Mental Health Surveys: Global Perspectives on the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2008	Prevalence
Lam LC-W, Wong CS-M, Wang M-J, Chan W-C, Chen EY-H, Ng RM-K, Hung S-F, Cheung EF-C, Sham P-C, Chiu HF-K, Lam M, Chang W-C, Lee EH-M, Chiang T-P, Lau JT-F, van Os J, Lewis G, Bebbington P. Prevalence, psychosocial correlates and service utilization of depressive and anxiety disorders in Hong Kong: the Hong Kong Mental Morbidity Survey (HKMMMS). <i>Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol.</i> 2015; 50(9): 1379–88	Other
Li TW, Liang L, Ho PL, Yeung ETF, Hobfoll SE, Hou WK. Coping resources mediate the prospective associations between disrupted daily routines and persistent psychiatric symptoms: A population-based cohort study. <i>J Psychiatr Res.</i> 2022; 152: 260-268	Prevalence
Lau JTF, Kim Y, Wu AMS, Wang Z, Huang B, Mo PKH. The Occupy Central (Umbrella) movement and mental health distress in the Hong Kong general public: political movements and concerns as potential structural risk factors of population mental health. <i>Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol.</i> 2017; 52(5): 525-536	Prevalence
Han H-Y, Zhang H-Q, Zhang H-M, Gao X-N, Zhang W. Study on the correlation between the incidence of anxiety disorder and family factors in Shijiazhuang. <i>Chin J Practical Nerv Dis.</i> 2016; 19(3): 8-10	Prevalence

Citation	Source
Chen H-M, Guo H, Pan H-J, Zou Y-J, Luo A-J, Zhu H-Y, Liu X-J, Sun X-L. Qinhuaodao Epidemiological Survey of 18 Years of Age and People Over Mental Illness. Shanxi Med J. 2012; 41(21): 1191-4	incidence
Prina A-M, Ferri C-P, Guerra M, Brayne C, Prince M. Prevalence of anxiety and its correlates among older adults in Latin America, India and China: cross-cultural study. Br J Psychiatry. 2011; 199(5): 485-491	Prevalence
Huang Y, Wang Y, Wang H, Liu Z, Yu X, Yan J, Yu Y, Kou C, Xu X, Lu J, Wang Z, He S, Xu Y, He Y, Li T, Guo W, Tian H, Xu G, Xu X, Ma Y, Wang L, Wang L, Yan Y, Wang B, Xiao S, Zhou L, Li L, Tan L, Zhang T, Ma C, Li Q, Ding H, Geng H, Jia F, Shi J, Wang S, Zhang N, Du X, Du X, Wu Y. Prevalence of mental disorders in China: a cross-sectional epidemiological study. Lancet Psychiatry. 2019; 6(3): 211-24	Prevalence
Pang S-T, Wang G-J, Kong L-L, Zhang Y-D, Sun B, Yin S, Li X-Y, Phillips Michael R. Epidemiological survey of mental illnesses in persons aged 18 years and older in Qingdao City. Chin Ment Health J. 2010; 24(3): 175-182	Prevalence
Qu Z-W, Yang Z-D, Jiang Q, Yuan J, Qin J, Tang Q, Lu Y, Sun Y-Y, Xi Y, Min J, Liu Y-J, Lu W, Qin H-Y, Pei Y, Wang H-J. Epidemiological Characteristics of Anxiety Disorders in Elderly in Pudong New District, Shanghai: A Community-based Study. Chin J Clin (Electron Edit). 2011; 5(5): 1346-50	Prevalence
Shi Q-C, Zhang J-M, Xu F-Z et al. Epidemiological survey of mental illnesses in the people aged 15 and older in Zhejiang Province. Chin J Prev Med. 2005; 39(4): 229-236	Prevalence
Ding Z-J, Wang G-P, Pei G-X, Guan R-C, He R-F, Phillips Michael R, Li X-Y, Zhang Y-L, Wang D-M, Hong G-Z, Du H-Y, Bai A-P, Li G, Wang X-Q, Wei C-L, Li H, Wang J. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in people aged 18 and older in Tianshui City of Gansu Province. Chin Ment Health J. 2010; 24(3): 183-190	Prevalence
Ye H-S, Luo X-R, Zhou X, Shen X-Y, Wang X-H. The Epidemiological Investigation of Anxiety Disorders in Urban-rural Primary and Middle School Students in Huaihua. J Clin Psychosom Dis. 2008; 14(6): 501-4	Prevalence
Song Z-Q, Du X-B, Han G-L, Jian Y-L, Liu C, Phillips Michael R, Li X-Y, An H-S, Shen B-L, Zheng T, Liu L-X, E H-H. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in persons aged 18 and older in Qinghai Province. Chin Ment Health J. 2010; 24(3): 168-174	Prevalence
Zhang J-X, Lu C-H, Tang J-S, Qiu H-M, Liu L-F, Wang S-B, Wang A-Z, Zhang T-L, Phillips M-R, Li X-Y, Zhang S-D, Jiang Y-H, Zhao C-Y, Hu B-W, Cao X-Y, Zhang Y, Gao C-N. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in persons aged 18 years and older in Shandong Province. Chin Ment Health J. 2010; 24(3): 161-167	Prevalence
Qiu P, Caine E-D, Hou F, Cerulli C, Wittink M-N, Li J. The Prevalence of Distress and Depression among Women in Rural Sichuan Province. PLoS One. 2016; 11(8): e0161099	Prevalence
Sun X-L, Li K-Q, Cui L-J, Jiang Q-P, Gao L-H, Liu Y-Q, Han Y-C, Yang L-H, Li J-F, Yan B-P, Zhang Y, Lv H. Epidemiological Survey on Anxiety Disorder in of Hebei Province. Cap Med. 2009; 7: 37-9	Prevalence
Tao L-G, Huang F, Zhou Y, Li Q-B, Liang H-M, Li G-L, Wei H-R, Zhou L-J, Feng Q-M. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in rural in Guilin. J Clin Psychiatry. 2011; 21(6): 381-383	Prevalence
Yang X-C, He C-G, Su J, Zhang Q-H, Qi W-G, Wang Q-F, Zhang J-G, Zhu C-Q, Shi W-F, Zhong M. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders among people aged 15 and over in Laiwu city of Shandong province. J Clin Psychiatry. 2017; 27(1): 56-58	Prevalence
Qu Y, Jiang H, Zhang N, Wang D, Guo L. Prevalence of Mental Disorders in 6- 16-Year-Old Students in Sichuan Province, China. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2015; 12(5): 5090- 107	Prevalence
Pan G-W, Jiang C, Yang C-L, Na J, Fu Z-G, Yu F-Q, Yu C-Y, Liu M-J, Liu H, Wang P, Li N, Yan T-H, Zhang S-J. Epidemiological survey of mental disorders in urban and rural areas of Liaoning province. Chin J Public Health. 2006; 22(12): 1505-1507	Prevalence
Xiaoli Y, Chao J, Wen P, Wenming X, Fang L, Ning L, Huijuan M, Jun N, Ming L, Xiaoxia A, Chuanyou Y, Zenguo F, Lili L, Lianzheng Y, Lijuan T, Guowei P. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among children and adolescents in northeast China. PLoS One. 2014; 9(10): e111223	Prevalence
Yin H, Xu G, Tian H, Yang G, Wardenaar KJ, Schoevers RA. The prevalence, age-of-onset and the correlates of DSM-IV psychiatric disorders in the Tianjin Mental Health Survey (TJMHS). Psychol Med. 2018; 48(3): 473-487	Prevalence
Xu G, Chen G, Zhou Q, Li N, Zheng X. Prevalence of Mental Disorders among Older Chinese People in Tianjin City. Can J Psychiatry. 2017; 62(11): 778-786	Prevalence
Leung P, Hung S, Ho T, Lee C, Liu W, Tang C, Kwong S. Prevalence of DSM-IV disorders in Chinese adolescents and the effects of an impairment criterion: a pilot community study in Hong Kong. Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2008; 17(7): 452-61	Prevalence
Choi EPH, Hui BPH, Wan EYF. Depression and Anxiety in Hong Kong during COVID-19. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020; 17(10)	Prevalence

Other data sources include data from other epidemiological parameters such as disease duration and severity. GBD=the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study.

Table S4. The severity levels, health state descriptions, proportion and disability weights of Mental disorders in GBD 2021

Disorders	Severity level	Lay description	Proportion (95% UI)	Disability weight (95% UI)
Major Depressive disorder	Mild	Feels persistent sadness and has lost interest in usual activities. The person sometimes sleeps badly, feels tired, or has trouble concentrating but still manages to function in daily life with extra effort.	59% (49, 69)	0.145 (0.099, 0.209)
	Moderate	Has constant sadness and has lost interest in usual activities. The person has some difficulty in daily life, sleeps badly, has trouble concentrating, and sometimes thinks about harming himself (or herself).	17% (13, 22)	0.396 (0.267, 0.531)
	Severe	Has constant sadness and has lost interest in usual activities. The person has some difficulty in daily life, sleeps badly, has trouble concentrating, and sometimes thinks about harming himself (or herself).	10% (3, 20)	0.658 (0.477, 0.807)
Dysthymia	Symptomatic	Feels persistent sadness and has lost interest in usual activities. The person sometimes sleeps badly, feels tired, or has trouble concentrating but still manages to function in daily life with extra effort.	71% (64, 77)	0.145 (0.099, 0.209)
Anxiety disorders	Mild	Feels mildly anxious and worried, which makes it slightly difficult to concentrate, remember things, and sleep. The person tires easily but is able to perform daily activities.	42.4% (32.9, 50.2)	0.03 (0.018, 0.046)
	Moderate	Feels anxious and worried, which makes it difficult to concentrate, remember things, and sleep. The person tires easily and finds it difficult to perform daily activities.	24.8% (18.9, 31.0)	0.133 (0.091, 0.186)
	Severe	Constantly feels very anxious and worried, which makes it difficult to concentrate, remember things, and sleep. The person has lost pleasure in life and thinks about suicide.	16.1% (10.2, 22.9)	0.523 (0.362, 0.677)

GBD=the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study, UI=Uncertainty interval.

Note: Individuals with mental disorders are not truly asymptomatic. In this study, asymptomatic refers to patients with lower severity levels of mental disorders, where the disability weight is 0, indicating that patients do not experience disability loss. The confirmation of the disability weight proportions is primarily based on estimates from the Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults.^[1]

Reference [1]: Global incidence, prevalence, years lived with disability (YLDs), disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs), and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 371 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories and 811 subnational locations, 1990-2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. *Lancet*. 2024. 403(10440): 2133-2161.

Table S5: DALYs (in 100 000) and age-standardised DALY rate of Depressive Disorder and Anxiety Disorder in China in 1990, 2019, and 2021, by sex.

	DALYs counts, in thousands (95% UI)					Age-standardised DALYs rate per 100 000 people (95% UI)				
	1990	2019	2021	Percent change, 1990 to 2021	Percent change, 2019 to 2021	1990	2019	2021	Percent change, 1990 to 2021	Percent change, 2019 to 2021
Depressive disorders										
Both	5426.7 (3756.6, 7330.3)	7660.3 (5417.6, 10287.7)	7865.9 (5560.6, 10696.8)	44.9% (33.4, 57.7)	2.7% (-1.3, 6.6)	473.3 (331.3, 639.6)	430.1 (303.9, 580.8)	430.6 (305.2, 586.2)	-9% (-13.4, -4.7)	0.1% (-3.7, 3.9)
Male	1994.4 (1381.7, 2689.9)	2895.3 (2038.4, 3890.3)	3028.5 (2136.9, 4116)	51.9% (40.7, 65)	4.6% (0.4, 9)	343.8 (242, 468.1)	324.1 (228.5, 438.2)	330.6 (233.4, 450.4)	-3.8% (-8.3, 0.9)	2% (-2, 6.5)
Female	3432.3 (2382.2, 4634.7)	4765 (3374.2, 6367.9)	4837.4 (3418.2, 6553.1)	40.9% (29.1, 54.2)	1.5% (-2.7, 6)	608.7 (425.4, 818.5)	538.5 (380.7, 722)	533 (378.2, 723.9)	-12.4% (-17, -7.7)	-1% (-5, 3.2)
Major depressive disorder										
Both	3869.6 (2623.7, 5322.8)	5207.9 (3561.6, 7010.9)	5196.5 (3572.7, 7053.9)	34.3% (18, 50.6)	-0.2% (-4.9, 5.3)	330.3 (227.8, 451.5)	295.9 (206, 400.9)	287.5 (200.1, 394.4)	-13% (-18.4, -6.8)	-2.9% (-7.4, 2.4)
Male	1359.7 (929, 1881.9)	1910.6 (1311.8, 2586.6)	1952.7 (1340.6, 2651.2)	43.6% (27.4, 60.9)	2.2% (-3.1, 8.3)	229.6 (157.8, 315.1)	217.4 (150.6, 295.4)	216.6 (150.6, 298.2)	-5.6% (-11.7, 1.2)	-0.4% (-5.5, 5.7)
Female	2510 (1701.5, 3444.6)	3297.2 (2259.7, 4428.7)	3243.8 (2237.1, 4416.6)	29.2% (12.7, 45.6)	-1.6% (-6.5, 4.1)	435.2 (300.8, 593.4)	375.9 (261.9, 508.4)	359.7 (250.8, 494.1)	-17.3% (-22.7, -11.3)	-4.3% (-8.9, 1)
Dysthymia										
Both	1557 (1023.1, 2221.5)	2452.4 (1618.6, 3488.4)	2669.5 (1751.2, 3811.1)	71.4% (58.6, 84.8)	8.9% (3.8, 13.7)	143.1 (94.8, 204)	134.2 (88.6, 189.5)	143.1 (93, 201.8)	0.1% (-4.1, 4.4)	6.6% (1.9, 11.3)
Male	634.7 (410.4, 907.6)	984.6 (646.3, 1401.4)	1075.8 (709.7, 1557.5)	69.5% (55.3, 82.7)	9.3% (2.3, 16.1)	114.3 (74.8, 161.5)	106.6 (70.1, 150.3)	114 (75.5, 163.1)	-0.2% (-6.2, 6.7)	6.9% (0.6, 13.1)
Female	922.4 (607.2, 1325.4)	1467.8 (962.2, 2082.5)	1593.6 (1041.7, 2261)	72.8% (58.7, 89.1)	8.6% (2, 16.2)	173.5 (115.2, 248)	162.6 (107, 230.3)	173.3 (112.7, 244.7)	-0.1% (-5.8, 6.2)	6.6% (0.4, 13.8)
Anxiety disorders										
Both	4895.9 (3395.2, 6743.1)	5539.8 (3885.7, 7528.9)	6314.4 (4367.6, 8566.6)	29% (17.9, 41.9)	14% (6.9, 21.2)	409.2 (286.1, 559.8)	375.2 (262.8, 511.8)	418.9 (291.5, 573.2)	2.4% (-3.6, 8.6)	11.7% (4.3, 19)
Male	1934.2 (1343.2, 2678.4)	2216.3 (1543.1, 3016.8)	2445.1 (1698.4, 3323.4)	26.4% (15.8, 38.4)	10.3% (3.4, 17.9)	314.5 (219.4, 429.3)	292.6 (204.2, 401)	318.8 (219, 438.6)	1.4% (-4.6, 8)	8.9% (1.8, 16.4)
Female	2961.8 (2055.3, 4084.6)	3323.5 (2340.9, 4495.1)	3869.3 (2705.3, 5246.2)	30.6% (19, 44.1)	16.4% (9.1, 24.3)	508.1 (355.7, 698)	463.3 (325.3, 630)	525.6 (367.2, 715.9)	3.4% (-2.5, 9.7)	13.4% (5.6, 21.7)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals (UI). DALY=disability-adjusted life-year.

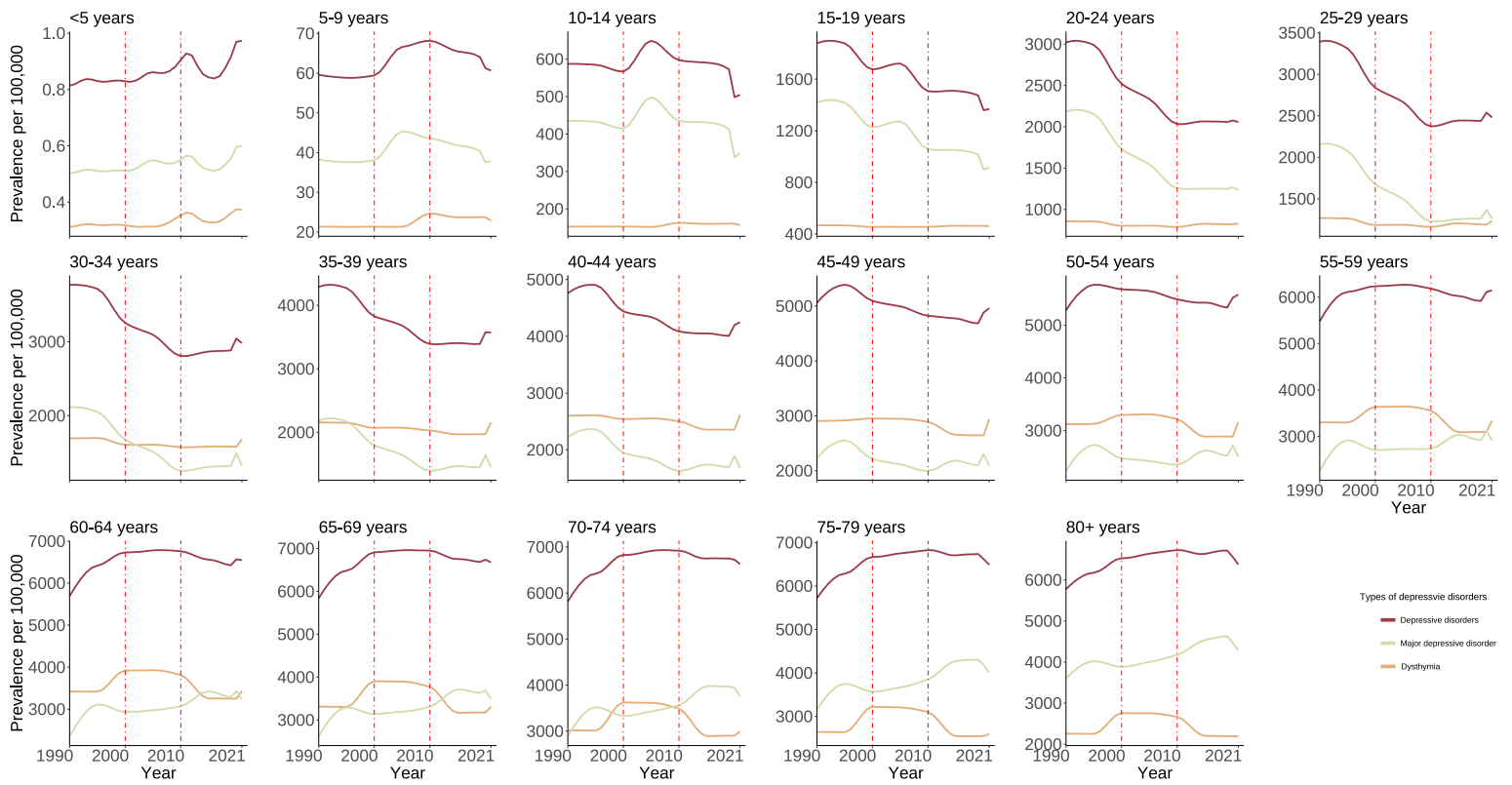


Figure S1: Changes in the prevalence (per 100,000) of depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, and dysthymia across age groups in China, 1990 to 2021.

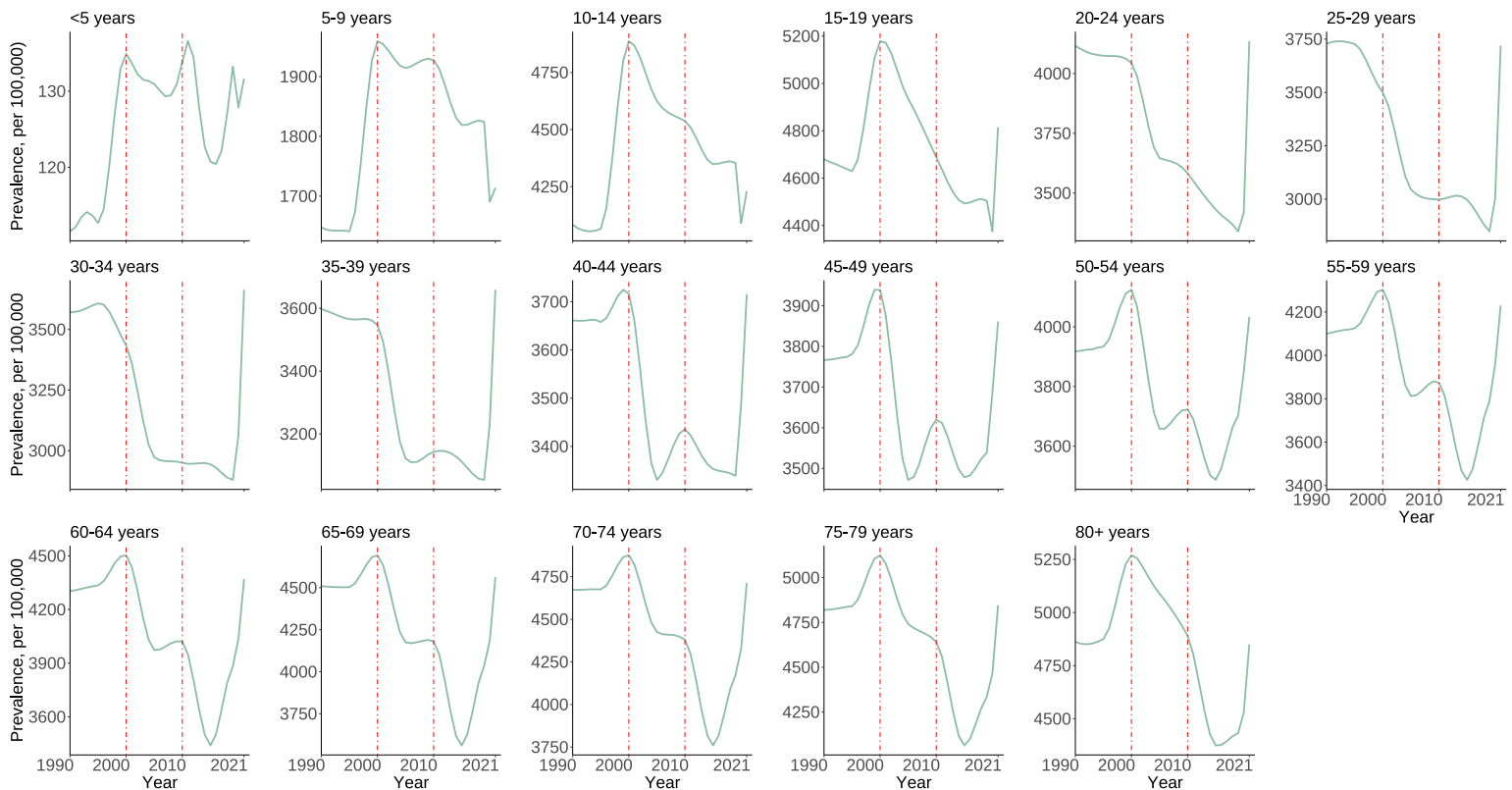


Figure S2: Changes in the prevalence (per 100,000) of anxiety disorders across age groups in China, 1990 to 2021.

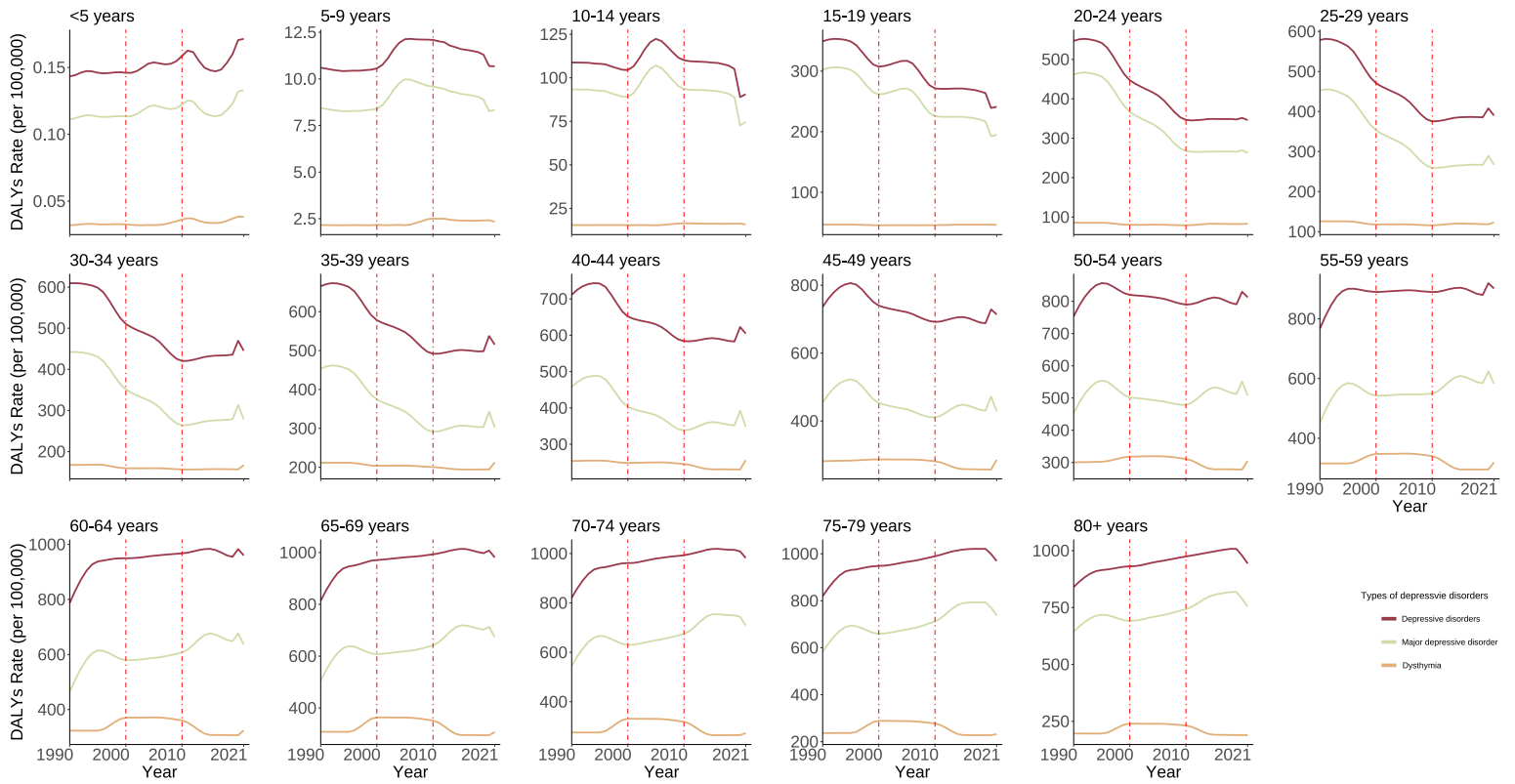


Figure S3: Changes in the DALYs rate (per 100,000) of depressive disorder, major depressive disorder, and dysthymia across age groups in China, 1990 to 2021.

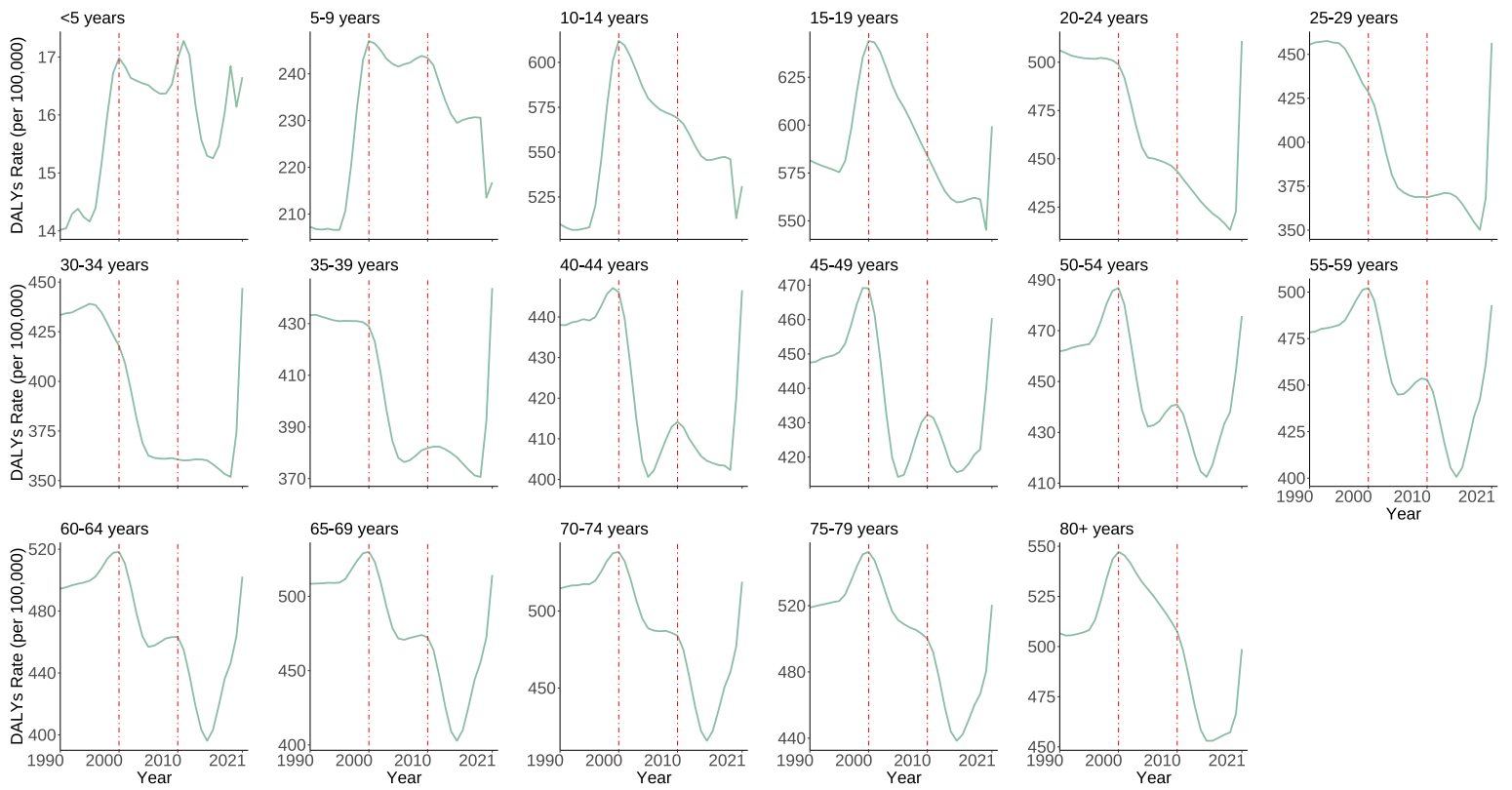


Figure S4: Changes in the DALYs rate (per 100,000) of anxiety disorders across age groups in China, 1990 to 2021.

Table S6: Age-standardised prevalence of depressive and anxiety disorders in China in 2021.

	Depressive disorders	Major depressive disorder	Dysthymia	Anxiety disorders
China	2875.7(2590, 3203.4)	1426.5(1241.6, 1653.1)	1485(1259.8, 1754.5)	3481.7(2976.2, 4044.5)
Northeast				
Heilongjiang	2813.8(2399, 3285)	1381.9(1061.8, 1831.7)	1465.1(1242.2, 1734.3)	3738.9(2789.5, 4881.9)
Jilin	2780.8(2406.5, 3215.3)	1346.7(1049.5, 1755.7)	1466.8(1243.7, 1736.4)	3637.8(2691.1, 4751.1)
Liaoning	2615.2(2240.4, 3033)	1177.9(894.3, 1544.2)	1466.4(1243.3, 1735.9)	2554.1(1892.6, 3375.6)
East				
Beijing	2500(2155.3, 2861.4)	1066.1(809.7, 1405.2)	1459.3(1237.4, 1727.6)	2808.7(2079.8, 3805)
Fujian	2844.5(2444, 3278.2)	1419.4(1100.7, 1866)	1459.8(1237.9, 1728.2)	3620.5(2665.6, 4821.7)
Guangdong	2980.3(2550.2, 3498)	1567.3(1187.4, 1985.2)	1451.3(1230.5, 1717.8)	2253.6(1572.8, 3152.3)
Hainan	2863.7(2467.4, 3321)	1447.7(1118, 1866)	1450.9(1230.3, 1717.5)	3664.6(2701.5, 4744.1)
Hebei	2985(2569.9, 3480.8)	1450.6(1109.6, 1904.5)	1571.7(1318.3, 1865)	3061.6(2233.2, 4023.1)
Jiangsu	2676.7(2301.7, 3092.8)	1244.4(952, 1607.5)	1463(1240.5, 1731.8)	3473.9(2561.7, 4570.1)
Shandong	3270.5(2748.9, 3844.9)	1668.5(1249.7, 2202)	1649.7(1388.5, 1954.7)	4199.9(3130.7, 5554.5)
Shanghai	2361.2(2044.5, 2705.8)	929.5(708.9, 1228.8)	1454.1(1233.1, 1721.4)	2557.5(1819.3, 3486.6)
Tianjin	2341.3(2005.7, 2701.3)	904.6(679.3, 1191.3)	1458.8(1236.9, 1726.9)	3200.2(2416.3, 4130.7)
Zhejiang	3295.1(2813.6, 3878.6)	1872.7(1432.9, 2409.4)	1469.6(1232.6, 1755.2)	3564.8(2652.6, 4773.8)
Middle				
Anhui	2676.6(2287.6, 3099.9)	1243.4(950.3, 1649.5)	1464.1(1241.6, 1733.4)	3486.3(2677.2, 4639.1)
Henan	2889.8(2435.5, 3359.1)	1454.5(1086.2, 1869.6)	1471.3(1247.5, 1741.8)	3514.8(2585.2, 4740.4)
Hubei	3032.6(2584.9, 3516.9)	1612.7(1196.2, 2080.6)	1459.8(1237.9, 1728.1)	3594.3(2695.7, 4758.2)
Hunan	3108.9(2673.3, 3666.7)	1605.4(1231.9, 2107.1)	1545.2(1301.4, 1830.3)	5773.8(4289.2, 7450.2)
Jiangxi	2765.8(2394.7, 3175.4)	1336.1(1034.6, 1708.1)	1462.6(1240.3, 1731.6)	3498.6(2644.2, 4585)
Shanxi	2680.3(2305.3, 3113.6)	1250.2(956.9, 1601.8)	1460.8(1238.7, 1729.5)	3495.8(2559.6, 4593.7)
West				
Chongqing	2777.2(2392.3, 3199.2)	1346(1025.4, 1707.7)	1464.4(1241.8, 1733.7)	3557.5(2634, 4637.7)
Gansu	3052.5(2627.5, 3558.9)	1611.5(1259.7, 2043.9)	1481.9(1243.1, 1769.7)	4497.8(3396.9, 5960.3)
Guangxi	2736.6(2354, 3151.8)	1310.9(1001.2, 1696.7)	1457.6(1236, 1725.6)	3499.9(2554.9, 4555.1)
Guizhou	2884.2(2449.9, 3354.5)	1457(1114.1, 1869.7)	1462.9(1240.5, 1731.8)	3580.4(2707.5, 4731.9)
Inner Mongolia	2756.8(2392.5, 3187.3)	1328.4(1029.4, 1699.9)	1460.7(1238.7, 1729.3)	3546(2662, 4733.1)
Ningxia	2755.8(2371.1, 3180.4)	1325.8(1013.9, 1740)	1462.6(1240.2, 1731.7)	4857.3(3628.2, 6263.6)
Qinghai	2755.6(2394.4, 3221.7)	1310.4(989.9, 1673.3)	1478.3(1240.5, 1765.3)	2332.1(1676.9, 3137.3)
Shaanxi	2783(2367.2, 3249.8)	1355.4(1040, 1721.5)	1460.8(1238.7, 1729.4)	3558.6(2691.9, 4774.1)

	Depressive disorders	Major depressive disorder	Dysthymia	Anxiety disorders
Sichuan	2702.3(2326.2, 3103.2)	1269.9(964.2, 1626.8)	1463.9(1241.4, 1733)	3091(2266.3, 4187.2)
Xinjiang	3074.9(2639.1, 3623.9)	1659.2(1274.2, 2139.4)	1457.2(1235.7, 1725.1)	3553.9(2654.6, 4815.2)
Xizang	2639.1(2275.5, 3106.1)	1217.5(934.7, 1585.6)	1451.5(1230.7, 1717.8)	3348.3(2434.4, 4357.9)
Yunnan	2774.6(2372.5, 3187.3)	1351.5(1025.5, 1768.3)	1456.2(1234.8, 1723.8)	3622.1(2688.5, 4731.3)
Other				
Hong Kong	3431.7(2888.2, 4006.3)	1980.7(1514.5, 2576.4)	1499.2(1266.7, 1778.2)	2518.5(1825.4, 3371.7)
Macao	2860.3(2442.1, 3356.8)	1403(1059.2, 1802.1)	1491.8(1261.7, 1767.3)	3666.9(2645.2, 4809.7)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals.

Table S7. The percentage change of Age-standardised prevalence of mental disorders in China from 1990 to 2021, and 2019 to 2021.

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
China	-6.4% (-10.4, -2.9)	1.8% (-1.6, 5.2)	-12.1% (-17.4, -5.7)	-2.8% (-7.4, 2.4)	-0.1% (-4.4, 4.4)	6.7% (2.1, 11.5)	2% (-3.8, 8.2)	11.8% (4.9, 19.4)
Northeast								
Heilongjiang	-2.2% (-12.8, 10.7)	4.7% (-7.2, 18.7)	-4.9% (-26.3, 19.9)	1.3% (-20.7, 26.8)	0.6% (-5, 6.6)	8.3% (2, 14.7)	10.1% (-16.1, 38.4)	20.3% (-8.5, 54)
Jilin	-3.1% (-14.2, 8.8)	3.5% (-7.5, 16)	-6.7% (-27.4, 16.3)	-1.3% (-22.2, 22.4)	0.7% (-5, 6.6)	8.3% (2, 14.7)	6.9% (-17.5, 36.5)	17% (-11, 52.9)
Liaoning	-0.1% (-11.1, 11.5)	1% (-9, 11.7)	-0.7% (-22, 24.6)	-7% (-26.2, 16.3)	0.5% (-5.1, 6.4)	8.3% (2, 14.7)	5.1% (-19.3, 32.5)	9.7% (-13.3, 39.1)
East								
Beijing	4.4% (-5, 15.9)	5.7% (-4.1, 17.4)	11.6% (-11.8, 42.8)	2.6% (-18.7, 28.9)	-0.1% (-5.7, 5.8)	8.3% (2, 14.6)	6.3% (-18.8, 36.5)	8.1% (-16.2, 39.8)
Fujian	-7.5% (-16.8, 3.8)	3.5% (-7.2, 16.7)	-14.3% (-32.3, 7.6)	-0.8% (-21.2, 23.2)	0.3% (-5.4, 6.3)	8.3% (1.9, 14.6)	6.4% (-19.3, 38.1)	17.4% (-11.5, 50.7)
Guangdong	-2.3% (-14, 10.4)	4.5% (-7, 17.3)	-3.7% (-25.1, 19.1)	1.5% (-19.9, 24.9)	-0.5% (-6.2, 5.5)	8.2% (1.9, 14.5)	3.6% (-19, 31.5)	14% (-14.1, 45.4)
Hainan	-6.6% (-17.4, 5.3)	3.6% (-8.3, 17)	-12.1% (-31.5, 10.3)	-0.6% (-22.6, 24.2)	-0.4% (-6, 5.6)	8.3% (2, 14.6)	7.7% (-17.9, 36.2)	19.5% (-10.4, 52.4)
Hebei	-0.7% (-10.5, 10.8)	0.3% (-9.4, 12.3)	-1.9% (-22.4, 22.9)	-1.7% (-21.3, 22.3)	0.6% (-5, 6.2)	2.1% (-3, 7.9)	4% (-20.4, 33.7)	11% (-15.5, 43.6)
Jiangsu	-6.8% (-17.1, 4.3)	0.7% (-10.4, 12.7)	-13.8% (-32.2, 9.8)	-6.9% (-27.3, 17.2)	0.1% (-5.6, 6.2)	8.2% (1.9, 14.7)	1.6% (-23.2, 30.3)	12.2% (-14.6, 44.3)
Shandong	-9.6% (-20, 2.4)	-0.7% (-11.9, 13.1)	-17.4% (-35.7, 3.9)	-3.2% (-23.9, 22.6)	0.1% (-5.8, 5.9)	2% (-3.8, 7.9)	-0.1% (-24.2, 30.3)	6.1% (-19.8, 38.3)
Shanghai	-0.3% (-9.2, 10.4)	3.6% (-4.9, 15.2)	0.1% (-21.2, 25.1)	-2.9% (-21.9, 23.2)	-0.4% (-6.1, 5.5)	8.2% (2, 14.6)	1.3% (-22.8, 30)	6.3% (-19.4, 35.5)
Tianjin	-1.1% (-10.4, 9.3)	5.8% (-3.7, 16.4)	-2.2% (-24.7, 22.6)	1.8% (-19.7, 25.8)	-0.2% (-5.8, 5.7)	8.5% (2.2, 14.9)	1.6% (-20.3, 27.5)	0.5% (-21.9, 24.8)
Zhejiang	-7.9% (-18.9, 5.8)	-2.2% (-13.2, 12.4)	-12.8% (-31.1, 11.1)	-2.1% (-22.5, 24.4)	-0.5% (-6, 5.6)	-2.4% (-7.4, 3.2)	0.8% (-21, 28.8)	1.3% (-21.1, 30.5)
Middle								
Anhui	-13.9% (-23.6, -2.5)	1.3% (-9.5, 14.1)	-26.5% (-42.7, -6.3)	-5.9% (-26.6, 20.1)	0.6% (-5.1, 6.7)	8.3% (1.9, 14.7)	2.2% (-19.6, 31.4)	12.6% (-11.2, 44.7)
Henan	-9% (-19.1, 2.9)	1.1% (-10, 13.9)	-17.1% (-35.5, 4.3)	-5.3% (-27, 18.5)	0.8% (-5, 6.9)	8.3% (1.9, 14.7)	3% (-22.3, 34)	13.2% (-15.4, 47.2)
Hubei	-10.8% (-21.5, 0.9)	2.3% (-10.6, 15.2)	-18.8% (-37.1, 1.7)	-2.4% (-23.9, 22.3)	0.3% (-5.4, 6.3)	8.2% (1.9, 14.6)	5.5% (-19.6, 39.7)	16.5% (-10.4, 56.4)
Hunan	-12.6% (-22.9, -0.2)	5.7% (-6.1, 19.9)	-19.5% (-37, 2)	2% (-19.2, 27.6)	-4.1% (-9.9, 1.8)	10.1% (3.7, 16.5)	2.4% (-19.5, 30.3)	17.2% (-9.9, 49.1)
Jiangxi	-8.3% (-17.6, 3.2)	1.2% (-9.5, 13.7)	-16.3% (-33.4, 6)	-5.5% (-24.5, 18.3)	0.5% (-5.2, 6.5)	8.3% (1.9, 14.7)	2.8% (-21.1, 31.1)	13.4% (-13.4, 44.1)
Shanxi	-4.6% (-14.1, 5.7)	1% (-9.1, 12.4)	-10% (-29.1, 11.8)	-6.3% (-25.4, 14.6)	0.6% (-5.1, 6.5)	8.3% (2, 14.7)	2.8% (-21.9, 28.4)	12.7% (-16.2, 42.2)
West								
Chongqing	-6% (-15.6, 5.7)	1.7% (-8.5, 14.4)	-12.4% (-30.1, 10.9)	-4.5% (-23.8, 20.8)	0.9% (-4.8, 6.9)	8.3% (1.9, 14.7)	4.7% (-20.7, 34.2)	14.6% (-11.3, 46.6)
Gansu	-10.5% (-20.2, 1.8)	-1.2% (-11.9, 11.4)	-18.6% (-35.4, 2)	-0.3% (-20.3, 25.5)	0.4% (-5, 6.6)	-2.3% (-7.3, 3.3)	4.1% (-20, 36.7)	3.3% (-20.7, 36.2)
Guangxi	-3.8% (-14.2, 8.8)	0.9% (-10.7, 13.8)	-7.8% (-28.5, 16.8)	-6.2% (-26.7, 18.6)	0.3% (-5.4, 6.2)	8.2% (2, 14.6)	3.3% (-21.9, 31)	13.4% (-15, 44.2)
Guizhou	-4.8% (-15.2, 8.1)	2.4% (-8.4, 15.3)	-9.5% (-28.8, 15.5)	-2.8% (-22.4, 23.1)	0.5% (-5.2, 6.4)	8.3% (1.9, 14.6)	5.5% (-17.8, 34.3)	15.2% (-11.4, 46.1)

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
Inner Mongolia	-6.4% (-15.7, 4.3)	1.7% (-8.6, 12.7)	-13.2% (-31.1, 7.9)	-4.8% (-23.5, 18.8)	0.9% (-4.8, 6.8)	8.4% (2.1, 14.7)	4.8% (-19.1, 35)	14.4% (-11.7, 48.3)
Ningxia	-4.6% (-15.5, 8.6)	1.3% (-9.1, 14.9)	-9.7% (-28.9, 17.4)	-5.5% (-24.5, 20.6)	0.6% (-5, 6.5)	8.3% (2, 14.7)	3.7% (-19.5, 33.4)	2.7% (-21.2, 33.2)
Qinghai	-6.9% (-16.9, 3.7)	-3.9% (-14.3, 7.5)	-13.5% (-32.6, 8.1)	-5.8% (-26.3, 18.2)	-0.1% (-5.4, 6.1)	-2.3% (-7.2, 3.4)	1% (-23.2, 28.6)	5.9% (-19.4, 36)
Shaanxi	-7.5% (-18.1, 4.6)	1.7% (-9.7, 15)	-14.8% (-33.2, 8.5)	-4.6% (-25.4, 21.5)	0.5% (-5.2, 6.4)	8.3% (2, 14.7)	4.7% (-16.4, 31.7)	15.1% (-8.7, 45.5)
Sichuan	-3% (-13.3, 8.7)	1.6% (-9.7, 14)	-6.7% (-28.5, 18.3)	-5.1% (-25.2, 19.7)	0.8% (-5, 6.7)	8.3% (1.9, 14.7)	3.8% (-20.7, 34.7)	9.4% (-18.9, 42.7)
Xinjiang	-9.4% (-20.7, 1.6)	3.2% (-8.6, 15.6)	-16.6% (-35.5, 3)	-0.8% (-21.8, 22)	0.5% (-5.1, 6.5)	8.3% (2, 14.6)	5% (-18.1, 37.2)	14.7% (-10, 50)
Xizang	-8.9% (-17.2, 1.3)	-1.7% (-11.3, 9.8)	-16.6% (-32.6, 4.1)	-11.4% (-29.4, 10.5)	-1.3% (-7, 4.6)	8.1% (1.9, 14.4)	-2.7% (-26.7, 25.7)	8.1% (-17.2, 40.6)
Yunnan	-5.8% (-15.4, 5.8)	3.6% (-6.9, 16.2)	-11.1% (-30.1, 11.6)	-0.8% (-21.7, 22.3)	-0.2% (-5.8, 5.8)	8.2% (2, 14.6)	6.6% (-19.1, 34.1)	17% (-11.2, 46)
Other								
Hong Kong	7.1% (-6.5, 20.6)	2.8% (-10.3, 17)	10.7% (-13.9, 35.7)	-1% (-22.4, 21.7)	3% (-2.9, 9.4)	8.5% (1.8, 15.4)	7% (-17.3, 35.9)	12.1% (-13.9, 42.7)
Macao	-0.4% (-12.1, 13.2)	2.4% (-8.4, 15.8)	-2.3% (-24.3, 24.2)	-3.5% (-23.8, 21.9)	1.6% (-4.3, 8)	8.7% (2.1, 15.4)	6.3% (-18.5, 39.9)	16.4% (-12.2, 52.6)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals.

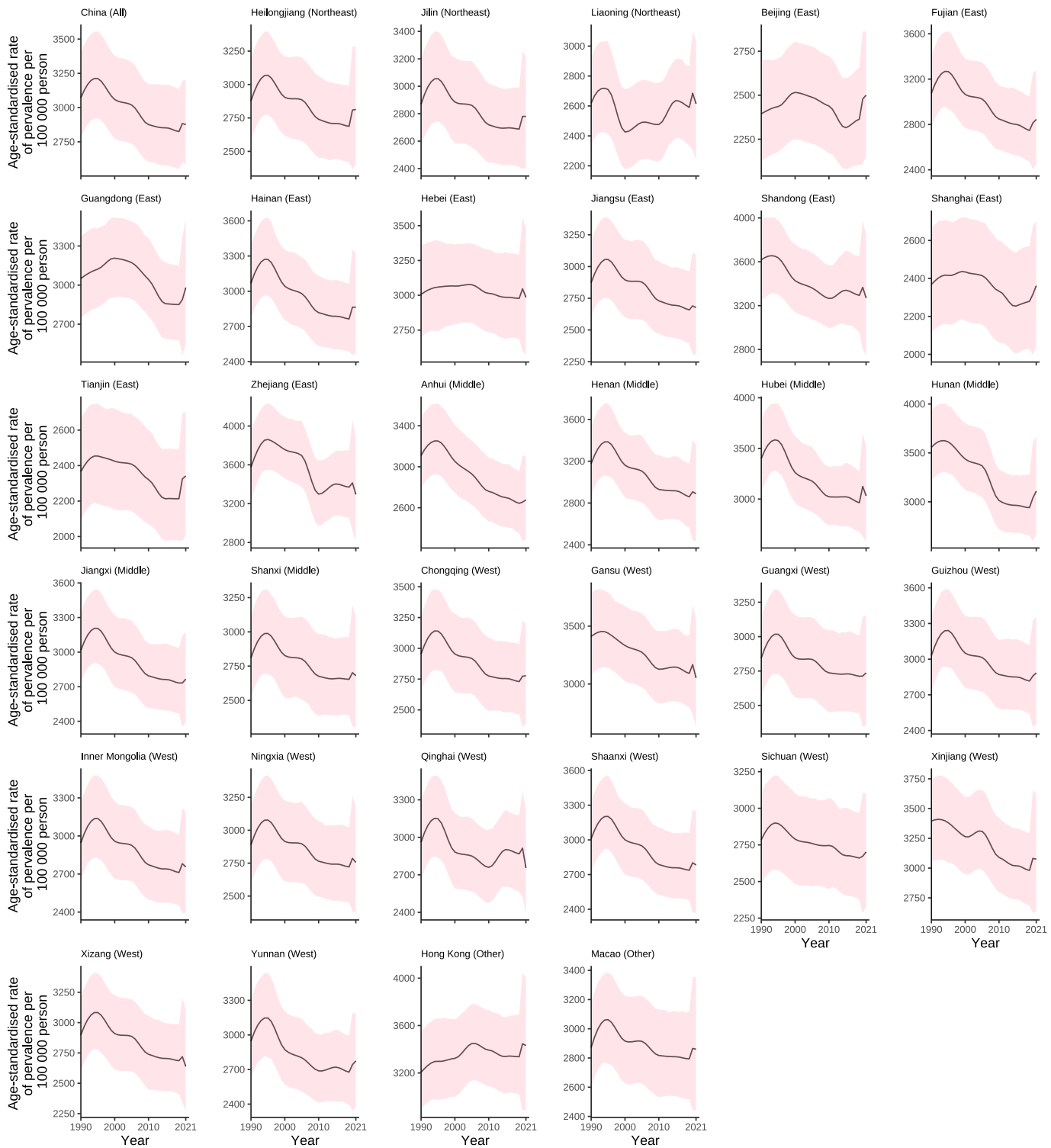


Figure S5: Change in prevalence rate of depressive disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

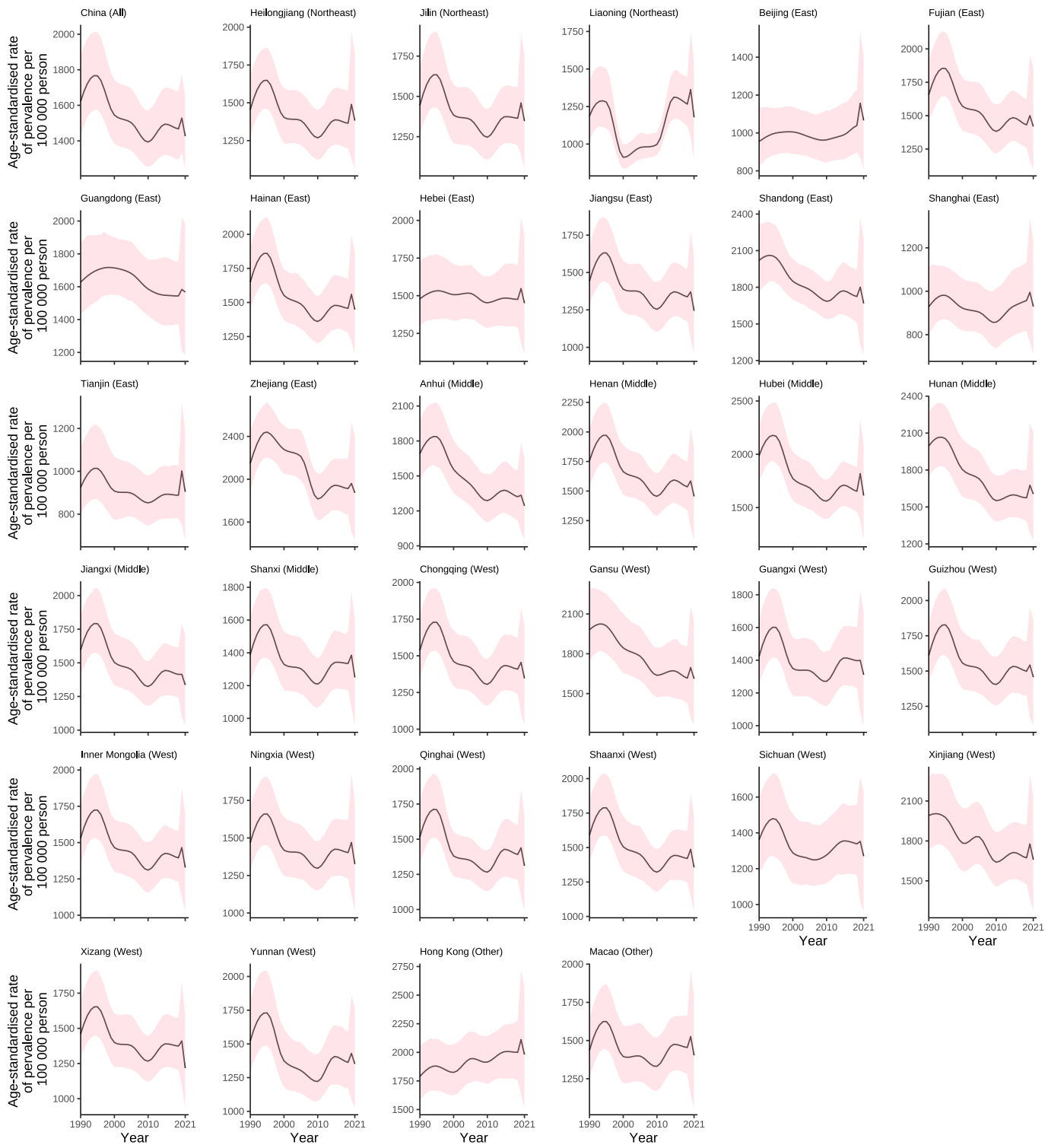


Figure S6: Change in prevalence rate of major depressive disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

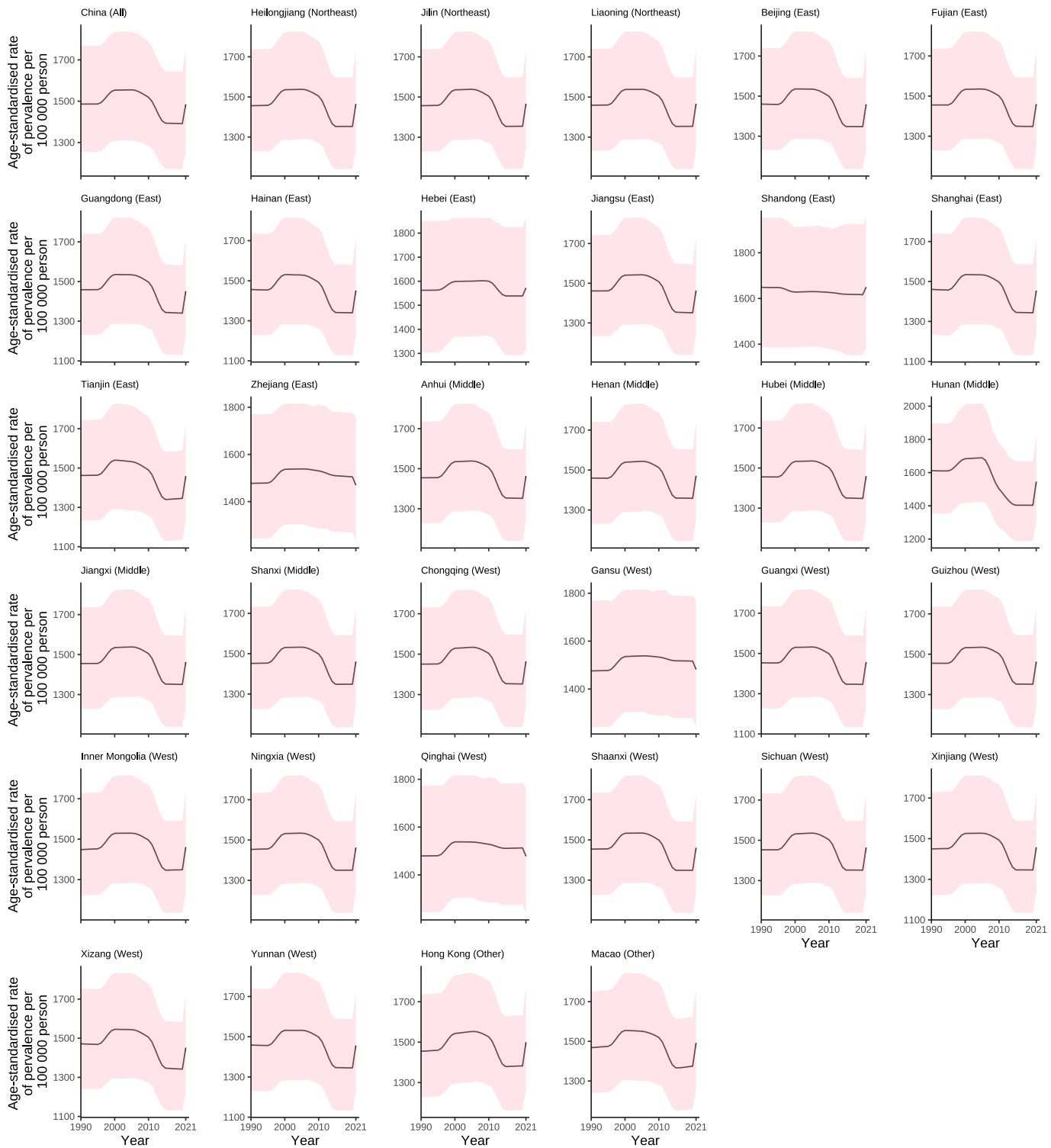


Figure S7: Change in prevalence rate of dysthymia in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

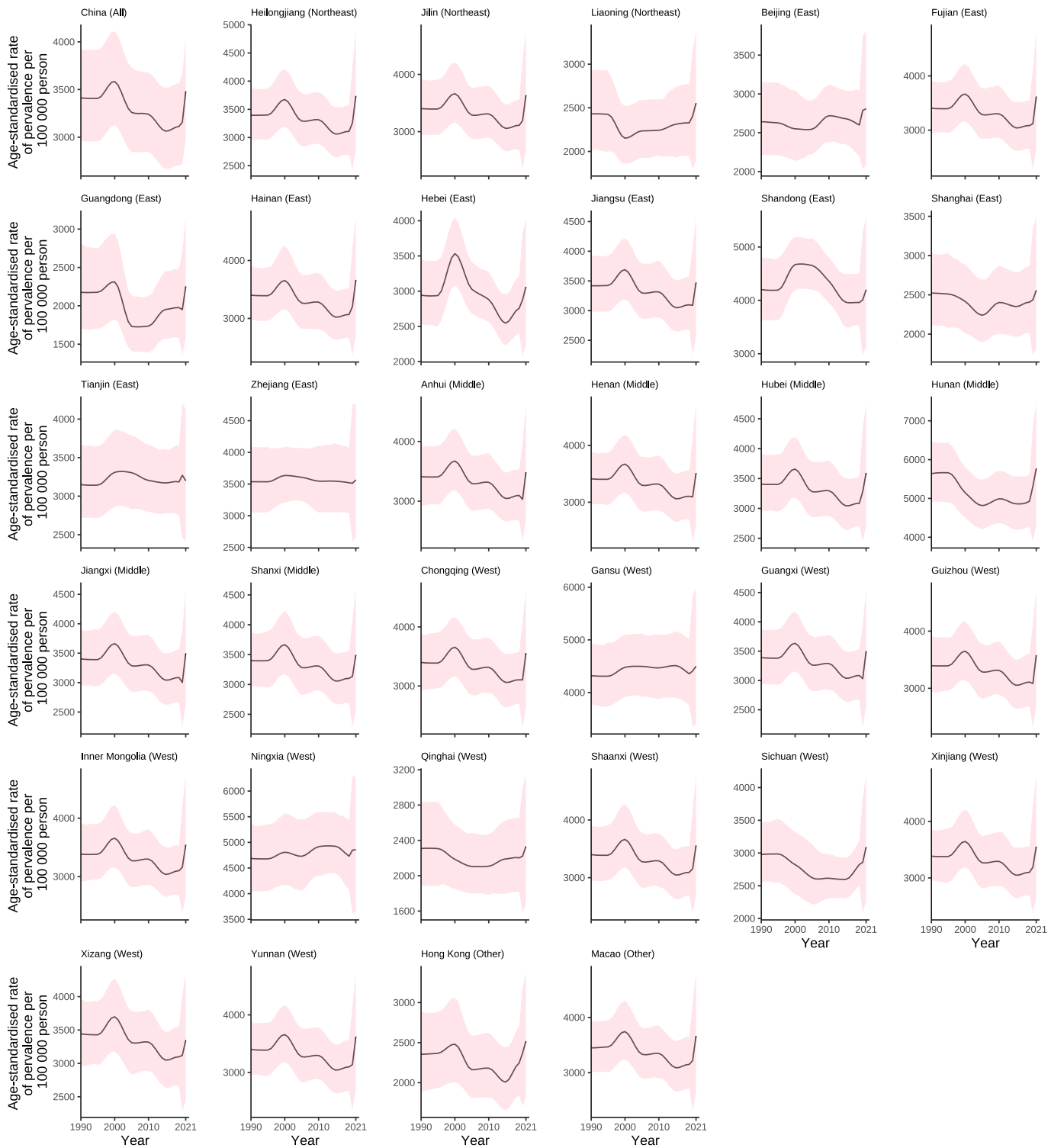


Figure S8: Change in prevalence rate of anxiety disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

Table S8. The percentage change of Age-standardised DALYs rates of depressive and anxiety disorders in China from 1990 to 2021, and 2019 to 2021.

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
China	-9% (-13.4, -4.7)	0.1% (-3.7, 3.9)	-13% (-18.4, -6.8)	-2.9% (-7.4, 2.4)	0.1% (-4.1, 4.4)	6.6% (1.9, 11.3)	2.4% (-3.6, 8.6)	11.7% (4.3, 19)
Northeast								
Heilongjiang	-3.6% (-18.6, 13.6)	3.7% (-11.9, 21.1)	-5.7% (-26.9, 19.1)	1.4% (-21.1, 27)	0.8% (-6, 7.8)	8.5% (1.9, 15)	10.4% (-16.5, 39.1)	20.2% (-8.2, 53.4)
Jilin	-4.7% (-18.8, 11.7)	1.8% (-12.8, 18.7)	-7.4% (-27.3, 16.3)	-1.2% (-22.8, 23)	0.8% (-5.8, 6.9)	8.2% (1.5, 15)	7.3% (-18.3, 36.6)	17% (-10.8, 52.6)
Liaoning	-0.9% (-15.9, 14.9)	-1.7% (-15.3, 12.8)	-1.7% (-23.2, 22.6)	-6.7% (-26.7, 15.5)	0.4% (-5.9, 7.1)	8.2% (0.8, 15.7)	5.4% (-19.1, 32.3)	9.9% (-14.2, 38.9)
East								
Beijing	6.5% (-7.2, 23.6)	4.9% (-8.9, 22.5)	11.2% (-12.6, 42.7)	2.8% (-18.2, 28.7)	0.1% (-6, 6.9)	8.3% (1.1, 15.8)	6.8% (-18.1, 38.7)	8.2% (-16.3, 40.4)
Fujian	-10.4% (-23.2, 5.5)	2.2% (-12.4, 19.6)	-14.9% (-33.3, 6.9)	-0.6% (-21.3, 24.1)	0.5% (-6.1, 6.7)	8.4% (1.7, 15.3)	7.1% (-19.2, 37)	17.4% (-12.1, 50.4)
Guangdong	-3.3% (-18.7, 13.2)	3.3% (-12.3, 20.1)	-4.7% (-25.8, 18.2)	1.2% (-20.4, 24.3)	-0.2% (-6.3, 6)	8.2% (0.7, 15.1)	3.9% (-19.2, 32.3)	13.7% (-14.4, 44.9)
Hainan	-9.1% (-22.7, 6.9)	2.1% (-13.6, 20.2)	-12.9% (-31.5, 9.6)	-0.5% (-22.7, 25.2)	-0.2% (-6.6, 6.8)	8.1% (0.3, 16.1)	8% (-18.2, 36.9)	19.1% (-10.6, 52.6)
Hebei	-1.8% (-15.5, 13.9)	-0.5% (-13.8, 16.6)	-3% (-23.8, 21.8)	-1.7% (-21.3, 23.1)	0.5% (-5.5, 6.8)	2% (-3.8, 8.8)	4.1% (-21.2, 34)	11% (-15.3, 44.1)
Jiangsu	-9.7% (-22.5, 6.5)	-2% (-16, 14.1)	-14.5% (-33.2, 9.1)	-6.9% (-27.5, 17.3)	0.2% (-6.2, 6.7)	8.1% (0.7, 16.2)	1.9% (-23.1, 31.7)	12.1% (-14.8, 45.5)
Shandong	-13.4% (-27, 2.2)	-1.8% (-16.6, 16.5)	-18.6% (-36.6, 3)	-3.6% (-24.4, 23.2)	0.2% (-6.4, 6.6)	2% (-4.8, 9.1)	0.4% (-24, 30.7)	5.9% (-19.9, 37.2)
Shanghai	-0.7% (-13.7, 13.8)	1.2% (-10.7, 16.1)	-1% (-21.9, 24.3)	-3.4% (-22.8, 22.3)	-0.4% (-6.5, 6.2)	8.1% (1.2, 15.3)	1.5% (-22.9, 30)	6.2% (-20.3, 36.2)
Tianjin	-2.1% (-15.9, 12.9)	4.4% (-8.6, 19.9)	-3.5% (-26.4, 22.4)	1.4% (-20.1, 27.2)	-0.4% (-6.8, 6)	8.4% (1.8, 15)	1.6% (-20.1, 27.3)	0.3% (-21.7, 26.5)
Zhejiang	-10.3% (-24.7, 7.9)	-2.2% (-17.4, 16.8)	-13.5% (-32.3, 10.9)	-2.1% (-22.7, 24.7)	-0.3% (-6.6, 6.3)	-2.5% (-7.9, 3.6)	1.1% (-21.1, 30)	1.1% (-21.6, 29.3)
Middle								
Anhui	-19.2% (-31.6, -3.4)	-1.3% (-16.5, 16.7)	-27.4% (-43.3, -7.3)	-6% (-27.2, 20.1)	0.9% (-5, 7.7)	8.1% (1.5, 15.7)	2.8% (-19.8, 31.3)	12.5% (-11.7, 44.8)
Henan	-12.7% (-26.4, 3.4)	-1.3% (-16.3, 15.3)	-18.1% (-36.7, 3.8)	-5.3% (-27, 17.7)	0.8% (-5.6, 7.5)	8.3% (0.9, 15.2)	3.1% (-22.8, 34.4)	12.7% (-15.9, 47.6)
Hubei	-14.6% (-28.9, 0.5)	0.5% (-15.7, 17.8)	-19.8% (-39, 0.7)	-2.6% (-24.7, 21.5)	0.4% (-5.7, 7.1)	8.2% (1, 15.7)	6.1% (-19.7, 40.3)	16.4% (-10.1, 56.3)
Hunan	-15.8% (-28.7, -0.4)	4.4% (-11.3, 22.1)	-20.4% (-37.3, 0.9)	1.9% (-20, 27.4)	-3.7% (-10.1, 3.5)	10.1% (2.6, 16.7)	2.9% (-18.7, 30.8)	17% (-9.7, 48)
Jiangxi	-11.6% (-23.4, 3.1)	-1.3% (-15.2, 15.8)	-17% (-34.4, 5.8)	-5.6% (-25, 19.4)	0.8% (-5.2, 7.5)	8.1% (1, 16)	3.4% (-20.9, 30.8)	13.1% (-14.1, 43.8)
Shanxi	-7% (-20.3, 7.3)	-1.6% (-15.2, 13.3)	-10.8% (-29.4, 10.8)	-6.4% (-25.8, 15.6)	0.7% (-5.5, 7.1)	8.3% (1.3, 15.7)	3.1% (-21.8, 29.3)	12.5% (-16.1, 43.1)
West								
Chongqing	-8.9% (-21.8, 8)	-0.5% (-14.3, 16.6)	-13.4% (-31.7, 11.8)	-4.5% (-24, 20.8)	1.1% (-5.1, 7.7)	8.2% (0.6, 15.8)	5.2% (-20.1, 34.8)	14.7% (-12.2, 46.6)
Gansu	-14% (-26.8, 2.1)	-0.9% (-15.3, 16.1)	-19.2% (-36.3, 1.6)	-0.3% (-21.8, 25.7)	0.8% (-5.9, 7.9)	-2.3% (-8.2, 4.2)	4.5% (-19.6, 35.5)	3.1% (-20.7, 35.4)
Guangxi	-5.6% (-20.6, 11.2)	-1.6% (-16.9, 15.4)	-8.5% (-29.8, 16.4)	-6.1% (-26.7, 19.2)	0.4% (-5.7, 7.2)	8.1% (1.2, 15.2)	3.7% (-22.5, 30.8)	13.3% (-15.1, 45.3)
Guizhou	-6.9% (-20.2, 10.1)	0.6% (-14, 18.8)	-10.1% (-29.4, 14.1)	-2.7% (-23.7, 24)	0.7% (-6.1, 7.8)	8.2% (1.6, 15)	6.2% (-18.1, 35.8)	15.1% (-11.6, 46.4)

Inner Mongolia	-9.5% (-22.5, 5.3)	-0.7% (-14.3, 15.7)	-14.1% (-32.1, 8.3)	-4.9% (-23.8, 18.8)	1% (-5.6, 7.9)	8.4% (1.5, 16.3)	4.9% (-19.8, 33.7)	14.2% (-12.5, 47.8)
Ningxia	-6.9% (-20.5, 10.3)	-1.1% (-14.2, 17.4)	-10.5% (-29.8, 15.5)	-5.5% (-24.3, 21.8)	0.7% (-5.6, 7.5)	8.3% (1.1, 16.1)	3.8% (-19.6, 33.1)	2.4% (-21.4, 33.4)
Qinghai	-9.9% (-22.6, 4.2)	-4.8% (-18.5, 11.4)	-14.6% (-32.6, 6.9)	-6.1% (-25.6, 17.6)	0.2% (-6.4, 7)	-2.3% (-8.2, 4.3)	1.2% (-22.9, 29.8)	5.6% (-19.4, 38)
Shaanxi	-10.6% (-24.9, 4.9)	-0.6% (-14.9, 16.3)	-15.5% (-33.7, 6.4)	-4.6% (-25.1, 20.1)	0.7% (-6.5, 7.1)	8.3% (1.2, 16.2)	5% (-16.7, 31.1)	14.7% (-9.6, 44.5)
Sichuan	-5% (-19.5, 10.9)	-0.7% (-14.5, 16.6)	-7.9% (-30.3, 17.5)	-5.1% (-25.7, 19.4)	0.7% (-5.7, 7.9)	8.3% (1, 15.2)	4.1% (-20.5, 34.8)	9.1% (-19.1, 41.9)
Xinjiang	-12.9% (-26.8, 1.8)	1.7% (-13.2, 19.4)	-17.5% (-36.1, 3.4)	-0.8% (-21.7, 25)	0.6% (-5.7, 7.4)	8.1% (0.9, 15.5)	5.4% (-17.5, 36.5)	14.6% (-10.8, 48.2)
Xizang	-12% (-23.1, 0.9)	-5.4% (-17.8, 10.1)	-17.3% (-33.8, 2.5)	-11.7% (-30, 9.7)	-0.9% (-7.6, 5.8)	8.1% (1.2, 15.6)	-2.2% (-25.9, 26.9)	7.8% (-17.9, 42)
Yunnan	-8.1% (-21.6, 8.2)	2.1% (-13.1, 18.7)	-11.8% (-31.5, 11.3)	-0.8% (-22.3, 23.6)	0.1% (-6.7, 6.3)	8.1% (1.2, 15.3)	7% (-18.5, 35.8)	16.7% (-11.8, 48.3)
Other								
Hong Kong	8.1% (-10, 25.9)	1.4% (-15.9, 18)	10% (-14.6, 34.5)	-1% (-22.6, 21.6)	3% (-3.7, 10.2)	8.6% (0.9, 15.8)	7.1% (-17.3, 36.6)	12.2% (-14.3, 44.4)
Macao	-1.8% (-16.8, 16.4)	0.2% (-13.9, 17.5)	-3.4% (-24.9, 23.6)	-3.6% (-23.9, 22.7)	1.7% (-4.7, 8.8)	8.7% (1.6, 16.8)	6.5% (-18.8, 39.7)	16.3% (-12.7, 52.8)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals. DALY=disability-adjusted life-year.

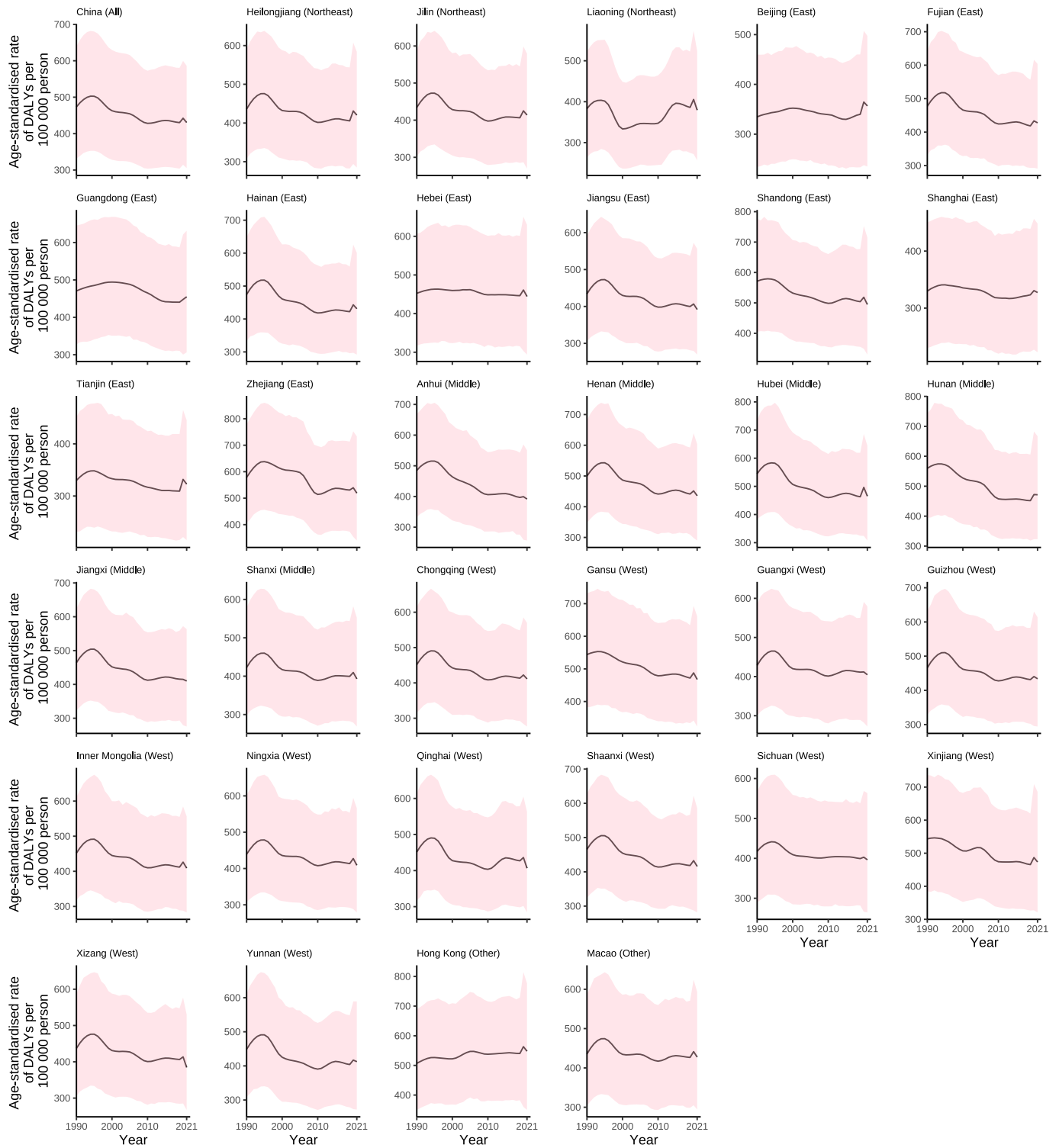


Figure S9: Change in DALYs rate of depressive disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

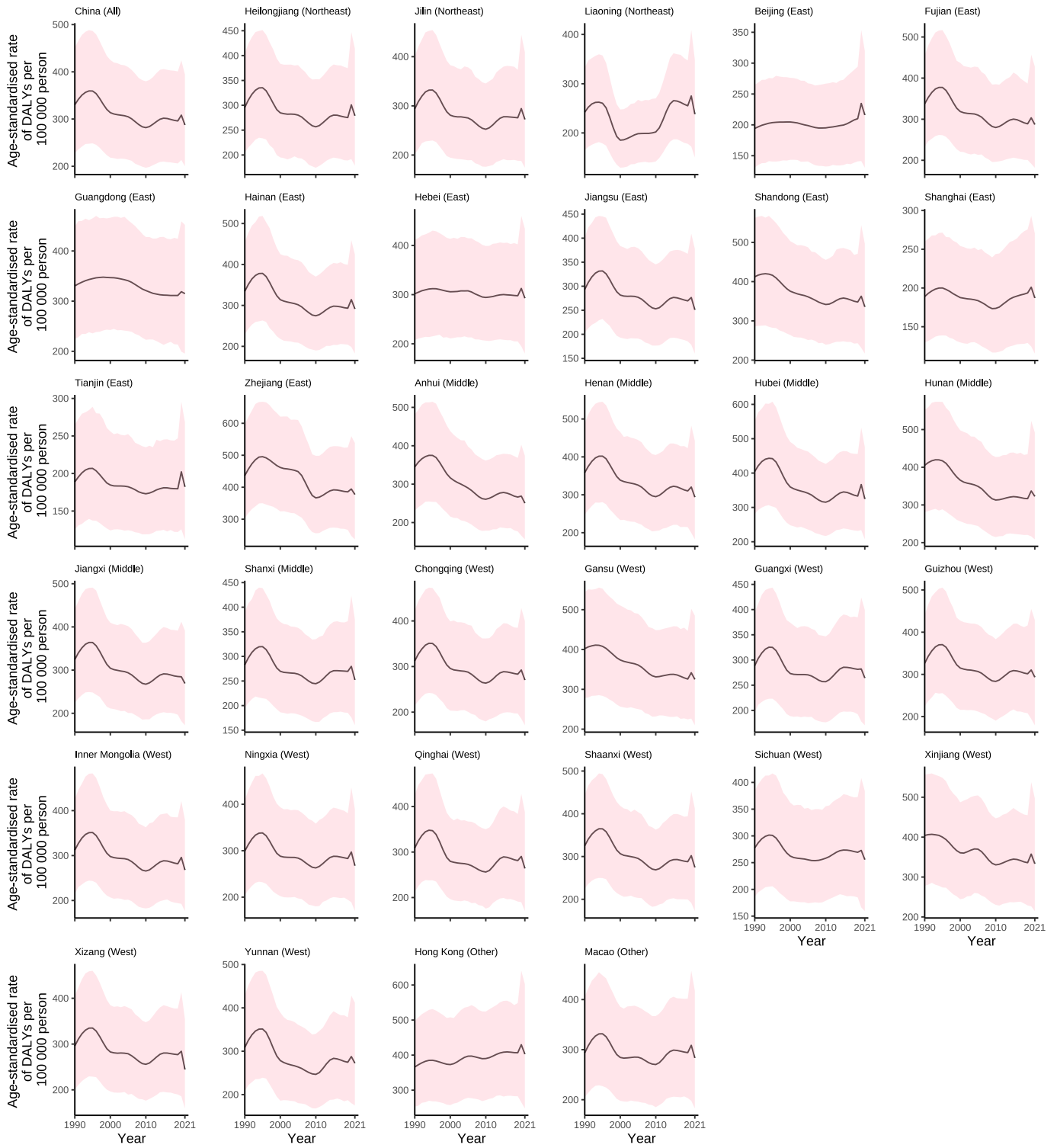


Figure S10: Change in DALYs rate of major depressive disorder in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

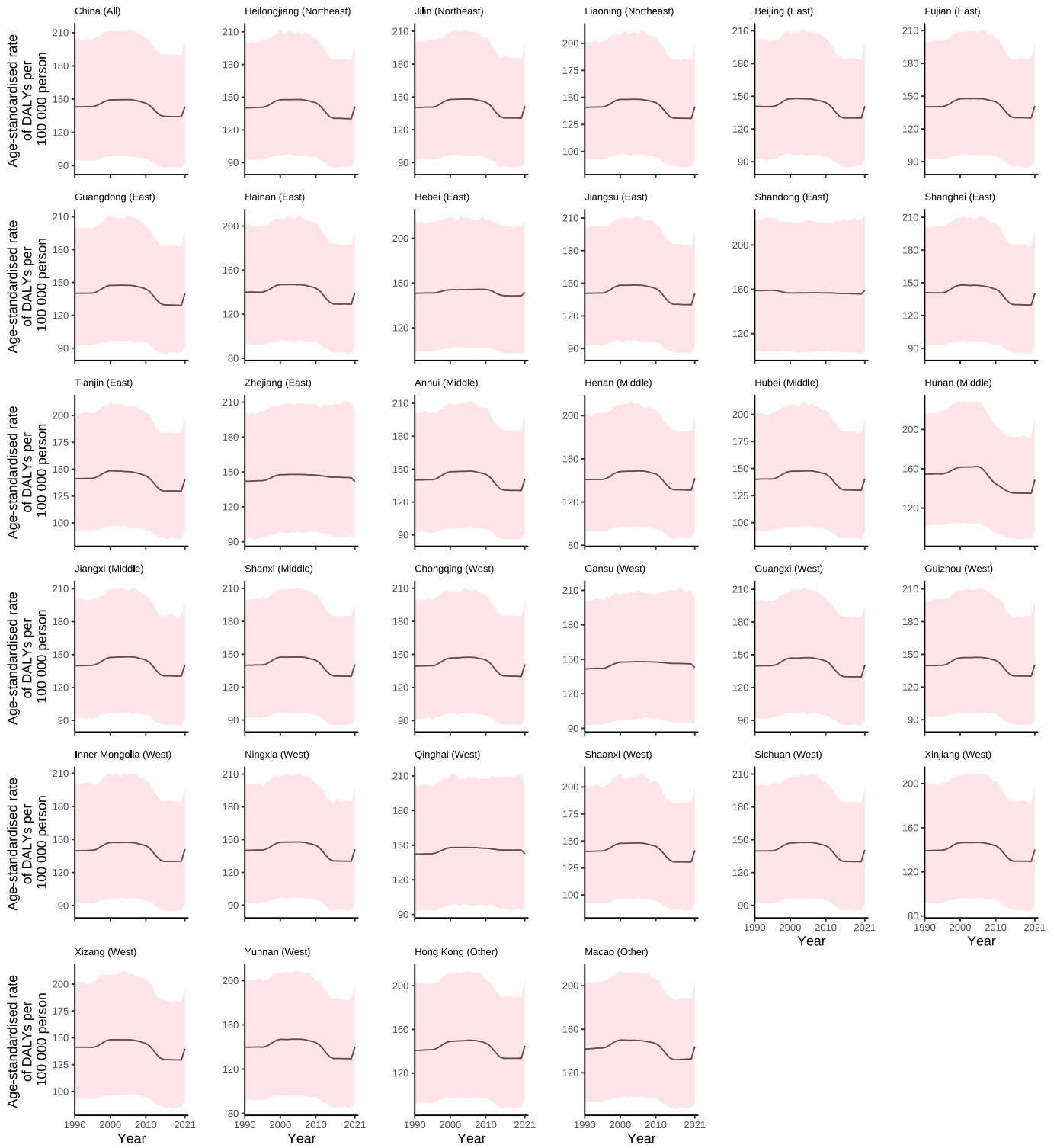


Figure S11: Change in DALYs rate of dysthymia in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

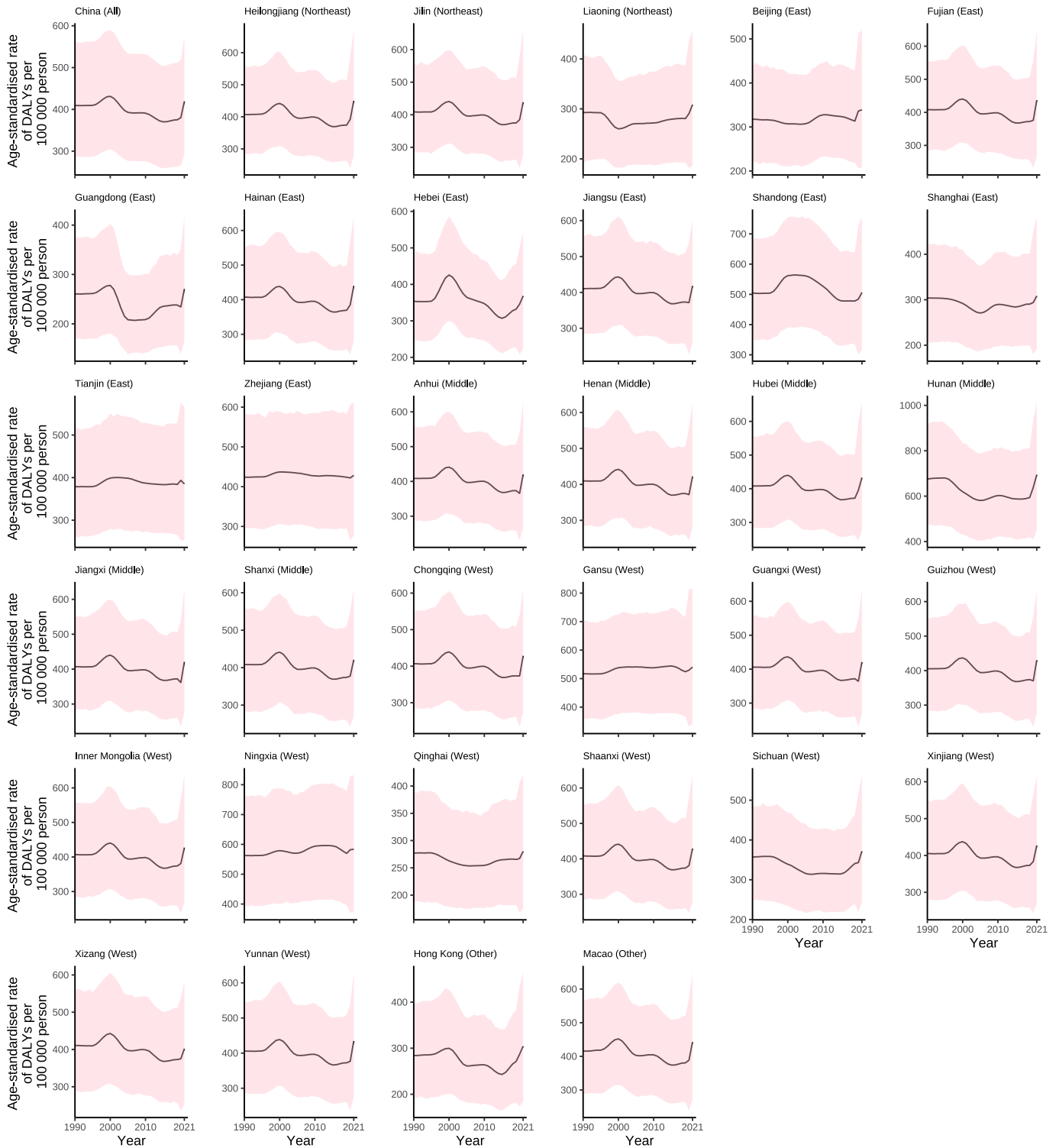


Figure S12: Change in DALYs rate of anxiety disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

Table S9. Percentage change of the number of cases in thousands from 1999 to 2021, and 2019 to 2021

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
China	54% (43.9, 65.3)	4.4% (1, 8.1)	38.3% (21.5, 55.3)	0% (-4.7, 5.6)	73.2% (60, 86.7)	9% (4, 13.7)	31.2% (19.9, 43.8)	14.3% (7.4, 21.5)
Northeast								
Heilongjiang	35.8% (18.2, 56.2)	2.8% (-8.5, 15.9)	22.9% (-6.8, 61.7)	-0.6% (-22.3, 25)	50.7% (34.3, 68.3)	6.1% (-0.4, 12.5)	4.7% (-22.7, 35.4)	15.6% (-12.1, 46.5)
Jilin	40.9% (22.7, 62)	2.9% (-7.5, 15)	27.7% (-4.1, 64.6)	-1.6% (-22.7, 22.8)	55.9% (39.4, 73.4)	7.2% (0.7, 13.6)	9.8% (-18, 41.8)	14.5% (-13.1, 50)
Liaoning	55.4% (36.8, 75.9)	1% (-9, 11.7)	49.2% (13.9, 93.9)	-7.5% (-26.9, 16.4)	61.5% (44.6, 78.9)	8.8% (2.2, 15.4)	18.7% (-12.8, 53)	9.4% (-15.4, 38.7)
East								
Beijing	162.5% (137.1, 195.5)	8.2% (-1.5, 19.8)	171.2% (110.7, 253.4)	5% (-17.1, 30.7)	157.8% (138, 177.3)	10.6% (3.9, 17)	119.2% (66.9, 185.6)	10.8% (-14.4, 44.3)
Fujian	75.9% (54.7, 100.9)	7.7% (-3.5, 21)	52.2% (19.7, 94.7)	3.2% (-18.1, 28.1)	106.4% (89.3, 124.2)	12.3% (5.4, 19.1)	54.2% (16.1, 99)	21.4% (-8.5, 56.6)
Guangdong	146.6% (116.4, 177.7)	10.1% (-2.1, 23.1)	128.7% (76.3, 185.9)	6.8% (-15.6, 31.6)	169% (149.7, 188.1)	13.9% (6.9, 21)	119.1% (69.1, 179.7)	19.4% (-9.8, 51.2)
Hainan	93.3% (69.6, 119.3)	8.3% (-3.8, 22)	71.1% (32.9, 116.2)	3.7% (-19.2, 29.6)	121.4% (104, 138.6)	13.2% (6.4, 20)	75.6% (31.4, 126.9)	23.9% (-7.1, 57.1)
Hebei	61.1% (43.8, 80.2)	2.4% (-7.4, 15)	54.3% (19.6, 93.1)	1.1% (-18.7, 26.2)	68.7% (54.8, 84.3)	3.7% (-2.4, 10.1)	35.4% (3.6, 75.4)	12.1% (-14.6, 45)
Jiangsu	55.9% (37.8, 78.6)	3.6% (-7.6, 16.2)	41.4% (8, 84.5)	-3.7% (-24.7, 22.2)	71.3% (56.9, 86.1)	10.7% (4.1, 17.4)	34.5% (1.7, 76.5)	15.5% (-11.5, 48)
Shandong	45% (26.1, 66.6)	1.8% (-9.8, 16)	28.9% (-1.4, 65.6)	0% (-21, 26.8)	66.8% (51.9, 81.5)	3.7% (-3, 10.2)	26% (-4.1, 64)	9.7% (-17.2, 42.6)
Shanghai	122.5% (101.4, 146.4)	5.4% (-3.2, 16.7)	124.7% (74.6, 182.7)	-0.6% (-20.2, 26.6)	121.8% (105.6, 137.5)	9.6% (3.1, 16)	93.3% (45.6, 147.4)	8.7% (-17.8, 38.8)
Tianjin	99.4% (79.7, 125.6)	8.2% (-1.6, 19.1)	93.6% (47.9, 155.9)	5.8% (-17.2, 31.6)	103.7% (86.3, 121.2)	9.8% (3.3, 16.4)	67.9% (30.8, 114.3)	2.9% (-19.9, 28.5)
Zhejiang	87.2% (63.8, 116.4)	2.7% (-9.1, 18)	71.4% (34.7, 120.4)	3.3% (-18.9, 31.3)	112.1% (95.5, 128.4)	2% (-3.7, 8.3)	62.9% (25.7, 112.8)	6.1% (-17.3, 36.1)
Middle								
Anhui	26.3% (11.9, 45.2)	3% (-7.9, 16)	3.7% (-21.2, 36.2)	-3.9% (-25.7, 23)	55.3% (42.1, 68.9)	9.7% (3.1, 16.2)	15.4% (-11.9, 49.8)	14.4% (-10.2, 46.9)
Henan	35% (17.5, 54.2)	3.8% (-7.6, 17)	18.2% (-11.8, 54.1)	-2.2% (-24.5, 22.3)	57.6% (44.3, 71.2)	10.6% (3.9, 17.3)	25.3% (-6.2, 63.3)	15.4% (-12.8, 49.9)
Hubei	34.2% (16.2, 54)	4.4% (-8.6, 17.1)	17.2% (-11.8, 50.6)	-0.1% (-22.1, 25)	60.2% (45.6, 75.3)	10% (3.3, 16.6)	20.3% (-9.4, 59.3)	18.3% (-8.3, 59.1)
Hunan	29.5% (11.9, 49.1)	7.3% (-4.8, 21.7)	15.8% (-11.3, 48.1)	3.8% (-17.6, 30.6)	48.4% (34.8, 62)	11.4% (4.2, 18.1)	17.7% (-7.5, 50.1)	17.9% (-8.9, 50)
Jiangxi	48.8% (31.6, 69)	3.6% (-7.3, 16)	28.5% (0.7, 64.6)	-2.7% (-22.5, 22.3)	74.2% (59.1, 89.8)	10.2% (3.4, 16.7)	28.3% (-2.6, 63.9)	14.2% (-13.2, 45.7)
Shanxi	59.5% (41.2, 78)	2.8% (-7.6, 14.1)	43.6% (10.8, 79.5)	-4.3% (-24.5, 18.6)	76.5% (61.2, 92.2)	9.6% (2.9, 16.1)	31% (-2.2, 67.1)	13.2% (-15.5, 42.9)
West								
Chongqing	164.5% (132.2, 203.2)	6.3% (-4.3, 19.4)	142% (86.2, 213)	0.1% (-20.2, 26.2)	190.8% (165.2, 217.3)	12.7% (6, 19.3)	136.4% (78.6, 205.7)	19.1% (-8.4, 52.1)
Gansu	34.5% (18.5, 54.4)	0.1% (-10.6, 13.3)	15.8% (-11.2, 47.6)	1.5% (-19.1, 27.4)	63.1% (48.7, 78.6)	-1.4% (-7, 4.7)	20.6% (-9.5, 58.6)	3.4% (-20.8, 36.2)
Guangxi	52.8% (35, 72.9)	3.9% (-7.9, 17.3)	39.1% (5.2, 79.6)	-3.2% (-24.7, 23.1)	67.9% (53.9, 81.8)	11.2% (4.5, 17.7)	28% (-2.2, 63.7)	15.8% (-12.5, 48.2)
Guizhou	48.1% (29.6, 69.3)	5.9% (-5.3, 19.3)	33.3% (2.2, 72.6)	0.6% (-20, 27.3)	67% (53.3, 80.7)	11.9% (5.2, 18.4)	28.6% (-0.8, 65.1)	17.8% (-8.7, 49.6)

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
Inner Mongolia	55.5% (36.9, 76.6)	3.5% (-6.8, 14.5)	34.4% (3.2, 74.5)	-2.7% (-22.6, 21.1)	81% (63, 100.1)	9.6% (2.8, 16.1)	23.1% (-8.5, 59.9)	14.8% (-11.7, 48.6)
Ningxia	107% (84.1, 137.5)	6.1% (-4.6, 20)	79.5% (37.9, 136.9)	-0.9% (-20.7, 26.4)	139.5% (118.2, 160.7)	13.2% (6.2, 20.1)	68.3% (28.7, 121.3)	6.1% (-18.4, 37.8)
Qinghai	65.3% (45.9, 88.5)	-1.6% (-12.2, 10.1)	40.1% (9, 80.4)	-3.5% (-24.6, 21.2)	95.5% (78.8, 111.8)	0.1% (-5.6, 6.3)	36.4% (1.2, 77.5)	7.1% (-18.9, 37.2)
Shaanxi	52.1% (33, 74.1)	4.2% (-7, 17.5)	33.3% (2.8, 70.8)	-2% (-23.1, 24.3)	74.9% (59.9, 90.8)	10.5% (3.9, 17.1)	33.3% (3.8, 70.5)	17.6% (-6.7, 48.1)
Sichuan	0.1% (-11.7, 14.9)	3.9% (-7.6, 16.5)	-8.3% (-31, 20.8)	-2.5% (-23.5, 22.6)	9.2% (-0.4, 19.3)	10.1% (3.5, 16.6)	-17.4% (-37.5, 7.6)	13.1% (-15.6, 47.4)
Xinjiang	102.4% (74.9, 133)	8.2% (-3.9, 21.2)	73.5% (31.4, 122.7)	4% (-18.2, 28.6)	147.3% (127, 166.5)	13.1% (6, 20.4)	88.4% (45.2, 146.8)	19.8% (-6.2, 56.3)
Xizang	85.9% (67, 108.1)	4.1% (-5.8, 16.1)	57.6% (25.9, 98.1)	-6.9% (-25.5, 15.7)	116.2% (101.5, 131.4)	14.6% (7.3, 22.1)	68.8% (29.3, 122.3)	13.4% (-13.3, 48.4)
Yunnan	62.3% (45, 84.6)	6.2% (-4.5, 18.8)	42.9% (11.2, 84.2)	1.6% (-19.6, 25.4)	85.6% (70.2, 101.2)	10.9% (4, 17.4)	40% (7.8, 80.4)	18% (-10.4, 48)
Other								
Hong Kong	90.3% (64.9, 115.7)	5.4% (-8.2, 19.9)	95.2% (50.1, 141.8)	1.8% (-20.2, 25.8)	85.8% (70.6, 101.6)	10.7% (4.1, 17.5)	49.4% (9.9, 92.9)	13.7% (-12, 45.3)
Macao	155.9% (121.8, 193.2)	4.7% (-6.3, 18.5)	137.4% (80.5, 206.7)	-1.1% (-22.2, 24.6)	176.3% (153, 200.2)	10.6% (3.7, 17.5)	125.9% (71.2, 194.8)	19.9% (-9.3, 57)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals.

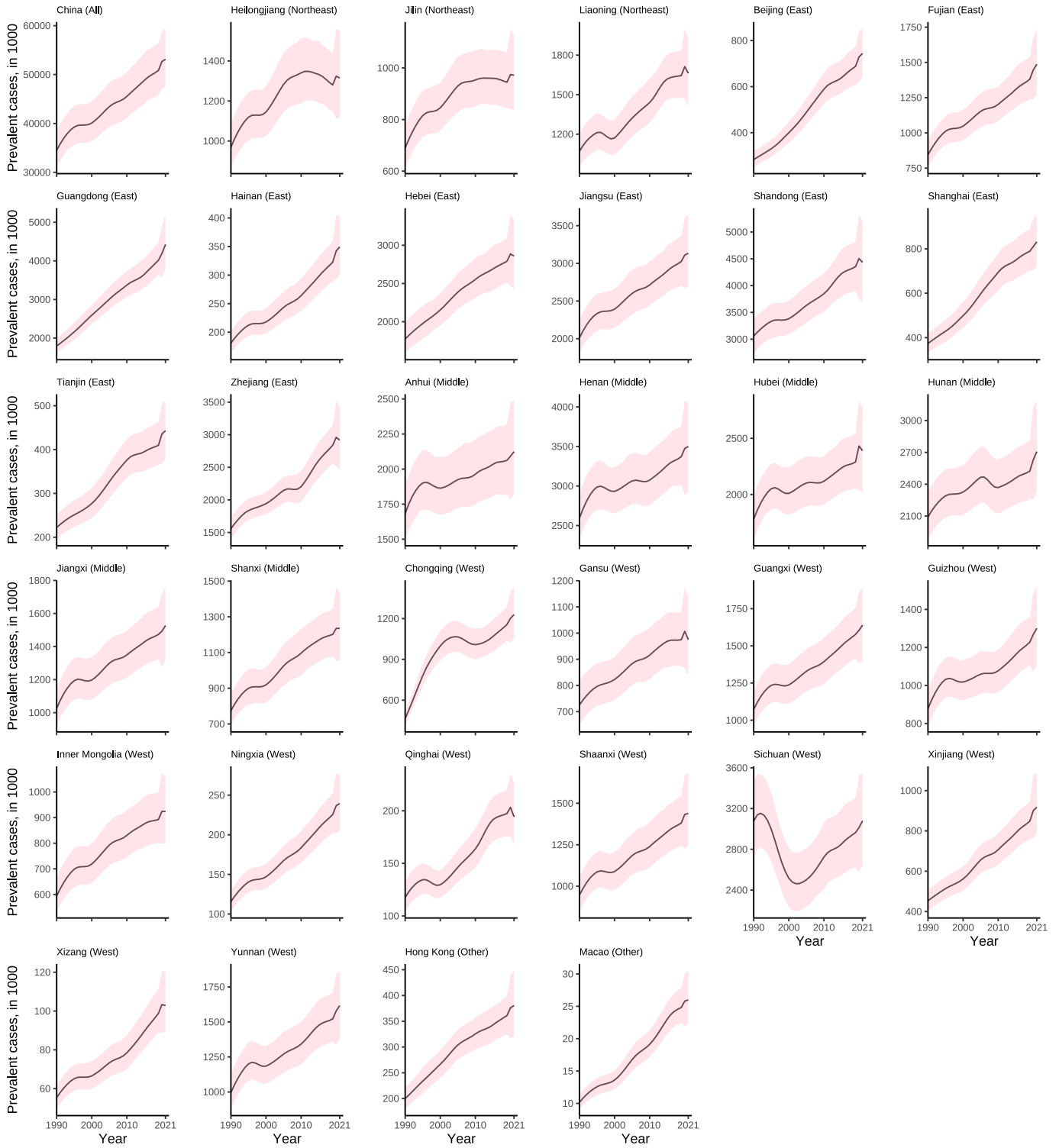


Figure S13: Change in the number of depressive disorder cases in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

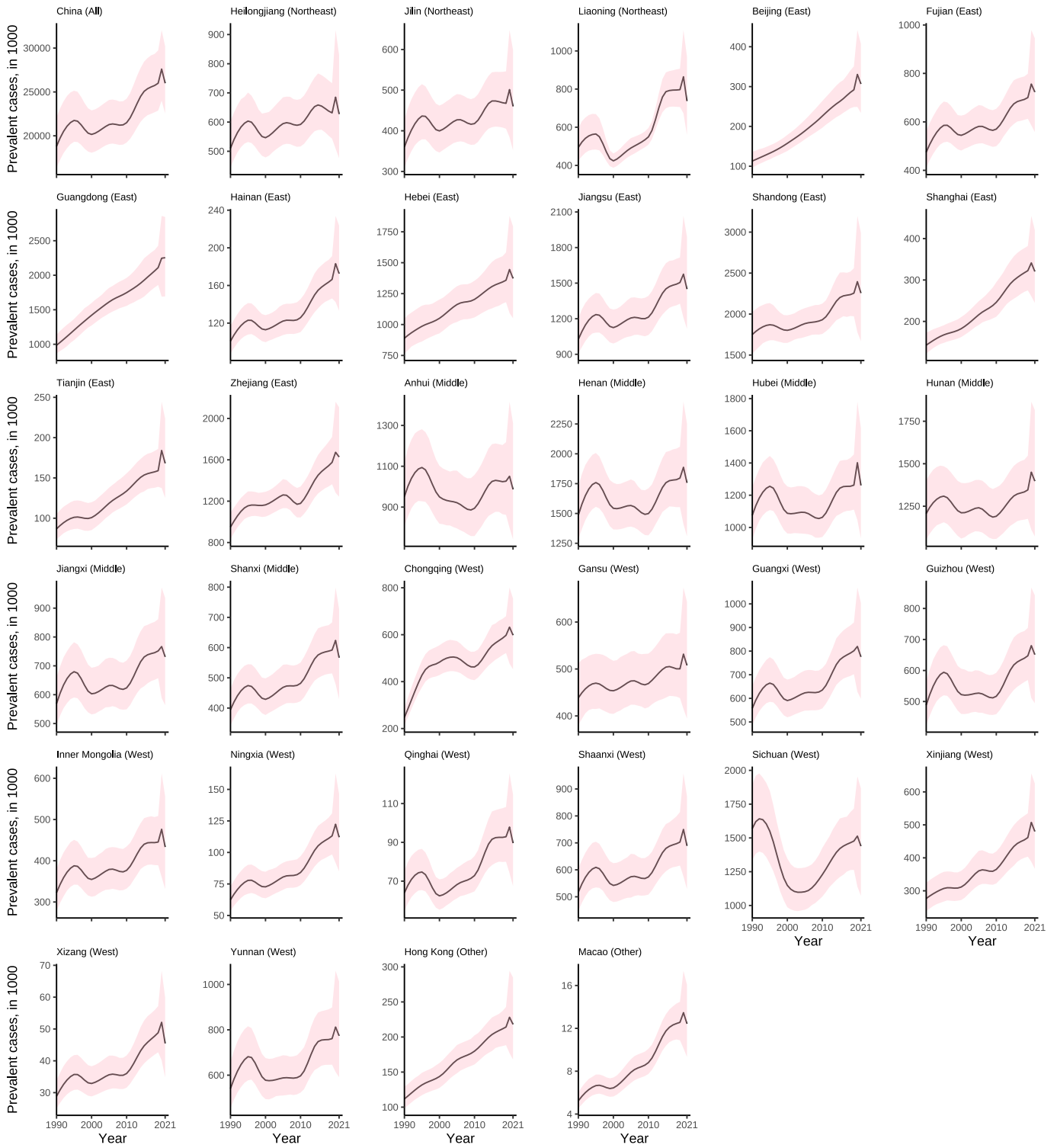


Figure S14: Change in the number of major depressive disorder cases in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

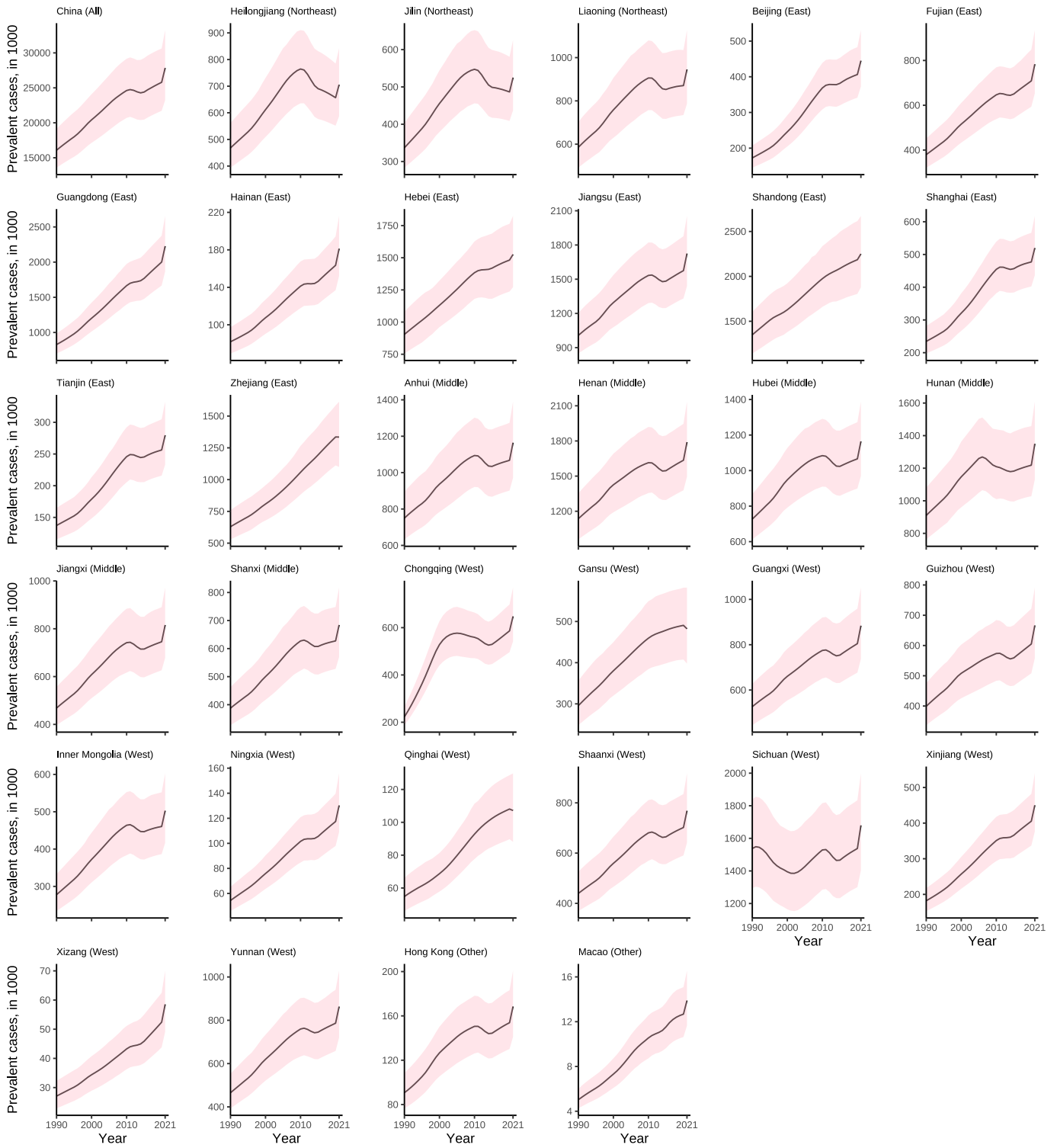


Figure S15: Change in the number of dysthymia cases in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

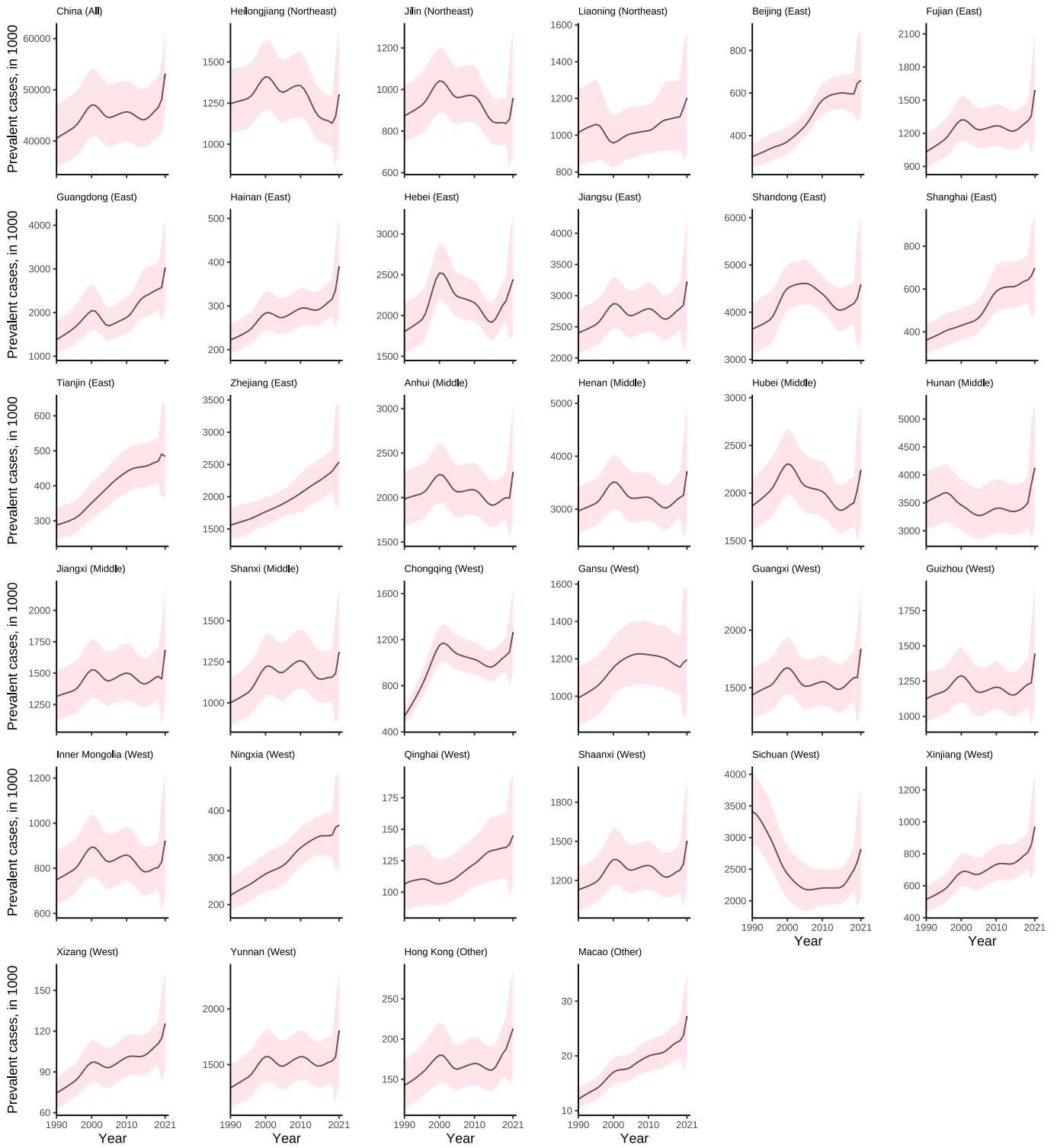


Figure S16: Change in the number of anxiety disorder cases in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

Table S10. Percentage change of DALYs in thousands from 1999 to 2021, and 2019 to 2021

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
China	44.9% (33.4, 57.7)	2.7% (-1.3, 6.6)	34.3% (18, 50.6)	-0.2% (-4.9, 5.3)	71.4% (58.6, 84.8)	8.9% (3.8, 13.7)	29% (17.9, 41.9)	14% (6.9, 21.2)
Northeast								
Heilongjiang	27.6% (6.2, 53.6)	1.5% (-13.5, 19.2)	18.7% (-11, 55.6)	-0.8% (-22.9, 24.9)	48.3% (31.6, 66.6)	6.1% (-0.9, 12.9)	1.7% (-25.4, 33.2)	15.3% (-12.5, 46.9)
Jilin	32.8% (10.8, 58)	1.1% (-13.3, 18.2)	23.7% (-6.8, 58.9)	-1.8% (-23.7, 22.5)	53.4% (37, 72.6)	6.9% (-0.1, 13.9)	7.1% (-20.3, 38.9)	14.3% (-12.3, 48.3)
Liaoning	49.2% (26, 73.9)	-2.1% (-15.9, 12.6)	43.9% (9.8, 86.3)	-7.7% (-27.8, 15)	58.7% (42.1, 77.7)	8.5% (0.9, 15.6)	15.9% (-14.9, 49.9)	9.3% (-15.9, 39)
East								
Beijing	161.5% (125.7, 204.8)	7.2% (-6.9, 24.3)	165.5% (105.9, 246.3)	5% (-17, 31)	155.8% (135.4, 177.3)	10.5% (2.5, 18.3)	116.5% (62.4, 182.1)	10.8% (-15.3, 44.6)
Fujian	64% (38.1, 94.4)	6.2% (-8.7, 22.8)	48.6% (14.9, 88.8)	3.3% (-18.3, 28)	104.9% (87.1, 124.6)	12.3% (5.1, 19.9)	52.3% (14.6, 96.8)	21.3% (-9.3, 56.1)
Guangdong	137.1% (100.2, 177.4)	8.6% (-7.5, 26.1)	124.6% (74.5, 179.9)	6.3% (-16.8, 31.2)	168.8% (147.8, 188.4)	13.8% (5, 21.6)	117.3% (67, 179.8)	19% (-11.2, 51.3)
Hainan	81.9% (52.7, 114.5)	6.6% (-9.6, 25.2)	67.3% (30.1, 111.5)	3.6% (-19.2, 30.2)	119.9% (101.7, 137.9)	13% (4.7, 21.5)	72.9% (28.5, 123.5)	23.4% (-7.5, 58.1)
Hebei	55.1% (31.5, 81)	1.7% (-11.4, 19.5)	49.7% (16.4, 87.3)	0.8% (-19.3, 26)	66.6% (51, 82.4)	3.5% (-2.7, 10.7)	33% (-0.3, 72.5)	11.9% (-14.1, 44.5)
Jiangsu	47.3% (24.5, 76.8)	0.9% (-13.8, 18.3)	37.1% (4, 77.7)	-3.8% (-25.6, 22)	69.2% (54.5, 84.9)	10.5% (3, 18.3)	32% (-1, 73.8)	15.3% (-12.7, 50.1)
Shandong	35.3% (11.9, 61.5)	0.8% (-14.7, 19.9)	24.5% (-4.8, 61)	-0.5% (-22.1, 26.7)	64.9% (49.2, 80.2)	3.6% (-3.7, 10.8)	23.9% (-6.6, 60.1)	9.4% (-17.2, 40.5)
Shanghai	119.5% (90.3, 152.7)	3.1% (-9, 18.3)	119.1% (71, 177.5)	-1.3% (-21, 25.3)	120% (102.7, 138.2)	9.4% (2.1, 16.4)	90.9% (42.4, 147.6)	8.5% (-18.6, 38.9)
Tianjin	93.4% (65.8, 129.4)	7% (-6.5, 22.9)	87.6% (42.3, 150.8)	5.1% (-17.6, 33.1)	101.2% (83.3, 119.8)	9.5% (2.3, 16.4)	64.9% (28, 111.6)	2.6% (-20.7, 29.1)
Zhejiang	77.6% (48.3, 114.2)	2.7% (-13, 22.5)	67.3% (30, 116.4)	3.1% (-18.9, 31.8)	110.6% (93.1, 127.1)	1.8% (-4.5, 8.6)	60.2% (24.1, 111.9)	5.8% (-17.8, 35.3)
Middle								
Anhui	14.6% (-4.1, 39.8)	0.3% (-15, 18.6)	0.2% (-23.1, 30.8)	-4.2% (-26.6, 22.2)	53.6% (40.1, 67.2)	9.4% (2.4, 17.3)	13.4% (-13.7, 48.5)	14.2% (-10.8, 46.5)
Henan	25.5% (3.9, 51.1)	1.4% (-13.8, 18.5)	14.6% (-14.6, 49.2)	-2.5% (-25.1, 21.7)	55.7% (42.1, 68.9)	10.5% (2.7, 17.6)	23.1% (-7.4, 61)	14.7% (-14.5, 49.9)
Hubei	24.3% (1.1, 48.8)	2.5% (-13.5, 20.1)	13.4% (-14.4, 45.2)	-0.5% (-22.7, 25.1)	58.3% (43, 74)	9.9% (2.3, 17.4)	18.1% (-12.4, 55.4)	18.1% (-9.3, 56.5)
Hunan	21.2% (0.5, 44.9)	5.9% (-10.2, 24.5)	12.1% (-14.2, 44.3)	3.6% (-18.1, 31.2)	47% (32.5, 62.7)	11.2% (3.4, 18.2)	15.6% (-9, 48.6)	17.6% (-9.7, 48.4)
Jiangxi	38.3% (18.3, 63.3)	1.1% (-13.3, 18)	25% (-2.9, 60.1)	-3.1% (-23, 21.6)	72.7% (56.5, 88.7)	10% (2.3, 17.5)	26.5% (-4.7, 62.1)	13.8% (-13.5, 45.2)
Shanxi	50.6% (28.5, 74.7)	0.1% (-13.7, 15.2)	39.6% (8.4, 73.6)	-4.6% (-24.8, 18.1)	74.6% (58.8, 91.2)	9.4% (2.1, 17.1)	28.5% (-4.5, 64.6)	12.9% (-15.9, 44.1)
West								
Chongqing	149.5% (109.2, 199.4)	3.9% (-10.2, 22.1)	133.6% (79.9, 204.5)	-0.1% (-20.6, 27.1)	187% (160, 215.7)	12.6% (5.4, 19.8)	132.3% (75.2, 198.5)	19% (-9.4, 51.6)
Gansu	24.3% (3.9, 48.5)	0.4% (-14.1, 18.1)	12.5% (-12.9, 44.9)	1.3% (-20.6, 27.4)	61.4% (47, 78.2)	-1.5% (-8.3, 5.4)	18.4% (-10.6, 56)	3.2% (-20.8, 35.1)
Guangxi	45% (21.2, 70.7)	1.3% (-14.1, 18.9)	35.5% (1.8, 73.8)	-3.3% (-24.6, 23)	66.3% (52.9, 79.8)	10.9% (3.6, 18.4)	26.2% (-5.3, 61.1)	15.5% (-13.5, 48.3)
Guizhou	39.8% (16.3, 66.7)	3.9% (-11.2, 22.4)	30% (-0.9, 68.6)	0.5% (-21, 28)	65.5% (51.3, 80)	11.7% (4.7, 18.8)	27% (-2.3, 63.6)	17.6% (-9.7, 49.3)

	Depressive disorders		Major depressive disorder		Dysthymia		Anxiety disorders	
	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021	1990 to 2021	2019 to 2021
Inner Mongolia	44.1% (22, 71.8)	1.1% (-12.1, 17)	30.1% (-1.5, 69.7)	-3% (-22.9, 20.5)	78.6% (60.8, 96.6)	9.5% (2.5, 17.4)	20.2% (-10.4, 56.7)	14.5% (-12.3, 47)
Ningxia	93.2% (62.2, 133.6)	3.5% (-10.1, 22.3)	75.1% (35, 133.6)	-1.1% (-21, 27.1)	137.4% (117.2, 159.7)	13.1% (5.2, 21.5)	65.3% (26.3, 119.5)	5.7% (-18.4, 37.5)
Qinghai	52.9% (28.7, 82.6)	-2.6% (-16.6, 13.7)	36.4% (6.1, 76.5)	-4% (-23.9, 20.6)	94% (76.7, 111.8)	-0.1% (-6.5, 6.9)	34.2% (-1.3, 77.4)	6.7% (-19.3, 38)
Shaanxi	42.1% (17.9, 69)	1.8% (-12.8, 19.2)	29.7% (0.3, 65.4)	-2.2% (-23.7, 23.7)	73.3% (57.7, 89.4)	10.4% (2.9, 18.2)	31% (1.4, 67.5)	17.2% (-7.8, 47.9)
Sichuan	-5.6% (-20.5, 13.5)	1.5% (-12.9, 18.9)	-11.6% (-33.9, 17.4)	-2.7% (-24.5, 24)	7.6% (-2.3, 17.6)	10% (2.7, 17.6)	-19.2% (-38.4, 6.4)	12.6% (-15.3, 46.1)
Xinjiang	87.8% (55.9, 126.8)	6.5% (-9.3, 24.8)	69.8% (28.9, 117.9)	3.9% (-18.3, 30.1)	145.8% (124.8, 165.2)	12.9% (4.8, 21.1)	86.4% (44.4, 144.4)	19.6% (-6.9, 53.5)
Xizang	74.7% (50.8, 102.6)	-0.1% (-12.9, 16.2)	56% (23.2, 95.1)	-7.3% (-26.7, 15.3)	116.9% (99.2, 134)	14.5% (6.4, 23.2)	68.5% (27.8, 122.2)	13% (-13.3, 49)
Yunnan	52.6% (29.4, 81.6)	4.5% (-11, 20.9)	39.8% (7.7, 81.6)	1.5% (-20.3, 26)	84.2% (67.5, 100.3)	10.6% (3.1, 18.1)	38% (6, 81)	17.5% (-9.9, 49.1)
Other								
Hong Kong	87.7% (54.9, 120)	3.9% (-13.3, 21.6)	89.4% (45.1, 136.1)	1.6% (-20.5, 25.1)	83.3% (67.9, 99.9)	10.7% (3, 18.1)	46.2% (7.9, 89.5)	13.7% (-13.1, 46.4)
Macao	144.8% (103.9, 194.5)	2.5% (-12.4, 19.5)	131.6% (77, 200.9)	-1.3% (-22.3, 25.5)	174% (148.9, 198.7)	10.5% (3.1, 19)	123% (70, 191.6)	19.8% (-10.2, 55.8)

Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals. DALY=disability-adjusted life-year.

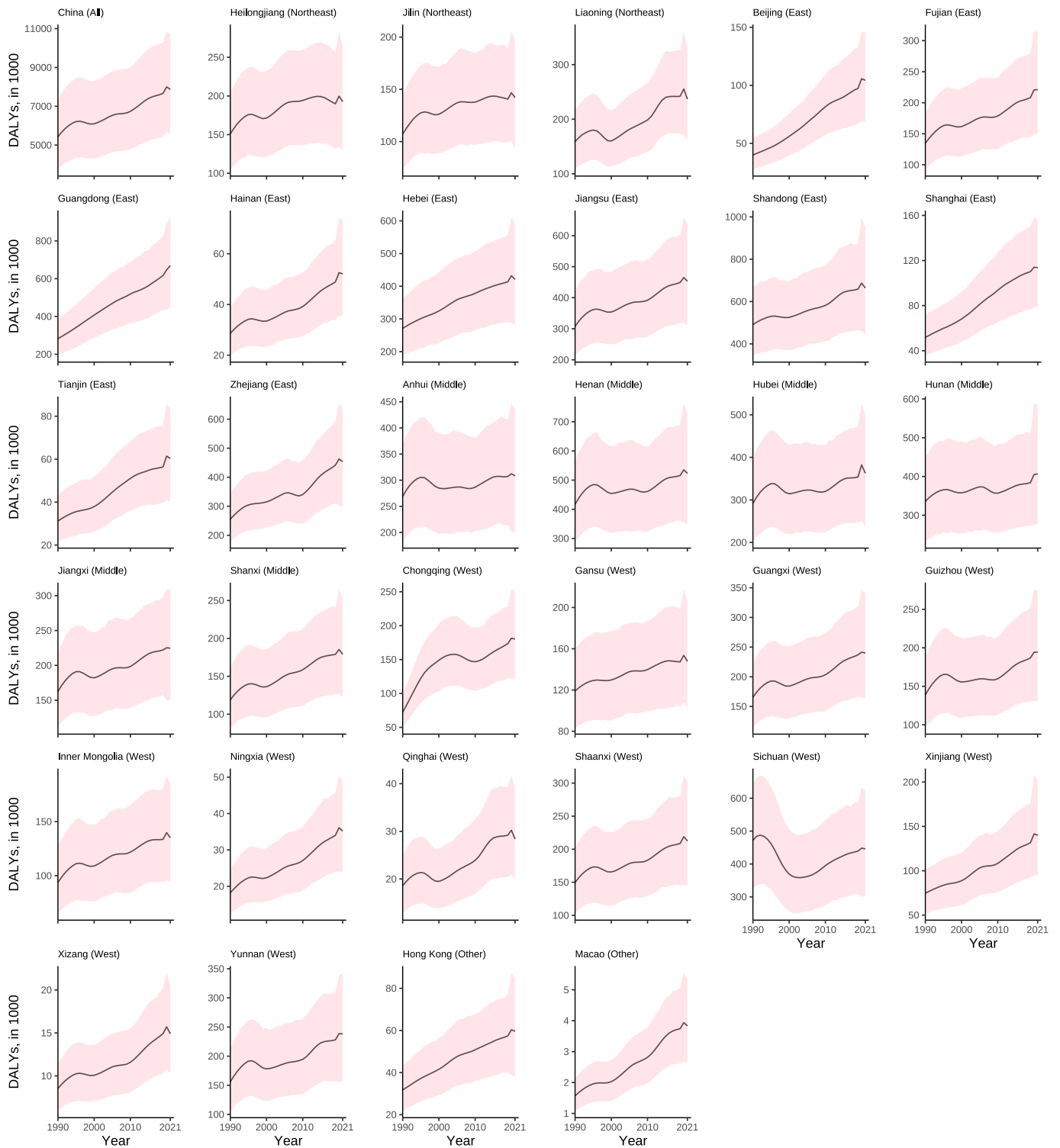


Figure S17: Change in DALYs of depressive disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

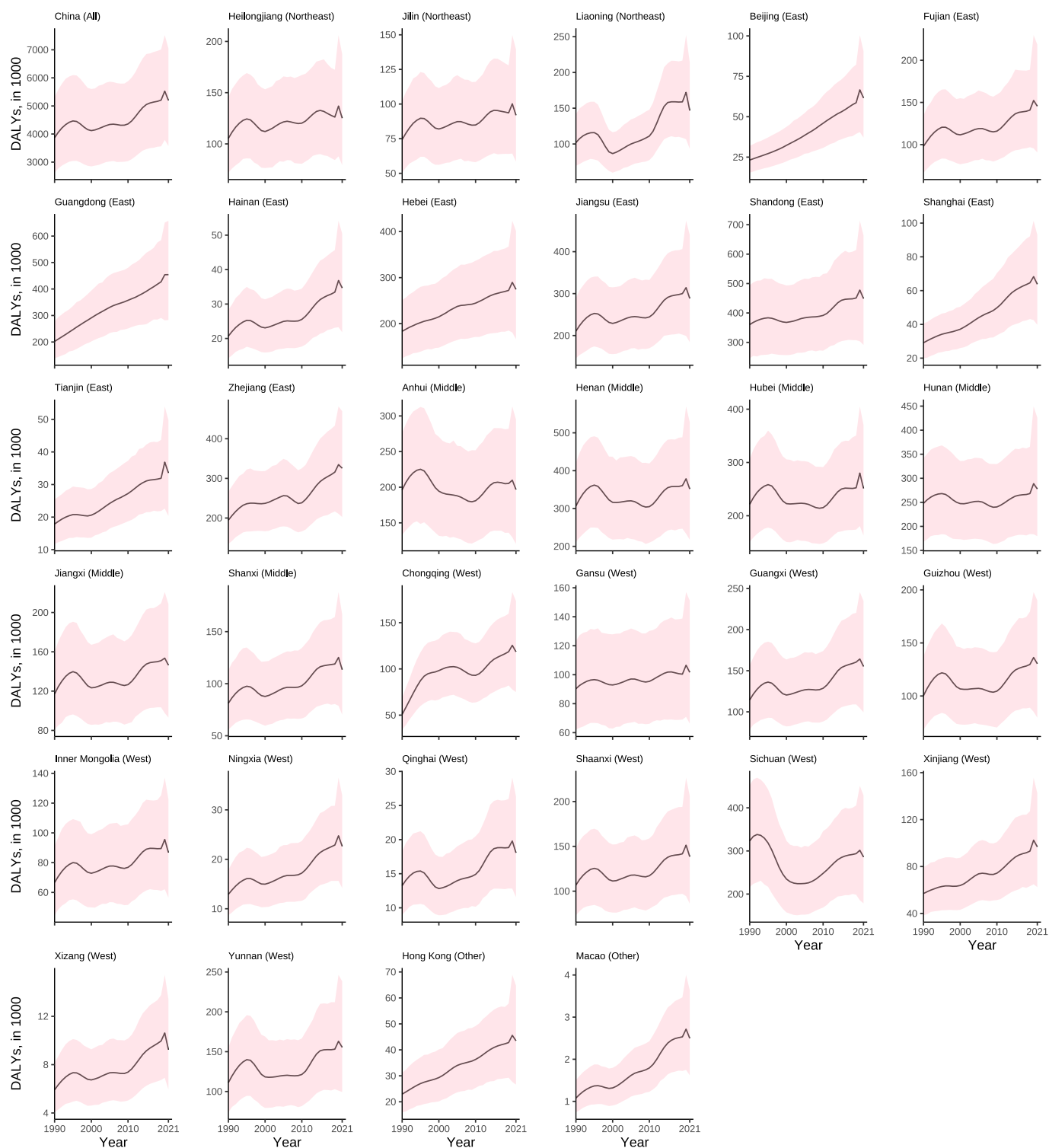


Figure S18: Change in DALYs of major depressive disorder in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

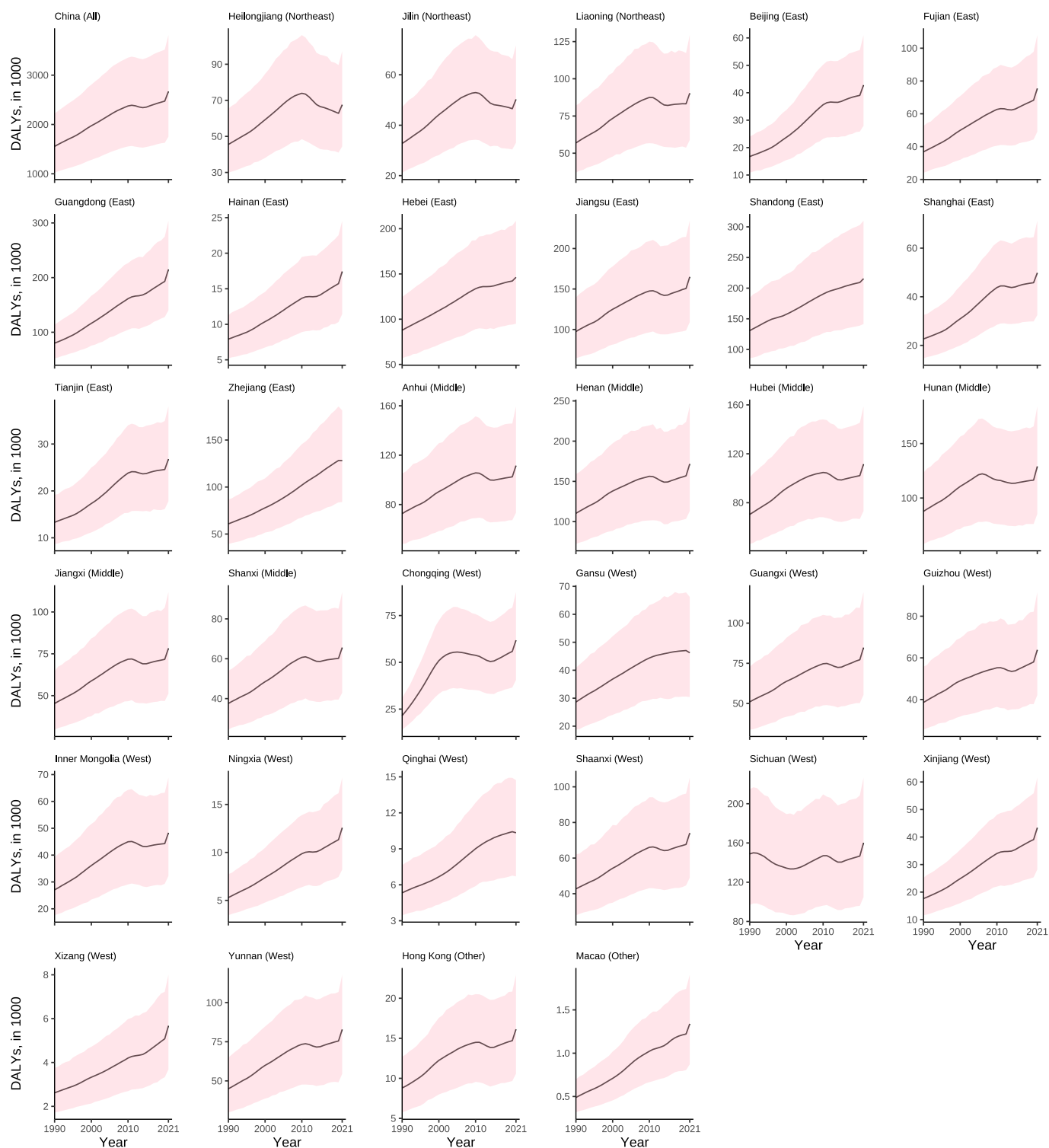


Figure S19: Change in DALYs of dysthymia in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

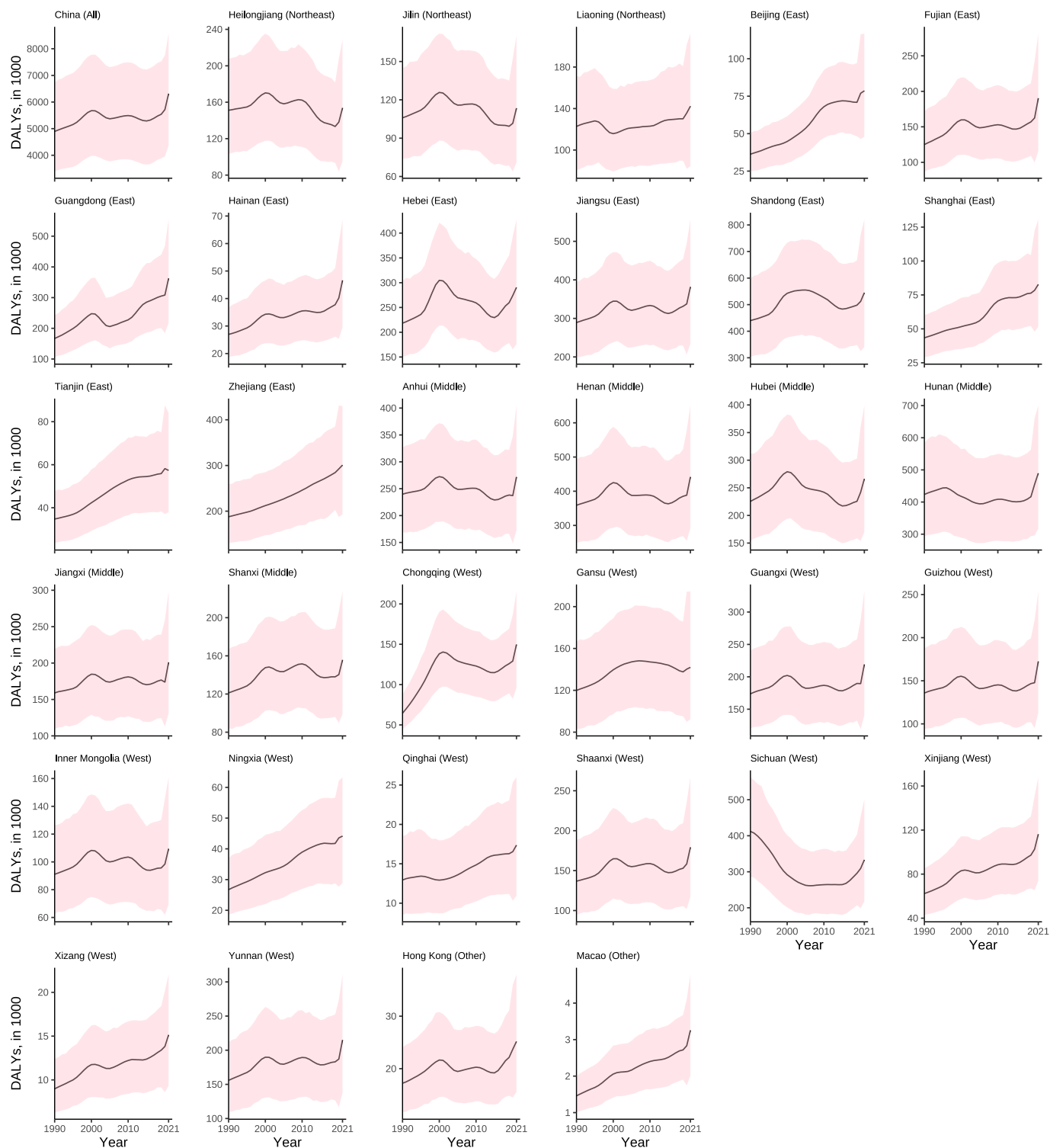


Figure S20: Change in DALYs of anxiety disorders in China overall and in 33 provinces, 1990 to 2021.

The solid line shows the point estimate of number of new cases, with shaded areas showing 95% uncertainty intervals.

Table S11: Percentage and Counts (in 1000) Contribution of Major Risk Factors to Depressive Disorders and Anxiety Disorders DALYs in China, 2021

	Risk factor	Both		Male		Female	
		Counts	Percent	Counts	Percent	Counts	Percent
Depressive disorders	Intimate partner violence	338.8 (0.3, 777.2)	4.3% (0, 9.3)	NA	NA	338.8 (0.3, 777.2)	7% (0, 15.1)
Depressive disorders	Childhood sexual abuse	98.3 (46.4, 173.7)	1.2% (0.7, 2)	43.3 (20.5, 79.9)	1.4% (0.7, 2.4)	55 (25.7, 98.3)	1.1% (0.6, 1.8)
Depressive disorders	Bullying victimization	203.5 (80.8, 405.5)	2.6% (1.1, 4.9)	121.3 (48.5, 238.8)	4% (1.7, 7.5)	82.2 (30.5, 170.9)	1.7% (0.7, 3.3)
Major depressive disorder	Bullying victimization	203.5 (80.8, 405.5)	3.9% (1.7, 7.3)	121.3 (48.5, 238.8)	6.2% (2.7, 11.4)	82.2 (30.5, 170.9)	2.5% (1, 4.9)
Major depressive disorder	Childhood sexual abuse	98.3 (46.4, 173.7)	1.9% (1, 3)	43.3 (20.5, 79.9)	2.2% (1.2, 3.7)	55 (25.7, 98.3)	1.7% (0.9, 2.6)
Major depressive disorder	Intimate partner violence	338.8 (0.3, 777.2)	6.5% (0, 14.6)	NA	NA	338.8 (0.3, 777.2)	10.4% (0, 23.4)
Anxiety disorders	Bullying victimization	314.1 (100.2, 678.2)	5% (1.9, 10.4)	188.1 (61.1, 388.1)	7.7% (3, 15)	126 (30.8, 298.2)	3.3% (1, 7.2)

DALYs = Disability-adjusted life years, NA = Not applicable. Data in parentheses are 95% uncertainty intervals.

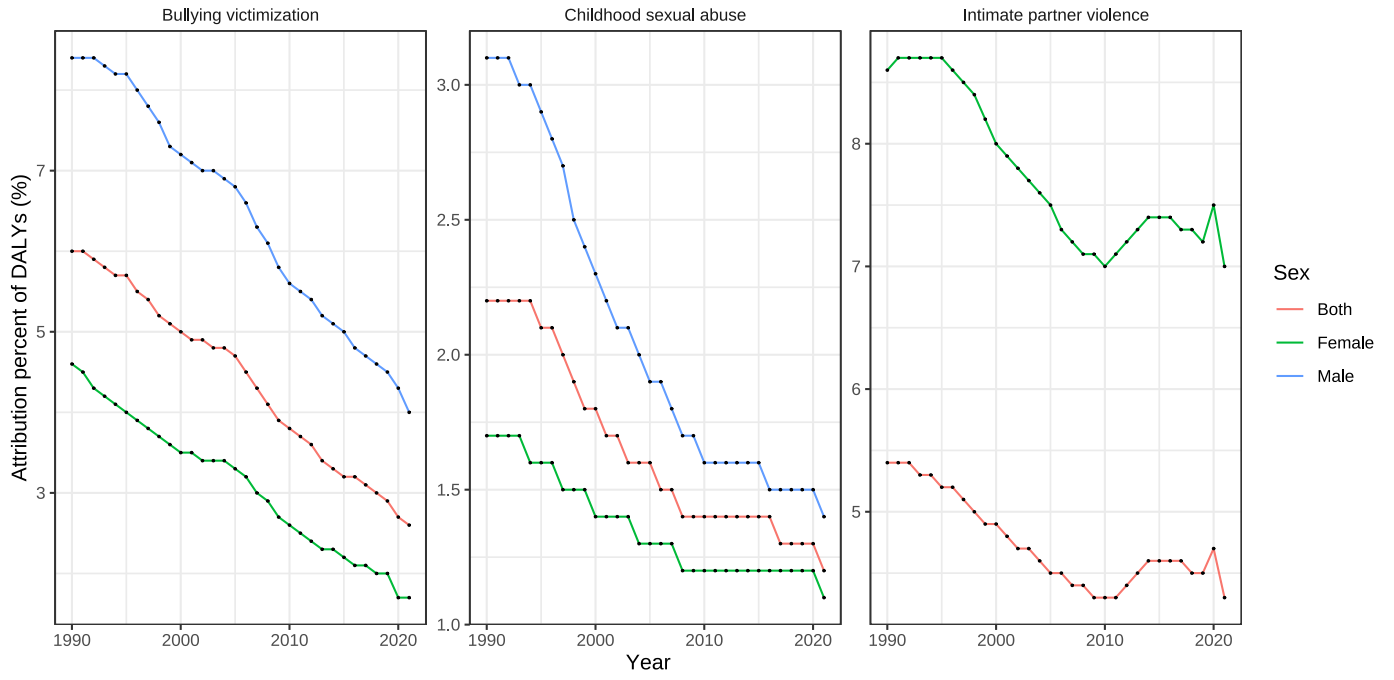


Figure S21: The proportion of DALYs burden attributed to depressive disorders in China overall, 1990 to 2021.

DALYs represents disability-adjusted life years.

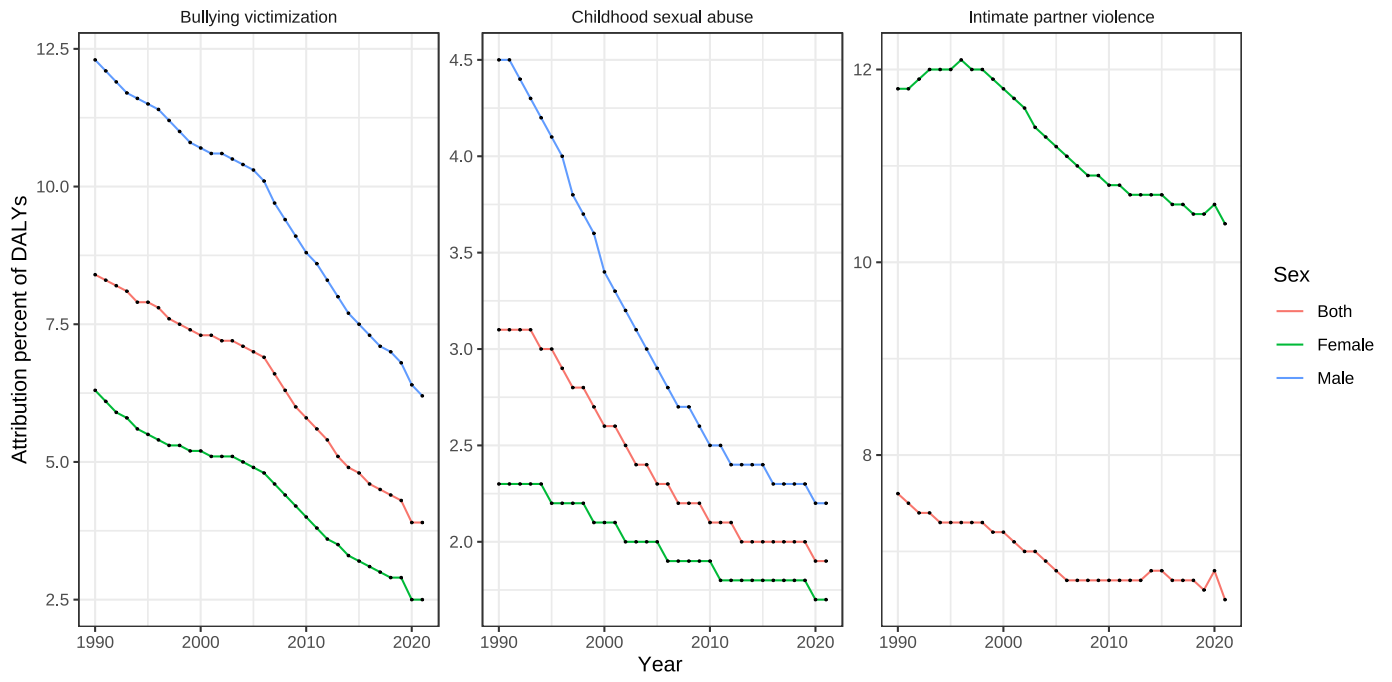


Figure S22: The proportion of DALYs burden attributed to major depressive disorder in China overall, 1990 to 2021.

DALYs represents disability-adjusted life years.

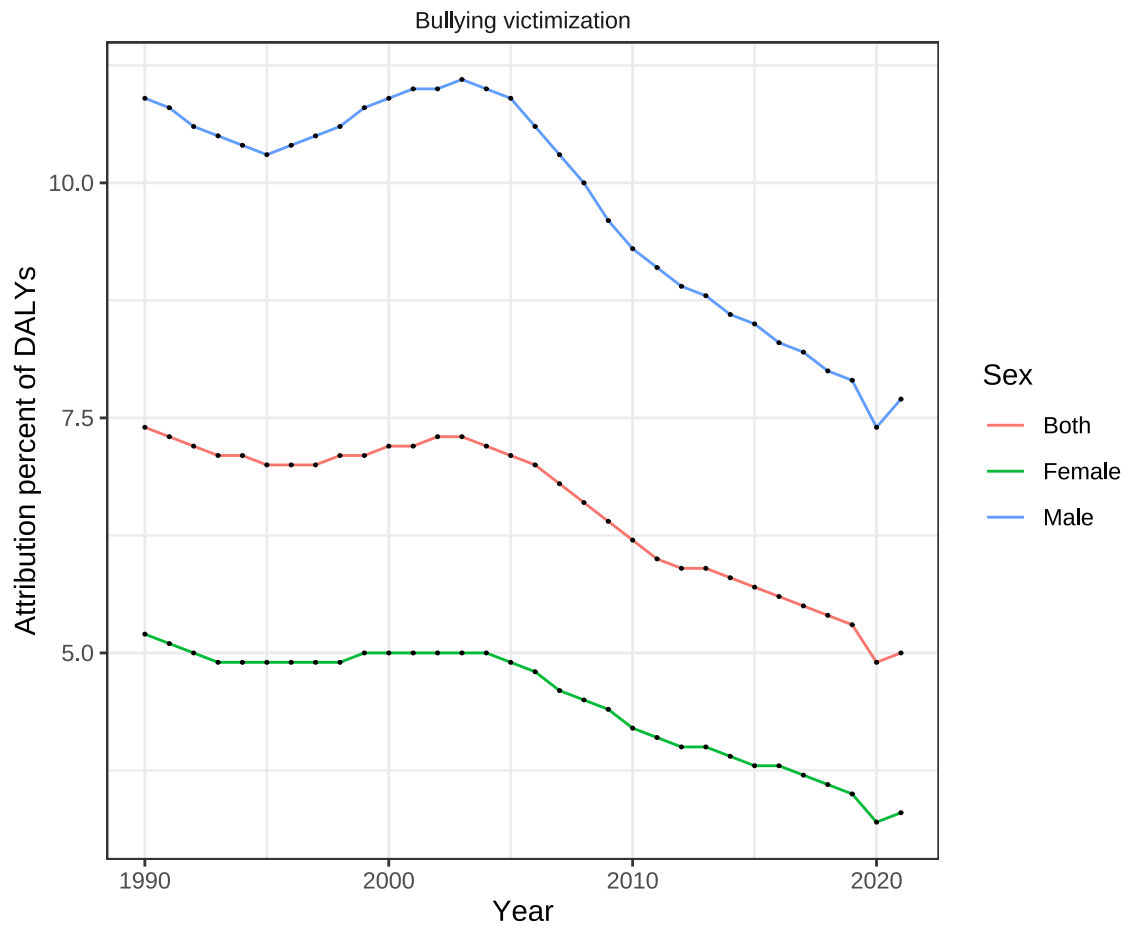


Figure S23: The proportion of DALYs burden attributed to anxiety disorders in China overall, 1990 to 2021.

DALYs represents disability-adjusted life years.