

Table DS1 Sample characteristics.

Country	Survey	Sample characteristics ^a	Field dates	Age, years	Sample size			Response rate ^c
					Part I	Part II	Part II and age $\leq 44^b$	
Belgium	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households from the national register of Belgium residents. NR	2001–02	18+	2419	1043	486	50.6
Colombia	NSMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in all urban areas of the country (~73% of the total national population)	2003	18–65	4426	2381	1731	87.7
France	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered sample of working telephone numbers merged with a reverse directory (for listed numbers). Initial recruitment was by telephone, with supplemental in-person recruitment in households with listed numbers. NR	2001–02	18+	2894	1436	727	45.9
Germany	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from community resident registries. NR	2002–03	18+	3555	1323	621	57.8
Italy	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from municipality resident registries. NR	2001–02	18+	4712	1779	853	71.3
Israel	NHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–04	21+	4859	–	–	72.6
Japan	WMHJ 2002–2003	Un-clustered two-stage probability sample of individuals residing in households in four metropolitan areas (Fukiage, Kushikino, Nagasaki, Okayama)	2002–03	20+	2436	887	282	56.4
Lebanon	LEBANON	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–03	18+	2857	1031	595	70.0
Mexico	M–NCS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in all urban areas of the country (~75% of the total national population)	2001–02	18–65	5782	2362	1736	76.6
Netherlands	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households that are listed in municipal postal registries. NR	2002–03	18+	2372	1094	516	56.4
New Zealand	NZMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2004–05	16+	12992	7435	4242	73.3
Nigeria	NSMHW	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of households in 21 of the 36 states in the country, representing 57% of the national population. The surveys were conducted in Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa and Efik languages.	2002–03	18+	6752	2143	1203	79.3
PRC Beijing	B–WMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the Beijing metropolitan area	2002–03	18+	2633	914	307	74.8
PRC Shanghai	S–WMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the Shanghai metropolitan area	2002–03	18+	2568	714	263	74.6
South Africa	SASH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003–04	18+	4315	–	–	87.1
Spain	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2001–02	18+	5473	2121	960	78.6
Ukraine	CMDPSD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002	18+	4725	1720	541	78.3
USA	NCS–R	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–03	18+	9282	5692	3197	70.9

ESEMeD, European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders; NR, nationally representative; NSMH, Colombian National Study of Mental Health; NHS, Israel National Health Survey; WMHJ, World Mental Health Japan Survey; LEBANON, Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs of the Nation; M–NCS, Mexico National Comorbidity Survey; NZMHS, New Zealand Mental Health Survey; NSMHW, Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing; PRC, People's Republic of China; B–WMH, Beijing World Mental Health Survey; S–WMH, Shanghai World Mental Health Survey; SASH, South Africa Health Survey; CMDPSD, Comorbid Mental Disorders During Periods of Social Disruption; NCS–R, US National Comorbidity Survey Replication.

a. Most WMH surveys are based on stratified multistage clustered area probability household samples in which samples of areas equivalent to counties or municipalities in the USA were selected in the first stage followed by one or more subsequent stages of geographical sampling (e.g. towns within counties, blocks within towns, households within blocks) to arrive at a sample of households, in each of which a listing of household members was created and one or two people were selected from this listing to be interviewed. No substitution was allowed when the originally sampled household resident could not be interviewed. These household samples were selected from census area data in all countries other than France (where telephone directories were used to select households) and The Netherlands (where postal registries were used to select households). Several WMH surveys (Belgium, Germany, Italy) used municipal resident registries to select respondents without listing households. The Japanese sample is the only totally un-clustered sample, with households randomly selected in each of the four sample areas and one random respondent selected in each sample household. Nine of the 15 surveys are based on NR household samples, while two others are based on NR household samples in urbanised areas (Colombia, Mexico).

b. All countries, with the exception of Nigeria, PRC Beijing, PRC Shanghai, and Ukraine (which were age restricted to ≤ 39 years) were age restricted to ≤ 44 years.

c. Calculated as the ratio of the number of households in which an interview was completed to the number of households originally sampled, excluding from the denominator households known not to be eligible either because of being vacant at the time of initial contact or because the residents were unable to speak the designated languages of the survey.

Table DS2 Lifetime prevalence of suicide-related outcomes in the World Mental Health surveys of the total sample (n=84 850).

	Ideation				Plan				Attempt			
	%	s.e.	s.d.	n	%	s.e.	s.d.	n	%	s.e.	s.d.	n
The Americas												
Colombia	12.4 ^a	0.7	46.6	587	4.1 ^a	0.4	26.6	204	4.7 ^a	0.4	26.6	224
Mexico	8.1 ^b	0.5	38.0	488	3.2	0.3	22.8	192	2.7	0.3	22.8	166
USA	15.6 ^a	0.5	48.2	1462	5.4 ^a	0.3	28.9	507	5.0 ^a	0.2	19.3	469
Europe												
Belgium	8.4	0.9	44.3	209	2.7	0.4	19.7	77	2.5	0.4	19.7	66
France	12.4 ^a	0.7	37.7	391	4.4 ^a	0.4	21.5	143	3.4	0.4	21.5	115
Germany	9.7	0.7	41.7	347	2.2 ^b	0.3	17.9	78	1.7 ^b	0.3	17.9	64
Italy	3.0 ^b	0.3	20.6	144	0.7 ^b	0.1	6.9	33	0.5 ^b	0.1	6.9	26
Netherlands	8.2	0.6	29.2	223	2.7	0.5	24.4	78	2.3	0.3	14.6	64
Spain	4.4 ^b	0.3	22.2	272	1.4 ^b	0.2	14.8	84	1.5 ^b	0.2	14.8	80
Ukraine	8.2 ^b	0.5	34.4	389	2.7	0.3	20.6	126	1.8 ^b	0.2	13.7	80
Africa and the Middle East												
Israel	5.5 ^b	0.3	20.9	268	1.9 ^b	0.2	13.9	93	1.4 ^b	0.2	13.9	66
Lebanon	4.3 ^b	0.6	32.1	117	1.7 ^b	0.4	21.4	39	2.0 ^b	0.3	16.0	54
Nigeria	3.2 ^b	0.2	16.4	237	1.0 ^b	0.1	8.2	70	0.7 ^b	0.1	8.2	46
South Africa	9.1	0.7	46.0	394	3.8	0.4	26.3	171	2.9	0.3	19.7	140
Asia and the Pacific												
China	3.1 ^b	0.2	14.4	160	0.9 ^b	0.2	14.4	42	1.0 ^b	0.2	14.4	49
Japan	10.9 ^a	0.5	24.7	264	2.1 ^b	0.3	14.8	50	1.9 ^b	0.3	14.8	48
Oceania												
New Zealand	15.9 ^a	0.5	56.5	2212	5.6 ^a	0.3	33.9	814	4.6 ^a	0.3	33.9	688
Total	9.2	0.1	29.1	8164	3.1	0.1	29.1	2801	2.7	0.1	29.1	2445

a. The lower end of the 95% CI of the estimate is above the prevalence estimate for the total sample.
b. The upper end of the 95% CI of the estimate is below the prevalence estimate for the total sample.

Table DS3 Lifetime prevalence of suicide-related outcomes in the World Mental Health surveys among ideators.

	Plan				Attempt				Attempt without a lifetime plan				Attempt with a lifetime plan			
	%	s.e.	s.d.	n	%	s.e.	s.d.	n	%	s.e.	s.d.	n	%	s.e.	s.d.	n
The Americas																
Colombia	33.2	2.6	63.0	204	37.8 ^a	2.6	63.0	224	22.7 ^a	3.2	62.6	77	68.3 ^a	3.5	50.0	147
Mexico	39.0 ^a	2.7	59.6	192	33.8	2.7	59.6	166	16.3	2.6	44.7	48	61.3	4.8	66.5	118
USA	34.5	1.6	61.2	507	31.8	1.4	53.5	469	19.9 ^a	1.4	43.3	185	54.4	3.1	69.8	284
Europe																
Belgium	32.2	3.4	49.2	77	29.4	4.3	62.2	66	12.2	3.4	39.1	16	65.7	7.0	61.4	50
France	35.9	3.1	61.3	143	27.2	2.9	57.3	115	14.2	3.1	48.8	40	50.4	4.6	55.0	75
Germany	22.1 ^b	2.5	46.6	78	17.4 ^b	2.2	41.0	64	4.0 ^b	1.3	21.3	14	64.7	5.8	51.2	50
Italy	24.6 ^b	4.0	48.0	33	18.2 ^b	4.5	54.0	26	8.2 ^b	3.0	31.6	10	48.8	11.2	64.3	16
Netherlands	33.4	4.6	68.7	78	27.6	3.5	52.3	64	12.0	3.2	38.5	18	58.6	7.4	65.4	46
Spain	33.1	3.8	62.7	84	33.9	3.1	51.1	80	14.4	3.4	46.6	23	73.3 ^a	5.8	53.2	57
Ukraine	32.9	2.5	49.3	126	21.5 ^b	2.7	53.3	80	13.4	2.3	37.3	32	38.2 ^b	5.0	56.1	48
Africa & the Middle East																
Israel	35.3	3.2	52.4	93	25.0	2.9	47.5	66	8.3 ^b	2.1	27.8	15	55.5	5.5	53.0	51
Lebanon	38.4	5.0	54.1	39	46.4 ^a	5.2	56.2	54	30.1 ^a	6.3	55.6	25	72.4 ^a	6.9	43.1	29
Nigeria	30.1	3.6	55.4	70	20.9 ^b	3.0	46.2	46	1.9 ^b	0.9	11.6	3	64.8	7.2	60.2	43
South Africa	41.7 ^a	2.3	45.7	171	31.7	2.6	51.6	140	11.2	2.3	34.3	33	60.5	4.5	58.8	107
Asia and the Pacific																
China	29.5	4.6	58.2	42	32.3	4.9	62.0	49	26.1 ^a	4.7	51.1	28	47.1	10.0	64.8	21
Japan	18.8 ^b	2.6	42.2	50	17.0 ^b	2.5	40.6	48	8.8 ^b	2.1	30.7	21	52.1	7.0	49.5	27
Oceania																
New Zealand	35.1	1.4	65.8	814	28.8	1.3	61.1	688	16.6	1.4	52.3	241	51.2	2.2	62.8	447
Total	33.6	0.7	63.2	2801	29.0	0.6	54.2	2445	15.4	0.6	43.9	829	56.0	1.2	63.5	1616

a. The lower end of the 95% CI of the estimate is above the prevalence estimate for the total sample.
b. The upper end of the 95% CI of the estimate is below the prevalence estimate for the total sample.

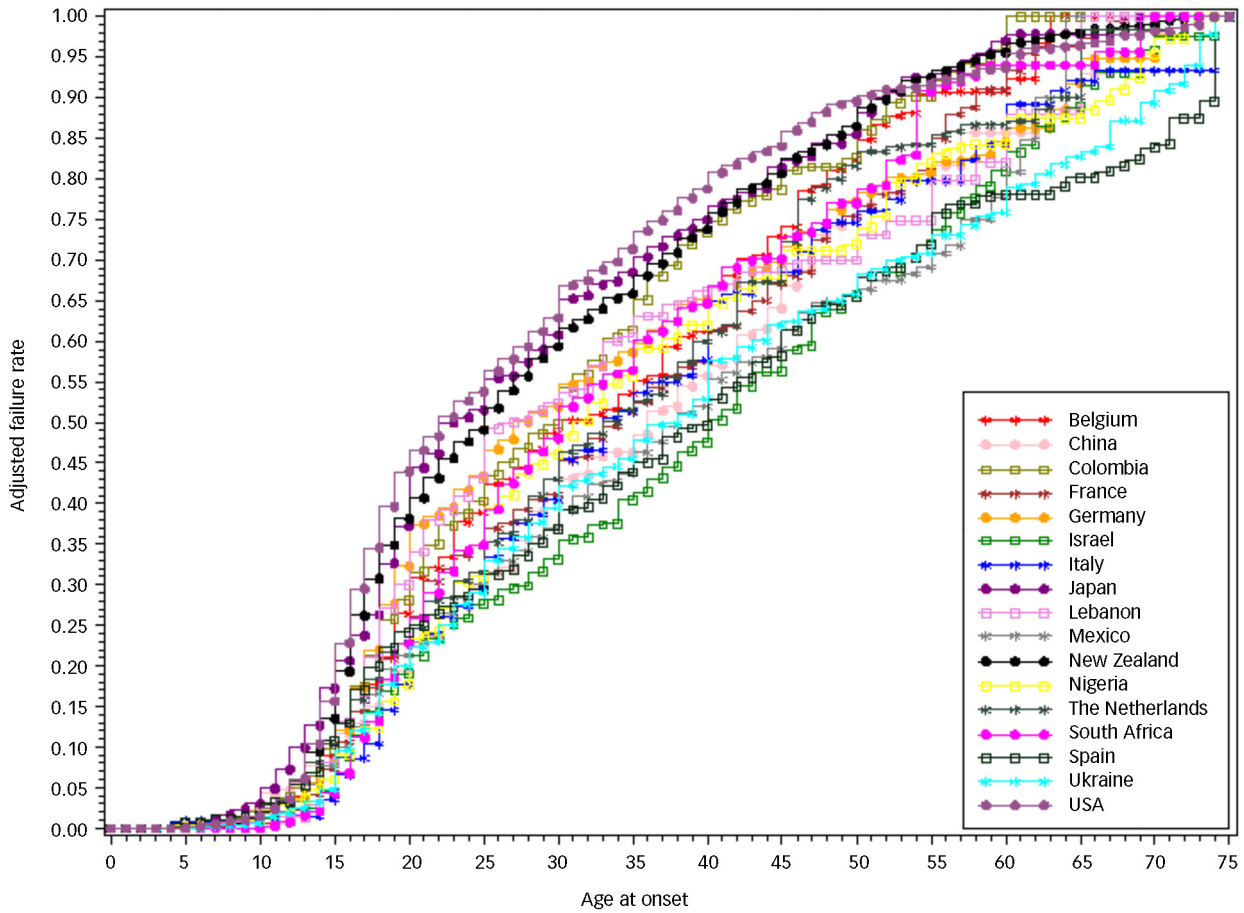


Fig. DS1 Cumulative age-of-onset distribution for suicide ideation in each country

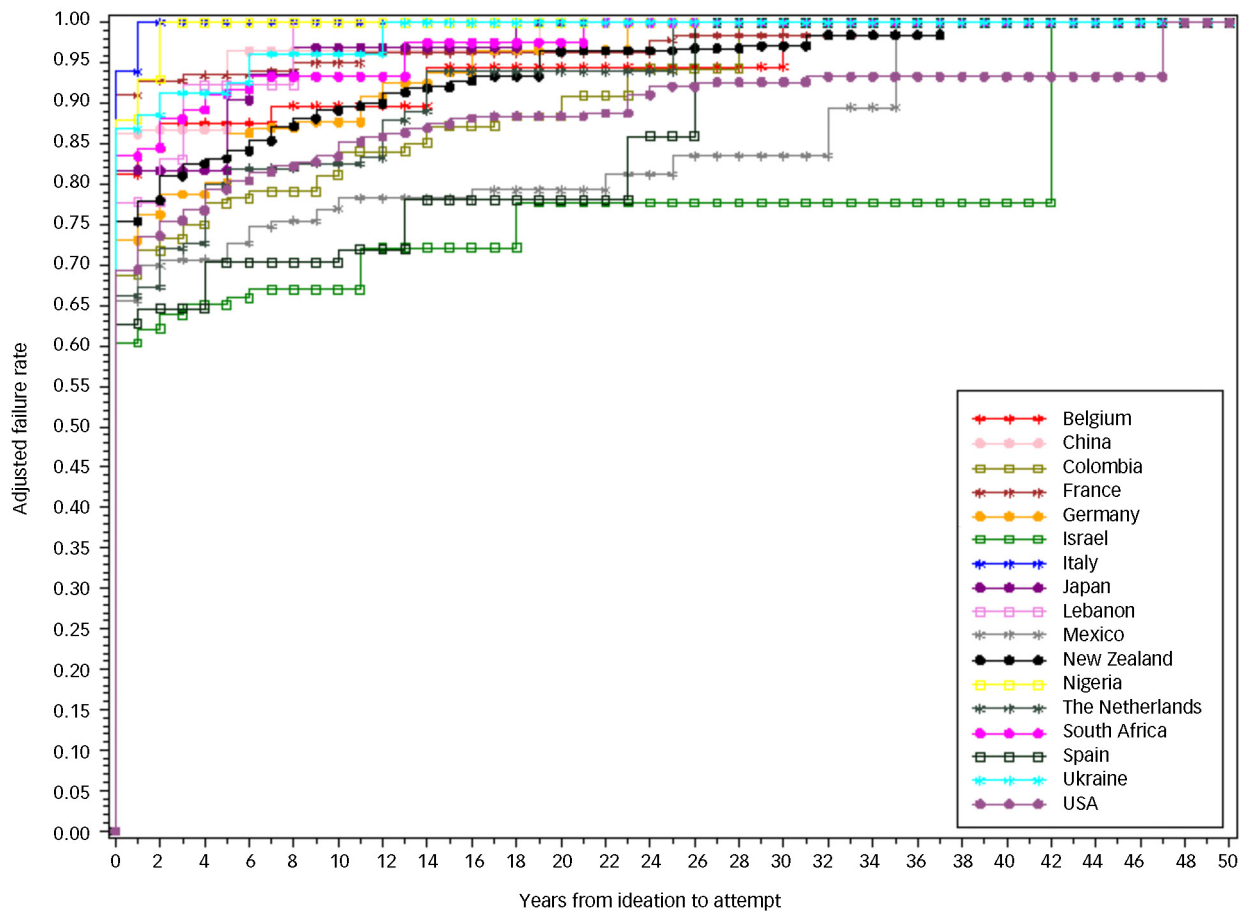


Fig. DS2 Conditional, cumulative speed of transition from ideation to attempt in each country