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| **Supplementary Table 1. WMH sample characteristics by World Bank income categories**a | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Sample size** | | |  |
| **Country by income category** | **Survey**b | **Sample characteristics**c | **Field dates** | **Age range** | **Part I** | **Part II** | **Part II and age ≤ 44**d | **Response rate**e |
| **I. Low and middle income countries** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil - São Paulo | São Paulo Megacity | São Paulo metropolitan area. | 2005-8 | 18-93 | 5,037 | 2,942 | -- | 81.3 |
| Bulgaria | NSHS | Nationally representative. | 2002-6 | 18-98 | 5,318 | 2,233 | 741 | 72.0 |
| Colombia | NSMH | All urban areas of the country (approximately 73% of the total national population). | 2003 | 18-65 | 4,426 | 2,381 | 1,731 | 87.7 |
| Colombia – Medellin | MMHHS | Medellin metropolitan area | 2011-12 | 19-65 | 3,261 | 1,673 | -- | 97.2 |
| Iraq | IMHS | Nationally representative. | 2006-7 | 18-96 | 4,332 | 4,332 | -- | 95.2 |
| Lebanon | LEBANON | Nationally representative. | 2002-3 | 18-94 | 2,857 | 1,031 | 595 | 70.0 |
| Mexico | M-NCS | All urban areas of the country (approximately 75% of the total national population). | 2001-2 | 18-65 | 5,782 | 2,362 | 1,736 | 76.6 |
| Nigeria | NSMHW | 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. | 2002-4 | 18-100 | 6,752 | 2,143 | 1,203 | 79.3 |
| Peru | EMSMP | Five urban areas of the country (approximately 38% of the total national population). | 2004-5 | 18-65 | 3,930 | 1,801 | 1,287 | 90.2 |
| Romania | RMHS | Nationally representative. | 2005-6 | 18-96 | 2,357 | 2,357 | -- | 70.9 |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  | (44,052) | (23,255) | (7,293) | 81.0 |
| **II. High-income countries** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | AMHES | Eight largest urban areas of the country (approximately 50% of the total national population) | 2015 | 18-98 | 3,927 | 2,116 | -- | 77.3 |
| Belgium | ESEMeD | Nationally representative. The sample was selected from a national register of Belgium residents. | 2001-2 | 18-95 | 2,419 | 1,043 | 486 | 50.6 |
| France | ESEMeD | Nationally representative. The sample was selected from a national list of households with listed telephone numbers. | 2001-2 | 18-97 | 2,894 | 1,436 | 727 | 45.9 |
| Germany | ESEMeD | Nationally representative. | 2002-3 | 19-95 | 3,555 | 1,323 | 621 | 57.8 |
| Israel | NHS | Nationally representative. | 2003-4 | 21-98 | 4,859 | 4,859 | -- | 72.6 |
| Italy | ESEMeD | Nationally representative. The sample was selected from municipality resident registries. | 2001-2 | 18-100 | 4,712 | 1,779 | 853 | 71.3 |
| Japan | WMHJ 2002-2006 | Eleven metropolitan areas. | 2002-6 | 20-98 | 4,129 | 1,682 | -- | 55.1 |
| Netherlands | ESEMeD | Nationally representative. The sample was selected from municipal postal registries. | 2002-3 | 18-95 | 2,372 | 1,094 | 516 | 56.4 |
| Portugal | NMHS | Nationally representative. | 2008-9 | 18-81 | 3,849 | 2,060 | 1,070 | 57.3 |
| Spain | ESEMeD | Nationally representative. | 2001-2 | 18-98 | 5,473 | 2,121 | 960 | 78.6 |
| Spain-Murcia | PEGASUS- Murcia | Murcia region. Regionally representative. | 2010-12 | 18-96 | 2,621 | 1,459 | -- | 67.4 |
| United States | NCS-R | Nationally representative. | 2001-3 | 18-99 | 9,282 | 5,692 | 3,197 | 70.9 |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  | (50,092) | (26,664) | (8,430) | 64.2 |
| **III. TOTAL** |  |  |  |  | (94,144) | (49,919) | (15,723) | 71.1 |
|  | | | | | | | | |

aThe World Bank (2012) Data. Accessed May 12, 2012 at: <http://data.worldbank.org/country>. Some of the WMH countries have moved into new income categories since the surveys were conducted. The income groupings above reflect the status of each country at the time of data collection. The current income category of each country is available at the preceding URL.

bNSHS (Bulgaria National Survey of Health and Stress); NSMH (The Colombian National Study of Mental Health); MMHHS (Medellín Mental Health Household Study); IMHS (Iraq Mental Health Survey); LEBANON (Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs of the Nation); M-NCS (The Mexico National Comorbidity Survey); NSMHW (The Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing); EMSMP (La Encuesta Mundial de Salud Mental en el Peru); RMHS (Romania Mental Health Survey); AMHES (Argentina Mental Health Epidemiologic Survey); ESEMeD (The European Study Of The Epidemiology Of Mental Disorders); WMHJ2002-2006 (World Mental Health Japan Survey); NMHS (Portugal National Mental Health Survey); PEGASUS-Murcia (Psychiatric Enquiry to General Population in Southeast Spain-Murcia); NCS-R (The US National Comorbidity Survey Replication).

cMost WMH surveys are based on stratified multistage clustered area probability household samples in which samples of areas equivalent to counties or municipalities in the US were selected in the first stage followed by one or more subsequent stages of geographic 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, Spain-Murcia) used municipal, country resident or universal health-care 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 11 metropolitan areas and one random respondent selected in each sample household. 13 of the 22 surveys are based on nationally representative household samples.

dArgentina, Brazil, Colombia-Medellin, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Romania, and Spain-Murcia did not have an age restricted Part 2 sample. All other surveys, with the exception of Nigeria (which was age restricted to ≤ 39) were age restricted to ≤ 44.

eThe response rate is 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. The weighted average response rate is 71.1%.

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| **Supplementary Table 2. The list of ADMs and classes** | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Drug name** |  | **Classification** |  | **Categories in this study** |
| Bupropion |  | NDRI |  | Other New AD |
| Duloxetine |  | SNRI |  | Other New AD |
| Medifoxamine |  | SDRI |  | Other New AD |
| Milnacipran |  | SNRI |  | Other New AD |
| Mirtazapine |  | NaSSA |  | Other New AD |
| Moclobemide |  | MAOI |  | Other New AD |
| Nefazodone |  | SARI |  | Other New AD |
| Reboxetine |  | NRI |  | Other New AD |
| Venlafaxine |  | SNRI |  | Other New AD |
| Viloxazine |  | NRI |  | Other New AD |
| Citalopram |  | SSRI |  | SSRI |
| Escitalopram |  | SSRI |  | SSRI |
| Fluoxetine |  | SSRI |  | SSRI |
| Fluvoxamine |  | SSRI |  | SSRI |
| Paroxetine |  | SSRI |  | SSRI |
| Sertraline |  | SSRI |  | SSRI |
| Amineptine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Amitriptyline |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Amoxapine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Butriptyline |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Clomipramine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Desipramine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Dibenzepin |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Dothiepin |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Doxepin |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Imipramine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Lofepramine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Maprotiline |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Melitracen |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Mianserin |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Nortriptyline |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Opipramol |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Protriptyline |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Tianeptine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Trimipramine |  | TCA |  | TCA |
| Antidepressant |  | --- |  | The Others |
| Isocarboxazid |  | MAOI |  | The Others |
| Phenelzine |  | MAOI |  | The Others |
| St. John's Wort |  | Herbs |  | The Others |
| Tranylcypromi |  | MAOI |  | The Others |
| Trazodone |  | SARI |  | The Others |
|  | | | | |

Abbreviations: AD, Antidepressant; MAOI, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors; NaSSA, Noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant; NDRI, Norepinephrine–dopamine reuptake inhibitor; NRI, Norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor; SARI, Serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor; SNRI, Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors; SSRI, Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; TCA, Tricyclic antidepressants.

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| **Supplementary Table 3. Reasons for medication categories.** | |
|  |  |
| Depression | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: SADNESS/ DEPRESSION/ CRYING |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: SUICIDAL THOUGHTS |
|  |  |
| Anxiety | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: NERVES/ ANXIETY |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: PANIC |
|  |  |
| Physical Reasons | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: LOW ENERGY |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: POOR APPETITE |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: PHYSICAL PAIN |
|  |  |
| Poor Sleep | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: POOR SLEEP |
|  |  |
| Alcohol/Drug Problems | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: ALCOHOL/ DRUG PROBLEMS |
|  |  |
| Cognitive | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: POOR CONCENTRATION |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: POOR MEMORY |
|  |  |
| Role | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: LITTLE OR NO SEXUAL FUNCTIONING |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: NOT GETTING ALONG WITH OTHERS |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: MARITAL PROBLEMS |
|  | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: POOR WORK PERFORMANCE |
|  |  |
| Others | PH14\_1 Reasons for taking medication: OTHER (SPECIFY) |
|  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 4. Prevalence of ADM use by MDD and anxiety disorder histories within and across surveys (n=48,420)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |
|  | **12-Month MDD** | |  | **Lifetime**a **MDD** | |  | **Partial**b **MDD** | |  | **No**c **MDD** | |  | **Total** | |
| 1. High Income | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |
| A. MDD | 24.4 | (1.1) |  | 11.3 | (0.6) |  | 41.5 | (4.7) |  | 1.7 | (0.1) |  | 4.7 | (0.2) |
| Argentina | 5.8 | (2.3) |  | 2.4 | (1.2) |  | 26.4 | (1.3) |  | 0.5 | (0.3) |  | 1.3 | (0.3) |
| Belgium | 41.1 | (7.0) |  | 15.9 | (3.5) |  | 58.7 | (7.4) |  | 2.6 | (0.9) |  | 7.4 | (1.6) |
| France | 30.8 | (4.7) |  | 12.7 | (2.9) |  | 32.5 | (6.2) |  | 2.2 | (0.6) |  | 6.2 | (0.9) |
| Germany | 33.9 | (5.1) |  | 7.9 | (1.7) |  | 47.4 | (3.7) |  | 1.4 | (0.4) |  | 3.7 | (0.5) |
| Israel | 13.6 | (2.1) |  | 5.1 | (1.5) |  | 6.4 | (2.0) |  | 0.9 | (0.1) |  | 2.0 | (0.2) |
| Italy | 17.2 | (3.2) |  | 8.8 | (1.5) |  | 29.8 | (3.1) |  | 1.5 | (0.5) |  | 3.1 | (0.4) |
| Japan | 12.1 | (4.4) |  | 3.0 | (1.3) |  | 13.6 | (1.2) |  | 0.7 | (0.2) |  | 1.2 | (0.2) |
| Netherlands | 29.9 | (6.3) |  | 7.1 | (1.4) |  | 14.9 | (3.8) |  | 1.3 | (0.5) |  | 3.8 | (0.7) |
| Portugal | 32.8 | (3.1) |  | 14.0 | (1.7) |  | 54.0 | (7.7) |  | 2.4 | (0.5) |  | 7.7 | (0.6) |
| Spain | 28.5 | (3.3) |  | 13.3 | (1.6) |  | 42.7 | (4.6) |  | 1.9 | (0.5) |  | 4.6 | (0.5) |
| Spain, Murcia | 23.3 | (6.3) |  | 8.3 | (2.0) |  | 59.4 | (5.3) |  | 1.6 | (0.3) |  | 5.3 | (0.6) |
| US | 29.1 | (2.1) |  | 16.3 | (1.6) |  | 61.1 | (8.4) |  | 3.0 | (0.3) |  | 8.4 | (0.5) |
| B. Anxiety | 15.5 | (0.7) |  | 11.2 | (0.9) |  | 12.2 | (4.7) |  | 1.7 | (0.1) |  | 4.7 | (0.2) |
| Argentina | 4.1 | (1.8) |  | 2.2 | (0.9) |  | 1.6 | (1.3) |  | 0.9 | (0.4) |  | 1.3 | (0.3) |
| Belgium | 21.9 | (5.2) |  | 21.0 | (13.7) |  | 21.4 | (7.4) |  | 2.1 | (0.6) |  | 7.4 | (1.6) |
| France | 14.6 | (2.2) |  | 13.0 | (4.1) |  | 17.1 | (6.2) |  | 1.4 | (0.4) |  | 6.2 | (0.9) |
| Germany | 14.8 | (3.5) |  | 7.8 | (2.8) |  | 7.5 | (3.7) |  | 1.6 | (0.5) |  | 3.7 | (0.5) |
| Israel | 14.1 | (2.6) |  | 10.0 | (3.2) |  | 4.2 | (1.2) |  | 1.0 | (0.1) |  | 1.2 | (0.2) |
| Italy | 11.2 | (2.5) |  | 5.1 | (1.8) |  | 8.2 | (3.1) |  | 1.5 | (0.4) |  | 3.1 | (0.4) |
| Japan | 6.1 | (1.8) |  | 8.7 | (3.6) |  | 2.9 | (1.2) |  | 0.5 | (0.2) |  | 1.2 | (0.2) |
| Netherlands | 18.0 | (3.9) |  | 11.2 | (3.5) |  | 12.2 | (3.8) |  | 0.8 | (0.2) |  | 3.8 | (0.7) |
| Portugal | 15.8 | (2.0) |  | 15.7 | (3.7) |  | 17.0 | (7.7) |  | 2.2 | (0.5) |  | 7.7 | (0.6) |
| Spain | 17.0 | (3.0) |  | 6.5 | (2.4) |  | 14.9 | (4.6) |  | 2.3 | (0.5) |  | 4.6 | (0.5) |
| Spain, Murcia | 13.8 | (2.2) |  | 15.0 | (4.0) |  | 9.8 | (5.3) |  | 2.0 | (0.6) |  | 5.3 | (0.6) |
| US | 18.6 | (1.3) |  | 12.7 | (1.3) |  | 17.3 | (8.4) |  | 3.2 | (0.4) |  | 8.4 | (0.5) |
| 1. Low- and Middle-Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. MDD | 9.6 | (1.0) |  | 3.8 | (0.6) |  | 12.3 | (1.3) |  | 0.6 | (0.1) |  | 1.3 | (0.1) |
| Brazil | 16.6 | (2.2) |  | 5.3 | (1.9) |  | 4.0 | (2.9) |  | 0.8 | (0.2) |  | 2.9 | (0.4) |
| Bulgaria | 5.5 | (2.3) |  | 0.2 | (0.2) |  | 3.8 | (0.3) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.3 | (0.1) |
| Colombia | 7.3 | (2.7) |  | 5.4 | (1.3) |  | 30.1 | (2.3) |  | 1.1 | (0.3) |  | 2.3 | (0.4) |
| Colombia, Medellin | 14.2 | (3.1) |  | 10.7 | (2.6) |  | 33.6 | (4.3) |  | 2.6 | (0.8) |  | 4.3 | (0.8) |
| Iraq | 4.0 | (2.5) |  | 0.8 | (0.6) |  | 0.0 | (0.2) |  | 0.1 | (0.0) |  | 0.2 | (0.1) |
| Lebanon | 6.0 | (2.6) |  | 3.3 | (2.4) |  | 0.0 | (0.7) |  | 0.2 | (0.1) |  | 0.7 | (0.2) |
| Mexico | 5.8 | (1.9) |  | 2.0 | (1.1) |  | 33.7 | (0.9) |  | 0.3 | (0.1) |  | 0.9 | (0.2) |
| Nigeria | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.1) |  | 0.1 | (0.1) |  | 0.1 | (0.1) |
| Peru | 5.0 | (2.4) |  | 0.7 | (0.7) |  | 23.1 | (0.9) |  | 0.3 | (0.2) |  | 0.9 | (0.2) |
| Romania | 11.1 | (5.5) |  | 2.8 | (2.1) |  | 32.6 | (1.7) |  | 1.2 | (0.3) |  | 1.7 | (0.4) |
| B. Anxiety | 4.8 | (0.5) |  | 3.2 | (0.7) |  | 3.1 | (1.3) |  | 0.6 | (0.1) |  | 1.3 | (0.1) |
| Brazil | 8.2 | (1.0) |  | 4.1 | (1.5) |  | 3.1 | (2.9) |  | 1.4 | (0.3) |  | 2.9 | (0.4) |
| Bulgaria | 1.6 | (0.7) |  | 0.2 | (0.2) |  | 1.1 | (0.3) |  | 0.1 | (0.1) |  | 0.3 | (0.1) |
| Colombia | 4.6 | (1.3) |  | 5.0 | (2.2) |  | 5.5 | (2.3) |  | 1.1 | (0.4) |  | 2.3 | (0.4) |
| Colombia, Medellin | 8.9 | (1.6) |  | 6.3 | (2.5) |  | 10.0 | (4.3) |  | 2.7 | (1.0) |  | 4.3 | (0.8) |
| Iraq | 1.7 | (1.2) |  | 0.5 | (0.5) |  | 0.5 | (0.2) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.2 | (0.1) |
| Lebanon | 3.0 | (1.4) |  | 1.7 | (1.7) |  | 2.7 | (0.7) |  | 0.1 | (0.1) |  | 0.7 | (0.2) |
| Mexico | 2.4 | (0.7) |  | 6.9 | (3.4) |  | 2.6 | (0.9) |  | 0.4 | (0.2) |  | 0.9 | (0.2) |
| Nigeria | 2.1 | (2.1) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.1) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.1 | (0.1) |
| Peru | 1.8 | (0.9) |  | 1.4 | (1.0) |  | 2.7 | (0.9) |  | 0.6 | (0.2) |  | 0.9 | (0.2) |
| Romania | 10.0 | (4.5) |  | 2.7 | (2.0) |  | 6.3 | (1.7) |  | 0.8 | (0.2) |  | 1.7 | (0.4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Abbreviations: ADM, anti-depressant medication; MDD, major depressive disorder; LMIC: low- and middle-income countries.

aLifetime: Meet full criteria for lifetime MDD/anxiety, excluding 12-month MDD or anxiety.

bPartial: Did not meet full criteria but has 12-month symptoms or selected depression or anxiety as reason for medication use.

cNo diagnosis: Did not meet criteria for 12-month, lifetime, or partial MDD or anxiety.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 5. Among ADM users, distribution of antidepressant classes by country (n=2,448)**a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **SSRI** | |  | **Other newer ADMs** | |  | **TCA** | |  | **Other older ADMs** | |  | **Used 2+ ADMs in the past year** | |
|  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |
| I. High-income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 58.4 | (10.0) |  | 9.0 | (3.6) |  | 33.8 | (10.3) |  | 5.9 | (3.6) |  | 7.2 | (4.0) |
| Belgium | 59.6 | (6.5) |  | 11.0 | (2.7) |  | 25.6 | (5.4) |  | 22.2 | (7.9) |  | 14.0 | (3.9) |
| France | 65.3 | (4.6) |  | 13.8 | (2.9) |  | 26.5 | (3.3) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 5.6 | (1.0) |
| Germany | 28.9 | (7.1) |  | 6.3 | (23.0) |  | 41.0 | (8.9) |  | 31.6 | (6.3) |  | 7.3 | (2.8) |
| Israel | 66.2 | (5.0) |  | 10.4 | (3.3) |  | 24.3 | (4.4) |  | 1.3 | (1.3) |  | 2.2 | (1.6) |
| Italy | 56.9 | (5.9) |  | 6.3 | (3.0) |  | 35.8 | (6.2) |  | 10.4 | (4.4) |  | 8.7 | (3.4) |
| Japan | 28.2 | (8.4) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 51.7 | (10.4) |  | 34.8 | (9.9) |  | 14.8 | (7.2) |
| Netherlands | 82.1 | (4.2) |  | 7.5 | (2.7) |  | 16.2 | (4.7) |  | 1.1 | (1.1) |  | 6.9 | (3.1) |
| Portugal | 72.5 | (3.1) |  | 20.9 | (3.5) |  | 16.3 | (2.9) |  | 5.1 | (1.1) |  | 13.8 | (3.7) |
| Spain | 54.7 | (5.1) |  | 13.1 | (3.8) |  | 42.4 | (5.7) |  | 1.0 | (0.7) |  | 10.6 | (2.7) |
| Spain, Murcia | 82.1 | (4.6) |  | 15.4 | (5.0) |  | 6.9 | (2.6) |  | 1.1 | (1.1) |  | 4.6 | (2.8) |
| US | 68.0 | (2.1) |  | 24.1 | (2.0) |  | 13.4 | (1.4) |  | 10.6 | (1.8) |  | 15.1 | (1.6) |
| II. Low- and Middle-income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 60.7 | (4.2) |  | 2.8 | (0.8) |  | 39.6 | (4.1) |  | 0.6 | (0.6) |  | 3.7 | (1.9) |
| Bulgaria | 29.6 | (14.0) |  | 11.3 | (10.9) |  | 73.3 | (16.1) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 14.2 | (12.8) |
| Colombia | 39.8 | (7.5) |  | 1.2 | (1.2) |  | 60.5 | (7.5) |  | 15.2 | (6.0) |  | 16.6 | (6.9) |
| Colombia, Medellin | 56.0 | (10.1) |  | 2.1 | (1.3) |  | 13.1 | (3.8) |  | 41.2 | (10.4) |  | 11.0 | (3.4) |
| Iraq | 28.3 | (17.5) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 76.4 | (17.1) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 4.7 | (4.7) |
| Lebanon | 66.1 | (11.6) |  | 16.6 | (10.7) |  | 17.3 | (9.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Mexico | 60.0 | (11.7) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 35.1 | (11.0) |  | 18.1 | (7.8) |  | 10.8 | (6.1) |
| Nigeria | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 100.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Peru | 57.5 | (15.3) |  | 6.8 | (4.7) |  | 32.5 | (14.0) |  | 11.4 | (11.6) |  | 8.2 | (7.5) |
| Romania | 45.4 | (6.4) |  | 17.1 | (7.0) |  | 57.8 | (8.9) |  | 10.2 | (3.4) |  | 29.7 | (6.1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test.

aSee Supplementary Table 2 for classifications for types of antidepressants.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 6. Reasons for ADM use (n=2,342)**a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Depression** | |  | **Anxiety** | |  | **Poor sleep** | |  | **Other**  **physical**  **reasons** | |  | **Alcohol/**  **Drug**  **problems** | |  | **Cognitive** | |  | **Role** | |  | **Other reason** | |
|  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **SE** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |
| I. High income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 62.0 | (7.2) |  | 23.8 | (7.7) |  | 3.8 | (0.3) |  | 9.9 | (6.1) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 1.4 | (1.5) |  | 2.6 | (0.2) |  | 21.5 | (2.6) |
| Belgium | 39.4 | (5.9) |  | 53.2 | (5.7) |  | 16.9 | (2.5) |  | 6.0 | (2.2) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 3.6 | (1.4) |  | 2.3 | (1.3) |  | 2.8 | (1.7) |
| France | 39.3 | (3.4) |  | 41.6 | (5.1) |  | 12.8 | (3.5) |  | 4.1 | (0.9) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 3.6 | (2.5) |  | 11.7 | (4.3) |
| Germany | 44.9 | (5.0) |  | 35.1 | (5.3) |  | 13.0 | (2.7) |  | 15.6 | (4.6) |  | 1.0 | (1.0) |  | 4.5 | (1.7) |  | 3.3 | (2.0) |  | 7.6 | (1.8) |
| Italy | 35.9 | (5.5) |  | 42.4 | (2.8) |  | 4.2 | (1.2) |  | 13.9 | (3.6) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 1.2 | (0.6) |  | 12.9 | (2.6) |
| Netherlands | 37.3 | (5.2) |  | 40.9 | (6.0) |  | 9.1 | (3.5) |  | 17.9 | (2.8) |  | 2.4 | (1.2) |  | 3.4 | (1.1) |  | 3.7 | (1.7) |  | 7.2 | (1.3) |
| Portugal | 57.3 | (4.3) |  | 55.1 | (3.8) |  | 12.3 | (3.2) |  | 12.0 | (4.3) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 4.3 | (1.5) |  | 4.0 | (1.2) |  | 1.4 | (0.5) |
| Spain | 43.2 | (5.0) |  | 30.8 | (4.3) |  | 10.9 | (3.2) |  | 13.6 | (5.3) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 1.7 | (0.8) |  | 0.8 | (0.3) |  | 8.3 | (1.7) |
| Spain, Murcia | 61.0 | (5.2) |  | 30.5 | (3.7) |  | 4.2 | (1.9) |  | 1.3 | (0.6) |  | 1.0 | (0.9) |  | 0.5 | (0.5) |  | 1.5 | (0.4) |  | 4.6 | (2.6) |
| US | 56.9 | (2.1) |  | 33.9 | (2.8) |  | 17.3 | (2.3) |  | 12.0 | (1.5) |  | 0.8 | (0.5) |  | 6.0 | (0.9) |  | 2.3 | (0.5) |  | 8.5 | (1.5) |
| II. Low- and Middle-income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia | 43.5 | (7.0) |  | 32.7 | (6.9) |  | 29.0 | (5.8) |  | 21.4 | (7.3) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.4 | (0.4) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 1.7 | (1.1) |
| Colombia, Medellin | 35.3 | (6.5) |  | 16.6 | (4.1) |  | 52.1 | (8.3) |  | 5.4 | (2.5) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.5 | (0.5) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 9.1 | (3.5) |
| Mexico | 46.8 | (8.3) |  | 34.3 | (5.2) |  | 24.1 | (9.1) |  | 9.1 | (2.5) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.9 | (0.9) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Peru | 64.3 | (11.3) |  | 7.0 | (0.6) |  | 17.4 | (1.5) |  | 13.9 | (11.2) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Romania | 21.7 | (2.1) |  | 22.3 | (2.8) |  | 8.1 | (2.5) |  | 16.8 | (9.9) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 3.8 | (3.7) |  | 0.8 | (0.2) |  | 42.9 | (8.0) |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

aAs noted in the text, 7 of the surveys (in Israel, Japan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Nigeria) did not ask about reasons for use or effectiveness. These surveys were dropped from the analyses that used these variables, reducing the sample to n=2,377. An additional 35 records were dropped because of missing responses on the questions asking about reason for medication, further reducing the n value to 2,342. See Supplementary Table 3 for classifications for reasons for medication. The centered ORs for the remaining surveys have a product of 1.0, which means that these individual ORs can be interpreted in comparisons to average odds across surveys.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 7. Differences across surveys in perceived ADM effectiveness (n=2,235)**a | | | | | |
|  | **Very effective** | |  | **Very/somewhat**  **effective** | |
|  | **OR** | **(95% CI)** |  | **OR** | **(95% CI)** |
| I. High-income |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 1.0 | (0.2-2.1) |  | 4.6 | (1.0-20.5) |
| Belgium | 0.6 | (0.3-1.0) |  | 1.1 | (0.6-2.2) |
| France | 0.7\* | (0.5-1.0) |  | 0.6 | (0.3-1.2) |
| Germany | 0.6\* | (0.4-0.9) |  | 0.5\* | (0.3-0.9) |
| Italy | 0.3\* | (0.2-0.5) |  | 0.5\* | (0.3-0.9) |
| Netherlands | 0.6 | (0.4-1.0) |  | 0.4\* | (0.5-0.8) |
| Portugal | 0.6\* | (0.4-0.8) |  | 1.3 | (0.8-2.2) |
| Spain | 0.7 | (0.5-1.2) |  | 0.7 | (0.4-1.2) |
| Spain, Murcia | 4.6\* | (2.7-7.8) |  | 2.2\* | (1.1-4.5) |
| US | 0.8 | (0.7-1.0) |  | 1.0 | (0.7-1.3) |
| II. Low- and Middle-income |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia | 1.9 | (1.0-3.4) |  | 1.1 | (0.7-1.7) |
| Colombia, Medellin | 1.6 | (0.9-3.0) |  | 1.5 | (0.7-3.5) |
| Mexico | 0.5\* | (0.3-0.7) |  | 0.5\* | (0.4-0.8) |
| Peru | 4.9\* | (2.4-10.1) |  | 1.2 | (0.6-2.5) |
| Romania | 1.8 | (1.0-3.2) |  | ---1 |  |
| χ214/13 | 114.1\* | |  | 36.8\* | |
|  | | | | | |

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test.

aAs noted in the text, 7 of the surveys (in Israel, Japan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Nigeria) did not ask about reasons for use or assess the detailed survey items exploring details about medication use (e.g., current use or stop; reason for medication use; perceived effectiveness). These surveys were dropped from the analyses that used these variables, reducing the sample to n=2,377. Another 142 records were dropped due to missing values for the questions asking about reasons for treatment and effectiveness, further reducing the sample to 2,235. In addition, Romania was dropped from the model predicting Very/somewhat Effective because all n=39 ADM uses in Romania were reported to be either very or somewhat effective, reducing the sample size for that model to n=2,196. The centered ORs for the remaining surveys have a product of 1.0, which means that these individual ORs can be interpreted in comparisons to average odds across surveys.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 8. Subjective effectiveness for ADM use, among ADM user (person-drug [n=2235]**a**after excluding observations with missing variables)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Very effective** | |  | **Somewhat effective** | |  | **Not very effective** | |  | **Not at all effective** | |
|  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |  | **%** | **(SE)** |
| I. Country |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Overall | 58.8 | (1.4) |  | 28.3 | (1.3) |  | 7.3 | (0.7) |  | 5.5 | (0.6) |
| 1. High Income | 56.4 | (1.5) |  | 30.1 | (1.5) |  | 7.8 | (0.7) |  | 5.7 | (0.7) |
| Argentina | 65.5 | (8.4) |  | 31.7 | (7.6) |  | 2.8 | (2.2) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| Belgium | 49.8 | (6.9) |  | 39.4 | (8.3) |  | 4.9 | (1.8) |  | 5.9 | (2.8) |
| France | 56.3 | (3.6) |  | 25.4 | (4.7) |  | 10.0 | (3.6) |  | 8.3 | (4.2) |
| Germany | 49.0 | (5.0) |  | 30.5 | (4.8) |  | 14.5 | (3.3) |  | 5.9 | (2.8) |
| Italy | 38.5 | (4.6) |  | 41.7 | (5.1) |  | 10.4 | (4.2) |  | 9.4 | (2.4) |
| Netherlands | 51.9 | (6.1) |  | 24.4 | (5.3) |  | 12.6 | (2.6) |  | 11.1 | (5.7) |
| Portugal | 48.3 | (4.1) |  | 42.5 | (4.3) |  | 7.6 | (2.0) |  | 1.6 | (0.4) |
| Spain | 56.2 | (6.0) |  | 28.2 | (5.6) |  | 11.1 | (3.3) |  | 4.5 | (1.8) |
| Spain, Murcia | 87.8 | (3.0) |  | 5.4 | (2.2) |  | 4.7 | (2.3) |  | 2.1 | (1.3) |
| US | 58.6 | (2.3) |  | 28.4 | (1.8) |  | 6.3 | (1.1) |  | 6.7 | (1.0) |
| 1. Middle- and Low-Income | 74.1 | (3.1) |  | 17.2 | (2.4) |  | 4.3 | (0.8) |  | 4.4 | (1.0) |
| Colombia | 78.3 | (5.3) |  | 12.3 | (4.8) |  | 5.4 | (1.8) |  | 4.0 | (1.6) |
| Colombia, Medellin | 76.2 | (6.4) |  | 15.4 | (4.6) |  | 3.5 | (1.6) |  | 5.0 | (2.5) |
| Mexico | 47.7 | (6.5) |  | 33.2 | (4.3) |  | 9.0 | (2.0) |  | 10.1 | (0.8) |
| Peru | 89.6 | (4.1) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 5.8 | (0.6) |  | 4.5 | (4.3) |
| Romania | 74.8 | (5.6) |  | 25.2 | (5.6) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |  | 0.0 | (0.0) |
| c21 High vs LMIC | 45.1\* | |  | 2.9 | |  | 17.5\* | |  | 9.6\* | |
| II. Antidepressant classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SSRI | 59.2 | (1.7) |  | 27.7 | (1.7) |  | 7.1 | (0.8) |  | 6.0 | (0.9) |
| Other New | 53.9 | (3.3) |  | 32.3 | (2.7) |  | 6.8 | (1.6) |  | 7.0 | (2.0) |
| TCA | 60.6 | (2.9) |  | 28.1 | (2.8) |  | 6.9 | (1.4) |  | 4.5 | (0.7) |
| The other | 59.9 | (5.7) |  | 27.1 | (5.2) |  | 10.1 | (2.4) |  | 2.9 | (1.0) |
| III. Clinical diagnosis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12-month MDD or anxiety | 53.7 | (1.6) |  | 30.8 | (1.4) |  | 8.0 | (0.9) |  | 7.6 | (0.9) |
| Lifetime MDD or anxietyb | 65.1 | (2.7) |  | 24.7 | (2.6) |  | 6.4 | (1.0) |  | 3.8 | (1.1) |
| Partial MDD or anxietyc | 59.2 | (2.9) |  | 28.8 | (2.9) |  | 7.7 | (1.6) |  | 4.3 | (1.2) |
| No MDD or anxietyd | 67.0 | (5.1) |  | 24.0 | (4.6) |  | 5.0 | (1.4) |  | 4.0 | (1.7) |
| IV. Treatment reason |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depression | 57.5 | (1.8) |  | 30.1 | (1.7) |  | 6.5 | (0.7) |  | 5.8 | (0.8) |
| Anxiety | 54.8 | (2.2) |  | 33.2 | (2.2) |  | 6.8 | (1.2) |  | 5.2 | (0.9) |
| Poor sleep | 66.3 | (3.6) |  | 22.0 | (2.9) |  | 8.1 | (1.6) |  | 3.6 | (1.3) |
| Physical reasons | 58.0 | (4.3) |  | 31.4 | (4.1) |  | 5.8 | (1.2) |  | 4.8 | (1.6) |
| Alcohol/Drug problems | 48.4 | (12.0) |  | 34.3 | (15.3) |  | 11.3 | (11.0) |  | 5.9 | (5.5) |
| Cognitive | 54.0 | (5.5) |  | 37.2 | (5.4) |  | 5.0 | (2.2) |  | 3.8 | (2.5) |
| Role | 68.4 | (7.2) |  | 28.5 | (6.8) |  | 1.5 | (1.5) |  | 1.6 | (1.6) |
| Any other reason | 62.8 | (4.4) |  | 20.7 | (3.0) |  | 8.0 | (2.0) |  | 8.5 | (2.7) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test.

Abbreviations: MDD, major depressive disorder; LMIC, low- and middle-income.

aAs noted in the text, 7 of the surveys (in Israel, Japan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Nigeria) did not ask about reasons for use or assess the detailed survey items exploring details about medication use (e.g., current use or stop; reason for medication use; perceived effectiveness). These surveys were dropped from the analyses that used these variables, reducing the sample to n=2,377. Another 142 records were dropped due to missing values for the questions asking about reasons for treatment and effectiveness, further reducing the sample to 2,235. In addition, Romania was dropped from the model predicting Very or Somewhat Effective because all n=39 AD uses in Romania were reported to be either Very or Somewhat Effective, reducing the sample size for that model to n=2,196**.**

bLifetime: Meet full criteria for lifetime MDD/anxiety, excluding 12-month MDD or anxiety.

cPartial: Did not meet full criteria but has 12-month symptoms or selected depression or anxiety as reason for medication use.

dNo diagnosis: Did not meet criteria for 12-month, lifetime, or partial MDD or anxiety.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 9. Subjective effectiveness for ADM use, among ADM user (person-drug [n=2,235]**a **after excluding observations with missing variables)** | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  | **Very effective** | |  | **Very/Somewhat effective** | |
| 1. Interactions | **OR** | **(95% CI)** |  | **OR** | **(95% CI)** |
| 1. High vs LMIC countries x all other predictors |  |  |  |  |  |
| LMIC \* TCA | 0.6 | (0.3-1.2) |  | 1.2 | (0.4-3.3) |
| LMIC \* ONAD | 1.2 | (0.3-5.3) |  | 0.4 | (0.1-1.2) |
| LMIC \* Other | 0.7 | (0.3-1.7) |  | ---b |  |
| c23 | 3.3 | |  | 3.5 | |
| 1. LMIC \* 12m MDD | 2.5 | (0.5-12.0) |  | 3.1 | (0.7-13.0) |
| LMIC \* No 12m but LT MDD | 0.9 | (0.2-4.8) |  | 1.7 | (0.2-16.4) |
| LMIC \* No 12m/LT but partial MDD | 1.8 | (0.5-6.5) |  | 1.1 | (0.2-4.9) |
| c23 | 2.5 | |  | 3.8 | |
| 1. LMIC \* 12m Anx | 1.6 | (0.4-6.0) |  | 1.4 | (0.2-10.0) |
| LMIC \* No 12m but LT Anx | 1.9 | (0.5-7.1) |  | 0.5 | (0.1-4.4) |
| LMIC \* No 12m/LT but partial Anx | 2.0 | (0.8-5.3) |  | 1.6 | (0.3-8.1) |
| c23 | 2.3 | |  | 2.0 | |
| 1. LMIC \* 12m MDD/Anx | 0.0 | (0.0-0.5) |  | 0.0\* | (0.0-0.3) |
| LMIC \* No 12m but LT MDD/Anx | 0.1 | (0.0-1.9) |  | 0.0\* | (0.0-0.9) |
| LMIC \* No 12m/LT but partial MDD/Anx | 0.1\* | (0.0-0.7) |  | 0.0\* | (0.0-0.6) |
| c23 | 6.6 | |  | 6.8 | |
| 1. LMIC \* Depression as reason | 0.4\* | (0.2-0.9) |  | 0.6 | (0.2-2.3) |
| LMIC \* Anxiety as reason | 0.5 | (0.2-1.2) |  | 0.9 | (0.3-2.6) |
| LMIC \* Physical problems as reason | 0.6 | (0.1-2.3) |  | 1.0 | (0.2-6.4) |
| LMIC \* Sleep problems as reason | 0.7 | (0.3-1.6) |  | 0.6 | (0.1-2.6) |
| c24 | 5.9 | |  | 0.7 | |
| 1. ADM type (3 dummies) x clinical diagnosis (3 dummies) |  | |  |  | |
| 1. TCA \* 12m MDD | 0.6 | (0.3-1.3) |  | 0.3 | (0.1-1.1) |
| TCA \* No 12m but LT MDD | 0.4\* | (0.2-0.9) |  | 0.3 | (0.1-1.1) |
| TCA \* No 12m/LT but partial MDD | 0.5 | (0.2-1.2) |  | 0.9 | (0.2-3.7) |
| 1. ONAD \* 12m Anx | 0.5 | (0.2-1.2) |  | 0.9 | (0.3-3.1) |
| ONAD \* No 12m but LT Anx | 1.4 | (0.5-4.5) |  | 0.7 | (0.1-4.0) |
| ONAD \* No 12m/LT but partial Anx | 0.7 | (0.3-1.8) |  | 0.4 | (0.1-1.6) |
| 1. Other \* 12m MDD/Anx | 0.3 | (0.1-1.4) |  | 0.5 | (0.1-4.0) |
| Other \* No 12m but LT MDD/Anx | 0.2\* | (0.0-0.8) |  | 0.3 | (0.0-2.3) |
| Other \* No 12m/LT but partial MDD/Anx | 0.3 | (0.1-1.8) |  | 1.2 | (0.1-10.5) |
| c29 | 15.6 | |  | 13.1 | |
| 1. ADM type (3 dummies) x reasons (4 dummies) |  | |  |  | |
| 1. TCA \* Depression as reason | 2.4\* | (1.3-4.7) |  | 1.9 | (0.7-5.2) |
| TCA \* Anxiety as reason | 0.9 | (0.4-1.8) |  | 1.4 | (0.5-4.0) |
| TCA \* Physical reasons | 2.1 | (0.9-4.9) |  | 1.5 | (0.5-4.0) |
| TCA \* Sleep problems | 1.3 | (0.7-2.4) |  | 1.2 | (0.4-3.7) |
| 1. ONAD \* Depression as reason | 1.1 | (0.5-2.2) |  | 1.2 | (0.5-3.3) |
| ONAD \* Anxiety as reason | 1.2 | (0.5-2.8) |  | 1.4 | (0.5-4.4) |
| ONAD \* Physical reasons | 1.2 | (0.5-3.1) |  | 0.5 | (0.2-1.6) |
| ONAD \* Sleep problems | 0.8 | (0.3-2.6) |  | 0.4 | (0.1-1.6) |
| 1. Other \* Depression as reason | 2.6 | (0.7-9.2) |  | 1.5 | (0.5-4.9) |
| Other \* Anxiety as reason | 1.2 | (0.5-3.0) |  | 0.5 | (0.2-1.7) |
| Other \* Physical reasons | 1.3 | (0.4-3.7) |  | 0.5 | (0.1-2.6) |
| Other \* Sleep problems | 1.5 | (0.6-4.0) |  | 1.2 | (0.3-4.5) |
| c212 | 12.7 | |  | 11.7 | |
|  | | | | | |

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test.

Abbreviations: LMIC: low- and middle-income; TCA, tricyclic antidepressants; 12m, 12-month; MDD, major depressive disorder; LT, lifetime; Anx, anxiety; ADM, antidepressant medication; ONAD, other new antidepressant.

aAs noted in the text, 7 of the surveys (in Israel, Japan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Nigeria) did not ask about reasons for use or assess the detailed survey items exploring details about medication use (e.g., current use or stop; reason for medication use; perceived effectiveness). These surveys were dropped from the analyses that used these variables, reducing the sample to n=2,377. Another 142 records were dropped due to missing values for the questions asking about reasons for treatment and effectiveness, further reducing the sample to 2,235. In addition, Romania was dropped from the model predicting very/somewhat effective because all n=39 AD uses in Romania were reported to be either very or somewhat effective, reducing the sample size for that model to n=2,196.

bOnly 6 records had LMIC Income and ONAD (other new anti-depressant), interaction term combined with LMIC Income \* Other.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supplementary Table 10. Interactions of predictors of perceived treatment effectiveness (n=2,235)a** | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  | **Very effective** | |  | **Very/somewhat effective** | |
| Interactions with subgroup coding of 12-month anxiety/reasonsb | **OR** | **(95% CI)** |  | **OR** | **(95% CI)** |
| 12-month full anxiety and anxiety was a reason | 0.9 | (0.7-1.2) |  | 1.2 | (0.8-1.9) |
| 12-month full anxiety but anxiety was NOT a reason | 0.8 | (0.6-1.0) |  | 0.5 | (0.4-0.7) |
| No 12-month full anxiety and anxiety was a reason | 1.1 | (0.8-1.5) |  | 1.4 | (0.9-2.1) |
| No 12-month full anxiety and anxiety was NOT a reason | 1.2 | (1.0-1.5) |  | 1.1 | (0.9-1.4) |
| χ23 | 8.2\* | |  | 15.2\* | |
|  | | | | | |

\*Significant at the .05 level, two-sided test.

aAs noted in the text, 7 of the surveys (in Israel, Japan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Nigeria) did not ask about reasons for use or assess the detailed survey items exploring details about medication use (e.g., current use or stop; reason for medication use; perceived effectiveness). These surveys were dropped from the analyses that used these variables, reducing the sample to n=2,377. Another 142 records were dropped due to missing values for the questions asking about reasons for treatment and effectiveness, further reducing the sample to 2,235. In addition, Romania was dropped from the model predicting Very/somewhat effective because all n=39 antidepressant uses in Romania were reported to be either very or somewhat effective, reducing the sample size for that model to n=2,196.

bControls for countries, clinical diagnosis (major depressive disorder or anxiety), antidepressant classes, reasons for taking antidepressants.