



## **Anxious and non-anxious major depressive disorder in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys**

R. C Kessler, N. A Sampson, P. Berglund, M. J Gruber, A. Al-Hamzawi, L. Andrade, B. Bunting, K. Demyttenaere, S. Florescu, G. de Girolamo, et al.

### **► To cite this version:**

R. C Kessler, N. A Sampson, P. Berglund, M. J Gruber, A. Al-Hamzawi, et al.. Anxious and non-anxious major depressive disorder in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 2015, 24 (3), pp.210-226. 10.1017/S2045796015000189 . hal-03118867

**HAL Id: hal-03118867**

**<https://ehesp.hal.science/hal-03118867>**

Submitted on 22 Jan 2021

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Anxious and non-anxious major depressive disorder in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys

R. C. Kessler<sup>1\*</sup>, N. A. Sampson<sup>1</sup>, P. Berglund<sup>2</sup>, M. J. Gruber<sup>1</sup>, A. Al-Hamzawi<sup>3</sup>, L. Andrade<sup>4</sup>, B. Bunting<sup>5</sup>, K. Demyttenaere<sup>6</sup>, S. Florescu<sup>7</sup>, G. de Girolamo<sup>8</sup>, O. Gureje<sup>9</sup>, Y. He<sup>10</sup>, C. Hu<sup>11</sup>, Y. Huang<sup>12</sup>, E. Karam<sup>13,14,15</sup>, V. Kovess-Masfety<sup>16</sup>, S. Lee<sup>17</sup>, D. Levinson<sup>18</sup>, M. E. Medina Mora<sup>19</sup>, J. Moskalewicz<sup>20</sup>, Y. Nakamura<sup>21</sup>, F. Navarro-Mateu<sup>22</sup>, M. A. Oakley Browne<sup>23</sup>, M. Piazza<sup>24</sup>, J. Posada-Villa<sup>25</sup>, T. Slade<sup>26</sup>, M. ten Have<sup>27</sup>, Y. Torres<sup>28</sup>, G. Vilagut<sup>29</sup>, M. Xavier<sup>30</sup>, Z. Zarkov<sup>31</sup>, V. Shahly<sup>1</sup> and M. A. Wilcox<sup>32</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

<sup>2</sup> Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

<sup>3</sup> College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Diwaniya governorate, Iraq

<sup>4</sup> Institute of Psychiatry, University of São Paulo Medical School, São Paulo, Brazil

<sup>5</sup> School of Psychology, Ulster University, Londonberry, Ireland

<sup>6</sup> Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

<sup>7</sup> National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development, Bucharest, Romania

<sup>8</sup> Unit of Epidemiological and Evaluation Psychiatry, IRCCS St John of God Clinical Research Centre, Brescia, Italy

<sup>9</sup> Department of Psychiatry, Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health, Neurosciences, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

<sup>10</sup> Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, School of Medicine, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

<sup>11</sup> Shenzhen Institute of Mental Health & Shenzhen Kailing Hospital, Guangdong Province, PRC

<sup>12</sup> Institute of Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, China

<sup>13</sup> Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Balamand University, Beirut, Lebanon

<sup>14</sup> Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, St George Hospital University Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

<sup>15</sup> Institute for Development Research Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC), Beirut, Lebanon

<sup>16</sup> Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Santé Publique (EHESP), EA 4057 Paris Descartes University, Paris, France

<sup>17</sup> Department of Psychiatry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong SAR

<sup>18</sup> Ministry of Health Israel, Mental Health Services, Jerusalem, Israel

<sup>19</sup> Ramon e la Fuente Muñiz National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City, Mexico

<sup>20</sup> Institute of psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland

<sup>21</sup> Department of Public Health, Jichi Medical University, Shimotsuke, Tochigi, Japan

<sup>22</sup> Unidad de Docencia, Investigación y Formación en Salud Mental (UDIF-SM), Servicio Murciano de Salud, IMIB-Arrixaca, CIBERESP-Nodo Murcia, Spain

<sup>23</sup> Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Tasmania, Tasmania, Australia

<sup>24</sup> National Institute of Health, Lima, Peru

<sup>25</sup> Universidad Colegio Mayor de Cundinamarca, Bogota, Colombia

<sup>26</sup> National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

<sup>27</sup> Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, The Netherlands

<sup>28</sup> Center for Excellence on Research in Mental Health, CES University, Medellin, Colombia

<sup>29</sup> Health Services Research Unit, IMIM (Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques), Carrer del Doctor Aiguader, 88, Edifici PRBB, 08003, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>30</sup> Department of Mental Health – CEDOC and Faculdade Ciências Médicas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal

<sup>31</sup> Department Mental Health, NCPHA, Sofia, Bulgaria

<sup>32</sup> Janssen Pharmaceutical Research & Development, Titusville, NJ, USA

**Background.** To examine cross-national patterns and correlates of lifetime and 12-month comorbid DSM-IV anxiety disorders among people with lifetime and 12-month DSM-IV major depressive disorder (MDD).

**Method.** Nationally or regionally representative epidemiological interviews were administered to 74 045 adults in 27 surveys across 24 countries in the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys. DSM-IV MDD, a wide range of comorbid DSM-IV anxiety disorders, and a number of correlates were assessed with the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI).

---

\* Address for correspondence: R. C. Kessler, Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, MA 02115, USA.  
(Email: [kessler@hcp.med.harvard.edu](mailto:kessler@hcp.med.harvard.edu))

**Results.** 45.7% of respondents with lifetime MDD (32.0–46.5% inter-quartile range (IQR) across surveys) had one or more lifetime anxiety disorders. A slightly higher proportion of respondents with 12-month MDD had lifetime anxiety disorders (51.7%, 37.8–54.0% IQR) and only slightly lower proportions of respondents with 12-month MDD had 12-month anxiety disorders (41.6%, 29.9–47.2% IQR). Two-thirds (68%) of respondents with lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders and MDD reported an earlier age-of-onset (AOO) of their first anxiety disorder than their MDD, while 13.5% reported an earlier AOO of MDD and the remaining 18.5% reported the same AOO of both disorders. Women and previously married people had consistently elevated rates of lifetime and 12-month MDD as well as comorbid anxiety disorders. Consistently higher proportions of respondents with 12-month anxious than non-anxious MDD reported severe role impairment (64.4 *v.* 46.0%;  $\chi^2_1 = 187.0$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and suicide ideation (19.5 *v.* 8.9%;  $\chi^2_1 = 71.6$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Significantly more respondents with 12-month anxious than non-anxious MDD received treatment for their depression in the 12 months before interview, but this difference was more pronounced in high-income countries (68.8 *v.* 45.4%;  $\chi^2_1 = 108.8$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) than low/middle-income countries (30.3 *v.* 20.6%;  $\chi^2_1 = 11.7$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusions.** Patterns and correlates of comorbid DSM-IV anxiety disorders among people with DSM-IV MDD are similar across WMH countries. The narrow IQR of the proportion of respondents with temporally prior AOO of anxiety disorders than comorbid MDD (69.6–74.7%) is especially noteworthy. However, the fact that these proportions are not higher among respondents with 12-month than lifetime comorbidity means that temporal priority between lifetime anxiety disorders and MDD is not related to MDD persistence among people with anxious MDD. This, in turn, raises complex questions about the relative importance of temporally primary anxiety disorders as risk markers *v.* causal risk factors for subsequent MDD onset and persistence, including the possibility that anxiety disorders might primarily be risk markers for MDD onset and causal risk factors for MDD persistence.

*Received 23 December 2014; Revised 20 January 2015; Accepted 21 January 2015; First published online 27 February 2015*

**Key words:** Anxious depression, comorbidity, epidemiology.

## Introduction

The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2010 Study ranked major depressive disorder (MDD) as the 2nd leading cause of years lived with disability in the world (exceeded only by low back pain) and the 1st–4th leading cause (out of nearly 300 considered) in each region of the world (Vos *et al.* 2012). These high estimates are due to MDD having both high prevalence (estimated by the GBD 2010 investigators to be the 19th most common disease in the world) and high severity (indicated by higher ranking of MDD as a cause of disability than prevalent disease). However, MDD severity is highly variable (Birnbaum *et al.* 2010; Li *et al.* 2014). Indeed, severity is the most consistent discriminating characteristic in empirical studies of MDD symptom subtypes (van Loo *et al.* 2012).

One of the strongest predictors of MDD severity is comorbid anxiety disorder (Mineka & Vrshek-Schallhorn, 2008; Wu & Fang, 2014). Epidemiological studies show consistently that MDD is highly comorbid with numerous anxiety disorders (Andrade *et al.* 2003; Kessler *et al.* 2011b; Lamers *et al.* 2011) and more severe and persistent when accompanied by comorbid anxiety disorders (Ormel *et al.* 1994; Roy-Byrne *et al.* 2000; McLaughlin *et al.* 2006; Fichter *et al.* 2010). People with anxious MDD are also significantly more likely to seek treatment (Kessler *et al.* 2001; Jacobi *et al.* 2004) but significantly less likely to respond to treatment (Jakubovski & Bloch, 2014;

Saveanu *et al.* 2014) than those with non-anxious MDD. Comorbid anxiety disorders have been found consistently to have earlier age-of-onset (AOO) than MDD both in cross-sectional surveys that assess AOO retrospectively (Kessler, 1995; Kessler *et al.* 2011a) and prospective studies that examine unfolding of comorbidity over time (Murphy *et al.* 1986; Bittner *et al.* 2004; Copeland *et al.* 2009; Klein *et al.* 2013).

Two noteworthy limitations of existing research on comorbid anxiety in MDD are that a narrow definition of comorbid anxiety is often used that either focuses on current (but not lifetime) comorbidity or examines only one anxiety disorder (typically generalised anxiety disorder or panic disorder) and that these studies are typically, although not always (Lin *et al.* 2014), carried out in high-income Western countries. We address both limitations here by presenting cross-national epidemiological data on comorbidities of DSM-IV anxiety disorders and MDD using a composite measure that includes a wide range of anxiety disorders in a coordinated series of 27 community epidemiological surveys carried out in 24 countries throughout the world. We estimate the proportions of survey respondents with lifetime and 12-month DSM-IV MDD who also met criteria for one or more lifetime and 12-month DSM-IV anxiety disorders. We examine cross-national consistencies in AOO priorities between comorbid anxiety disorders and MDD, whether anxious MDD is more severe and persistent than non-anxious MDD, and

whether people with anxious MDD are more likely than those with non-anxious MDD to obtain professional treatment for MDD. We also examine cross-national consistency in basic socio-demographic correlates of anxious and non-anxious MDD.

## Methods

### Sample

Data come from the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys, a series of community epidemiological surveys administered in ten countries classified by the World Bank (World Bank, 2009) as low or middle-income (Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Peoples Republic of China (PRC) and Romania) and 14 high income (Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the USA). The majority of surveys (five in low/middle-income countries, 13 in high-income countries) were based on nationally representative household samples. Two were representative of all urban areas in their countries (Colombia, Mexico). Two were representative of selected regions in their countries (Japan, Nigeria). And a final five were representative of selected Metropolitan Areas in their countries (Sao Paulo in Brazil; Medellin in Colombia; Murcia in Spain; Beijing–Shanghai and Shenzhen in PRC).

Standardised interviewer training and quality control procedures were used in each survey (Pennell *et al.* 2008). Informed consent was obtained before administering interviews. The institutional review boards of the organisations coordinating the surveys approved and monitored compliance with procedures for informed consent and protecting human subjects. Interviews were administered face-to-face by trained lay interviewers in respondents' homes. A total of 138 602 adults (age 18+) completed interviews. The weighted (by sample size) average response rate was 68.7%. To reduce respondent burden, the interview was divided into two parts. Part I, which assessed core mental disorders, was administered to all respondents. Part II, which assessed additional disorders and correlates, was administered to all Part I respondents who met criteria for any Part I disorder plus a probability subsample of other Part I respondents. Part II interviews ( $n = 74\,045$ ), the focus of the current report, were weighted by the inverse of their probabilities of selection into Part II and additionally weighted to adjust samples to match population distributions on the cross-classification of key socio-demographic and geographic variables. Further details about WMH sampling and weighting are available elsewhere (Heeringa *et al.* 2008).

## Measures

### Mental disorders

Mental disorders were assessed with the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) Version 3.0, (Kessler & Üstün, 2004), a fully structured lay-administered interview generating lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates of 20 mood (major depressive, dysthymic, bipolar I–II and sub-threshold bipolar), anxiety (generalised anxiety, panic, agoraphobia, specific phobia, social phobia, post-traumatic stress, and separation anxiety), behaviour (attention-deficit/hyperactivity, oppositional-defiant, conduct, intermittent explosive) and substance (alcohol and drug abuse, alcohol and drug dependence with abuse) disorders. The WMH interview translation, back-translation and harmonisation protocol required culturally competent bilingual clinicians to review, modify, and approve key phrases describing symptoms (Harkness *et al.* 2008). However, no attempt was made to go beyond DSM-IV criteria to assess depression-equivalents that might be unique to the specific countries. The latter expansion might have led to a change in results, although previous research has shown that the latent structure of major depression is quite consistent across countries (Simon *et al.* 2002; Bernert *et al.* 2009; Schrier *et al.* 2010). Blinded clinical reappraisal interviews with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID; First *et al.* 2002) were carried out in four WMH countries. Good concordance was found with diagnoses based on the CIDI (Haro *et al.* 2006). AOO was assessed using a special probing sequence shown experimentally to yield more plausible distributions than conventional AOO questions (Knäuper *et al.* 1999).

MDD was defined as meeting lifetime DSM-IV/CIDI criteria for major depressive episode (MDE) and not meeting lifetime DSM-IV/CIDI criteria for broadly defined bipolar disorder (bipolar I–II or sub-threshold). As detailed elsewhere (Merikangas *et al.* 2011), our definition of sub-threshold bipolar disorder includes both hypomania without history of MDE and sub-threshold hypomania with history of MDE. Anxious MDD is defined as MDD in conjunction with any of the anxiety disorders assessed in the surveys. Comorbid anxiety is considered temporally primary if at least one lifetime anxiety disorder had an AOO earlier than that of MDD. MDD is considered temporally primary if MDD AOO is earlier than that of *all* lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders. A third category consists of respondents who reported that MDD AOO was the same as anxiety disorder AOO.

### Impairment in role functioning

Severe role impairment in the 12 months before interview was assessed with a modified version of the

Sheehan Disability Scales (SDS; Leon *et al.* 1997) that asked respondents with 12-month MDD to think of the 1 month in the year when their depression was most severe and rate how much their depression interfered with their functioning in each of four role domains (home management, ability to work, social life and close relationships) during that month using a 0–10 response scale with labels of *None* (0), *Mild* (1–3), *Moderate* (4–6), *Severe* (7–9) and *Very Severe* (10) interference. Severe role impairment was defined as having any SDS score of 7–10. The SDS has excellent internal consistency reliability (Leon *et al.* 1997) and good concordance with objective measures of role functioning (Ormel *et al.* 2008). Suicide ideation was assessed with a single question that asked respondents whether there was ever a time in the 12 months before interview when they ‘seriously thought about committing suicide’.

#### *Socio-demographics*

We examined associations of MDD with respondent age (18–34, 35–49, 50–64, 65+), gender, current marital status (married, never married, previously married (combining separated, divorced and widowed)), current income (low, low-average, high-average and high based on country-specific quartiles of gross household income per family member) and education (none, some primary, completed primary, some secondary, completed secondary, some college or other post-secondary and completed college).

#### *Treatment*

Respondents with lifetime MDD were asked if they ever obtained professional treatment for their depression and, if so, if they did so in the past 12 months. Those with 12-month treatment were asked if they saw a mental health specialty treatment provider (psychiatrist, psychologist, other mental health professional in any setting, social worker or counsellor in a mental health specialty treatment setting, used a mental health hotline) general medical treatment provider (primary care doctor, other general medical doctor, any other health care profession seen in a general medical setting) or nonmedical treatment provider (religious or spiritual advisor, social worker or counsellor, any other type of healer) for a mental health problem. A more detailed description of WMH 12-month treatment measures is presented elsewhere (Wang *et al.* 2007).

#### *Statistical analyses*

Cross-tabulations were used to estimate lifetime and 12-month DSM-IV/CIDI MDD prevalence, the proportions

of lifetime and 12-month cases with comorbid DSM-IV anxiety disorders, the proportions of lifetime comorbid cases with anxiety disorder or MDD temporally primary AOO, 12-month prevalence of severe role impairment and suicide ideation related to comorbid anxiety disorders among respondents with 12-month MDD, and 12-month MDD treatment as a function of comorbid anxiety disorders among respondents with 12-month MDD. Person-level logistic regression was used to examine multivariate associations of socio-demographic variables with lifetime and 12-month MDD in the total sample, lifetime anxious MDD among respondents with lifetime MDD, and 12-month anxious MDD among respondents with 12-month MDD. Time-varying socio-demographics (i.e., marital status, income and education) were defined as of the time of interview (rather than at time of disorder onset). Standard errors were estimated using the Taylor series linearisation method (Wolter, 1985) implemented in the SUDAAN software system (Research Triangle Institute, 2002) to adjust weighting and clustering. Multivariate significance of predictor sets was evaluated using Wald  $\chi^2$  tests based on design-corrected coefficient variance-covariance matrices. Statistical significance was evaluated using two-sided 0.05-level tests.

## **Results**

### *Prevalence*

Lifetime prevalence of DSM-IV/CIDI MDD averaged 11.2% across surveys, 8.1% in low/middle-income countries, and 13.0% in high-income countries. (Table 1) The inter-quartile range (IQR; 25th–75th percentiles) of lifetime prevalence estimates was 6.8–15.3%. The 45.7% of respondents with lifetime MDD (42.4% in low/middle-income countries, 46.9% in high-income countries, 32.0–46.5% IQR) also had one of more lifetime DSM-IV/CIDI anxiety disorders. A comparison of the ratios of (75th percentile – 25th percentile)/mean shows that lifetime prevalence varied much more across surveys than did the proportion of lifetime cases with lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders (0.75 *v.* 0.32).

Twelve-month MDD prevalence averaged 4.7% across surveys (4.0% in low/middle-income countries, 5.1% in high-income countries, 3.0–5.6 IQR), while 51.7% of respondents with 12-month MDD (48.0% in low/middle-income countries, 53.3% in high-income countries, 37.8–54.0% IQR) also had one or more lifetime DSM-IV/CIDI anxiety disorders. Only slightly lower proportions of respondents with 12-month MDD had 12-month comorbid anxiety disorders (41.6% in the total sample, 38.8% in low/middle-income countries, 42.9% in high-income countries, 29.9–47.2% IQR). As with lifetime prevalence, a comparison of the ratios of (75th percentile – 25th



**Table 1.** Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of DSM-IV/CIDI MDD along with the proportions of respondents with lifetime and 12-month MDD who have comorbid DSM-IV/CIDI anxiety disorders<sup>a</sup> in the WHO WMH Surveys

	Lifetime MDD				12-Month MDD						(n)
			Lifetime anxiety/ Lifetime MDD				Lifetime anxiety/ 12-month MDD		12-month anxiety/ 12-month MDD		
	Lifetime MDD				12-month MDD						
	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	
I. Low/Middle Income											
Brazil – São Paulo	18.0	(0.8)	50.0	(2.2)	10.1	(0.6)	51.2	(2.9)	39.9	(2.8)	(2942)
Bulgaria	6.7	(0.5)	32.5	(3.3)	3.0	(0.3)	37.8	(5.0)	36.7	(4.9)	(2233)
Colombia	11.8	(0.7)	50.4	(3.0)	5.3	(0.5)	63.8	(4.1)	50.7	(4.4)	(2381)
Columbia – Medellin	9.9	(0.7)	51.4	(3.6)	3.8	(0.4)	54.0	(5.2)	47.3	(5.1)	(1673)
Iraq	7.2	(0.6)	46.1	(4.2)	3.9	(0.4)	50.7	(5.8)	42.1	(5.7)	(4332)
Lebanon	10.3	(0.8)	44.7	(3.6)	4.9	(0.5)	43.6	(5.3)	35.1	(5.0)	(1031)
Mexico	7.6	(0.5)	46.5	(2.9)	3.7	(0.3)	59.4	(3.9)	46.0	(4.1)	(2362)
Nigeria	3.2	(0.3)	19.1	(3.5)	1.1	(0.2)	20.3	(5.9)	18.7	(5.8)	(2143)
Peru	6.4	(0.4)	35.9	(3.3)	2.7	(0.3)	49.5	(5.4)	37.2	(5.1)	(1801)
PRC <sup>b</sup> – Beijing/Shanghai	3.8	(0.4)	25.3	(6.0)	2.0	(0.3)	36.8	(9.5)	33.6	(9.7)	(1628)
PRC <sup>b</sup> – Shenzhen	6.8	(0.6)	18.7	(3.4)	3.6	(0.4)	22.0	(3.8)	16.2	(3.4)	(2475)
Romania	2.9	(0.4)	27.0	(5.7)	1.5	(0.3)	31.5	(8.8)	25.9	(8.4)	(2357)
Total	8.1	(0.2)	42.4	(1.1)	4.0	(0.1)	48.0	(1.6)	38.8	(1.5)	(27 358)
II. High Income											
Australia	12.8	(0.5)	51.4	(2.1)	4.8	(0.3)	59.0	(3.5)	49.0	(3.4)	(8841)
Belgium	14.1	(1.1)	29.8	(3.3)	5.2	(0.7)	37.7	(6.3)	29.9	(5.6)	(1043)
France	20.4	(1.2)	41.6	(2.6)	5.6	(0.6)	51.0	(5.3)	41.8	(5.3)	(1436)
Germany	10.3	(0.7)	45.0	(3.1)	3.1	(0.4)	57.9	(5.6)	48.7	(5.7)	(1323)
Israel	9.8	(0.4)	21.9	(2.0)	5.9	(0.4)	23.7	(2.7)	18.1	(2.4)	(4859)
Italy	9.7	(0.5)	39.3	(2.6)	2.9	(0.3)	46.2	(5.1)	41.3	(5.0)	(1779)
Japan	6.8	(0.5)	27.6	(3.5)	2.4	(0.3)	42.2	(6.7)	29.1	(5.9)	(1682)
Netherlands	18.0	(1.3)	40.6	(3.3)	4.9	(0.7)	49.3	(6.6)	32.5	(5.9)	(1094)
New Zealand	15.8	(0.5)	52.4	(1.4)	5.7	(0.3)	60.3	(2.4)	49.5	(2.4)	(7312)
Northern Ireland	17.7	(1.0)	56.8	(2.8)	8.8	(0.7)	61.4	(4.4)	47.2	(4.3)	(1986)
Poland	3.8	(0.3)	32.2	(3.6)	1.6	(0.2)	36.7	(5.1)	27.8	(4.6)	(4000)
Portugal	17.4	(0.8)	45.3	(2.1)	7.0	(0.5)	49.8	(3.3)	42.5	(3.3)	(2060)
Spain	10.4	(0.6)	34.9	(2.6)	3.8	(0.3)	48.4	(4.5)	40.0	(4.3)	(2121)
Spain – Murcia	15.3	(1.0)	32.0	(3.0)	6.9	(0.7)	36.7	(4.8)	23.2	(3.8)	(1459)
US	16.6	(0.5)	62.6	(1.4)	6.7	(0.3)	71.9	(1.9)	58.5	(2.2)	(5692)
Total	13.0	(0.2)	46.9	(0.7)	5.1	(0.1)	53.3	(1.1)	42.9	(1.1)	(46 687)
III. Total	11.2	(0.1)	45.7	(0.6)	4.7	(0.1)	51.7	(0.9)	41.6	(0.9)	(74 045)

<sup>a</sup>Anxiety disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, separation anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.

<sup>b</sup>People's Republic of China.

percentile)/mean shows that 12-month prevalence varied more across surveys than did the proportion of 12-month cases with 12-month comorbid anxiety disorders (0.55 *v.* 0.42).

### AOO priorities

Two-thirds (68.0%) of respondents with lifetime anxious MDD reported first onset of anxiety disorders at earlier

ages than MDD (71.5% in low/middle-income countries, 66.9% in high-income countries, 69.6–74.7% IQR), (Table 2) while 13.5% reported earlier AOO of MDD than anxiety disorder (11.3% in low/middle-income countries, 14.2% in high-income countries, 10.2–15.6% IQR) and the remaining 18.5% (17.2% in low/middle-income countries, 18.9% in high-income countries, 10.6–23.7% IQR) reported the same AOO of anxiety disorders and MDD. The dominant temporal

**Table 2.** Temporal priority in AOO distributions of lifetime DSM-IV/CIDI MDD and anxiety disorders<sup>a</sup> among respondents with lifetime and 12-month comorbid MDD and anxiety disorders in the WHO WMH Surveys

	Among lifetime comorbid cases <sup>b</sup>					Among 12-Month comorbid cases <sup>b</sup>				
	Anxiety first		MDD first		(n)	Anxiety first		MDD first		(n)
	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)		%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	
<i>I. Low/Middle Income</i>										
Brazil – São Paulo	76.6*	(2.6)	12.8	(2.0)	(439)	75.6*	(3.4)	15.7	(3.0)	(205)
Bulgaria	62.8*	(5.6)	11.0	(3.1)	(145)	62.0*	(7.6)	13.1	(4.2)	(54)
Colombia	78.3*	(3.0)	8.2	(1.8)	(285)	84.4*	(3.3)	9.3	(2.7)	(110)
Columbia – Medellin	79.2*	(3.4)	10.1	(2.5)	(186)	87.4*	(4.1)	6.9	(3.0)	(73)
Iraq	44.4*	(6.3)	12.2	(3.5)	(167)	47.6*	(8.2)	11.0	(5.1)	(81)
Lebanon	68.1*	(4.8)	17.2	(4.1)	(128)	68.1*	(4.8)	18.8	(6.4)	(49)
Mexico	78.7*	(3.6)	13.4	(3.1)	(212)	77.8*	(4.1)	15.8	(3.7)	(101)
Nigeria	88.9*	(4.7)	5.2	(3.3)	(36)	86.1*	(9.1)	7.8	(7.9)	(12)
Peru	66.5*	(5.3)	15.6	(4.0)	(85)	69.3*	(6.9)	17.3	(5.6)	(37)
PRC <sup>c</sup> – Beijing/Shanghai	74.4*	(9.5)	5.1	(3.6)	(40)	70.0*	(13.1)	5.1	(4.5)	(21)
PRC <sup>c</sup> – Shenzhen	87.5*	(5.20)	4.0	(2.2)	(70)	84.7*	(7.1)	2.9	(2.2)	(37)
Romania	89.9*	(5.70)	3.9	(2.5)	(25)	97.2*	(3.0)	2.8	(3.0)	(11)
Total	71.5*	(1.5)	11.3	(1.0)	(1782)	72.9*	(2.0)	12.4	(1.4)	(791)
<i>II. High Income</i>										
Australia	62.8*	(2.6)	13.5	(1.8)	(623)	62.0*	(4.0)	16.2	(2.8)	(229)
Belgium	64.4*	(6.8)	14.2	(5.4)	(106)	65.9*	(10.1)	21.5	(10.0)	(39)
France	70.2*	(3.8)	15.6	(2.9)	(261)	64.1*	(7.3)	18.0	(5.4)	(68)
Germany	69.6*	(4.9)	17.1	(4.8)	(164)	72.8*	(8.0)	19.9	(8.0)	(55)
Israel	30.0	(4.8)	33.3	(4.7)	(104)	31.0	(6.1)	32.5	(5.9)	(48)
Italy	57.9*	(4.3)	12.8	(3.0)	(172)	56.9*	(7.4)	13.8	(5.8)	(51)
Japan	55.8*	(7.4)	5.4	(3.2)	(64)	59.1*	(10.4)	7.2	(5.3)	(25)
Netherlands	58.1*	(4.8)	18.7	(4.4)	(186)	52.8	(8.5)	31.4	(8.5)	(40)
New Zealand	70.2*	(1.8)	10.2	(1.3)	(1125)	71.1*	(2.8)	12.8	(2.3)	(370)
Northern Ireland	74.7*	(3.1)	17.1	(2.7)	(282)	77.2*	(4.0)	13.8	(3.2)	(110)
Poland	73.3*	(5.7)	17.5	(4.9)	(89)	71.1*	(8.2)	21.9	(7.9)	(36)
Portugal	69.5*	(2.8)	17.3	(2.3)	(338)	72.8*	(4.1)	17.9	(3.7)	(126)
Spain	56.8*	(4.4)	11.2	(2.5)	(217)	50.7*	(6.1)	14.5	(4.2)	(87)
Spain – Murcia	49.7*	(5.5)	22.3	(4.8)	(131)	44.7	(7.8)	31.5	(7.8)	(45)
US	75.6*	(1.6)	12.5	(1.3)	(957)	77.5*	(2.2)	13.2	(1.8)	(375)
Total	66.9*	(0.9)	14.2	(0.7)	(4818)	66.7*	(1.3)	16.5	(1.1)	(1704)
<i>III. Total</i>	68.0*	(0.8)	13.5	(0.6)	(6600)	68.5	(1.1)	15.3	(0.9)	(2495)

\*Significant difference between the proportion of cases with anxiety temporally primary *v.* MDD temporally primary at the 0.05 level, two-sided test.

<sup>a</sup>Anxiety disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, separation anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.

<sup>b</sup>Percentages with MDD first and anxiety first sum to less than 100% because some respondents reported that their MDD and anxiety disorders started at the same age. In cases where respondents had multiple anxiety disorders, earliest AOO was used.

<sup>c</sup>People's Republic of China.

priority of anxiety disorders before MDD occurred in all surveys other than in Israel, where the proportions with temporally primary anxiety (30.0%) and MDD (33.3%) were virtually the same ( $\chi^2_1 = 0.2$ ,  $p = 0.62$ ).

Comparable proportions of respondents reporting temporally primary anxiety disorders were found for 12-month comorbid cases (68.5% in the total sample,

72.9% in low/middle-income countries, 66.7% in high-income countries, 62.0–72.8% IQR), again with the exception of Israel in addition to Murcia in Spain. It is noteworthy that rates of comorbid anxiety disorder among respondents with MDD (reported Table 1) were comparatively low in both Israel and Murcia (21.9–32.0% compared with IQR 32.0–46.5%).

**Table 3.** Socio-demographic correlates of lifetime and 12-month DSM-IV/CIDI MDD and of comorbid anxiety disorders<sup>a</sup> given MDD in the WHO WMH Surveys<sup>b</sup>

	Lifetime				12-Month			
	MDD		Anxiety disorder/ MDD		MDD		Anxiety disorder/ MDD	
	OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
<i>Age</i>								
18–34	1.4*	(1.25–1.52)	1.8*	(1.56–2.09)	2.1*	(1.78–2.42)	2.6*	(2.03–3.24)
35–49	1.9*	(1.73–2.06)	2.6*	(2.29–2.96)	2.5*	(2.16–2.84)	3.3*	(2.67–4.07)
50–64	1.7*	(1.55–1.85)	2.2*	(1.93–2.49)	1.9*	(1.68–2.21)	2.6*	(2.14–3.24)
65+	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–
$\chi^2_3$	256.9*		247.2*		172.8*		126.0*	
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–
Female	1.8*	(1.73–1.91)	2.1*	(1.97–2.28)	1.8*	(1.66–1.96)	2.1*	(1.83–2.36)
$\chi^2_1$	536.0*		419.0*		199.5*		126.8*	
<i>Marital status</i>								
Married	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–
Never Married	1.2*	(1.07–1.23)	1.2*	(1.04–1.27)	1.4*	(1.22–1.49)	1.4*	(1.23–1.69)
Sep/Wid/Divorced	2.0*	(1.90–2.19)	2.0*	(1.81–2.19)	2.2*	(1.97–2.42)	2.3*	(2.01–2.72)
$\chi^2_2$	387.5*		203.1*		237.5*		128.5*	
<i>Income<sup>c</sup></i>								
Low	1.1	(0.99–1.15)	1.3*	(1.16–1.43)	1.4*	(1.23–1.54)	1.6*	(1.36–1.89)
Low–Mid	1.1*	(1.05–1.22)	1.3*	(1.20–1.47)	1.3*	(1.19–1.49)	1.6*	(1.31–1.83)
Mid–High	1.1*	(1.05–1.20)	1.3*	(1.15–1.39)	1.2*	(1.05–1.30)	1.3*	(1.08–1.49)
High	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–
$\chi^2_3$	15.3*		36.6*		37.3*		36.5*	
<i>Education level</i>								
None	0.7*	(0.59–0.88)	0.7*	(0.51–0.93)	1.0	(0.75–1.37)	0.9	(0.58–1.40)
Some primary	0.9*	(0.79–0.98)	0.9	(0.79–1.08)	1.2*	(1.03–1.42)	1.2	(0.98–1.53)
Completed primary	0.7*	(0.64–0.80)	0.8*	(0.66–0.90)	0.9	(0.74–1.04)	1.0	(0.78–1.29)
Some secondary	0.8*	(0.72–0.85)	0.9*	(0.76–0.97)	0.9*	(0.76–0.99)	0.9	(0.77–1.16)
Completed secondary	0.8*	(0.70–0.82)	0.8*	(0.68–0.84)	0.8*	(0.72–0.91)	0.8*	(0.62–0.90)
Some College	1.0	(0.87–1.04)	1.0	(0.91–1.15)	1.0	(0.91–1.19)	1.1	(0.87–1.29)
Completed college	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–
$\chi^2_6$	85.3*		51.0*		46.2*		32.3*	
<i>n</i>	74 045		14 430		74 045		5898	

\*Significant at the 0.05 level, two-sided test.

<sup>a</sup>Anxiety disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, separation anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.

<sup>b</sup>Based on person-level logistic regression models pooled across surveys. Time-varying socio-demographic variables were coded as of time of interview rather than as of AOO.

<sup>c</sup>Income was coded within country. Low = less than 50% of the median value of the ratio of before-tax income to number of family members; Low-average = 50–100% of the median value of the ratio of before-tax income to number of family members; High-average = more than 100% to 300% of the median value of the ratio of before-tax income to number of family members; High = more than 300% of the median value of the ratio of before-tax income to number of family members.

### Socio-demographic correlates

Significantly higher rates of lifetime MDD were found among respondents in middle age (ages 35–64) compared with ages 65+ (OR = 1.7–1.9), women compared with men (OR = 1.8), the previously-married compared

with currently-married (OR = 2.0), and those with less than high incomes compared with those with high incomes (OR = 1.1). (Table 3) Slightly lower lifetime prevalence of MDD was found among respondents with less than some college education compared with



those with at least some college education (OR = 0.7–0.9). Country-specific analyses (available online) showed that the most consistent of these associations were being female (significant in 23 surveys, OR IQR 1.6–2.2) and previously married (significant in 24 surveys, OR IQR 1.8–2.4). The elevated ORs associated with being middle-aged were significant in 13 surveys (OR IQR 1.7–2.9). The associations of income and education with lifetime MDD were inconsistent across surveys.

Significant associations of these same socio-demographic variables were found with comorbid anxiety disorders among respondents with lifetime MDD, but the ORs for age, sex and income were higher than in predicting lifetime MDD: OR = 1.8–2.7 for ages 18–44 compared with 65+; OR = 2.1 for women compared with men; and OR = 1.3 for low compared with high income. ORs associated with marital status and education were virtually identical to those predicting lifetime MDD. Country-specific analyses (results available online) showed that the most consistently elevated ORs predicting comorbid anxiety among people with MDD were being female (significant in 22 surveys, OR IQR 1.7–2.7) and previously married (significant in 15 surveys, OR IQR 1.5–2.1). The elevated ORs associated with being middle-aged were significant in 15 surveys (OR IQR 2.1–4.2), while the associations of income and education with lifetime anxious *v.* non-anxious MDD were inconsistent across surveys.

Socio-demographics were also significantly associated with 12-month MDD. The positive ORs of young age, not being married, low to high-average income, and less than college education were consistently somewhat larger than those of the same predictors with lifetime MDD. The OR associated with female gender, in comparison, was identical in predicting lifetime and 12-month MDD (OR = 1.8), indicating that women did not differ significantly from men in 12-month prevalence among lifetime cases. Broadly similar patterns were also found in predicting 12-month anxious MDD *v.* non-anxious MDD in that the ORs were all significant as a set (albeit with some ORs for specific education categories not significant even though education was significant overall [ $\chi^2_6 = 32.3, p < 0.001$ ]) and either equal or higher in magnitude than those associated with MDD in the total sample. This means that these socio-demographics were all more strongly associated with persistence of anxious MDD than persistence of non-anxious MDD. The results of more detailed within-country analyses were unstable due to small numbers of cases (results available online).

### Severity of anxious *v.* non-anxious MDD

The proportion of respondents with 12-month MDD who reported severe role impairment was significantly

higher in the presence (64.4%) than absence (46.0%) of 12-month anxiety disorders ( $\chi^2_1 = 187.0, p < 0.001$ ). (Table 4) Very similar overall patterns were found in low/middle-income countries (61.5% *v.* 41.9%;  $\chi^2_1 = 97.5, p < 0.001$ ) and high-income countries (68.8% *v.* 49.6%;  $\chi^2_1 = 128.0, p < 0.001$ ) although the pattern was less consistent in low/middle-income countries (7 of 12 surveys, 6 statistically significant) than high-income countries (all 15 surveys, 10 significant).

The proportion of respondents with 12-month MDD who reported suicide ideation was also significantly higher in the presence (19.5%) than absence (8.9%) of 12-month anxiety disorders ( $\chi^2_1 = 71.6, p < 0.001$ ). Very similar patterns were found in low/middle-income countries (15.2% *v.* 9.4%;  $\chi^2_1 = 7.9, p = 0.005$ ) and high-income countries (21.3% *v.* 8.7%;  $\chi^2_1 = 72.8, p < 0.001$ ) overall, although the consistency of the pattern was again somewhat lower in low/middle-income countries (9 of 12 surveys, 3 statistically significant) than high-income countries (14 of 15 surveys, 13 significant).

### Treatment

Twelve-month treatment of MDD was significantly more common in the presence than absence of 12-month anxiety disorders (56.2% *v.* 37.3%;  $\chi^2_1 = 21.8, p < 0.001$ ). (Table 5) Very similar *relative* treatment rates were found in low/middle income (30.3% *v.* 20.6%;  $\chi^2_1 = 11.7, p < 0.001$ ) and high income (66.8% *v.* 45.4%;  $\chi^2_1 = 108.8, p < 0.001$ ) countries (i.e., respondents with anxious MDD were roughly 50% more likely to receive treatment than those with non-anxious MDD). However, the *absolute* difference in treatment rates was much higher in high-income (a 23.4% higher treatment rate of anxious than non-anxious MDD [68.8–45.4%]) than low/middle-income (a 9.7% higher treatment rate of anxious than non-anxious MDD [30.3–20.6%]) countries due to the overall treatment rate being much higher in high income than low/middle-income countries. The pattern of higher treatment of anxious than non-anxious MDD was also more consistent in high-income (all 15 surveys, 10 significant) than low/middle-income (9 of 12 surveys, 3 significant) countries. Similarly significant patterns were found in separate treatment sectors other than the nonmedical sector in low/middle-income countries ( $\chi^2_1 = 4.7$ –7.5;  $p = 0.030$ –0.006) and in all sectors in high-income countries ( $\chi^2_1 = 36.6$ –77.1;  $p < 0.001$ ).

### Discussion

The above results are limited by between-survey differences in response rates and sample frames (most

**Table 4.** Two indicators of severity (proportion of cases reporting severe role impairment due to depression and proportion of cases reporting suicide ideation) among respondents with 12-month DSM-IV/CIDI MDD depending on presence or absence of comorbid anxiety disorders<sup>a</sup> in the WHO WMH Surveys

	Prevalence of severe role impairment <sup>b</sup> when comorbid anxiety disorders are ...				Prevalence of suicide ideation <sup>c</sup> when comorbid anxiety disorders are ...				Number of respondents with 12-month MDD where comorbid anxiety disorders are ...	
	Present		Absent		Present		Absent		Present	Absent
	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	(n)	(n)
<i>I. Low/Middle Income</i>										
Brazil – São Paulo	57.0*	(3.5)	41.2	(2.9)	18.7*	(3.4)	7.1	(1.6)	(205)	(284)
Bulgaria	51.7*	(6.9)	41.5	(5.2)	8.7*	(4.5)	16.1	(6.7)	(54)	(91)
Colombia	49.3*	(4.8)	42.1	(4.8)	20.8*	(5.9)	13.5	(3.6)	(110)	(131)
Colombia – Medellin	51.0	(5.9)	51.1	(5.7)	21.3	(5.8)	18.5	(5.3)	(73)	(78)
Iraq	71.8*	(5.0)	36.3	(4.8)	11.8*	(5.9)	4.7	(1.8)	(81)	(101)
Lebanon	63.3	(7.0)	64.5	(5.5)	5.3*	(3.8)	9.2	(3.9)	(49)	(77)
Mexico	45.2*	(5.0)	38.6	(4.3)	16.4	(4.3)	15.9	(3.9)	(101)	(130)
Nigeria	8.0	(8.2)	16.2	(4.8)	20.8	(18.2)	17.7	(6.5)	(12)	(60)
Peru	35.3	(8.0)	39.7	(6.3)	6.9*	(4.7)	18.3	(5.0)	(37)	(62)
PRC <sup>d</sup> – Beijing/Shanghai	22.1	(9.3)	32.2	(5.8)	8.2	(5.8)	4.2	(2.8)	(21)	(66)
PRC <sup>d</sup> – Shenzhen	41.1*	(8.2)	19.4	(2.9)	5.0	(2.9)	3.2	(1.6)	(37)	(185)
Romania	46.9	(15.8)	40.8	(9.3)	5.0	(5.4)	4.6	(4.6)	(11)	(29)
Total	61.5*	(1.5)	41.9	(1.3)	15.2*	(1.8)	9.4	(1.0)	(791)	(1294)
<i>II. High Income</i>										
Australia	77.3*	(2.8)	52.4	(3.4)	24.9*	(3.9)	7.1	(1.7)	(229)	(217)
Belgium	66.0	(12.6)	52.4	(9.6)	12.7	(5.2)	10.9	(5.0)	(39)	(67)
France	67.2	(8.4)	49.3	(7.9)	19.3*	(6.3)	7.0	(2.8)	(68)	(89)
Germany	64.5	(9.6)	54.2	(8.7)	19.1*	(6.2)	2.1	(1.5)	(55)	(54)
Israel	70.8*	(6.6)	51.2	(3.3)	15.3*	(5.5)	9.7	(2.0)	(48)	(232)
Italy	59.8	(11.8)	53.6	(8.9)	10.8*	(4.4)	5.0	(2.4)	(51)	(67)
Japan	68.9*	(9.4)	28.5	(6.1)	32.7*	(11.0)	6.9	(3.6)	(25)	(56)
Netherlands	68.1	(14.7)	55.7	(9.4)	19.0	(7.2)	14.1	(9.0)	(40)	(81)
New Zealand	73.2*	(2.3)	56.2	(2.6)	28.9*	(3.3)	14.7	(2.3)	(370)	(365)
Northern Ireland	62.6*	(4.6)	51.1	(4.8)	14.7*	(3.7)	1.2	(0.9)	(110)	(109)
Poland	56.5*	(8.4)	41.7	(5.3)	18.5*	(7.0)	8.4	(3.3)	(36)	(87)
Portugal	59.3*	(4.4)	42.1	(3.9)	13.5*	(3.1)	8.7	(2.4)	(126)	(164)
Spain	61.8	(8.4)	52.6	(7.6)	6.8	(3.0)	7.3	(2.7)	(87)	(142)
Spain – Murcia	50.8*	(7.5)	36.4	(4.6)	15.2*	(6.0)	6.8	(2.9)	(45)	(109)
US	67.0*	(2.4)	46.0	(3.0)	21.5*	(2.4)	7.8	(1.7)	(375)	(271)
Total	68.8*	(1.2)	49.6	(1.2)	21.3*	(1.3)	8.7	(0.7)	(1704)	(2110)
<i>III. Total</i>	64.4*	(1.0)	46.0	(0.9)	19.5*	(1.1)	8.9	(0.6)	(2495)	(3404)

\*Significant difference depending on whether comorbid anxiety disorders are present *v.* absent at the 0.05 level, two-sided test.<sup>a</sup>Anxiety disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, separation anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.<sup>b</sup>Ratings of *severe* or *very severe* on one or more SDS dimensions in the 1 month in the 12 before interview when the respondent's MDD was most severe.<sup>c</sup>At any time in the 12 months before interview.<sup>d</sup>People's Republic of China.

**Table 5.** Treatment of 12-month DSM-IV/CIDI MDD in the presence v. absence of comorbid anxiety disorders<sup>a</sup> in the WHO WMH Surveys<sup>b</sup>

	Any				Specialty Psychiatric <sup>c</sup>				General Medical <sup>c</sup>				Non-medical <sup>c</sup>			
	Present		Absent		Present		Absent		Present		Absent		Present		Absent	
	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)	%	(S.E.)
<i>I. Low/Middle Income</i>																
Brazil – São Paulo	43.9*	(4.5)	30.4	(3.5)	27.2	(4.0)	17.7	(2.8)	19.4	(3.7)	12.6	(2.6)	9.6	(2.9)	9.1	(2.3)
Bulgaria	39.7	(8.1)	27.8	(6.1)	13.9	(5.7)	8.7	(3.9)	34.6	(8.0)	22.7	(5.6)	0.5	(0.5)	0.9	(0.9)
Colombia	24.2	(5.9)	16.4	(3.7)	17.3	(5.6)	8.7	(2.7)	6.2	(2.2)	6.9	(2.5)	5.6	(3.9)	1.7	(1.1)
Colombia – Medellin	28.6	(6.1)	26.9	(6.1)	15.5	(4.9)	24.2	(5.9)	11.4	(4.1)	4.9	(2.8)	5.9	(2.9)	1.0	(1.0)
Iraq	16.5	(7.6)	8.4	(4.3)	7.0	(5.7)	5.8	(4.2)	2.6	(1.5)	0.5	(0.4)	7.0	(5.6)	2.1	(1.0)
Lebanon	18.2	(6.1)	26.0	(5.9)	7.4	(4.2)	13.0	(5.1)	11.8	(5.3)	13.1	(4.0)	2.0	(1.5)	1.8	(1.5)
Mexico	18.9	(4.6)	30.7	(4.7)	11.0	(4.0)	12.8	(3.4)	5.7*	(1.9)	13.8	(3.5)	6.1	(3.6)	5.8	(2.2)
Nigeria	58.5*	(18.1)	10.1	(5.7)	3.0	(3.2)	2.8	(2.1)	47.6*	(18.1)	8.3	(5.5)	8.0	(8.2)	1.7	(1.8)
Peru	25.9	(7.4)	33.2	(6.6)	6.7	(4.2)	19.6	(5.3)	12.5	(5.5)	12.0	(4.9)	12.8	(5.7)	8.7	(3.8)
PRC <sup>d</sup> – Beijing/Shanghai	56.2*	(18.5)	7.2	(4.4)	3.9	(4.1)	6.2	(4.4)	54.8*	(18.9)	0.6	(0.6)	37.5	(24.1)	0.5	(0.5)
PRC <sup>d</sup> – Shenzhen	14.1	(7.0)	5.9	(2.3)	9.9	(6.4)	0.2	(0.2)	9.5	(6.4)	0.7	(0.4)	2.5	(2.6)	5.3	(2.2)
Romania	48.5	(19.7)	12.0	(6.4)	30.4	(19.8)	7.5	(5.5)	25.1	(13.2)	8.3	(5.9)	–	–	1.2	(1.3)
Total	30.3*	(2.4)	20.6	(1.5)	16.1*	(1.9)	11.2	(1.2)	14.0*	(1.7)	8.6	(1.0)	7.5*	(1.7)	4.6	(0.7)
<i>II. High Income</i>																
Australia	80.2*	(2.6)	47.0	(3.4)	54.4*	(3.3)	22.6	(2.8)	61.9*	(3.2)	34.1	(3.2)	20.0*	(2.6)	6.9	(1.7)
Belgium	61.4	(10.1)	49.3	(8.6)	34.1	(9.1)	34.4	(8.5)	49.4	(10.1)	40.5	(8.6)	9.1	(6.2)	2.6	(2.0)
France	62.2*	(8.5)	36.4	(6.4)	28.7	(8.6)	14.7	(4.8)	49.7*	(8.1)	29.3	(5.7)	0.5	(0.6)	2.8	(1.6)
Germany	51.6	(7.5)	43.8	(8.5)	39.2*	(7.3)	17.6	(5.6)	21.2	(6.5)	33.8	(8.2)	10.4	(4.2)	5.9	(3.3)
Israel	55.8*	(7.5)	35.5	(3.3)	36.4*	(7.3)	19.7	(2.7)	35.0*	(7.3)	14.8	(2.4)	15.7	(5.6)	8.4	(1.8)
Italy	64.3*	(7.2)	20.2	(4.9)	21.8	(7.2)	9.9	(3.8)	61.4*	(7.4)	16.8	(4.7)	3.1	(2.2)	2.2	(1.6)
Japan	60.0*	(11.1)	32.4	(8.3)	46.6	(11.9)	20.4	(6.6)	18.1	(9.6)	9.7	(7.0)	34.0*	(11.7)	7.9	(4.3)
Netherlands	77.4*	(7.7)	36.8	(7.7)	52.7*	(10.5)	17.9	(4.5)	63.8*	(10.0)	27.3	(7.1)	10.3	(5.3)	3.7	(1.8)
New Zealand	64.7*	(3.3)	53.4	(3.5)	30.9*	(3.1)	21.7	(2.8)	46.8	(3.3)	42.1	(3.4)	19.9*	(2.8)	9.9	(1.9)
Northern Ireland	61.3*	(6.2)	41.0	(6.1)	25.2	(4.7)	11.4	(4.1)	59.6*	(6.2)	38.2	(6.0)	9.4	(3.2)	6.8	(3.6)
Poland	49.8	(9.7)	36.2	(6.0)	33.2	(8.8)	25.3	(5.1)	28.7	(9.4)	16.6	(4.7)	12.0	(5.6)	7.7	(3.5)
Portugal	60.8	(4.9)	55.4	(4.4)	32.8	(4.6)	25.2	(3.9)	41.0	(4.9)	36.6	(4.3)	6.9	(2.4)	3.5	(1.7)
Spain	70.2*	(6.1)	51.6	(5.6)	33.4	(6.5)	40.2	(5.3)	59.1*	(6.6)	24.8	(4.3)	6.2	(4.0)	2.3	(1.0)
Spain – Murcia	73.9	(7.8)	61.8	(5.9)	56.9*	(8.7)	33.6	(6.2)	21.0	(6.3)	33.0	(5.6)	4.9	(3.7)	1.1	(0.7)
US	63.5*	(2.8)	48.6	(3.3)	37.7*	(2.9)	26.0	(2.8)	38.0*	(2.9)	26.4	(3.0)	19.1	(2.3)	14.9	(2.3)
Total	66.8*	(1.5)	45.4	(1.4)	38.5*	(1.6)	22.6	(1.2)	47.7*	(1.6)	29.6	(1.3)	15.8*	(1.2)	7.4	(0.7)

Continued

Table 5. Continued

	Any			Specialty Psychiatric <sup>c</sup>			General Medical <sup>c</sup>			Non-medical <sup>c</sup>		
	Present	(s.e.)		Absent	(s.e.)		Present	(s.e.)		Absent	(s.e.)	
	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%
III. Total	56.2*	(3.1)	37.3	(2.6)	(3.0)	32.0*	37.9*	(3.1)	22.7	13.4*	(2.2)	6.5
												(1.3)

\*Significant difference depending on whether comorbid anxiety disorders are present *v.* absent at the 0.05 level, two-sided test.

<sup>a</sup>Anxiety disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without a history of panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia and post-traumatic stress disorder.

<sup>b</sup>See Table 3 for denominator sample sizes.

<sup>c</sup>See the text for definitions of specialty, general medical and non-medical treatments.

<sup>d</sup>People's Republic of China.

notably, underrepresentation of rural areas in developing countries), diagnoses being based on fully structured lay interviews rather than semi-structured clinician-administered interviews (although available evidence documents good concordance between the two types of diagnoses in WMH; Haro *et al.* 2006), the fact that we examined only a summary measure of any DSM-IV anxiety disorder rather than disaggregated disorder-specific measures, and the fact that the WMH surveys were cross-sectional. The latter limitation meant that both lifetime prevalence and AOO were assessed retrospectively. Previous methodological studies (Moffitt *et al.* 2010; Hamdi & Iacono, 2014; Takayanagi *et al.* 2014) suggest that use of retrospective recall probably led to underestimation of lifetime prevalence and overestimation of persistence. Long-term prospective studies are needed to resolve this problem.

Within the context of these limitations, we found a relatively narrow IQR across surveys (32.0–46.5%) in estimated rates of lifetime anxiety disorders among people with lifetime MDD, somewhat higher rates but an equally narrow IQR (37.8–54.0%) of lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders among respondents with 12-month MDD, and only slightly lower rates with a similarly narrow IQR (29.9–47.2%) of 12-month comorbid anxiety disorders among respondents with 12-month MDD. The fact that lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders were more prevalent among respondents with 12-month than lifetime MDD suggests that lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders predict MDD persistence, while the fact that 12-month comorbid anxiety disorders were only slightly less prevalent than lifetime comorbid anxiety disorders among respondents with 12-month MDD suggests that anxiety disorder persistence is positively associated with MDD persistence. These patterns are broadly consistent with previous epidemiological studies (Andrade *et al.* 2003; Kessler *et al.* 2011b; Lamers *et al.* 2011). We are unaware, although, of previous studies that examined either the differences we did in the magnitudes of lifetime comorbidity, 12-month comorbidity or comorbidity between lifetime anxiety disorders and 12-month MDD. Our results also go beyond previous studies in documenting considerable cross-national consistency in comorbidity between anxiety disorders and MDD.

The socio-demographic associations documented here are broadly consistent with previous studies in finding higher rates of both anxiety disorders and MDD among women (Parker & Brotchie, 2010; Altemus *et al.* 2014) and the previously married (Scott *et al.* 2010; Leach *et al.* 2013) along with less consistent inverse associations with age (de Graaf *et al.* 2013; McDowell *et al.* 2014). However, we are unaware

of prior systematic efforts to examine nested associations in the way we did here. It is noteworthy, although, that we did not examine disaggregated associations (e.g., the extent to which socio-demographics predict onset of secondary MDD among people with a history of temporally primary anxiety disorders). The strength and consistency of the associations we documented across nested outcomes suggest that more detailed studies of these specifications might be useful.

Our finding of higher role impairment and suicidality in anxious than non-anxious MDD is broadly consistent with previous findings (Roy-Byrne *et al.* 2000; McLaughlin *et al.* 2006; Ormel *et al.* 2008), although we showed that this pattern generalises to many more countries than in previous research. We found stronger and more consistent associations of comorbid anxiety disorders with elevated MDD treatment rates in high-income than low/middle-income countries. Previous studies of this pattern, which were limited to high-income Western countries (Kessler *et al.* 2001; Jacobi *et al.* 2004), found similar associations with those in the high-income WMH Surveys. The overrepresentation of anxious MDD in treatment populations is important because comorbid anxiety disorders predict both low MDD treatment persistence (Shippee *et al.* 2014) and low MDD treatment response (Stiles-Shields *et al.* 2014).

Our finding that the vast majority of WMH respondents with anxious MDD reported earlier AOO of anxiety disorders than MDD is consistent with previous research in both cross-sectional/retrospective (Kessler, 1995; Kessler *et al.* 2011a) and prospective (Murphy *et al.* 1986; Bittner *et al.* 2004; Copeland *et al.* 2009; Klein *et al.* 2013) samples. The narrow IQR of the proportion of respondents who reported earlier AOO of anxiety disorders than MDD (69.6–74.7%) is especially noteworthy. It is also striking, although, that these proportions are not higher among respondents with 12-month than lifetime comorbidity, as we might expect the latter rates to be higher if temporally primary comorbid anxiety was more important than temporally secondary comorbid anxiety in predicting MDD persistence. We are unaware of any previous research on this distinction. The finding that comorbid anxiety disorder is related to MDD persistence equally whether or not the anxiety is temporally primary might reflect influences of common underlying causes accounting for the lifetime comorbidities of MDD with anxiety disorders, although another possibility consistent with this pattern is that the causal processes accounting for the effects of anxiety disorders on MDD *onset* differ from the causal processes accounting for the effects of anxiety disorders on MDD *persistence*. We have no way to adjudicate between these competing possibilities with the WMH data.

If temporally primary anxiety disorders are causal risk factors for MDD, interventions to treat pure anxiety disorders would be expected to reduce subsequent onset of MDD. However, no well-controlled long-term treatment studies have evaluated this possibility despite calls to do so (Flannery-Schroeder, 2006; Garber & Weersing, 2010). Consistent with this possibility, although, two observational studies based on community epidemiological surveys found that individuals who received treatment for temporally primary panic disorder (Goodwin & Olfson, 2001) and generalised anxiety disorder (Goodwin & Gorman, 2002) were significantly less likely than others with these disorders to go on to develop temporally secondary MDD. Although selection bias into treatment is a possible explanation for these patterns, the most plausible type of selection bias (i.e., selection into treatment based on severity) would be expected to lead to the opposite association with subsequent MDD, arguing indirectly for the possibility that treatment of anxiety disorders might lead to a reduction in risk of subsequent MDD. Other results consistent with this possibility include those from controlled studies of focused psychotherapy for anxiety disorders that showed these treatments reduced concurrent symptoms of MDD (reviewed in Hofmann & Smits, 2008; Cuijpers *et al.* 2014), although this result is not entirely consistent (McLean *et al.* 1998; Woody *et al.* 1999). In addition, one small controlled study of CBT for social phobia among adolescent girls found that treatment reduced relapse of MDD among patients with a history of comorbid MDD over the subsequent year (Hayward *et al.* 2000).

Despite the suggestive evidence in the above studies, more definitive long-term controlled efficacy trials are needed to evaluate the impact of interventions to treat temporally primary anxiety disorders on the subsequent onset and persistence of MDD. An intriguing observation related to the need for this kind of definitive long-term controlled treatment study is that several epidemiological studies have found distinct risk factors for anxiety disorders that are not risk factors for MDD (Moffitt *et al.* 2007; Beesdo *et al.* 2010; Mathew *et al.* 2011; Asselmann *et al.* 2015). For example, an extensive literature shows that stressful life events associated with danger predict anxiety but not depression (Finlay-Jones & Brown, 1981; Kendler *et al.* 2003; Asselmann *et al.* 2015). This specificity should not exist if anxiety disorders caused MDD, as the latter causal process would lead to attenuated associations of the risk factors with MDD. To find that this is not the case suggests that something more complex is at work linking anxiety disorders with MDD and that common causes are involved in the comorbidity of anxiety disorders with MDD.

The existence of common causes would impose an upper bound on how much secondary MDD could be



prevented by successful treatment of temporally primary anxiety disorders. Common causes might also help account for the fact that concurrent comorbidity is associated with poor treatment response for both anxiety disorders (Rapee *et al.* 2013; Kelly *et al.* 2014) and MDD (Jakubovski & Bloch, 2014; Saveanu *et al.* 2014). Less is known, although, about the associations of *lifetime* comorbidity with treatment response among patients who do not have *concurrent* comorbid symptoms. An examination of this specification would be useful in helping distinguish differential treatment response associated with the amelioration of life stressors surrounding particular anxious-MDD episodes and risk factors associated with more fundamental causes of lifetime anxious-MDD.

The latter suggestion highlights the fact that little research has attempted to distinguish the determinants of first onsets from the determinants of the subsequent course of either anxiety disorders or MDD. Virtually all the research cited above on the association between treating anxiety disorders and subsequent change in depression as well as on the associations of comorbidity with differential treatment response implicitly focused on the course of depression, as only a small minority of MDD cases in clinical studies are first-onset cases. As noted above, it is quite possible that different processes are at work in bringing about lifetime comorbidity and episode comorbidity. Research is needed to investigate such differences explicitly.

It is noteworthy in this regard that epidemiological research assuming the existence of common causes has shown that the coefficients describing the cross-lagged prospective associations of temporally primary lifetime anxiety with subsequent first lifetime onset of MDD and vice versa can be parsimoniously described by assuming a latent intervening predisposition to all internalising disorders (Kessler *et al.* 2011a, b). Although some hypotheses have been advanced for asymmetries in these associations (Cummings *et al.* 2014), available evidence suggests that these asymmetries are weak. If this model is accurate, then temporally primary lifetime anxiety disorders might be risk markers rather than causal risk factors for the subsequent *first onset* of lifetime MDD even though anxiety disorders might have causal effects on the subsequent *persistence* of MDD. If this is the case, then successful intervention to treat early-onset primary anxiety disorders might not prevent the subsequent first onset of MDD even though it would reduce MDD persistence. A more consistent distinction between lifetime and concurrent comorbidity needs to be made in future observational and clinical studies of anxious MDD to shed light on these possibilities. As part of this increased focus, any attempt to carry out long-term controlled treatment studies to evaluate the effects of

treating temporally primary anxiety on subsequent MDD should be designed to have a sufficiently large sample size and a sufficient duration of follow-up to examine effects on both MDD onset and MDD persistence and to include an assessment of plausible biomarkers. Our understanding of the causal determinants of the high comorbidity of MDD with anxiety disorders will remain at its current relatively primitive level until studies of this sort are carried out.

## Acknowledgement

The authors appreciate the helpful contributions to WMH of Herbert Matschinger, PhD.

## Financial Support

The WMH surveys were supported by the United States National Institute of Mental Health (R01MH070884), the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Pfizer Foundation, the US Public Health Service (R13-MH066849, R01-MH069864 and R01 DA016558), the Fogarty International Center (FIRCA R03-TW006481), the Pan American Health Organization, the Eli Lilly & Company Foundation, Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., GlaxoSmithKline, Bristol-Myers Squibb and Shire. The São Paulo Megacity Mental Health Survey is supported by the State of São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) Thematic Project Grant 03/00204-3. The Bulgarian Epidemiological Study of common mental disorders EPIBUL is supported by the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Public Health Protection. The Chinese World Mental Health Survey Initiative is supported by the Pfizer Foundation. The Shenzhen Mental Health Survey is supported by the Shenzhen Bureau of Health and the Shenzhen Bureau of Science, Technology, and Information. The Colombian National Study of Mental Health (NSMH) is supported by the Ministry of Social Protection. The ESEMeD project is funded by the European Commission (Contracts QLGS-1999-01042; SANCO 2004123), the Piedmont Region (Italy), Fondo de Investigación Sanitaria, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Spain (FIS 00/0028), Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, Spain (SAF 2000-158-CE), Departament de Salut, Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain, Instituto de Salud Carlos III (CIBER CB06/02/0046, RETICS RD06/0011 REM-TAP), and other local agencies and by an unrestricted educational grant from GlaxoSmithKline. The WMHI was funded by WHO (India) and helped by Dr R Chandrasekaran, JIPMER. Implementation of the Iraq Mental Health Survey (IMHS) and data

entry were carried out by the staff of the Iraqi MOH and MOP with direct support from the Iraqi IMHS team with funding from both the Japanese and European Funds through United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF). The Israel National Health Survey is funded by the Ministry of Health with support from the Israel National Institute for Health Policy and Health Services Research and the National Insurance Institute of Israel. The World Mental Health Japan (WMHJ) Survey is supported by the Grant for Research on Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases and Mental Health (H13-SHOGAI-023, H14-TOKUBETSU-026, H16-KOKORO-013) from the Japan Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The Lebanese National Mental Health Survey (LEBANON) is supported by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, the WHO (Lebanon), Fogarty International, Act for Lebanon, anonymous private donations to IDRAAC, Lebanon, and unrestricted grants from Janssen Cilag, Eli Lilly, GlaxoSmithKline, Roche, and Novartis. The Mexican National Comorbidity Survey (MNCS) is supported by The National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente (INPRFMDIES 4280) and by the National Council on Science and Technology (CONACyT-G30544- H), with supplemental support from the PanAmerican Health Organization (PAHO). Te Rau Hinengaro: The New Zealand Mental Health Survey (NZMHS) is supported by the New Zealand Ministry of Health, Alcohol Advisory Council and the Health Research Council. The Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (NSMHW) is supported by the WHO (Geneva), the WHO (Nigeria), and the Federal Ministry of Health, Abuja, Nigeria. The Romania WMH study projects 'Policies in Mental Health Area' and 'National Study regarding Mental Health and Services Use' were carried out by National School of Public Health & Health Services Management (former National Institute for Research & Development in Health), with technical support of Metro Media Transilvania, the National Institute of Statistics-National Centre for Training in Statistics, SC. Cheyenne Services SRL, Statistics Netherlands and were funded by Ministry of Public Health (former Ministry of Health) with supplemental support of Eli Lilly Romania SRL. The EZOP – Poland (Epidemiology of Mental Disorders and Access to Care) survey was supported by the grant from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms as well as by the Polish Ministry of Health). The South Africa Stress and Health Study (SASH) is supported by the US National Institute of Mental Health (R01-MH059575) and National Institute of Drug Abuse with supplemental funding from the South African

Department of Health and the University of Michigan. The US National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R) is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH; U01-MH60220) with supplemental support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF; Grant 044708), and the John W. Alden Trust.

### Statement of Interest

In the past 3 years, Dr Kessler has been a consultant for Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Johnson & Johnson Wellness and Prevention, and Sonofi-Aventis Groupe. Dr Kessler has served on advisory boards for Mensante Corporation, Plus One Health Management, Lake Nona Institute, and U.S. Preventive Medicine. Dr Kessler owns 25% share in DataStat, Inc. Dr Wilcox is an employee of Janssen Pharmaceuticals.

### Ethical Standards

The authors assert that all procedures contributing to this work comply with the ethical standards of the relevant national and institutional committees on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008.

### Supplementary materials and methods

The supplementary materials referred to in this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S2045796015000189>

### References

- Altemus M, Sarvaiya N, Neill Epperson C (2014). Sex differences in anxiety and depression clinical perspectives. *Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology* **35**, 320–330.
- Andrade L, Caraveo-Anduaga JJ, Berglund P, Bijl RV, Dragomericka E, Kohn R, Keller MB, Kessler RC, Kawakami N, Kilic C, D, O, Ustun TB, Vicente B, Wittchen H (2003). The epidemiology of major depressive episodes: results from the International Consortium of Psychiatric Epidemiology (ICPE) Surveys. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research* **12**, 3–21.
- Asselmann E, Wittchen HU, Lieb R, Hofler M, Beesdo-Baum K (2015). Danger and loss events and the incidence of anxiety and depressive disorders: a prospective-longitudinal community study of adolescents and young adults. *Psychological Medicine* **45**, 153–163.
- Beesdo K, Pine DS, Lieb R, Wittchen HU (2010). Incidence and risk patterns of anxiety and depressive disorders and

- categorization of generalized anxiety disorder. *Archives of General Psychiatry* **67**, 47–57.
- Bernert S, Matschinger H, Alonso J, Haro JM, Brugha TS, Angermeyer MC** (2009). Is it always the same? Variability of depressive symptoms across six European countries. *Psychiatry Research* **168**, 137–144.
- Birnbaum HG, Kessler RC, Kelley D, Ben-Hamadi R, Joish VN, Greenberg PE** (2010). Employer burden of mild, moderate, and severe major depressive disorder: mental health services utilization and costs, and work performance. *Depression and Anxiety* **27**, 78–89.
- Bittner A, Goodwin RD, Wittchen HU, Beesdo K, Hofler M, Lieb R** (2004). What characteristics of primary anxiety disorders predict subsequent major depressive disorder? *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* **65**, 618–626, quiz 730.
- Copeland WE, Shanahan L, Costello EJ, Angold A** (2009). Childhood and adolescent psychiatric disorders as predictors of young adult disorders. *Archives of General Psychiatry* **66**, 764–772.
- Cuijpers P, Sijbrandij M, Koole S, Huibers M, Berking M, Andersson G** (2014). Psychological treatment of generalized anxiety disorder: a meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review* **34**, 130–140.
- Cummings CM, Caporino NE, Kendall PC** (2014). Comorbidity of anxiety and depression in children and adolescents: 20 years after. *Psychological Bulletin* **140**, 816–845.
- de Graaf R, ten Have M, Tuithof M, van Dorsselaer S** (2013). First-incidence of DSM-IV mood, anxiety and substance use disorders and its determinants: results from the Netherlands Mental Health Survey and Incidence Study-2. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **149**, 100–107.
- Fichter MM, Quadflieg N, Fischer UC, Kohlboeck G** (2010). Twenty-five-year course and outcome in anxiety and depression in the Upper Bavarian Longitudinal Community Study. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* **122**, 75–85.
- Finlay-Jones R, Brown GW** (1981). Types of stressful life event and the onset of anxiety and depressive disorders. *Psychological Medicine* **11**, 803–815.
- First M, Spitzer R, Gibbon M, Williams J** (2002). *Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders, Research Version, Non-patient Edition (SCID-I/NP)*. Biometrics Research, New York State Psychiatric Institute: New York.
- Flannery-Schroeder EC** (2006). Reducing anxiety to prevent depression. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* **31**, S136–S142.
- Garber J, Weersing VR** (2010). Comorbidity of anxiety and depression in youth: implications for treatment and prevention. *Clinical Psychology: a Publication of the Division of Clinical Psychology of the American Psychological Association* **17**, 293–306.
- Goodwin R, Olfson M** (2001). Treatment of panic attack and risk of major depressive disorder in the community. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **158**, 1146–1148.
- Goodwin RD, Gorman JM** (2002). Psychopharmacologic treatment of generalized anxiety disorder and the risk of major depression. *American Journal of Psychiatry* **159**, 1935–1937.
- Hamdi NR, Iacono WG** (2014). Lifetime prevalence and co-morbidity of externalizing disorders and depression in prospective assessment. *Psychological Medicine* **44**, 315–324.
- Harkness J, Pennell BE, Villar A, Gebler N, Aguilar-Gaxiola S, Bilgen I** (2008). Translation procedures and translation assessment in the World Mental Health Survey Initiative. In *The WHO World Mental Health Surveys: Global Perspectives on the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders* (ed. RC Kessler and TB Üstün), pp. 91–113. Cambridge University Press: New York, NY.
- Haro JM, Arbabzadeh-Bouchez S, Brugha TS, de Girolamo G, Guyer ME, Jin R, Lepine JP, Mazzi F, Reneses B, Vilagut G, Sampson NA, Kessler RC** (2006). Concordance of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Version 3.0 (CIDI 3.0) with standardized clinical assessments in the WHO World Mental Health surveys. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research* **15**, 167–180.
- Hayward C, Varady S, Albano AM, Thienemann M, Henderson L, Schatzberg AF** (2000). Cognitive-behavioral group therapy for social phobia in female adolescents: results of a pilot study. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* **39**, 721–726.
- Heeringa S, Wells J, Hubbard F, Mneimneh Z, Chiu W, Sampson N** (2008). Sample designs and sampling procedures. In *The WHO World Mental Health Surveys: Global Perspectives on the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders* (ed. RC Kessler and T Üstün), pp. 14–32. Cambridge University Press: New York.
- Hofmann SG, Smits JA** (2008). Cognitive-behavioral therapy for adult anxiety disorders: a meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* **69**, 621–632.
- Jacobi F, Wittchen HU, Holting C, Hofler M, Pfister H, Muller N, Lieb R** (2004). Prevalence, co-morbidity and correlates of mental disorders in the general population: results from the German Health Interview and Examination Survey (GHS). *Psychological Medicine* **34**, 597–611.
- Jakubovski E, Bloch MH** (2014). Prognostic subgroups for citalopram response in the STAR\*D trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* **75**, 738–747.
- Kelly JM, Jakubovski E, Bloch MH** (2014). Prognostic subgroups for remission and response in the Coordinated Anxiety Learning and Management (CALM) trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*.
- Kendler KS, Hettema JM, Butera F, Gardner CO, Prescott CA** (2003). Life event dimensions of loss, humiliation, entrapment, and danger in the prediction of onsets of major depression and generalized anxiety. *Archives of General Psychiatry* **60**, 789–796.
- Kessler RC** (1995). Epidemiology of psychiatric comorbidity. In *Textbook in Psychiatric Epidemiology* (ed. MT Tsuang and GEP Zahner), p. 18. John Wiley & Sons, Inc: New York.
- Kessler RC, Üstün TB** (2004). The World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative Version of the World Health Organization (WHO) Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research* **13**, 93–121.
- Kessler RC, Keller MB, Wittchen HU** (2001). The epidemiology of generalized anxiety disorder. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* **24**, 19–39.
- Kessler RC, Ormel J, Petukhova M, McLaughlin KA, Green JG, Russo LJ, Stein DJ, Zaslavsky AM, Aguilar-Gaxiola S,**

- Alonso J, Andrade L, Benjet C, de Girolamo G, de Graaf R, Demyttenaere K, Fayyad J, Haro JM, Hu C, Karam A, Lee S, Lepine JP, Matchsinger H, Mihaescu-Pintia C, Posada-Villa J, Sagar R, Ustun TB (2011a). Development of lifetime comorbidity in the World Health Organization world mental health surveys. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 68, 90–100.
- Kessler RC, Petukhova M, Zaslavsky AM (2011b). The role of latent internalizing and externalizing predispositions in accounting for the development of comorbidity among common mental disorders. *Current Opinions in Psychiatry* 24, 307–312.
- Klein DN, Glenn CR, Kosty DB, Seeley JR, Rohde P, Lewinsohn PM (2013). Predictors of first lifetime onset of major depressive disorder in young adulthood. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 122, 1–6.
- Knäuper B, Cannell CF, Schwarz N, Bruce ML, Kessler RC (1999). Improving accuracy of major depression age-of-onset reports in the US National Comorbidity Survey. *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research* 8, 39–48.
- Lamers F, van Oppen P, Comijs HC, Smit JH, Spinhoven P, van Balkom AJ, Nolen WA, Zitman FG, Beekman AT, Penninx BW (2011). Comorbidity patterns of anxiety and depressive disorders in a large cohort study: the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA). *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 72, 341–348.
- Leach LS, Butterworth P, Olesen SC, Mackinnon A (2013). Relationship quality and levels of depression and anxiety in a large population-based survey. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* 48, 417–425.
- Leon AC, Olsson M, Portera L, Farber L, Sheehan DV (1997). Assessing psychiatric impairment in primary care with the Sheehan Disability Scale. *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine* 27, 93–105.
- Li Y, Aggen S, Shi S, Gao J, Tao M, Zhang K, Wang X, Gao C, Yang L, Liu Y, Li K, Shi J, Wang G, Liu L, Zhang J, Du B, Jiang G, Shen J, Zhang Z, Liang W, Sun J, Hu J, Liu T, Miao G, Meng H, Hu C, Huang G, Li G, Ha B, Deng H, Mei Q, Zhong H, Gao S, Sang H, Zhang Y, Fang X, Yu F, Yang D, Chen Y, Hong X, Wu W, Chen G, Cai M, Song Y, Pan J, Dong J, Pan R, Zhang W, Shen Z, Liu Z, Gu D, Liu X, Zhang Q, Flint J, Kendler KS (2014). Subtypes of major depression: latent class analysis in depressed Han Chinese women. *Psychological Medicine* 44, 3275–3288.
- Lin CH, Wang FC, Lin SC, Chen CC, Huang CJ (2014). A comparison of inpatients with anxious depression to those with nonanxious depression. *Psychiatry Research* 220, 855–860.
- Mathew AR, Pettit JW, Lewinsohn PM, Seeley JR, Roberts RE (2011). Co-morbidity between major depressive disorder and anxiety disorders: shared etiology or direct causation? *Psychological Medicine* 41, 2023–2034.
- McDowell RD, Ryan A, Bunting BP, O'Neill SM, Alonso J, Bruffaerts R, de Graaf R, Florescu S, Vilagut G, de Almeida JM, de Girolamo G, Haro JM, Hinkov H, Kovess-Masfety V, Matschinger H, Tomov T (2014). Mood and anxiety disorders across the adult lifespan: a European perspective. *Psychological Medicine* 44, 707–722.
- McLaughlin TP, Khandker RK, Kruzikas DT, Tummala R (2006). Overlap of anxiety and depression in a managed care population: prevalence and association with resource utilization. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 67, 1187–1193.
- McLean PD, Woody S, Taylor S, Koch WJ (1998). Comorbid panic disorder and major depression: implications for cognitive-behavioral therapy. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 66, 240–247.
- Merikangas KR, Jin R, He JP, Kessler RC, Lee S, Sampson NA, Viana MC, Andrade LH, Hu C, Karam EG, Ladea M, Medina-Mora ME, Ono Y, Posada-Villa J, Sagar R, Wells JE, Zarkov Z (2011). Prevalence and correlates of bipolar spectrum disorder in the world mental health survey initiative. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 68, 241–251.
- Mineka S, Vrshek-Schallhorn S (2008). Comorbidity of unipolar depressive and anxiety disorders. In *Handbook of Depression* (ed. IH Gotlib and CL Hammen), pp. 84–102. Guilford Press: New York.
- Moffitt TE, Caspi A, Harrington H, Milne BJ, Melchior M, Goldberg D, Poulton R (2007). Generalized anxiety disorder and depression: childhood risk factors in a birth cohort followed to age 32. *Psychological Medicine* 37, 441–452.
- Moffitt TE, Caspi A, Taylor A, Kokaua J, Milne BJ, Polanczyk G, Poulton R (2010). How common are common mental disorders? Evidence that lifetime prevalence rates are doubled by prospective versus retrospective ascertainment. *Psychological Medicine* 40, 899–909.
- Murphy JM, Olivier DC, Sobol AM, Monson RR, Leighton AH (1986). Diagnosis and outcome: depression and anxiety in a general population. *Psychological Medicine* 16, 117–126.
- Ormel J, VonKorff M, Ustun TB, Pini S, Korten A, Oldehinkel T (1994). Common mental disorders and disability across cultures. Results from the WHO Collaborative Study on Psychological Problems in General Health Care. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 272, 1741–1748.
- Ormel J, Petukhova M, Chatterji S, Aguilar-Gaxiola S, Alonso J, Angermeyer MC, Bromet EJ, Burger H, Demyttenaere K, de Girolamo G, Haro JM, Hwang I, Karam E, Kawakami N, Lepine JP, Medina-Mora ME, Posada-Villa J, Sampson N, Scott K, Ustun TB, Von Korff M, Williams DR, Zhang M, Kessler RC (2008). Disability and treatment of specific mental and physical disorders across the world. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 192, 368–375.
- Parker G, Brotchie H (2010). Gender differences in depression. *International Review of Psychiatry* 22, 429–436.
- Pennell B, Mneimneh Z, Bowers A, Chardoul S, Wells J, Viana M, Dinkelmann K, Gebler N, Florescu S, He Y, Huang Y, Tomov T, Vilagut G (2008). Implementation of the World Mental Health Surveys. In *The WHO World Mental Health Surveys: Global Perspectives on the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders* (ed. R Kessler and T Ustun), pp. 33–57. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK.
- Rapee RM, Lyneham HJ, Hudson JL, Kangas M, Wuthrich VM, Schniering CA (2013). Effect of comorbidity on treatment of anxious children and adolescents: results from a large, combined sample. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 52, 47–56.
- Research Triangle Institute (2002). SUDAAN: Professional Software for Survey Data Analysis [computer program]. Research Triangle Institute: Research Triangle Park, NC.

- Roy-Byrne PP, Stang P, Wittchen HU, Ustun B, Walters EE, Kessler RC (2000). Lifetime panic-depression comorbidity in the National Comorbidity Survey. Association with symptoms, impairment, course and help-seeking. *British Journal of Psychiatry* **176**, 229–235.
- Saveanu R, Etkin A, Duchemin AM, Goldstein-Piekarski A, Gyurak A, DeBattista C, Schatzberg AF, Sood S, Day CV, Palmer DM, Rekshan WR, Gordon E, Rush AJ, Williams LM (2014). The International Study to Predict Optimized Treatment in Depression (iSPOT-D): outcomes from the acute phase of antidepressant treatment. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*.
- Schrier AC, de Wit MA, Rijmen F, Tuinebreijer WC, Verhoeff AP, Kupka RW, Dekker J, Beekman AT (2010). Similarity in depressive symptom profile in a population-based study of migrants in the Netherlands. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* **45**, 941–951.
- Scott KM, Wells JE, Angermeyer M, Brugha TS, Bromet E, Demyttenaere K, de Girolamo G, Gureje O, Haro JM, Jin R, Karam AN, Kovess V, Lara C, Levinson D, Ormel J, Posada-Villa J, Sampson N, Takeshima T, Zhang M, Kessler RC (2010). Gender and the relationship between marital status and first onset of mood, anxiety and substance use disorders. *Psychological Medicine* **40**, 1495–1505.
- Shippee ND, Rosen BH, Angstman KB, Fuentes ME, DeJesus RS, Bruce SM, Williams MD (2014). Baseline screening tools as indicators for symptom outcomes and health services utilization in a collaborative care model for depression in primary care: a practice-based observational study. *General Hospital Psychiatry* **36**, 563–569.
- Simon GE, Goldberg DP, Von Korff M, Ustun TB (2002). Understanding cross-national differences in depression prevalence. *Psychological Medicine* **32**, 585–594.
- Stiles-Shields C, Kwasny MJ, Cai X, Mohr DC (2014). Comorbid anxiety as a differential treatment predictor for telephone versus face-to-face administered cognitive behavioral therapy for depression. *Depression and Anxiety* **31**, 934–940.
- Takayanagi Y, Spira AP, Roth KB, Gallo JJ, Eaton WW, Mojtabai R (2014). Accuracy of reports of lifetime mental and physical disorders: results from the Baltimore Epidemiological Catchment Area study. *JAMA Psychiatry* **71**, 273–280.
- van Loo HM, de Jonge P, Romeijn JW, Kessler RC, Schoevers RA (2012). Data-driven subtypes of major depressive disorder: a systematic review. *BMC Medicine* **10**, 156.
- Vos T, Flaxman AD, Naghavi M, Lozano R, Michaud C, Ezzati M, Shibuya K, Salomon JA, Abdalla S, Aboyans V et al. (2012). Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet* **380**, 2163–2196.
- Wang PS, Aguilar-Gaxiola S, Alonso J, Angermeyer MC, Borges G, Bromet EJ, Bruffaerts R, de Girolamo G, de Graaf R, Gureje O, Haro JM, Karam EG, Kessler RC, Kovess V, Lane MC, Lee S, Levinson D, Ono Y, Petukhova M, Posada-Villa J, Seedat S, Wells JE (2007). Use of mental health services for anxiety, mood, and substance disorders in 17 countries in the WHO world mental health surveys. *Lancet* **370**, 841–850.
- Wolter KM (1985). *Introduction to Variance Estimation*. Springer-Verlag: New York, NY.
- Woody S, McLean PD, Taylor S, Koch WJ (1999). Treatment of major depression in the context of panic disorder. *Journal of Affective Disorders* **53**, 163–174.
- World Bank (2009). Data & Statistics, Country Groups by Income. From <http://go.worldbank.org/D7SN0B8YU0>.
- Wu Z, Fang Y (2014). Comorbidity of depressive and anxiety disorders: challenges in diagnosis and assessment. *Shanghai Arch Psychiatry* **26**, 227–231.