

## Appendix 2

**Table S4.1: Prevalence rates of erectile dysfunction [1]**

Date	Authors	Population	Response rate	Age (years)	Measurement technique	Principal findings	Correlates
1993	Solstad <i>et al.</i> [2]	439 men; random population sample (Denmark)	81%	51	Interview and self-administered questionnaire	Overall, 4% of men had ED as assessed by questionnaire, interviews identified a higher frequency of ED (40%)	Not reported
1994	Feldman <i>et al.</i> [3] *MMAS	1,290 men; random population sample (United States)	40%	40-70	Self-administered questionnaire	Overall, 52% of men had ED 17.2% of men had minimal ED 25.2% of men had moderate ED 9.6% of men had complete ED	Age
1995	Panser <i>et al.</i> [4]	2,155 men; random population sample (United States)	55%	40-79	Self-administered questionnaire	1% ED in men aged 40–49 years 6% ED in men aged 50–59 years 22% ED in men aged 60–69 years 44% ED in men aged 70–79 years	
1996	Helgason <i>et al.</i> [5]	319 men; random population sample (Sweden)	73%	50-80	Self-administered questionnaire	3% ED in men aged 50–59 years 24% ED in men aged 60–69 years 49% ED in men aged 70–80 years	Age, Prostate cancer, Diabetes, Myocardial infarction, Diuretic use, Warfarin use, H2 receptor blocker use
1996	MacFarlane <i>et al.</i> [6]	1,734 men; random population sample (France)	86%	50-80	Self-administered questionnaire	20% ED in men aged 50–59 years 33% ED in men aged 60–69 years 38% ED in men aged 70–80 years	Age
1996	Fugl-Meyer [7]	1,288 men; random population sample men (Sweden)	52%	18-74	Structured interview	Overall, 5% of men had ED 3% ED in men aged 18–24 years 2% ED in men aged 25–34 years 2% ED in men aged 35–49 years 7% ED in men aged 50–65 years 24% ED in men aged 66–74 years	Age
1999	Laumann <i>et al.</i> [8] NHSL	1,244 men; random population sample (United States)	70%	18-59	Structured interview	Overall, 10% of men had ED (moderate plus severe) 7% ED in men aged 18–29 years 9% ED in men aged 30–39 years 11% ED in men aged 40–49 years 18% ED in men aged 50–59 years	Age, Race, Emotional stress, Urinary symptoms, Poor health, Low income
1999	Pinnock <i>et al.</i> [9]	427 men; random population sample (Australia)	69.8%	> 40	Self-administered questionnaire	6% ED in men aged 40–49 years 12% ED in men aged 50–59 years 41% ED in men aged 60–69 years 63% ED in men aged 70–79 years 81% ED in men aged 80+ years	Age, Hypercholesterolemia,

2000	Braun <i>et al.</i> [10] (COLOGNE Study)	8,000 men	56%	30-80	Self-administered questionnaire by mail (Cologne ED Questionnaire)	Prevalence of ED was 19.2%	Age, Hypertension, Diabetes, Pelvic surgery, LUTS
2001	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [11]	1,170 men; attending public places (heavy bias toward younger men) (Brazil)	91%	> 18	Self-administered questionnaire	Overall, 14.7% of men had ED (moderate plus severe); 9.4% ED in men aged 18–39 years 15.5% ED in men aged 40–49 years 22.1% ED in men aged 50–59 years 37% ED in men aged 60–69 years 39.6% ED in men aged >70 years	Age, Education, Racial origin, Diabetes, Hypertension, Depression
2001	Meuleman <i>et al.</i> [12]	1,233 men; random population sample (the Netherlands)	70%	40-79	Self-administered questionnaire	Overall, 13% of men had ED 6% ED in men aged 40–49 years 9% ED in men aged 50–59 years 22% ED in men aged 60–69 years 38% ED in men aged 70–79 years	Age
2001	Blanker <i>et al.</i> [13, 14]	1,688 men; random population sample (the Netherlands)	50%	50-75	Self-administered questionnaire	3% ED in men aged 50–54 years 5% ED in men aged 55–59 years 11% ED in men aged 60–64 years 19% ED in men aged 65–69 years 26% ED in men aged 70–78 years	Age, Smoking, Obesity, LUTS, COPD, Treatment for CV disease
2001	Martin-Morales <i>et al.</i> [15]	2,476 men; random population sample (Spain)	75%	25-70	Self-administered questionnaire and single question	Overall, 12.1% of men had ED (single question) and 18.9% for questionnaire According to single question: 3.9% ED in men aged 25–39 years 6.3% ED in men aged 40–49 years 15.9% ED in men aged 50–59 years 32.2% ED in men aged 60–70 years IIEF identified milder ED, and single question identified more moderate and severe ED	Age, Hypertension, Diabetes, Cardiac disease, Pulmonary disease, Circulatory disease, Rheumatic disease, High cholesterol, Prostatic disease, Allergy, Medication “for nerves”, Sleeping tablets, Heavy smoking, Alcohol abuse
2002	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [16]	602 men; random population sample (Brazil)	92%	40-70	Interview	Overall, 14.4% of men had ED (moderate or severe) 9.9% ED in men aged 40–49 years 11.8% ED in men aged 50–59 years 31.7% ED in men aged 60–69 years	Age, Marital status, Diabetes, Depression, IPSS, Decreased physical activity

2002	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [16]	342 men; random population sample (Brazil)	47.6%	40-70	Self-administered questionnaire	Overall, 12.0% of men had ED (moderate or severe) 3.5% ED in men aged 40–49 years 16.7% ED in men aged 50–59 years 39.6% ED in men aged 60–69 years	Age, Diabetes, Hypertension, Heavy smoking
2002	Morillo <i>et al.</i> [17]	1,963 men; random population sample (Columbia, Venezuela and Ecuador)	82%	> 40	Standardised questionnaire	Overall, 19.8% of men had ED (moderate or severe)	Age, Diabetes, Hypertension, BPH
2003	Richters <i>et al.</i> [18]	8,517 men; random population sample (Australia)	69.4%	16-59	Computer-assisted telephone interview	Overall, 9.5% of men had ED 4.3% ED in men aged 16–19 years 4.5% ED in men aged 20–29 years 5.1% ED in men aged 30–39 years 12.5% ED in men aged 40–49 years 19.2% ED in men aged 50–59 years	Age
2003	Rosen <i>et al.</i> [19]	12,815 men; random population sample (multinational: United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain)	36.8%	50-80	Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF and DAN-PSS)	According to DAN-PSS: Overall, 48.9% of men had ED 30.8% ED in men aged 50–59 years 55.1% ED in men aged 60–69 years 76% ED in men aged 70–80 years	Age, LUTS, Diabetes, Hypertension, Cardiac disease, Hyperlipidaemia, Tobacco use
2004	Rosen <i>et al.</i> [20] MALES	27,839 men random population sample (multinational: United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil)	US: 45%; UK: 48%; Germany: 45%; France: 48%; Italy: 53%; Spain: 50%; Mexico: 55% and Brazil: 51%.	20-75	Random digit dialling and interviewed via computer-assisted telephone interviewing. A standardised questionnaire	Overall prevalence of ED in the MALES sample was 16%	Age, Hypertension, Heart trouble or angina, High cholesterol, Diabetes, Depression or anxiety
2004	Shiri <i>et al.</i> [21]	2,198 men; stratified birth cohort (Finland)	70%	50,60, and 70 at first	Self-administered questionnaire at two separate time points, 5 years apart	48% of men had minimal ED 15.2% of men had moderate ED 13.2% of men had complete ED	Age, Diabetes, Hypertension, Heart disease, Cerebrovascular disease, Smoking

				survey 55, 65, and 75 at second survey			
2005	Laumann <i>et al.</i> [22] GSSAB	13,750 men; random population sample (world)	19%	40-80	Telephone survey (random dialled digit)	Overall: In Northern Europe, 13.3% had ED In Southern Europe, 12.9% had ED In non-European West, 20.6% had ED In Central/South America, 13.7% had ED In Middle East, 14.1% had ED In East Asia, 13.3% had ED In Southeast Asia, 28.1% had ED	Age
2005	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [23]	750 men; random population sample (Spain)	23%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 12.7% had ED	Age
2005	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [23]	750 men; random population sample (Germany)	17.4%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 7.9% had ED	Age
2005	Moreira Junior <i>et al.</i> [23]	471 men; random population sample (Brazil)	18%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 13.1% of men had ED	Age, Depression
2006	Brock <i>et al.</i> [24]	500 men; random population sample (Canada)	9.7%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 16% of men had ED	Age, Depression, Diabetes
2007	De Almeida Claro <i>et al.</i> [25]	2,000 men; random population study (Brazil)	Not reported	> 20	Standardised interview with self-reported questionnaire (IIEF)	Overall, 1.7% of men had ED 0.2% ED in men aged 20–30 years 0.22% ED in men aged 31–40 years 1.0% ED in men aged 41–50 years 2.8% ED in men aged 51–60 years 7.0% ED in men aged > 61 years	Age
2007	Ahn <i>et al.</i> [26]	1,570 men; geographically stratified random population study	Not reported	40-79	Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF-5)	Overall, 13.4% had self-reported ED ED prevalence as defined by IIEF-5 score less than 17 was 32.4% According to single question: 4.2% ED in men aged 40–49 years 13.0% ED in men aged 50–59 years 30.1% ED in men aged 60–69 years 41.1% ED in men aged 70–79 years	Age, Single status, Low income, Diabetes, Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia, Heart disease, Musculoskeletal disorders, Alcohol, Depression, Coffee intake

2008	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [27]	750 men; random population sample (Australia)	16.9%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 32% of men had ED	Age
2008	Chew <i>et al.</i> [28]	1,580 men; random population sample (Australia)	37.3%	> 20	Postal survey Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF-5)	15.7% ED in men aged 20–29 years 8.7% ED in men aged 30–39 years 12.9% ED in men aged 40–49 years 31.6% ED in men aged 50–59 years 52.4% ED in men aged 60–69 years 69.4% ED in men aged 70–79 years 68.2% ED in men aged > 80 years	Age, Marital status
2008	Teles <i>et al.</i> [29]	3,067 men; random population sample (Portugal)	81.3%	40-69	Self-administered questionnaire, including IIEF	Overall, 48.1% of men had ED 29% ED in men aged 40–49 years 50% ED in men aged 50–59 years 74% ED in men aged 60–69 years	Age, Diabetes, Cardiac insufficiency, Psychiatric illness
2008	Moreira <i>et al.</i> [30]	750 men; random population sample (United Kingdom)	17%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 17.8% of men had ED	Age
2009	Laumann <i>et al.</i> [31]	742 men; random population sample (United States)	9%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 22.5% of men had ED	Age, Depression
2009	Buvat <i>et al.</i> [32]	750 men; random population sample (France)	23.8%	40-80	Telephone survey (random digit dialling)	Overall, 15% of men had ED	Age
2010	Corona <i>et al.</i> [33]	3,369 men; random population study (Europe: Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom, Spain, Poland, Hungary, Estonia)	40%	40-80	Self-administered questionnaire	Overall, 30% of men had ED 6% ED in men aged 40–49 years 19% ED in men aged 50–59 years 38% ED in men aged 60–69 years 64% ED in men ≥ 70 years	Age, Depression, LUTS, Cardiovascular disease, Diabetes, Obesity
2016	Oyelade <i>et al.</i> [34]	241 men; random sampling cross-sectional population based survey (Nigeria)	99%	30-80	Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF-5)	General prevalence of ED was 58.9%	Age, Hypertension, Use of anti-hypertensive drugs, Diabetes mellitus, Heart disease
2017	Cayan <i>et al.</i> [35]	2,760 men; random population study (Turkey)	Not reported	≥ 40	Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF-5)	Prevalence of ED was calculated as 33% among all men aged ≥ 40 years. ED prevalence rates were 17% for 40-49 years, 35.5% for 50-59 years, 68.8% for 60-69 years, and 82.9% for ≥ 70 years	Age, Diabetes, Hypertension, Atherosclerosis, Dyslipidaemia, LUTS, Educational status, Monthly income

2017	Quilter <i>et al.</i> [36]	Randomly selected age-stratified population-based sample of 2,000 men (New Zealand)	30%	40-70	Self-reported erectile function (IIEF-5) and a single-question self-assessment tool.	Prevalence of ED was 42% (22% mild, 10% mild to moderate, 6% moderate, and 4% severe)	Age, Anxiety or depression											
2021	Calzo <i>et al.</i> [37]	2,660 sexually active men (USA)	Not reported	18-31	Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF-5)	Prevalence of mild ED was 11.3% and moderate-to-severe ED was 2.9%	Demographic (age; marital status) Metabolic (body mass index; waist circumference; history of diabetes, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia) Mental health (depression, anxiety, antidepressant, tranquiliser use)											
2020	Goldstein <i>et al.</i> [38]	97,159 men from the 2015 and 2016 National Health and Wellness Surveys (Italy, France, China, Spain, Germany, US, UK, Brazil)	Not reported	≥ 18 years	Self-reported experiencing difficulty in achieving or maintaining an erection in the past 6 months (Erection difficulty was rated on a scale from 1= not at all to 5 = a great deal; those who selected a response of ≥ 2 were categorised as having ED and included in the study)	Prevalence of ED by country among adult males	Age, BPH											
						<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>≥ 18 years</th> <th>40-70 years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Italy = 48.6%</td> <td>Italy= 52.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>France = 44.9%</td> <td>France= 47.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany= 44.9%</td> <td>China= 47.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spain= 43.5%</td> <td>Spain= 46.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK= 42.6%</td> <td>Germany=46.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US= 42%</td> <td>US= 46.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China= 41.6%</td> <td>UK= 42.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brazil= 37.2%</td> <td>Brazil= 42.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		≥ 18 years	40-70 years	Italy = 48.6%	Italy= 52.2%	France = 44.9%	France= 47.8%	Germany= 44.9%	China= 47.4%	Spain= 43.5%	Spain= 46.6%	UK= 42.6%
≥ 18 years	40-70 years																	
Italy = 48.6%	Italy= 52.2%																	
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China= 41.6%	UK= 42.6%																	
Brazil= 37.2%	Brazil= 42.1%																	
2020	Molina-Vega <i>et al.</i> [39]	254 young non-diabetic obese men	Not reported	18-49	Self-administered questionnaire (IIEF-5)	Prevalence of ED was 42.1%	Age, components of metabolic syndrome											

*Four baseline studies estimating the prevalence of Erectile Dysfunction:*

*MMAS = the Massachusetts Male Aging Study; NHLS = the National Health of Social Life Survey; MALES = the multi-national men's attitudes to life events and sexuality; GSSAB = Global Study of Sexual Attitudes and Behaviours.*

*BPH = Benign Prostate Hyperplasia; COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; ED = Erectile Dysfunction; IIEF = International Index of Erectile Function; IPSS = International Prostate Symptom Score; LUTS = Lower urinary tract symptoms.*

**Table 4.2: Prevalence rates of premature ejaculation [40]**

Date	Authors	Method of Data Collection	Method of Recruitment	Operational Criteria	Prevalence Rate	No. of Men
1998	Dunn <i>et al.</i> [41]	Mail	General practice registers – random stratification	Having difficulty with ejaculating prematurely	14% (past 3 mo)	617
					31% (lifetime)	618
1999	Laumann <i>et al.</i> (NHSLs) [8]	Interview	NA	Climaxing/ejaculating too rapidly during the past 12 months	31%	1,410
2002	Fugl-Meyer and Fugl-Meyer [42]	Interview	Population register	NA	9%	1,475
2004	Rowland <i>et al.</i> [43]	Mailed questionnaire	Internet panel	DSM IV	16.3%	1,158
2004	Nolazco <i>et al.</i> [44]	Interview	Invitation to outpatient clinic	Ejaculating fast or prematurely	28.3%	2,456
2005	Laumann <i>et al.</i> [22]	Telephone-personal interview/mailed questionnaires	Random (systematic) sampling	Reaching climax too quickly during the past 12 months	23.75% (4.26% frequently)	13,618
2005	Basile Fasolo <i>et al.</i> [45]	Clinician-based	Invitation to outpatient clinic	DSM IV	21.2%	12,558
2005	Stulhofer <i>et al.</i> [46]	Interview	Stratified sampling	Often ejaculating in < 2 minutes	9.5%	601
2007	Porst <i>et al.</i> (PEPA) [47]	Web-based survey Self-report	Internet panel	Control over ejaculation, distress	22.7%	12,133
2008	Shindel <i>et al.</i> [48]	Questionnaire	Male partners of infertile couples under evaluation	Self-report premature ejaculation	50%	73
2009	Brock <i>et al.</i> [49]	telephone interview	Web-based survey	DSM III	16%	3,816
				Control	26%	
				Distress	27%	
2010	Traeen and Stigum [50]	Mailed questionnaire + internet	Web interview + Randomisation		27%	11,746 + 1,671
2010	Son <i>et al.</i> [51]	Questionnaire	Internet panel (age < 60 years)	DSM IV	18.3%	600
2010	Amidu <i>et al.</i> [52]	Questionnaire	NA	NA	64.7%	255

2010	Liang <i>et al.</i> [53]	NA	NA	ISSM	15.3%	1,127
2010	Park <i>et al.</i> [54]	Mailed questionnaire	Stratified sampling	Suffering from PE	27.5%	2,037
2010	Vakalopoulos <i>et al.</i> [55]	One-on-one survey	Population-based cohort	EED	58.43%	522
				ISSM lifelong PE	17.7%	
2010	Hirshfeld <i>et al.</i> [56]	Web-based survey	Online advertisement in the United States and Canada	Climaxing/ ejaculating too rapidly during the past 12 months	34%	7,001
2011	Christensen <i>et al.</i> [57]	Interview + questionnaire	Population register (random)	NA	7%	5,552
2011	Serefoglu <i>et al.</i> [58]	Interview	Stratified sampling	Complaining about ejaculating prematurely	20.0%	2,593
2011	Son <i>et al.</i> [59]	Questionnaire	Internet panel	Estimated IELT $\leq$ 5 mins, inability to control ejaculation, distress	10.5%	334
2011	Tang and Khoo [60]	Interview	Primary care setting	PEDT $\geq$ 9	40.6%	207
2012	Mialon <i>et al.</i> [61]	Mailed questionnaire	Convenience sampling (age 18-25 years)	Control over ejaculation Distress	11.4%	2,507
2012	Shaeer and Shaeer [62]	Web-based survey	Online advertisement in Arabic countries	Ejaculate before the person wishes to ejaculate at least sometimes	83.7%	804
2012	Shindel <i>et al.</i> [63]	Web-based survey	Online advertisement targeted to MSM + distribution of invitation to organisations catering to MSM	PEDT $\geq$ 9	8-12%	1,769
2012	McMahon <i>et al.</i> [64]	Computer assisted interviewing, online, or in-person self-completed	NA	PEDT $\geq$ 11	16%	4,997
				Self-reported (always/nearly-always)	13%	
2012	Lotti <i>et al.</i> [65]	Interview	Men seeking medical care for infertility	PEDT $\geq$ 9	15.6%	244
2013	Zhang <i>et al.</i> [66]	Interview	Random stratified sample of married men aged 30-60 years	Self-reported premature ejaculation	4.7%	728
2013	Lee <i>et al.</i> [67]	Interview	Stratified random sampling	PEDT $\geq$ 11	11.3%	2,081
				Self-reported	19.5%	
				IELT < 1 min	3%	

2013	Gao <i>et al.</i> [68]	Interview	Random stratified sample of monogamous heterosexual men in China	Self-reported premature ejaculation	25.8%	3,016
2013	Hwang <i>et al.</i> [69]	Survey of married couples	Married heterosexual couples in Korea	Estimated IELT < 2 minutes	21.7%	290
				PEDT $\geq$ 11	12.1%	
2013	Vansintejan <i>et al.</i> [70]	Web Based survey	Online and flyer advertisements to Belgian men who have sex with men (Only HIV+ men in this study)	IPE score $\leq$ 50% of total possible	4%	72
2013	Shaeer <i>et al.</i> [71]	Web Based survey	Targeting English-speaking men aged > 18 years, living most of their lives in the USA, regardless of personal interests and web browsing preferences	ISSM definition [72]	6.3%	1133
				PEDT	49.6%	
				Unfiltered self-reported	77.6%	
				Filtered self-reported	14.4%	
2016	Karabakan [73]	Interview (heavy bias toward younger men)	Targeting police academy students aged 24-30 years who applied for routine urological examination	PEDT > 10	9.2%	1000
2017	Gao <i>et al.</i> [74]	Field survey with face-to-face interviews	Comprising men aged 20–68 years in five cities in the Anhui Province	Self-estimated IELT	Lifelong PE 10.98%	1239
					Acquired PE 21.39%	

*DMS = Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; NA = not applicable; ISSM = International Society for Sexual Medicine; PEDT = Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool; IELT = intravaginal ejaculatory latency time; IPE = Index of Premature Ejaculation; mo = months.*

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