

## Supplementary Table 1. Search strategy

1. incidence.mp. or Incidence/
2. Prevalence/ or prevalence.mp.
3. Epidemiologic Studies/ or Epidemiology/ or epidemiolog*.mp.
4. burden.mp.
5. registry.mp. or Registries/
6. china.mp. or China/
7. taiwan.mp. or Taiwan/
8. macau.mp. or Macau/
9. hong kong.mp. or Hong Kong/
10. autoimmune disease.mp. or Autoimmune Diseases/
11. autoimmune thyroiditis.mp. or Thyroiditis, Autoimmune/
12. hashimoto thyroiditis.mp. or Hashimoto Disease/
13. Graves Disease/ or autoimmune hypothyroidism.mp.
14. type 1 diabetes.mp. or Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1/
15. insulin dependent diabetes.mp.
16. multiple sclerosis.mp. or Multiple Sclerosis/
17. inflammatory bowel disease.mp. or Inflammatory Bowel Diseases/
18. ulcerative colitis.mp. or Colitis, Ulcerative/
19. crohn disease.mp. or Crohn Disease/
20. rheumatoid arthritis.mp. or Arthritis, Rheumatoid/
21. Lupus Erythematosus, Discoid/ or Lupus Vasculitis, Central Nervous System/ or Lupus Erythematosus, Cutaneous/ or Lupus Nephritis/ or Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic/ or lupus.mp.
22. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5
23. 6 or 7 or 8 or 9
24. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21
25. 22 and 23 and 24
26. limit 25 to (humans and yr="1995 –2023" and "all adult (19 plus years)")

**Supplementary Table 2. Full characteristics of included studies and their incidence estimates, by autoimmune disease (n=91)**

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-regional)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b><i>Crohn's disease</i></b>												
<b>Chuang 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2010	English	RH	YES	558	23,162,123	0.19 (0.18 - 0.20)	N/S	37.9	0.47
<b>Jiang 2006</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan City	1990 - 2003	English	RH	YES	63	6,000,000	0.07 (0.00 - 0.33)	N/S	32.6	0.43
<b>Kuo 2015</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2010	English	RH	NO ‡ ¶	526	253,528,860	0.21 (0.19 - 0.23) †	N/S	N/S	0.45
<b>Leong 2004</b>	Hong Kong	Shatin	N/S	English	RH	NO ‡	80	956,323	1.00 (0.80 - 1.10)	3.00 (2.30 - 3.70)	33.0	0.40
<b>Lok 2007</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1991 - 2006	English	RH	NO ‡	27	1,095,400	0.25 (0.00 - 1.18)	N/S	26.0	0.69
<b>Ng 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2014	English	AS/R	YES	983	7,241,700	0.40 (0.00 - 1.25)	1.46 (1.29 - 1.65)*	30.0	0.54
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Guangzhou	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	38	2,800,000	1.36 (0.96 - 1.86)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO ‡	81	6,400,000	1.27 (1.01 - 1.57)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Macau	Macau	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	8	1,000,000	0.80 (0.35 - 1.58)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	34	6,085,556	0.56 (0.37 - 0.75)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Xiangshan	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	3	750,000	0.40 (0.08 - 1.17)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Combined	Various	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	323	83,136,305	0.36 (0.28 - 0.46)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	142	46,463,885	0.31 (0.26 - 0.36)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	2	1,343,363	0.15 (0.02 - 0.54)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Chengdu	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	4	2,770,000	0.14 (0.04 - 0.37)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Kunming	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	5	6,579,000	0.08 (0.02 - 0.18)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Xian	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	6	8,944,500	0.07 (0.02 - 0.15)	N/S	33.0	N/S
<b>Wei 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡	385	N/S	0.24	N/S	37.8	0.45
<b>Xu 2023</b>	Mainland China	Various	2012 - 2016	English	RH	NO ¶	9,746	513,300,000	0.71 (0.33 - 1.23) †	N/S	37.1	0.84

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-regional)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b>Yang 2014</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	2	1,343,364	0.15 (0.02 - 0.54)	0.13 (0.02 - 0.47)	39.5	N/S
<b>Yang 2022</b>	Mainland China	Various	2013 – 2016	English	RH	NO ‡	4,817	150,617,725	0.93 (0.84 – 1.02)	N/S	N/S	0.74
<b>Zeng 2013</b>	Mainland China	Zhongshan	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	17	1,392,727	1.22 (0.64 - 1.80)	1.09	25.0	0.42
<b>Zhao 2013</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan	2010 - 2010	English	AS/R	YES	34	6,085,556	0.56 (0.37 - 0.75)	0.51 (0.33 - 0.68)	36.0	1.06
<b><i>Ulcerative colitis</i></b>												
<b>Chow 2009</b>	Hong Kong	Shatin	1985 - 2006	English	RH	NO ‡	172	607,544	N/S	2.10 (1.10 - 3.70)	48.4	N/S
<b>Chuang 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2010	English	RH	YES	2,357	23,162,123	0.80 (0.77 - 0.84)	N/S	44.7	0.67
<b>Jiang 2006</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan City	1990 - 2003	English	RH	YES	389	6,000,000	0.46 (0.00 - 1.11)	N/S	42.0	0.65
<b>Kuo 2015</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2010	English	RH	NO ‡ ¶	2,125	253,519,007	0.84 (0.80 - 0.87) †	N/S	N/S	0.65
<b>Lok 2008</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1990 - 2006	English	RH	NO ‡	73	1,095,400	0.37 (0.00 - 1.90)	0.40	40.6	0.53
<b>Ng 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2014	English	AS/R	YES	1,541	7,241,700	0.63 (0.00 - 1.69)	1.51 (1.35 - 1.69)*	41.0	0.79
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Guangzhou	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	64	2,800,000	2.29 (1.76 - 2.92)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	25	1,343,363	1.86 (1.20 - 2.75)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO ‡	110	6,400,000	1.72 (1.41 - 2.07)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Macau	Macau	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	16	1,000,000	1.60 (0.91 - 2.60)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	97	6,085,556	1.59 (1.28 - 1.91)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Kunming	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	78	6,579,000	1.19 (0.94 - 1.48)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Xiangshan	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	8	750,000	1.07 (0.46 - 2.10)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	329	46,463,885	0.71 (0.63 - 0.79)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Combined	Various	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	760	83,136,305	0.49 (0.32 - 0.74)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Xian	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	42	8,944,500	0.47 (0.34 - 0.63)	N/S	43.0	N/S

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-regional)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Chengdu	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	12	2,770,000	0.43 (0.22 - 0.76)	N/S	43.0	N/S
<b>Shi 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO ‡	1,225	7,200,000	1.30 (0.35 - 2.25)	N/S	41.0	0.78
<b>Wei 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡	1,206	N/S	0.94	N/S	44.5	0.61
<b>Xu 2023</b>	Mainland China	Various	2012 – 2016	English	RH	NO ¶	84,402	513,300,000	8.95 (6.11 – 12.34) †	N/S	47.2	0.85
<b>Yang 2014</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	25	1,343,364	1.86 (1.20 - 2.75)	1.64 (1.06 - 2.43)	48.9	1.04
<b>Yang 2022</b>	Mainland China	Various	2013 – 2016	English	RH	NO ‡	23,178	150,617,725	4.45 (4.25 – 4.65)	N/S	N/S	0.94
<b>Zeng 2013</b>	Mainland China	Zhongshan	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	31	1,392,727	2.22 (2.02 - 2.27)	2.05	38.0	0.63
<b>Zhao 2013</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan	2010 - 2010	English	AS/R	YES	97	6,085,556	1.59 (1.28 - 1.91)	1.45 (1.16 - 1.75)	41.0	1.27
<b><i>Inflammatory bowel disease</i></b>												
<b>Ng 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2014	English	AS/R	YES	2,575	7,241,700	1.05 (0.00 – 2.42)	3.12 (2.88 - 3.38)	37.0	0.70
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Guangzhou	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	102	2,800,000	3.64 (2.97 - 4.42)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO ‡	191	6,400,000	2.98 (2.58 - 3.44)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Macau	Macau	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	24	1,000,000	2.40 (1.54 - 3.57)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	131	6,085,556	2.15 (1.78 - 2.52)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	27	1,343,364	2.01 (1.32 - 2.92)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Xiangshan	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	11	750,000	1.47 (0.73 - 2.62)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Kunming	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	83	6,579,000	1.26 (1.00 - 1.56)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	471	46,463,885	1.01 (0.92 - 1.11)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Combined	Various	2011 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO §	1,104	83,136,305	0.80 (0.57 - 1.11)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Chengdu	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	16	2,770,000	0.58 (0.33 - 0.94)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ng 2019</b>	Mainland China	Xian	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	48	8,944,500	0.54 (0.40 - 0.71)	N/S	N/S	N/S

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-regional)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b>Xu 2023</b>	Mainland China	Various	2012 – 2016	English	RH	NO ¶	95,555	513,300,000	10.04 (6.95 – 13.71) †	10.76 (10.65 – 10.87) †	46.2	0.86
<b>Yang 2014</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	2012 - 2013	English	AS/R	YES	27	1,343,364	2.01 (1.32 - 2.92)	1.77 (1.16 - 2.59)	48.2	0.90
<b>Zeng 2013</b>	Mainland China	Zhongshan	2011 - 2012	English	AS/R	YES	48	1,392,727	3.44 (2.47 - 4.42)	3.14	N/S	0.55
<b>Zhao 2013</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan	2010 - 2010	English	AS/R	YES	131	6,085,556	2.15 (1.78 - 2.52)	1.96 (1.62 - 2.30)	40.0	1.21
<b>Multiple sclerosis</b>												
<b>Hsu 2021</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2007 - 2016	English	AS/R	YES	555	23,600,000	0.31 (0.11 – 0.50)	N/S	36.9	2.91
<b>Lai 2009</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2005	English	RH	YES	888	22,770,000	0.79 (0.48 - 1.10)	N/S	N/S	3.50
<b>Liao 2022</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2001 – 2015	English	AS/R	NO ‡	1,553	23,737,000	0.46 (0.13 – 0.78)	0.42	N/S	3.11
<b>Tian 2020</b>	Mainland China	Various	2016 - 2018	English	RH	YES	9,879	1,200,000,000	0.27 (0.25 – 0.29)	0.29 (0.28 - 0.29)	45.3	2.02
<b>Type 1 diabetes</b>												
<b>Jiang 2012</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2009	English	RH	NO ‡	8,043	23,120,000	2.73 (1.97 - 3.49)	2.98	N/S	N/S
<b>Lin 2014</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1999 - 2010	English	RH	NO ‡	7,225	23,000,000	3.34	3.34	N/S	N/S
<b>Liu 2021</b>	Mainland China	Beijing	2008 - 2017	English	AS/R	NO ¶	5,914	21,700,000	3.10 (2.41 - 3.79) †	N/S	N/S	0.88
<b>Luk 2020</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2002 - 2015	English	AS/R	YES	2,426	7,291,300	2.49 (1.17 - 3.81)	N/S	32.5	0.95
<b>Sheen 2019</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2005 - 2014	English	RH	YES	4,931	23,127,300	2.13 (1.54 - 2.73)	2.61	N/S	1.22
<b>Weng 2018</b>	Mainland China	Various	2010 - 2013	English	AS/R	NO ¶	5,018	135,408,192	1.01 (0.18 - 1.84) †	N/S	N/S	0.85
<b>Systemic lupus erythematosus</b>												
<b>Chiu 2010</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2007	English	RH	NO ‡	22,182	23,000,000	8.10 (6.83 - 9.37)	N/S	N/S	7.10
<b>Lai 2023</b>	Mainland China	Ningbo	2016 – 2021	Chinese	RH	NO ¶	451	1,551,921	8.14 (7.41 – 8.93) †	N/S	46.7	3.36
<b>Leong 2021</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2001 – 2011	English	AS/R	NO ‡ ¶	667	7,649,831	8.7 (8.1 – 9.4) †	N/S	N/S	7.28
<b>Lin 2012</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡	2,721	877,959	3.66 (0.00 - 15.31)	N/S	N/S	N/S

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-regional)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised incidence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b>Mok 2008</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2000 - 2006	English	AS/R	YES	442	1,000,000	3.10 (0.00 - 7.22)	N/S	32.3	9.80
<b>See 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2005 - 2009	English	RH	NO ‡	435	1,000,000	7.20 (6.50 - 8.00)	N/S	N/S	6.30
<b>Yeh 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2003 - 2008	English	RH	YES	6,675	22,600,000	4.87 (4.16 - 5.58)	N/S	N/S	7.15
<b>Yu 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2008	English	RH	NO ¶	671	8,026,058	8.40 (7.70 - 9.00) †	N/S	N/S	8.00
<b><i>Rheumatoid arthritis</i></b>												
<b>Kuo 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2002 - 2007	English	RH	YES	15,967	23,000,000	15.80 (14.72 - 16.88)	N/S	53.7	3.50
<b>Lai 2012</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2007	English	RH	NO ‡	40,995	18,600,000	22.10 (19.97 - 24.23)	15.80	N/S	3.20
<b>See 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2005 - 2009	English	RH	NO ‡	1,016	1,000,000	17.20 (16.10 - 18.40)	N/S	N/S	3.90
<b>Yu 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡ ¶	1,390	8,026,058	17.30 (16.40 - 18.20) †	N/S	N/S	3.00
<b><i>Graves' Disease</i></b>												
<b>Teng 2006</b>	Mainland China	Panshan (ID)	1999 - 2004	English	S	NO ¶	7	884	158.4 (0.0 - 745.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Teng 2006</b>	Mainland China	Huanghua (IE)	1999 - 2004	English	S	NO ¶	5	864	115.7 (0.0 - 623.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Teng 2006</b>	Mainland China	Zhangwu (IA)	1999 - 2004	English	S	NO ¶	7	1,270	110.2 (0.0 - 518.6)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b><i>Autoimmune thyroiditis</i></b>												
<b>Teng 2006</b>	Mainland China	Huanghua (IE)	1999 - 2004	English	S	NO ¶	11	864	254.6 (0.0 - 1007.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Teng 2006</b>	Mainland China	Zhangwu (IA)	1999 - 2004	English	S	NO ¶	13	1,270	204.7 (0.0 - 761.2)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Teng 2006</b>	Mainland China	Panshan (ID)	1999 - 2004	English	S	NO ¶	2	884	45.3 (0.0 - 358.8)	N/S	N/S	N/S

† per 100,000 person-years; ‡ excluded due to partial or complete overlap of data source; § excluded due to duplicate data ¶ excluded due to insufficient information; \* cumulative incidence

(ID) = iodine deficient, (IA) = iodine adequate, (IE) = iodine excessive, (Z) = Zhuang ethnicity, (H) = Han ethnicity  
AS/R = Active surveillance or registry, RH = Routine healthcare, S = Survey

**Supplementary Table 3. Full characteristics of included studies and their prevalence estimates, by autoimmune disease (n=70)**

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-national)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b><i>Crohn's disease</i></b>												
<b>Chuang 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2010	English	RH	YES	479	23,162,123	2.05 (1.87 – 2.23)	2.05	37.9	0.5
<b>Jiang 2006</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan City	1990 - 2003	English	RH	YES	63	6,000,000	1.05 (0.79 – 1.31)	N/S	32.6	N/S
<b>Kuo 2015</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2010	English	RH	NO ‡ ¶	526	253,528,860	1.42 (1.37 - 1.47) †	N/S	N/S	0.5
<b>Lok 2007</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1991 - 2006	English	RH	NO ‡	27	1,095,400	2.70 (1.73 - 3.67)	N/S	26.0	0.7
<b>Ng 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2014	English	AS/R	YES	983	7,241,700	17.49 (16.39 - 18.58)	18.63 (17.44 - 19.88)	30.0	0.5
<b>Wei 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡	385	N/S	1.8	N/S	37.8	0.5
<b>Yang 2022</b>	Mainland China	Various	2016 - 2016	English	RH	YES	5,281	150,617,725	3.5 (3.4 – 3.5)	3.39 (3.29 – 3.48)	N/S	0.7
<b><i>Ulcerative colitis</i></b>												
<b>Chow 2009</b>	Hong Kong	Shatin	1985 - 2006	English	RH	NO ‡	172	607,544	26.50 (22.60 - 30.90)	N/S	48.4	N/S
<b>Chuang 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2010	English	RH	YES	2,065	23,162,123	8.49 (8.11 – 8.87)	8.5	44.7	0.7
<b>Jiang 2006</b>	Mainland China	Wuhan City	1990 - 2003	English	RH	YES	389	6,000,000	6.48 (5.84 – 7.12)	N/S	42.0	N/S
<b>Kuo 2015</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2010	English	RH	NO ‡ ¶	2,125	253,519,007	6.19 (6.09 - 6.29) †	N/S	N/S	0.7
<b>Lok 2008</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1990 - 2006	English	RH	NO ‡	73	1,095,400	6.30 (4.81 - 7.78)	7.0	40.6	0.5
<b>Ng 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2014	English	AS/R	YES	1,541	7,241,700	27.41 (26.04 - 28.78)	24.51 (23.26 - 25.81)	41.0	0.8
<b>Wei 2012</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1988 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡	406	N/S	7.40	N/S	36.0	0.7
<b>Wei 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1998 - 2008	English	RH	NO ‡	1,206	N/S	7.62	N/S	44.5	0.6
<b>Yang 2022</b>	Mainland China	Various	2016 - 2016	English	RH	YES	24,989	150,617,725	16.6 (16.4 – 16.8)	17.2 (17.0 – 17.5)	N/S	1.0
<b><i>Inflammatory bowel disease</i></b>												
<b>Chen 2008</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2004 - 2004	English	RH	YES	1,206	21,422,317	5.60 (5.28 - 5.92)	N/S	N/S	0.5

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-national)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b>Ng 2016</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1981 - 2014	English	AS/R	YES	2,575	7,241,700	45.81 (44.04 - 47.58)	43.99 (42.25 - 45.80)	37.0	0.7
<b><i>Multiple sclerosis</i></b>												
<b>Cheng 2007</b>	Mainland China	Shanghai	2004 - 2004	English	AS/R	YES	123	8,860,000	1.39 (1.16 - 1.66)	N/S	46.1	1.8
<b>Lai 2009</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2005	English	RH	YES	674	22,770,000	2.96 (2.74 - 3.18)	N/S	N/S	3.5
<b>Lau 2002</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1999 - 1999	English	AS/R	NO ‡	53	6,800,000	0.77 (0.56 - 0.98)	N/S	32.8	9.6
<b>Lau 2008</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1996 - 2006	English	RH	YES	106	2,200,000	4.80 (3.88 - 5.72)	N/S	43.9	3.2
<b>Liao 2022</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2015 - 2015	English	AS/R	YES	1,761	23,737,000	7.42 (7.07 - 7.77)	N/S	N/S	3.5
<b>Liu 2022</b>	Mainland China	Guangzhou	2021 - 2021	English	RH	YES	143	18,676,605	0.77 (0.65 - 0.90)	0.92 (0.77 - 1.10)	30.0	2.3
<b>Tsai 2004</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	1985 - 1999	English	RH	YES	429	22,405,000	1.90 (1.72 - 2.08)	N/S	29.9	5.0
<b>Xu 2021</b>	Mainland China	Various (urban)	2012 - 2016	English	AS/R	YES	3,727	195,440,000	2.44 (2.18 - 2.72)	2.29 (2.21 - 2.38)	43.9	2.2
<b><i>Type 1 diabetes</i></b>												
<b>Jiang 2012</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2009	English	RH	NO ‡	8,043	23,120,000	26.9 (26.2 - 27.6)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Sheen 2019</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2005 - 2014	English	RH	YES	11,225	23,434,000	47.9 (47.0 - 48.8)	50.0	N/S	1.2
<b><i>Systemic lupus erythematosus</i></b>												
<b>Chiu 2010</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2007	English	RH	NO ‡	22,182	23,000,000	55.7 (54.7 - 56.7)	N/S	N/S	7.1
<b>Leong 2021</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2011 - 2011	English	AS/R	YES	699	862,136	81.1 (75.3 - 87.3)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Li 2012</b>	Mainland China	Beijing	N/S	English	S	YES	3	10,556	28.4 (0.0 - 60.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Mok 2003</b>	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2001 - 2001	English	RH	YES	876	1,490,000	58.8 (54.9 - 62.7)	N/S	30.1	9.3
<b>See 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2005 - 2009	English	RH	NO ‡	435	1,000,000	43.5 (39.4 - 47.6)	N/S	N/S	6.3
<b>Yeh 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2003 - 2008	English	RH	YES	22,035	22,600,000	97.5 (96.2 - 98.8)	N/S	N/S	7.2
<b>Yu 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2000	English	RH	YES	356	963,355	37.0 (10.0 - 41.0)	N/S	N/S	7.8

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-national)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
<b>Zou 2014</b>	Mainland China	Anhui	2009 - 2010	English	S	YES	471	1,253,832	37.6 (34.2 - 41.0)	36.0 (35.5 - 36.5)	39.1	11.0
<b><i>Rheumatoid arthritis</i></b>												
<b>Dai 2003</b>	Mainland China	Shanghai	1997 - 1998	English	S	YES	31	6,584	470.8 (300.0 - 640.0)	280.0 (150.0 - 410.0)	N/S	3.2
<b>Kuo 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2002 - 2007	English	RH	YES	27,171	23,000,000	97.5 (96.2 - 98.8)	N/S	53.7	3.5
<b>Lai 2012</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2007	English	RH	NO ‡	40,995	18,600,000	146.1 (144.4 - 147.8)	99.6	N/S	3.2
<b>Langley 2011</b>	Mainland China	Various (cities)	2009 - 2009	English	S	YES	353	13,307	2652.7 (2379.7 - 2925.8)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Li 2012</b>	Mainland China	Beijing	N/S	English	S	YES	43	10,556	407.4 (300.0 - 550.0)	280.0 (190.0 - 410.0)	N/S	6.0
<b>See 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2005 - 2009	English	RH	NO ‡	1,016	1,000,000	101.6 (95.4 - 107.7)	N/S	N/S	3.9
<b>Shi 2003</b>	Mainland China	Shanghai	2001 - 2002	Chinese	S	YES	50	7,575	660.1 (477.7 - 842.5)	520.0	48.0	1.9
<b>Sun 2013</b>	Mainland China	Henan	2012 - 2012	Chinese	S	YES	63	8,274	761.4 (574.1 - 948.7)	710.0	61.0	2.6
<b>Yu 2013</b>	Taiwan	Taiwan	2000 - 2000	English	RH	YES	505	963,355	52.4 (14.2 - 57.2)	N/S	N/S	4.4
<b>Zeng 1997</b>	Mainland China	Shantou	1985 - 1995	Chinese	S	YES	47	22,049	213.0 (152.1 - 273.9)	N/S	47.0	N/S
<b>Zeng 2007</b>	Mainland China	Nanning	N/S	Chinese	S	YES	20	7,407	270.0 (151.8 - 388.2)	N/S	N/S	3.1
<b>Zeng 2007</b>	Mainland China	Nanning	N/S	Chinese	S	YES	19	6,826	278.3 (153.4 - 403.3)	N/S	N/S	2.8
<b>Zeng 2015</b>	Mainland China	Shantou	2012 - 2012	English	S	YES	19	4,056	468.4 (258.3 - 678.6)	350.0 (170.0 - 530.0)	48.4	2.1
<b>Zhang 1995</b>	Mainland China	Shantou	N/S	Chinese	S	YES	14	5,057	320.0 (160.0 - 470.0)	N/S	55.0	15.0
<b>Zhang 1995</b>	Mainland China	Beijing	N/S	Chinese	S	YES	16	4,192	340.0 (200.0 - 510.0)	N/S	44.0	15.0
<b><i>Graves' disease</i></b>												
<b>Li 2000</b>	Mainland China	Daqing	1993 - 1995	English	S	YES	301	100,123	300.6 (266.7 - 334.5)	N/S	N/S	4.00
<b>Gu 2016</b>	Mainland China	Zhejiang	2011 - 2011	English	S	YES	10	17,056	58.6 (22.3 - 95.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Shan 2016</b>	Mainland China	Various (cities)	2011 - 2011	English	S	YES	92	15,008	613.0 (488.1 - 737.9)	N/S	45.5	N/S

	Study location (Region)	Study location (Sub-national)	Study period	Language	Data source	Included in meta-analysis?	Cases	Population	Crude prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Standardised prevalence, per 100,000 persons (95% CI)	Mean or median age, years	Gender ratio (Female to Male)
Teng 2006	Mainland China	Huanghua (IE)	1999 - 1999	English	S	YES	12	1,074	1117.3 (488.7 - 1746.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Teng 2006	Mainland China	Zhangwu (IA)	1999 - 1999	English	S	YES	20	1,584	1262.6 (712.8 - 1812.5)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Teng 2006	Mainland China	Panshan (ID)	1999 - 1999	English	S	YES	15	1,103	1359.9 (676.4 - 2043.5)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Wan 2020	Mainland China	Shandong (IA)	N/S	English	S	YES	2	392	510.2 (0.0 - 1215.5)	N/S	N/S	2.4
Wan 2020	Mainland China	Shandong (IE)	N/S	English	S	NO ¶	-	424	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	N/S	N/S	2.1
Wan 2020	Mainland China	Shandong (ID)	N/S	English	S	YES	2	409	489.0 (0.0 - 1165.1)	N/S	N/S	4.0
Wang 2021	Mainland China	Various	2015 - 2017	English	S	YES	404	78,470	515.0 (464.9 - 565.1)	N/S	42.9	1.9
Wu 2015	Mainland China	Shaanxi	2013 - 2013	English	S	YES	37	6,152	600.0 (400.0 - 700.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Autoimmune thyroiditis</b>												
Gu 2016	Mainland China	Zhejiang	2011 - 2011	English	S	YES	17	17,056	99.7 (52.3 - 147.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Teng 2006	Mainland China	Panshan (ID)	1999 - 1999	English	S	YES	5	1,103	453.3 (56.9 - 849.8)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Teng 2006	Mainland China	Zhangwu (IA)	1999 - 1999	English	S	YES	27	1,584	1704.5 (1067.1 - 2342.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Teng 2006	Mainland China	Huanghua (IE)	1999 - 1999	English	S	YES	30	1,074	2793.3 (1807.8 - 3778.8)	N/S	N/S	N/S
Wan 2020	Mainland China	Shandong (IA)	N/S	English	S	YES	13	392	3316.3 (1543.7 - 5089.0)	N/S	N/S	2.4
Wan 2020	Mainland China	Shandong (IE)	N/S	English	S	YES	14	424	3301.9 (1601.0 - 5002.7)	N/S	N/S	2.1
Wan 2020	Mainland China	Shandong (ID)	N/S	English	S	YES	22	409	5379.0 (3192.5 - 7565.4)	N/S	N/S	4.0
Wu 2015	Mainland China	Shaanxi	2013 - 2013	English	S	YES	172	6,152	2800.0 (2400.0 - 3300.0)	N/S	N/S	N/S

† per 100,000 person-years; ‡ excluded due to partial or complete overlap of data source; § excluded due to duplicate data ¶ excluded due to insufficient information (ID) = iodine deficient, (IA) = iodine adequate, (IE) = iodine excessive, (Z) = Zhuang ethnicity, (H) = Han ethnicity; AS/R = Active surveillance or registry, RH = Routine healthcare, S = Survey

**Supplementary Table 4. Quality assessment of included studies (n=62)**

Citation	Autoimmune diseases	Was the sample frame appropriate to address the target population?	Were study participants sampled in an appropriate way?	Was the sample size adequate?	Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample?	Were valid methods used for the identification of the condition?	Was the condition measured in a standard reliable way for all participants?	Was there appropriate statistical analysis?	Was the response rate adequate, and if not, was the low response rate managed appropriately?
Chen-2008	IBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cheng-2007	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure
Chiu-2010	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chow-2009	UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chuang-2013	CD, UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dai-2003	RA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gu-2016	AT, GD	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hsu-2021	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jiang-2006	CD, UC	Unsure	Yes	Yes	No	Unsure	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Jiang-2012	T1D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kuo-2015	CD, UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kuo-2013	RA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lai-2023	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lai-2012	RA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lai-2009	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Langley-2011	RA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Unsure
Lau-2002	MS	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes
Lau-2008	MS	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Unsure	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leong-2021	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leong-2004	CD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Li-2000	GD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure
Li-2012	SLE, RA	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liao-2022	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lin-2012	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lin-2014	T1D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liu-2022	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liu-2021	T1D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lok-2007	CD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lok-2008	UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luk-2020	T1D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mok-2003	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mok-2008	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ng-2016	CD, UC, IBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ng-2019	CD, UC, IBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
See-2013	SLE, RA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shan-2016	GD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure
Sheen-2019	T1D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shi-2016	UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shi-2003	RA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sun-2013	RA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Teng-2006	GD, AT	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Tian-2020	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tsai-2004	MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Yes
Wan-2020	GD, AT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure
Wang-2021	GD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wei-2013	CD, UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wei-2012	UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weng-2018	T1D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wu-2015	GD, AT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsure
Xu-2023	CD, UC, IBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Xu-2021	MS	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yang-2022	CD, UC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yang-2014	CD, UC, IBD	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yeh-2013	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yu-2013	SLE, RA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zeng-2013	CD, UC, IBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zeng-2015	RA	Yes	Yes	Unsure	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zeng-2007	RA	No	Yes	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zeng-1997	RA	No	No	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Yes	No	Unsure	Yes
Zhang-1995	RA	No	No	No	Unsure	Unsure	Yes	No	Unsure	Yes
Zhao-2013	CD, UC, IBD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zou-2014	SLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

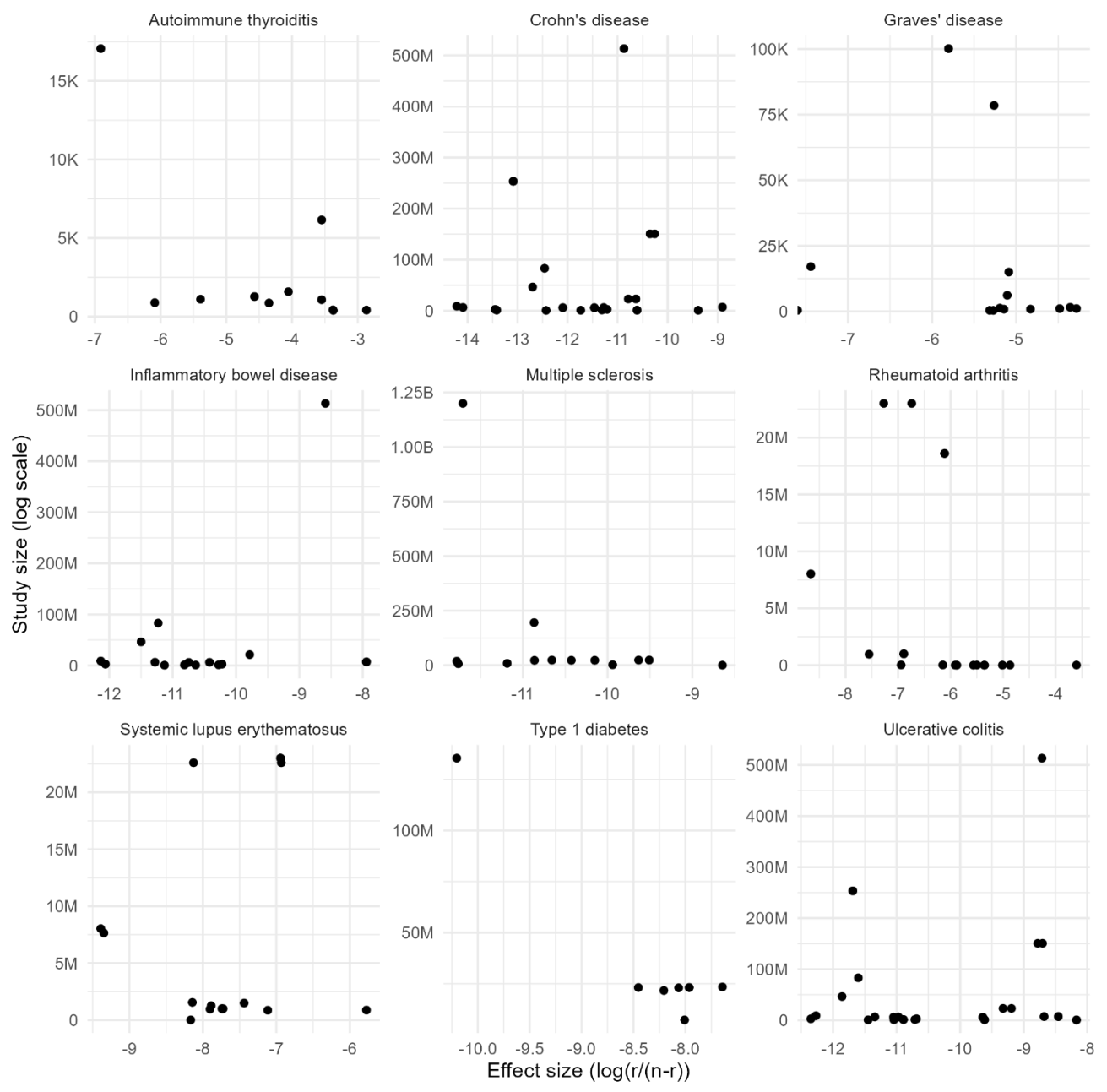
AT = autoimmune thyroiditis, CD = Crohn's disease, GD = Graves' disease, IBD = inflammatory bowel disease, MS = multiple sclerosis, RA = rheumatoid arthritis, SLE = systemic lupus erythematosus, T1D = Type 1 diabetes, UC = ulcerative colitis

**Supplementary Table 5. Estimates of the number of cases of each autoimmune disease in the adult population of mainland China**

Autoimmune disease	Estimate 1*		Estimate 2†			
	Fixed-effects pooled prevalence		Expected cases	Random-effects pooled prevalence		Expected cases
	per 100,000 persons	%		per 100,000 persons	%	
Crohn's disease	3.7	0.004%	43,525	3.4	0.003%	39,527
Ulcerative colitis	16.1	0.016%	188,107	12.6	0.013%	146,388
Multiple sclerosis	4.1	0.004%	47,611	2.4	0.002%	28,479
Type 1 diabetes	47.9	0.048%	559,328	47.9	0.048%	556,992
Systemic lupus erythematosus	93.4	0.093%	1,091,075	60.3	0.060%	701,170
Rheumatoid arthritis	104.4	0.104%	1,219,173	354.0	0.354%	4,116,090
Graves' disease	450.3	0.450%	5,257,823	538.3	0.538%	6,259,459
Autoimmune thyroiditis	2321.5	2.322%	27,108,475	1692.0	1.692%	19,675,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3041.5</b>	<b>3.041%</b>	<b>35,515,117</b>	<b>2710.9</b>	<b>2.711%</b>	<b>31,523,443</b>

\*In calculating the conservative estimate, the fixed-effects pooled prevalence was used for all conditions except for type 1 diabetes, where only one study estimate was included in the meta-analysis. This study estimate was used to calculate the expected cases. The population was the 2021 Chinese adult population aged 15 and over. † In calculating the liberal estimate, the random-effects pooled prevalence was used where available; for Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis only a fixed-effects estimate was available, and this was used instead; for type 1 diabetes only one study estimate was available, so this was used to calculate the expected cases

### Supplementary Figure 1 Funnel plot



**References (articles identified by systematic review, in alphabetical order, by surname)**

Y.-C. Chen, F.-P. Chen, T.-J. Chen, L.-F. Chou, S.-J. Hwang, Patterns of traditional Chinese medicine use in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: a population study in Taiwan, *Hepato-Gastroenterology* 55 (82) (2008) 467–470.

Q. Cheng, L. Miao, J. Zhang, et al., A population-based survey of multiple sclerosis in Shanghai, China, *Neurology* 68 (18) (2007) 1495–1500.

Y.-M. Chiu, C.-H. Lai, Nationwide population-based epidemiologic study of systemic lupus erythematosus in Taiwan, *Lupus* 19 (10) (2010) 1250–1255.

D.K.L. Chow, R.W.L. Leong, K.K.F. Tsoi, et al., Long-term follow-up of ulcerative colitis in the Chinese population, *Am J Gastroenterol* 104 (3) (2009) 647–654.

C.-H. Chuang, S.-H. Lin, C.-Y. Chen, B.-S. Sheu, A.-W. Kao, J.-D. Wang, Increasing incidence and lifetime risk of inflammatory bowel disease in Taiwan: a nationwide study in a low-endemic area 1998-2010, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 19 (13) (2013) 2815–2819.

S.-M. Dai, X.-H. Han, D.-B. Zhao, Y.-Q. Shi, Y. Liu, J.-M. Meng, Prevalence of rheumatic symptoms, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, and gout in Shanghai, China: a COPCORD study, *J Rheumatol* 30 (10) (2003) 2245–2251.

F. Gu, G. Ding, X. Lou, et al., Incidence of thyroid diseases in Zhejiang Province, China, after 15 years of salt iodization, *J Trace Elem Med Biol* 36 (2016) 57–64.

C.Y. Hsu, L.S. Ro, L.J. Chen, et al., Epidemiology, treatment patterns and healthcare utilizations in multiple sclerosis in Taiwan, *Sci Rep* 11 (1) (2021) 7727.

L. Jiang, B. Xia, J. Li, et al., Retrospective survey of 452 patients with inflammatory bowel disease in Wuhan city, Central China, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 12 (3) (2006) 212–217.

Y.-D. Jiang, C.-H. Chang, T.-Y. Tai, J.-F. Chen, L.-M. Chuang, Incidence and prevalence rates of diabetes mellitus in Taiwan: analysis of the Nationwide health insurance database, *J Formosan Med Assoc* 111 (11) (2012) 599–604.

C.-J. Kuo, K.-H. Yu, L.-C. See, et al., The trend of inflammatory bowel diseases in Taiwan: a population-based study, *Dig Dis Sci* 60 (8) (2015) 2454–2462.

C.-F. Kuo, S.-F. Luo, L.-C. See, I.-J. Chou, H.-C. Chang, K.-H. Yu, Rheumatoid arthritis prevalence, incidence, and mortality rates: a nationwide population study in Taiwan, *Rheumatol Int* 33 (2) (2013) 355–360.

X.F. Lai, Z.K. Liu, P. Shen, et al., Epidemiological study of incidence of systemic lupus erythematosus in Yinzhou, Ningbo, 2016-2021, *Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi* 44 (7) (2023) 1080–1085.

C.H. Lai, M.S. Lai, K.L. Lai, H.H. Chen, Y.M. Chiu, Nationwide population-based epidemiologic study of rheumatoid arthritis in Taiwan, *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 30 (3) (2012) 358–363.

C.-H. Lai, H.-F. Tseng, Population-based epidemiological study of neurological diseases in Taiwan: I. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and multiple sclerosis, *Neuroepidemiology* 33 (3) (2009) 247–253.

P.C. Langley, R. Mu, M. Wu, P. Dong, B. Tang, The impact of rheumatoid arthritis on the burden of disease in urban China, *J Med Econ* 14 (6) (2011) 709–719.

K.K. Lau, L.K.S. Wong, L.S.W. Li, Y.W. Chan, H.L. Li, V. Wong, Epidemiological study of multiple sclerosis in Hong Kong Chinese: questionnaire survey, *Hong Kong Medical Journal = Xianggang yi xue za zhi* 8 (2) (2002) 77–80.

K.K. Lau, W.W.-Y. Wong, B. Sheng, et al., The clinical course of multiple sclerosis patients in Hong Kong, *J Neurol Sci* 268 (1) (2008) 78–82.

P.Y. Leong, J.Y. Huang, J.Y. Chiou, Y.C. Bai, J.C. Wei, The prevalence and incidence of systemic lupus erythematosus in Taiwan: a nationwide population-based study, *Sci Rep* 11 (1) (2021) 5631.

R.W.L. Leong, J.Y. Lau, J.J.Y. Sung, The epidemiology and phenotype of Crohn's disease in the Chinese population, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 10 (5) (2004) 646–651.

R. Li, J. Sun, L.-M. Ren, et al., Epidemiology of eight common rheumatic diseases in China: a large-scale cross-sectional survey in Beijing, *Rheumatology* 51 (4) (2012) 721–729.

Y. Li, C. Li, H. Yin, A large scale epidemiological survey of Graves' disease in Daqing area, *Chin Med J (Engl)* 113 (1) (2000) 31–34.

C.M. Liao, W.Y. Kuo, P.T. Kung, C.H. Chuan, W.C. Tsai, Epidemiological investigation of multiple sclerosis and related medical utilisation in Taiwan, *Mult Scler* 28 (8) (2022) 1198–1208.

W.-H. Lin, M.-C. Wang, W.-M. Wang, et al., Incidence of and mortality from type I diabetes in Taiwan from 1999 through 2010: a nationwide cohort study, *PLoS One* 9 (1) (2014) e86172.

Y.-C. Lin, S.-J. Liang, Y.-H. Liu, et al., Tuberculosis as a risk factor for systemic lupus erythematosus: results of a nationwide study in Taiwan, *Rheumatol Int* 32 (6) (2012) 1669–1673.

Z. Liu, Z. Nie, Y. Lu, et al., Prevalence of multiple sclerosis in Guangzhou, China: a population-based case-finding prospective study, *Mult Scler Relat Disord* 68 (2022) 104151.

C. Liu, Y.C. Yuan, M.N. Guo, et al., Incidence of type 1 diabetes may be underestimated in the Chinese population: evidence from 21.7 million people between 2007 and 2017, *Diabetes Care* 44 (11) (2021) 2503–2509.

K.-H. Lok, H.-G. Hung, C.-H. Ng, et al., Epidemiology and clinical characteristics of ulcerative colitis in Chinese population: experience from a single center in Hong Kong, *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 23 (3) (2008) 406–410.

K.H. Lok, H.G. Hung, C.H. Ng, K.K. Li, K.F. Li, M.L. Szeto, The epidemiology and clinical characteristics of Crohn's disease in the Hong Kong Chinese population: experiences from a regional hospital, *Hong Kong Medical Journal=Xianggang yi xue za zhi* 13 (6) (2007) 436–441.

A.O.Y. Luk, C. Ke, E.S.H. Lau, et al., Secular trends in incidence of type 1 and type 2 diabetes in Hong Kong: a retrospective cohort study, *PLoS Med* 17 (2) (2020) e1003052.

C.C. Mok, To CH, L.Y. Ho, K.L. Yu, Incidence and mortality of systemic lupus erythematosus in a southern Chinese population, 2000-2006, *J Rheumatol* 35 (10) (2008) 1978–1982.

C.C. Mok, C.S. Lau, Lupus in Hong Kong Chinese, *Lupus* 12 (9) (2003) 717–722.

S.C. Ng, G.G. Kaplan, W. Tang, et al., Population density and risk of inflammatory bowel disease: a prospective population-based study in 13 countries or regions in Asia-Pacific, *Am J Gastroenterol* 114 (1) (2019) 107–115.

S.C. Ng, W.K. Leung, H.Y. Shi, et al., Epidemiology of inflammatory bowel disease from 1981 to 2014: results from a territory-wide population-based registry in Hong Kong, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 22 (8) (2016) 1954–1960.

L.-C. See, C.-F. Kuo, I.-J. Chou, M.-J. Chiou, K.-H. Yu, Sex- and age-specific incidence of autoimmune rheumatic diseases in the Chinese population: a Taiwan population-based study, *Semin Arthritis Rheum* 43 (3) (2013) 381–386.

Z. Shan, L. Chen, X. Lian, et al., Iodine status and prevalence of thyroid disorders after introduction of mandatory universal salt iodization for 16 years in China: a cross-sectional study in 10 cities, *Thyroid* 26 (8) (2016) 1125–1130.

Y.-J. Sheen, C.-C. Hsu, Y.-D. Jiang, C.-N. Huang, J.-S. Liu, W.H.-H. Sheu, Trends in prevalence and incidence of diabetes mellitus from 2005 to 2014 in Taiwan, *J Formosan Med Assoc* 118 (9214933) (2019) S66–S73.

F. Shi, K. Gu, W. Lu, et al., Study on the prevalence of arthritis and relevant factors in Shanghai, *Zhonghua liu xing bing xue za zhi = Zhonghua liuxingbingxue zazhi* 24 (12) (2003) 1136–1140.

H.Y. Shi, F.K.L. Chan, W.K. Leung, et al., Natural history of elderly-onset ulcerative colitis: results from a territory-wide inflammatory bowel disease registry, *J Crohns Colitis* 10 (2) (2016) 176–185.

J. Sun, D.-w. Liu, Z.-s. Liu, W. Li, G.-k. Li, J.-w. Zhang, Epidemiology of rheumatoid arthritis in middle-aged and elderly population in Luohe City, Henan Province, *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi* 93 (41) (2013) 3309–3311.

W. Teng, Z. Shan, X. Teng, et al., Effect of iodine intake on thyroid diseases in China, *N Engl J Med* 354 (26) (2006) 2783–2793.

D.-C. Tian, C. Zhang, M. Yuan, et al., Incidence of multiple sclerosis in China: a nationwide hospital-based study, *Lancet Regional Health-Western Pacific* 1 (2020) 100010.

C.-P. Tsai, C.-L. Yuan, H.-Y. Yu, C. Chen, Y.-C. Guo, D.-E. Shan, Multiple sclerosis in Taiwan, *J Chin Med Assoc JCMA* 67 (10) (2004) 500–505.

S. Wan, M. Qu, H. Wu, et al., Autoimmune thyroid diseases after 25 years of universal salt iodisation: an epidemiological study of Chinese adults in areas with different water iodine levels, *Br J Nutr* 124 (8) (2020) 853–864.

C. Wang, Y. Li, D. Teng, et al., Hyperthyroidism prevalence in China after universal salt iodization, *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)* 12 (2021) 651534.

S.-C. Wei, M.-H. Lin, C.-C. Tung, et al., A nationwide population-based study of the inflammatory bowel diseases between 1998 and 2008 in Taiwan, *BMC Gastroenterol* 13 (100968547) (2013) 166.

S.-C. Wei, M.-J. Shieh, M.-C. Chang, Y.-T. Chang, C.-Y. Wang, J.-M. Wong, Long-term follow-up of ulcerative colitis in Taiwan, *J Chin Med Assoc JCMA* 75 (4) (2012) 151–155.

J. Weng, Z. Zhou, L. Guo, et al., Incidence of type 1 diabetes in China, 2010-13: population based study, *BMJ (Clinical Res Ed)* 360 (8900488) (2018) j5295.

Q. Wu, M.P. Rayman, H. Lv, et al., Low population selenium status is associated with increased prevalence of thyroid disease, *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 100 (11) (2015) 4037–4047.

L. Xu, B. He, Y. Sun, et al., Incidence of Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Urban China: A Nationwide Population-based Study. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* (2023) Dec;21(13):3379-3386.e29.

L. Xu, L. Chen, S. Wang, et al., Urban prevalence of multiple sclerosis in China: a population-based study in six provinces, *Eur J Neurol* 28 (5) (2021) 1636–1644.

H. Yang, R. Zhou, X. Bai, et al., Trend and geographic variation in incidence and prevalence of inflammatory bowel disease in regions across China: a Nationwide employee study between 2013 and 2016, *Front Med (Lausanne)* 9 (2022) 900251.

H. Yang, Y. Li, W. Wu, et al., The incidence of inflammatory bowel disease in northern China: a prospective population-based study, *PLoS One* 9 (7) (2014) e101296.

K.-W. Yeh, C.-H. Yu, P.-C. Chan, J.-T. Horng, J.-L. Huang, Burden of systemic lupus erythematosus in Taiwan: a population-based survey, *Rheumatol Int* 33 (7) (2013) 1805–1811.

K.H. Yu, L.C. See, C.F. Kuo, I.J. Chou, M.J. Chou, Prevalence and incidence in patients with autoimmune rheumatic diseases: a nationwide population-based study in Taiwan, *Arthritis Care Res* 65 (2) (2013) 244–250.

S.-Y. Zeng, Y. Gong, Y.-P. Zhang, et al., Changes in the prevalence of rheumatic diseases in Shantou, China, in the past three decades: a COPCORD study, *PloS One* 10 (9) (2015) e0138492.

Z. Zeng, Z. Zhu, Y. Yang, et al., Incidence and clinical characteristics of inflammatory bowel disease in a developed region of Guangdong Province, China: a prospective population-based study, *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 28 (7) (2013) 1148–1153.

X.-G. Zeng, B. Chen, F. Zeng, et al., Study on the prevalence rate of rheumatoid arthritis in Zhuang nationality population from Nanning, Guangxi, *Zhonghua li xing bing xue za zhi = Zhonghua liuxingbingxue zazhi* 28 (11) (2007) 1127–1129.

Q. Zeng, S. Huang, R. Chen, 10-year epidemiological study on rheumatic diseases in Shantou area, *Zhonghua Nei Ke Za Zhi* 36 (3) (1997) 193–197.

N. Zhang, R. Wigley, Q. Zeng, Rheumatic diseases in China, *Zhonghua Nei Ke Za Zhi* 34 (2) (1995) 79–83.

J. Zhao, S.C. Ng, Y. Lei, et al., First prospective, population-based inflammatory bowel disease incidence study in mainland of China: the emergence of “western” disease, *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 19 (9) (2013) 1839–1845.

Y.-F. Zou, C.C. Feng, J.-M. Zhu, et al., Prevalence of systemic lupus erythematosus and risk factors in rural areas of Anhui Province, *Rheumatol Int* 34 (3) (2014) 347–356.