

Data supplement

Table DS1 Sample characteristics

Country	Survey	Sample characteristics ^a	Field dates	Age range, years	Sample size		Response rate ^b
					Part I	Part II	
High-income countries							
Belgium	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households from the national register of Belgium residents. NR	2001–2	18+	2419	1043	50.6
France	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered sample of working telephone numbers merged with a reverse directory (for listed numbers). Initial recruitment was by telephone, with supplemental in-person recruitment in households with listed numbers. NR	2001–2	18+	2894	1436	45.9
Germany	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from community resident registries. NR	2002–3	18+	3555	1323	57.8
Italy	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from municipality resident registries. NR	2001–2	18+	4712	1779	71.3
Japan	WMHJ2002–2003	Un-clustered two-stage probability sample of individuals residing in households in four metropolitan areas (Fukiage, Kushikino, Nagasaki, Oyayama)	2002–3	20+	2436	887	56.4
The Netherlands	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households that are listed in municipal postal registries. NR	2002–3	18+	2372	1094	56.4
New Zealand	NZMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2004–5	16+	12992	7435	73.3
Spain	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2001–2	18+	5473	2121	78.6
USA	NCS–R	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–3	18+	9282	5692	70.9
Low- and middle-income countries							
Colombia	NSMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in all urban areas of the country (approximately 73% of the total national population)	2003	18–65	4426	2381	87.7
Lebanon	LEBANON	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–3	18+	2857	1031	70.0
Mexico	M–NCS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in all urban areas of the country (approximately 75% of the total national population).	2001–2	18–65	5782	2362	76.6
People's Republic of China							
Beijing	B–WMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the Beijing metropolitan area	2002–3	18+	2633	914	74.8
Shanghai	S–WMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the Shanghai metropolitan area	2002–3	18+	2568	714	74.6
South Africa	SASH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003–4	18+	4315	–	87.1
Ukraine	CMDPSD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002	18+	4725	1720	78.3

ESEMeD, European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders; WMHJ2002–2003, World Mental Health Japan Survey; NZMHS, New Zealand Mental Health Survey; NCS–R, US National Comorbidity Survey Replication; NSMH, Colombian National Study of Mental Health; LEBANON, Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs of the Nation; M–NCS, Mexico National Comorbidity Survey; B–WMH, Beijing World Mental Health survey; S–WMH, Shanghai World Mental Health Survey; SASH, South Africa Health Survey; CMDPSD, Comorbid Mental Disorders during Periods of Social Disruption.

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

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