

## Data supplement

Table DS1 World Mental Health (WMH) survey sample characteristics by World Bank income categories<sup>17</sup>

Country	Survey	Sample characteristics <sup>a</sup>	Field dates	Age range	Sample size		Response rate <sup>c</sup>
					Total	Age < 39/44 <sup>b</sup>	
<b>I. High-income countries</b>							
Belgium	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households from the national register of Belgium residents. NR	2001–2	18+	1043	486	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+	1436	727	45.9
Germany	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from community resident registries. NR	2002–3	18+	1323	621	57.8
Israel	NHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of individuals from a national resident register. NR	2002–4	21+	4859	–	72.6
Italy	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from municipality resident registries. NR	2001–2	18+	1779	853	71.3
Japan	WMHJ 2002–2006	Unclustered two-stage probability sample of individuals residing in households in nine metropolitan areas (Fukuiage, Higashi-ichiki, Ichiki, Kushikino, Nagasaki, Okayama, Sano, Tamano, and Tendo)	2002–6	20+	1305	425	59.2
The Netherlands	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households that are listed in municipal postal registries. NR	2002–3	18+	1094	516	56.4
Spain	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2001–2	18+	2121	960	78.6
USA	NCS-R	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–3	18+	5692	3197	70.9
Total				20 652	7785		
<b>II. High-middle-income countries</b>							
Brazil	São Paulo Megacity	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the São Paulo metropolitan area.	2005–7	18+	2942	–	81.3
Bulgaria	NSHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003–7	18+	2233	741	72.0
Lebanon	LEBANON	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–3	18+	1031	595	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	2362	1736	76.6
Romania	RMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2005–6	18+	2357	–	70.9
South Africa	SASH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003–4	18+	4315	–	87.1
Total				15 240	3072		
<b>III. Low/lower-middle-income countries</b>							
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	2381	1731	87.7
India	WMHI	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in Pondicherry region. NR	2003–5	18+	1373	642	98.8
Iraq	IMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2006–7	18+	4332	–	95.2
Nigeria	NSMHW	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of households in 21 of the 36 states in the country, representing 57% of the national population. The surveys were conducted in Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa and Efik languages	2002–3	18+	2143	1203	79.3

(continued)

**Table DS-1 World Mental Health (WMH) survey sample characteristics by World Bank income categories<sup>17</sup> (Continued)**

Country	Survey	Sample characteristics <sup>a</sup>	Field dates	Age range	Sample size		Response rate <sup>c</sup>
					Total	Age ≤39/44 <sup>b</sup>	
III. Low/lower-middle-income countries (continued)							
People's Republic of China	B-WMH, S-WMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the Beijing and Shanghai metropolitan areas	2002-3	18+	1628	570	74.7
People's Republic of China	Shenzhen	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents and temporary residents in the Shenzhen area	2006-7	18+	2476	1993	80.0
Ukraine	CMDPDS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002	18+	1720	541	78.3
Total				16,053	6680		

ESEMed, European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders; NR, nationally representative household samples; NHS, Israel National Health Survey; WMHJ 2002-2006, World Mental Health Japan Survey; NCS-R, US National Comorbidity Survey Replication; NSHS, Bulgaria National Survey of Health and Stress; LEBANON, Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Mental Health; WMH, World Mental Health India; IMHS, Iraq Mental Health Survey; NSMHW, Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing; B-WMH, Beijing World Mental Health Survey; S-WMH, Shanghai World Mental Health Survey; CMDPDS, Comorbid Mental Disorders during Periods of Social Disruption.

a. Most 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 of households, with households randomly selected in each of the sample areas and one random respondent selected in each sample household. In total 15 of the 22 surveys are based on nationally representative (NR) household samples, and 2 others are based on NR household samples in urbanised areas (Colombia, Mexico). The remaining five are based on regional samples (Brazil, India, Nigeria), and both surveys in the Peoples Republic of China.

b. Childhood-onset disorders (attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional-defiant disorder, separation anxiety disorder) were assessed only for respondents ≤44 years of age in most countries, ≤39 in India, Nigeria, People's Republic of China and Ukraine, and without age restrictions in Brazil, Israel, Romania and South Africa. Analyses predicting first onset of these disorders are consequently restricted to these age ranges.

c. 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. The weighted average response rate is 73.1%.