

Table DS1 WMH sample characteristics by World Bank income categories^a

Country by income category	Survey ^b	Sample characteristics ^c	Field dates	Age range	Sample size			Response rate ^d
					Part I	Part II	Assessed for Random Events	
I. Low and lower middle income countries								
Colombia	NSMH	All urban areas of the country (approximately 73% of the total national population)	2003	18-65	4,426	2,381	2,064	87.7
Peru	EMSMP	Nationally representative.	2004-5	18-65	3,930	1,801	1,527	90.2
Ukraine	CMDPSD	Nationally representative.	2002	18-91	4,725	1,720	1,162	78.3
TOTAL					(13,081)	(5,902)	(4,753)	84.7
II. Upper-middle income countries								
Brazil - São Paulo	São Paulo Megacity	São Paulo metropolitan area.	2005-7	18-93	5,037	2,942	1,803	81.3
Bulgaria	NSHS	Nationally representative.	2003-7	18-98	5,318	2,233	449	72.0
Colombia – Medellín ^e	MMHHS	Medellin metropolitan area	2011-12	19-65	3,261	1,673	1,385	97.2
Lebanon	LEBANON	Nationally representative.	2002-3	18-94	2,857	1,031	866	70.0
Mexico	M-NCS	All urban areas of the country (approximately 75% of the total national population).	2001-2	18-65	5,782	2,362	1,817	76.6
Romania	RMHS	Nationally representative.	2005-6	18-96	2,357	2,357	995	70.9
South Africa ^f	SASH	Nationally representative.	2003-4	18-92	4,315	4,315	1,477	87.1
TOTAL					(28,927)	(16,913)	(8,792)	78.5
III. High-income countries								
Belgium	ESEMeD	Nationally representative. The sample was selected from a national register of Belgium residents	2001-2	18-95	2,419	1,043	690	50.6
France	ESEMeD	Nationally representative. The sample was selected from a national list of households with listed telephone numbers.	2001-2	18-97	2,894	1,436	1,034	45.9
Germany	ESEMeD	Nationally representative.	2002-3	19-95	3,555	1,323	905	57.8
Italy	ESEMeD	Nationally representative. The sample was selected from municipality resident registries.	2001-2	18-100	4,712	1,779	1,042	71.3
Japan	WMHJ 2002-2006	Eleven metropolitan areas.	2002-6	20-98	4,129	1,682	1,137	55.1
Netherlands	ESEMeD	Nationally representative. The sample was selected from municipal postal registries.	2002-3	18-95	2,372	1,094	764	56.4
N. Ireland	NISHS	Nationally representative.	2004-7	18-97	4,340	1,986	870	68.4
Spain	ESEMeD	Nationally representative.	2001-2	18-98	5,473	2,121	1,234	78.6

Spain - Murcia	PEGASUS- Murcia	Murcia region.	2010-12	18-96	2,621	1,459	890	67.4
United States	NCS-R	Nationally representative.	2002-3	18-99	9,282	5,692	4,906	70.9
TOTAL					(41,797)	(19,615)	(13,472)	63.5
IV. TOTAL					(83,805)	(42,430)	(27,017)	70.9

^a The World Bank (2012) Data. Accessed May 12, 2012 at: <http://data.worldbank.org/country>. Some of the WMH countries have moved into new income categories since the surveys were conducted. The income groupings above reflect the status of each country at the time of data collection. The current income category of each country is available at the preceding URL.

^b NSMH (The Colombian National Study of Mental Health); EMSMP (La Encuesta Mundial de Salud Mental en el Peru); CMDPSD (Comorbid Mental Disorders during Periods of Social Disruption); NSHS (Bulgaria National Survey of Health and Stress); MMHHS (Medellin Mental Health Household Study); LEBANON (Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs of the Nation); M-NCS (The Mexico National Comorbidity Survey); RMHS (Romania Mental Health Survey); SASH (South Africa Health Survey); ESEMeD (The European Study Of The Epidemiology Of Mental Disorders); WMHJ2002-2006 (World Mental Health Japan Survey); NISHS (Northern Ireland Study of Health and Stress); PEGASUS-Murcia (Psychiatric Enquiry to General Population in Southeast Spain-Murcia); NCS-R (The US National Comorbidity Survey Replication).

^c 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 US 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 un-clustered sample, with households randomly selected in each of the 11 metropolitan areas and one random respondent selected in each sample household. 21 of the 30 surveys are based on nationally representative household samples.

^d 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 70.9%.

^e Colombia moved from the "lower and lower-middle income" to the "upper-middle income" category between 2003 (when the Colombian National Study of Mental Health was conducted) and 2010 (when the Medellin Mental Health Household Study was conducted), hence Colombia's appearance in both income categories. For more information, please see footnote a.

^f For the purposes of cross-national comparisons we limit the sample to those 18+.