Table 1. WMH Sample Characteristics by World Bank income categories[1]

Country by income category	Survey[2]	Sample Characteristics[3]	Field Dates	Age Range	Sample Size			Response Rate[5]
					Part I	Part II	Part II and Age ≤ 44[4]	
I. Low and Lower-middle								
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	1731	87.7
India	WMHI	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in Pondicherry region. NR	2003-5	18-97	2992	1373	825	98.8
Iraq	IMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2006-7	18-96	4332	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	18-100	6752	2143	1203	79.3
PRC	B-WMH S-WMH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the Beijing and Shanghai metropolitan areas.	2002-3	18-70	5201	1628	570	74.7
PRC	Shenzhen	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents and temporary residents in the Shenzhen area.	2006-7	18-88	7132	2475	--	80.0
Ukraine	CMDPSD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002	18-91	4724	1719	540	78.3
Total					35559	16051	4869	
II. Upper-middle								
Brazil	São Paulo Megacity	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents in the São Paulo metropolitan area.	2005-7	18-93	5037	2942	--	81.3
Bulgaria	NSHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003-7	18-98	5318	2233	741	72.0
Lebanon	LEBANON	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002-3	18-94	2857	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	5782	2362	1736	76.6
Romania	RMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2005-6	18-96	2357	2357	--	70.9
Total					21351	10925	3072	
III. High								
Belgium	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households from the national register of Belgium residents. NR	2001-2	18-95	2419	1043	486	50.6
Germany	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from community resident registries. NR	2002-3	18-95	3555	1323	621	57.8
Israel	NHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of individuals from a national resident register. NR	2002-4	21-98	4859	4859	--	72.6
Italy	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals from municipality resident registries. NR	2001-2	18-100	4712	1779	853	71.3
Japan	WMHJ2002 -2006	Un-clustered two-stage probability sample of individuals residing in households in eleven metropolitan areas	2002-6	20-98	4129	1682	--	55.1
Netherlands	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in households that are listed in municipal postal registries. NR	2002-3	18-95	2372	1094	516	56.4
New Zealand[6]	NZMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003-4	18-98	12790	7312	--	73.3
N. Ireland	NISHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2004-7	18-97	4340	1986	--	68.4

Portugal	NMHS	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2008-9	18-81	3849	2060	1070	57.3
Spain	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2001-2	18-98	5473	2121	960	78.6
United States	NCS-R	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002-3	18-99	9282	5692	3197	70.9
Total					57780	30951	7703	
IV. Total					**114690**	**57927**	**15644**	**72.5**

[1]The World Bank. (2008). Data and Statistics. Accessed May 12, 2009 at: http://go.worldbank.org/D7SN0B8YU0

[2]NSMH (The Colombian National Study of Mental Health); WMHI (World Mental Health India); IMHS (Iraq Mental Health Survey); NSMHW (The Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing); B-WMH (The Beijing World Mental Health Survey); S-WMH (The Shanghai World Mental Health Survey); CMDPSD (Comorbid Mental Disorders during Periods of Social Disruption); NSHS (Bulgaria National Survey of Health and Stress); 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); ESEMeD (The European Study Of The Epidemiology Of Mental Disorders); NHS (Israel National Health Survey); WMHJ2002-2006 (World Mental Health Japan Survey); NZMHS (New Zealand Mental Health Survey); NISHS (Northern Ireland Study of Health and Stress); NMHS (Portugal National Mental Health Survey); NCS-R (The US National Comorbidity Survey Replication).

[3]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 four sample areas and one random respondent selected in each sample household. 16 of the 23 surveys are based on nationally representative (NR) household samples.

[4]Brazil, Iraq, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Romania and PRC (Shenzhen) did not have an age restricted Part II sample. All other countries, with the exception of Nigeria, PRC (B-WMH; S-WMH), and Ukraine (which were age restricted to ≤ 39) were age restricted to ≤ 44.

[5]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 72.5%.

[6]New Zealand interviewed respondents 16+ but for the purposes of cross-national comparisons we limit the sample to those 18+

Appendix table 2. Lifetime prevalence estimates of early-onset DSM-IV/CIDI disorders among WMH respondents who were in the age range 18-64 at the time of interview by country income level[1]

	Country income level							
	High		Upper-middle		Low/lower-middle		Total	
	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)
I. Mood disorders								
Major depression or dysthymia	4.7	(0.2)	2.5	(0.2)	1.8	(0.1)	3.2	(0.1)
Broad spectrum bipolar disorder	1.3	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)	0.3	(0.0)	0.8	(0.0)
II. Anxiety disorders								
Panic disorder	1.1	(0.1)	0.5	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.7	(0.0)
Generalized anxiety disorder	1.3	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.9	(0.1)
Social phobia	6.1	(0.2)	2.6	(0.2)	1.2	(0.1)	3.5	(0.1)
Specific phobia	9.3	(0.3)	7.7	(0.3)	6.1	(0.3)	7.7	(0.2)
Agoraphobia without panic	0.5	(0.0)	0.8	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)	0.6	(0.0)
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2.0	(0.1)	0.8	(0.1)	0.2	(0.0)	1.2	(0.1)
Separation anxiety disorder[2]	4.6	(0.2)	2.9	(0.2)	2.4	(0.2)	3.5	(0.1)
III. Disruptive behavior disorders								
Oppositional-defiant disorder[3]	3.9	(0.3)	1.5	(0.2)	3.2	(0.4)	3.0	(0.2)
Conduct disorder[4]	4.2	(0.3)	1.4	(0.2)	1.2	(0.2)	2.5	(0.2)
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder[5]	4.2	(0.3)	1.6	(0.2)	0.5	(0.1)	2.1	(0.1)
Intermittent explosive disorder	5.0	(0.3)	2.0	(0.2)	1.7	(0.1)	2.8	(0.1)
IV. Substance disorders								
Alcohol abuse[6]	3.9	(0.2)	1.6	(0.2)	0.8	(0.1)	2.5	(0.1)
Alcohol dependence with abuse	0.8	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.2	(0.0)	0.5	(0.0)
Drug abuse[6]	3.1	(0.2)	0.6	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	1.4	(0.1)
Drug dependence with abuse	0.9	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.4	(0.0)
V. Total number of disorders								
Exactly 1 disorder	12.3	(0.3)	11.1	(0.5)	8.9	(0.4)	10.9	(0.2)
Exactly 2 disorders	4.5	(0.2)	3.6	(0.2)	1.9	(0.1)	3.4	(0.1)
Exactly 3 disorders	2.2	(0.1)	1.5	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)	1.5	(0.1)
Exactly 4 disorders	1.0	(0.1)	0.5	(0.1)	0.2	(0.0)	0.6	(0.0)
5+ disorders	1.5	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	0.8	(0.1)
(n)	(17,524)		(8,055)		(12,162)		(37,741)	

[1]New Zealand and Ukraine were excluded from the calculations. See Footnote 1 in Table 1 for the rationale of this exclusion. Lifetime prevalence estimates are reported elsewhere for New Zealand (1) and Ukraine (2).
[2]Age is restricted to <= 44 for India, Lebanon, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain; Age is restricted to <=39 for Nigeria and PRC (Beijing & Shanghai).
[3]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States.
[4]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, India, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States; Age is restricted to <= 39 for Nigeria and PRC (Beijing & Shanghai).
[5]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, India, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States.
[6]With or without dependence

Appendix Table 3. Lifetime prevalence estimates of early-onset DSM-IV/CIDI disorders among male WMH respondents who were in the age range 18-64 at the time of interview by country income level[1]

	Country income level							
	High		Upper-middle		Low/lower-middle		Total	
	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)
I.Mood disorders								
Major depression or dysthymia	3.7	(0.2)	1.3	(0.2)	1.5	(0.2)	2.5	(0.1)
Broad spectrum bipolar disorder	1.4	(0.2)	0.7	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.8	(0.1)
II. Anxiety disorders								
Panic disorder	0.8	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)
Generalized anxiety disorder	0.9	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)
Social phobia	5.5	(0.3)	1.8	(0.2)	1.0	(0.1)	3.0	(0.1)
Specific phobia	6.5	(0.4)	4.3	(0.4)	4.3	(0.3)	5.2	(0.2)
Agoraphobia without panic	0.3	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.3	(0.0)
Post-traumatic stress disorder	1.1	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	0.7	(0.1)
Separation anxiety disorder[2]	3.3	(0.3)	2.4	(0.3)	2.0	(0.4)	2.7	(0.2)
III. Disruptive behavior disorders								
Oppositional-defiant disorder[3]	4.3	(0.4)	1.5	(0.3)	4.3	(0.7)	3.3	(0.2)
Conduct disorder[4]	5.3	(0.4)	2.1	(0.3)	1.9	(0.4)	3.4	(0.2)
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder[5]	5.0	(0.5)	2.1	(0.3)	0.7	(0.1)	2.6	(0.2)
Intermittent explosive disorder	6.9	(0.5)	2.2	(0.3)	2.3	(0.2)	3.7	(0.2)
IV. Substance disorders								
Alcohol abuse[6]	6.2	(0.3)	2.5	(0.3)	1.5	(0.2)	4.0	(0.2)
Alcohol dependence with abuse	1.1	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.8	(0.1)
Drug abuse[6]	4.4	(0.3)	0.8	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	2.0	(0.1)
Drug dependence with abuse	1.1	(0.2)	0.3	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	0.5	(0.1)
V. Total number of disorders								
Exactly 1 disorder	11.5	(0.5)	8.4	(0.6)	7.7	(0.4)	9.6	(0.3)
Exactly 2 disorders	4.5	(0.2)	3.0	(0.3)	1.8	(0.2)	3.3	(0.1)
Exactly 3 disorders	2.1	(0.2)	1.0	(0.2)	0.7	(0.1)	1.4	(0.1)
Exactly 4 disorders	0.9	(0.1)	0.5	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.6	(0.1)
5+ disorders	1.7	(0.1)	0.4	(0.2)	0.1	(0.0)	0.9	(0.1)
(n)	(7,600)		(3,310)		(5,654)		(16,564)	

[1]New Zealand and Ukraine were excluded from the calculations. See Footnote 1 in Table 1 for the rationale of this exclusion. Lifetime prevalence estimates are reported elsewhere for New Zealand (1) and Ukraine (2).
[2]Age is restricted to <= 44 for India, Lebanon, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain; Age is restricted to <=39 for Nigeria and PRC (Beijing & Shanghai).
[3]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States.
[4]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, India, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States; Age is restricted to <= 39 for Nigeria and PRC (Beijing & Shanghai).
[5]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, India, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States.
[6]With or without dependence

Appendix Table 4. Lifetime prevalence estimates of early-onset DSM-IV/CIDI disorders among female WMH respondents who were in the age range 18-64 at the time of interview by country income level[1]

	Country income level							
	High		Upper-middle		Low/lower-middle		Total	
	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)	%	(se)
I. Mood disorders								
Major depression or dysthymia	5.6	(0.2)	3.6	(0.3)	2.0	(0.2)	4.0	(0.1)
Broad spectrum bipolar disorder	1.2	(0.1)	0.5	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.7	(0.1)
II. Anxiety disorders								
Panic disorder	1.3	(0.1)	0.7	(0.1)	0.5	(0.1)	0.9	(0.1)
Generalized anxiety disorder	1.6	(0.1)	0.8	(0.2)	0.5	(0.2)	1.1	(0.1)
Social phobia	6.6	(0.3)	3.3	(0.2)	1.3	(0.2)	3.9	(0.2)
Specific phobia	11.9	(0.4)	10.9	(0.6)	7.7	(0.5)	10.2	(0.3)
Agoraphobia without panic	0.6	(0.1)	1.2	(0.2)	0.9	(0.2)	0.8	(0.1)
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2.8	(0.2)	1.2	(0.2)	0.2	(0.1)	1.7	(0.1)
Separation anxiety disorder[2]	5.8	(0.3)	3.4	(0.3)	2.7	(0.3)	4.3	(0.2)
III. Disruptive behavior disorders								
Oppositional-defiant disorder[3]	3.6	(0.4)	1.5	(0.3)	2.4	(0.4)	2.7	(0.2)
Conduct disorder[4]	3.1	(0.3)	0.7	(0.1)	0.5	(0.1)	1.6	(0.1)
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder[5]	3.3	(0.3)	1.1	(0.2)	0.4	(0.1)	1.6	(0.1)
Intermittent explosive disorder	3.3	(0.2)	1.8	(0.2)	1.3	(0.1)	2.0	(0.1)
IV. Substance disorders								
Alcohol abuse[6]	1.8	(0.1)	0.7	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	1.1	(0.1)
Alcohol dependence with abuse	0.4	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	(0.0)
Drug abuse[6]	1.8	(0.2)	0.3	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.8	(0.1)
Drug dependence with abuse	0.6	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	(0.0)
V. Total number of disorders								
Exactly 1 disorder	13.1	(0.4)	13.6	(0.6)	10.0	(0.5)	12.2	(0.3)
Exactly 2 disorders	4.5	(0.2)	4.1	(0.3)	1.9	(0.2)	3.6	(0.1)
Exactly 3 disorders	2.2	(0.1)	1.8	(0.2)	0.5	(0.1)	1.6	(0.1)
Exactly 4 disorders	1.1	(0.1)	0.4	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.7	(0.1)
5+ disorders	1.3	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	(0.1)
(n)	(9,924)		(4,745)		(6,508)		(21,177)	

[1]New Zealand and Ukraine were excluded from the calculations. See Footnote 1 in Table 1 for the rationale of this exclusion. Lifetime prevalence estimates are reported elsewhere for New Zealand (1) and Ukraine (2).
[2]Age is restricted to <= 44 for India, Lebanon, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain; Age is restricted to <=39 for Nigeria and PRC (Beijing & Shanghai).
[3]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States.
[4]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, India, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States; Age is restricted to <= 39 for Nigeria and PRC (Beijing & Shanghai).
[5]Age is restricted to <= 44 for Colombia, India, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United States.
[6]With or without dependence

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