Data supplement

Table DS1 Sample characteristics of the WMH Surveys that included the International Personality Disorder Examination screening questions						
Country	Survey	Sample characteristics[a]	Field dates	Age, years	Sample size,[b] n	Response rate,[c] %
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	87.7
Lebanon	LEBANON	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–3	18+	1031	70.0
Mexico	MNCS	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	76.6
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	79.3
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	74.7
South Africa	SASH	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2003–4	18+	4315	87.1
USA	NCS–R	Stratified multistage clustered area probability sample of household residents. NR	2002–3	18+	5692	70.9
Western Europe	ESEMeD	Stratified multistage clustered probability sample of individuals residing in the households. NR. Includes Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands and Spain	2001–2	18+	1610	61.8

NSMH, Colombian National Study of Mental Health; LEBANON, Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs of the Nation; MNCS, Mexico National Comorbidity Survey; NSMHW, Nigerian Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing; B–WMH, Beijing World Mental Health Survey; S–WMH, Shanghai World Mental Health Survey; SASH, South Africa Health Survey; NCS–R, US National Comorbidity Survey Replication; ESEMeD, European Study of the Epidemiology of Mental Disorders; NR, nationally representative; WMH, World Mental Health.

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). Several WMH Surveys (Belgium, Germany, Italy) used municipal resident registries to select respondents without listing households. Five of the twelve surveys are based on NR household samples, whereas two others are based on NR household samples in urbanised areas (Colombia, Mexico).

b. Numbers of respondents who were administered the personality disorder screening questions. The latter represent probability subsamples of the total samples in all countries. In the Western European countries, these subsamples were further restricted to married couples who participated in a special substudy in which both the husband and the wife were interviewed in a single household. The Netherlands survey is left out of these analyses because it had not administered the couples' sample. In all other cases, only one respondent was interviewed in each sample household.

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 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 reported response rate for the Western European surveys is the weighted (by sample size, not population size) response rate across the five surveys. The country-specific response rates in the Western European series range from a low of 45.9% in France to a high of 78.6% in Spain.