

Resource Summary Report

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National Comorbidity Survey

RRID:SCR_004588

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Comorbidity Survey (RRID:SCR_004588)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/ncs/>

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Description: The baseline NCS, fielded from the fall of 1990 to the spring of 1992, was the first nationally representative mental health survey in the U.S. to use a fully structured research diagnostic interview to assess the prevalences and correlates of DSM-III-R disorders. The baseline NCS respondents were re-interviewed in 2001-02 (NCS-2) to study patterns and predictors of the course of mental and substance use disorders and to evaluate the effects of primary mental disorders in predicting the onset and course of secondary substance disorders. In conjunction with this, an NCS Replication survey (NCS-R) was carried out in a new national sample of 10,000 respondents. The goals of the NCS-R are to study trends in a wide range of variables assessed in the baseline NCS and to obtain more information about a number of topics either not covered in the baseline NCS or covered in less depth than we currently desire. A survey of 10,000 adolescents (NCS-A) was carried out in parallel with the NCS-R and NCS-2 surveys. The goal of NCS-A is to produce nationally representative data on the prevalences and correlates of mental disorders among youth. The NCS-R and NCS-A, finally, are being replicated in a number of countries around the world. Centralized cross-national analysis of these surveys is being carried out by the NCS data analysis team under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO) World Mental Health Survey Initiative. In order to provide an easily accessible database which can be updated and checked on a regular basis, we have created a public use file system containing all the documents from the NCS and NCS-R programs. These file systems can be accessed through the Internet and either downloaded onto a disk or printed. We will update the system on a regular basis to add newly completed paper abstracts and other documents. In addition, the NCS and NCS-R data can be accessed through ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research). Any updates to the data to correct coding or classification errors will be made available along with written documentation of the changes in ICPSR's quarterly newsletter.

Abbreviations: NCS

Resource Type: data set, data or information resource

Keywords: mental health, mental disease, epidemiology, survey, human, adolescent human, mood, anxiety, drug abuse, substance use, impulse control, american, one mind tbi, one mind ptsd

Resource Name: National Comorbidity Survey

Resource ID: SCR_004588

Alternate IDs: nlx_143828

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080225+0000

Record Last Update: 20260805T044110+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Comorbidity Survey.

No alerts have been found for National Comorbidity Survey.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 6 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Kessler RC, et al. (2016) Testing a machine-learning algorithm to predict the persistence and severity of major depressive disorder from baseline self-reports. *Molecular psychiatry*, 21(10), 1366.

Kessler RC, et al. (2012) Accounting for comorbidity in assessing the burden of epilepsy among US adults: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R). *Molecular psychiatry*, 17(7), 748.

Nock MK, et al. (2010) Mental disorders, comorbidity and suicidal behavior: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Molecular psychiatry*, 15(8), 868.

Fava M, et al. (2010) The importance of irritability as a symptom of major depressive disorder: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Molecular psychiatry*, 15(8), 856.

Nierenberg AA, et al. (2010) Bipolar disorder with frequent mood episodes in the national comorbidity survey replication (NCS-R). *Molecular psychiatry*, 15(11), 1075.

Merikangas KR, et al. (2009) Epidemiology of mental disorders in children and adolescents. *Dialogues in clinical neuroscience*, 11(1), 7.