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Angst, J., Gamma, A., Gastpar, M., Lépine, J.-P., Mendlewicz, J., & Tylee, A. (2002). Gender differences in depression. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, *252*(5), 201–209. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00406-002-0381-6

**General topic:** Gender difference in depression

**Hypothesis being tested:** Is there an association between gender and major depression

**Explanatory and response variables & how are they measured:** The exploratory variable used was the gender, which was measured in men and women. The response variable used was prevalence rate of depression. There were various factors used to measure this and these were employment and significant impairments.

**Summary of results and key findings:** The result made use of aboutsix European countries and sampled, a total of  38,434 men and 40,024 women in the first wave. In the second wave, a sample of 563 men and 1321 women who have been treated for depression were chosen. The result showed that there is a gender imbalance when it come to depression in wave 1. This showed that men showed little symptoms of depression as compared to women. The major difference or clarity came in wave two where the effects of depression were studied clearer. In men, when depression occurs, it is managed through alcohol drinking and increased sports activities while in women through emotional release or religion.

**Significance to my research question:** This article would help me determine from my code book and dataset which population are truly depressed using the criteria focused above: increased sports activity, sleeping disorders, increased alcohol consumption, increased religious activities among others.