Supplemental Table 1

National-level Economic and Gender Equity Indicators

Country	Income Category	Income inequality	Contraceptive prevalence	Executive positions	Literacy ratio
Afghanistan	M-L				
Armenia	M-L	37.5	61		0.99
Australia	H		76	36	1.00
Austria	H	29.9	51	27	1.00
Bangladesh	M-L	32.7	58	8	0.62
Belgium	H	30.6	78	31	1.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	M-L	34.0	48		0.93
Brazil	M-L	56.9	77		1.00
Bulgaria	M-L		42	30	0.99
Burkina Faso	M-L		14		0.44
Canada	H	33.9	75	35	1.00
Chad	M-L		8		0.31
Chile	M-L			24	1.00
China	M-L	42.5	84		0.91
Colombia	M-L	56.1	77	38	1.01
Comoros	M-L	55.9	26		0.77
Congo	M-L	47.3			0.87
Croatia	M-L	29.7		26	0.98
Cyprus	H	30.1		18	0.96
Czech Republic	M-L	27.5	72	26	
Denmark	H	25.9	78	26	1.00

Dominican Republic	M-L	52.0	70	31	0.99
Ecuador	M-L	54.1	66	26	0.97
Estonia	M-L	35.4	70	35	1.00
Ethiopia	M-L	29.8	8		0.69
Finland	H	27.9	77	28	1.00
France	H	30.8	75		1.00
Georgia	M-L	39.8	41	28	
Germany	H		75	36	1.00
Ghana	M-L	42.8	25		0.73
Greece	H	34.0		26	0.94
Hungary	M-L	30.0	77	34	1.00
Iceland	H	28.1		29	1.00
India	M-L	33.4	48		0.65
Iraq	M-L				
Iran	M-L	38.3	73	13	0.84
Ireland	H	33.7		29	1.00
Israel	H	41.9	68	29	0.97
Italy	H	34.5	60	21	1.00
Ivory Coast	M-L		15		0.64
Japan	H		56	10	1.00
Jordan	M-L		56		0.89
Kazakhstan	M-L	31.5	66		0.99
Kenya	M-L	48.5	39		0.90
Kosovo (used Albania)	M-L	30.6	75		0.99
Lao PDR	M-L		32		0.79

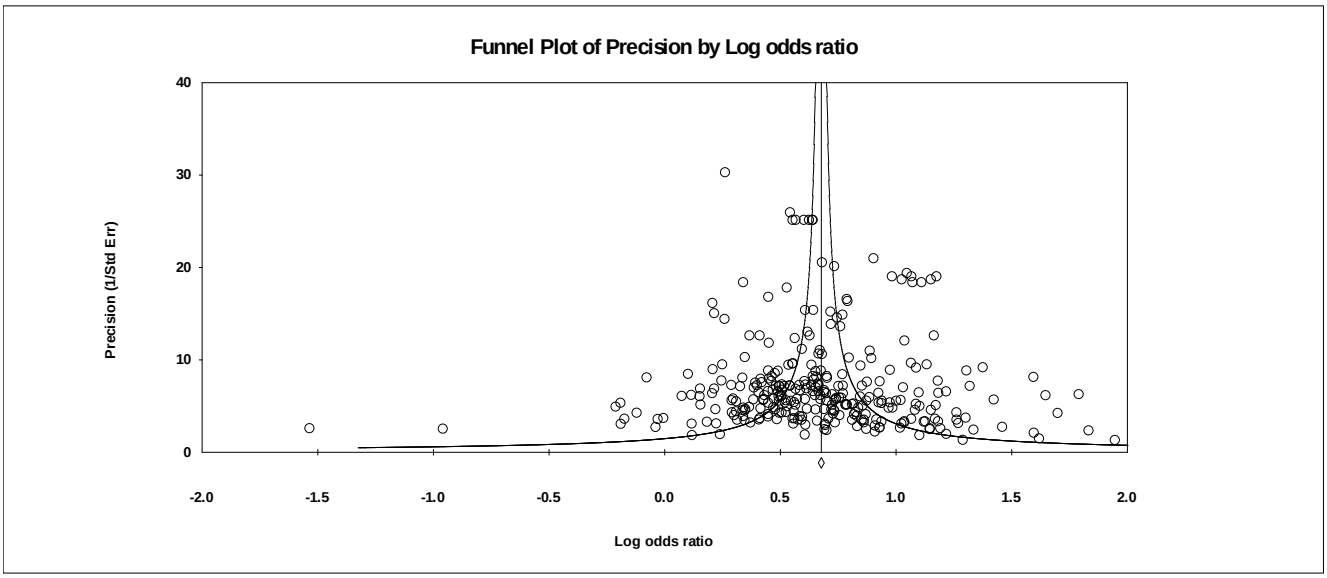
Latvia	M-L	35.0	48	40	1.00
Lebanon	M-L		61		0.88
Malawi	M-L	39.9	31		0.72
Malaysia	M-L	46.1	55	23	0.93
Mali	M-L		8		0.45
Mauritania	M-L	40.2	8		0.73
Mauritius	M-L		75		0.91
Mexico	M-L	46.0	68	25	0.96
Myanmar	M-L		37		0.92
Namibia	M-L		29	30	0.96
Nepal	M-L		39		0.56
Netherlands	H	30.7	79	26	1.00
New Zealand	H		75	36	1.00
Nigeria	M-L	52.0	13		0.80
Norway	H	31.7	74	30	1.00
Pakistan	M-L	32.3	28	2	0.57
Paraguay	M-L	52.6	73	23	0.97
Peru	M-L	51.2	69	23	0.88
Philippines	M-L		49	58	1.00
Poland	M-L	35.4	49	34	1.00
Portugal	H	38.9	66	32	1.00
Romania	M-L	30.0	64	31	0.98
Russian Fed.	M-L	40.9	73	39	0.99
Senegal	M-L	39.2	11		0.57
Singapore	H		62	26	0.92
Slovakia	M-L	28.9	74	35	1.00

Slovenia	H	31.2	74	33	1.00
South Africa	M-L		56		0.96
South Korea	H		81	6	1.00
Spain	H	33.4	81	30	1.00
Sri Lanka	M-L		70	21	0.96
Swaziland	M-L		28	24	0.97
Sweden	H	26.4	78	30	1.00
Switzerland	H		82	28	1.00
Taiwan	M-L				
Thailand	M-L	42.5	72	26	0.95
Tunisia	M-L	37.7	63		0.78
Turkey	M-L	41.29	64	6	0.85
UAE	M-L		28	8	1.07
United Kingdom	H	36.2	84	33	1.00
Ukraine	M-L	28.9	68	39	0.99
Uruguay	M-L	47.1		35	1.01
United States	H	40.6	76	46	1.00
Vietnam	M-L	37.2	79		0.93
Zimbabwe	M-L		54		0.92

Note. Income category = the World Bank classification of income categories was based on gross national income (GNI) per capita from 2003: high income ($9,386 or more), middle income ($766–9,385), and low income ($765 or less). H = high income. M-L = middle and low income. Income inequality = GINI index; numbers reflect the extent to which the income distribution deviates from a perfectly equal distribution across income categories, ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (perfect inequality). Contraceptive prevalence = numbers reflect percentage of women in a nation aged 15-49 using some form of contraception. Executive positions = numbers reflect percentage of executive positions held by women. Literacy ratio = numbers reflect female: male ratio of adult literate population.

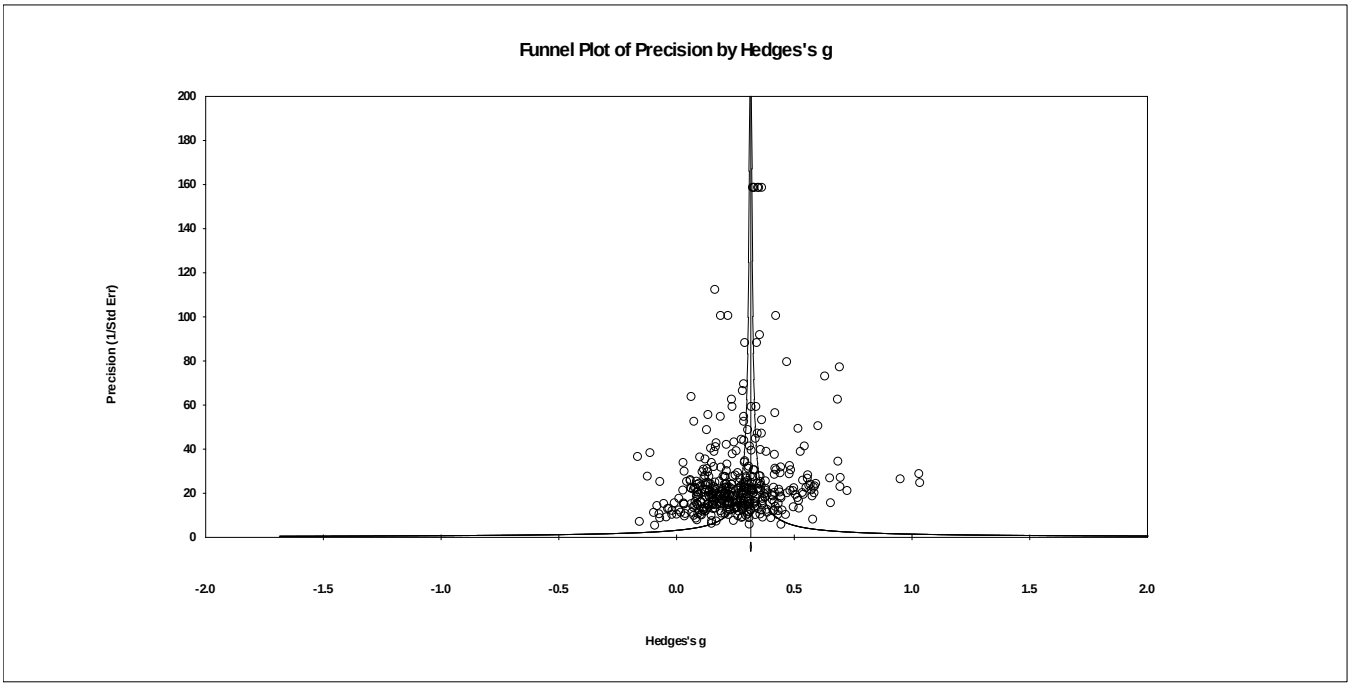
Supplemental Table 2

Funnel Plot for Major Depression



Supplemental Table 3

Funnel Plot for Depression Symptoms



Supplemental Table 4

Gender Differences in Major Depression among US samples

	OR	95% CI	*k*	Q_t	
Overall effect size	2.15	[2.01, 2.30]	90	1009.74**	
Moderator	OR	95% CI	*k*	$Q_{between}$	Q_{within}
Age group (in years)			69	99.75**	
12	2.37	[1.70, 3.30]	2		0.42
13-15	3.05	[2.80, 3.32]	20		43.02*
16-19	2.81	[2.43, 3.24]	8		6.07
20-29	1.97	[1.72, 2.25]	8		0.53
30-39	1.74	[1.49, 2.03]	7		12.99*
40-49	1.71	[1.48, 1.97]	8		4.07
50-59	1.76	[1.48, 2.08]	8		9.19
60-69	1.65	[1.25, 2.17]	4		1.89
70+	2.27	[1.69, 3.05]	4		3.68

Note. OR = weighted mean effect size. 95% CI = 95% confidence interval for *d*. *k* = number of effect sizes for moderator or category in each moderator. Q_t = Significant values indicate that there is significant variability among effect sizes. $Q_{between}$ = Significant values indicate that there is significant variability accounted for by the moderator. Q_{within} = Significant values indicate that studies are still heterogeneous after accounting for the moderator variable. $^{*}p < .05$. $^{**}p < .001$.

Supplemental Table 5

Gender Differences in Depression Symptoms among US samples

	d	95% CI	*k*	Q_t	
Overall effect size	0.22	[0.19, 0.24]	87	541.58**	
Moderator	*d*	95% CI	*k*	$Q_{between}$	Q_{within}
Age group (in years)			66	31.69**	64.22
8-12	0.19	[0.11, 0.28]	7		12.35*
13-15	0.36	[0.30, 0.42]	13		27.92*
16-19	0.25	[0.20, 0.31]	14		4.09
20-29	0.30	[0.15, 0.45]	2		0.02
30-39	0.22	[0.14, 0.29]	7		3.06
40-49	0.19	[0.07, 0.32]	3		3.40
50-59	0.18	[0.09, 0.27]	5		6.37
60-69	0.21	[0.12, 0.29]	6		3.82
70-79	0.15	[0.04, 0.26]	3		0.12
80+	0.12	[0.03, 0.21]	6		3.08

Note. *d* = weighted mean effect size. 95% CI = 95% confidence interval for *d*. *k* = number of effect sizes for moderator or category in each moderator. Q_t = Significant values indicate that there is significant variability among effect sizes. $Q_{between}$ = Significant values indicate that there is significant variability accounted for by the moderator. Q_{within} = Significant values indicate that studies are still heterogeneous after accounting for the moderator variable. $^{*}p < .05$. $^{**}p < .001$.

Appendix

Supplemental Variance Ratio Information

Variance ratios (VRs) were computed for each study in the depression symptom metaanalysis by dividing the male variance by the female variance. Thus, a VR greater than 1 indicates greater male variability on levels of depression symptoms, and a VR less than 1 indicates greater female variability. If females have greater variability than males in levels of depression scores, this means that, compared with males, females are more likely to have extreme high scores on levels of total depression symptoms. It does not mean that females have a greater diversity of depression symptoms. Moreover, given the positively skewed distribution of depression scores in representative samples, greater female variance indicates that there is a preponderance of females at just the upper end of the distribution, not at the lower end of the distribution, which does not have a lower tail as would occur with a normal distribution. In analyses, the logged VRs for individual samples were weighted by the inverse of the variance, and averaged across all studies (Hedges & Friedman, 1993; Katzman & Alliger, 1992).

VRs ranged from 0.10 to 3.23, i.e., from greater female variability to greater male variability. The random-effects estimate of the overall weighted mean VR was 0.80, 95% CI [0.78, 0.81], indicating a moderately larger variance for females than males. The random effects variance component was 0.04.