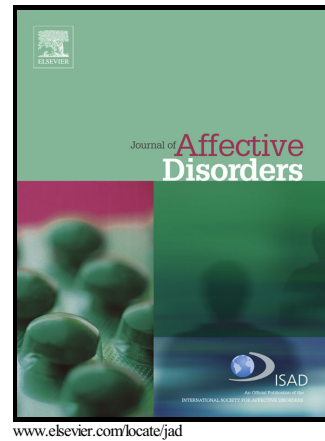


Author's Accepted Manuscript

The role of sex, gender, and education on depressive Symptoms among young Adults in the United States

Philip A. Gibson, Elizabeth H. Baker, Adrienne N. Milner



PII: S0165-0327(15)30203-2
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2015.08.067>
Reference: JAD7679

To appear in: *Journal of Affective Disorders*

Received date: 8 May 2015
Revised date: 11 August 2015
Accepted date: 28 August 2015

Cite this article as: Philip A. Gibson, Elizabeth H. Baker and Adrienne N. Milner, The role of sex, gender, and education on depressive Symptoms among young Adults in the United States, *Journal of Affective Disorders*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2015.08.067>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

The Role of Sex, Gender, and Education on Depressive Symptoms among Young Adults in the United States

Philip A. Gibson*, Elizabeth H. Baker*, Adrienne N. Milner*

* University of Alabama at Birmingham, 460 HHB, Birmingham, AL 35294

Corresponding Author:
Philip A. Gibson
460 HHB
Birmingham, AL 35294
e-mail: pagibson@uab.edu
telephone: 205-790-6502
fax: 205-975-5614

Abstract

Background: Men are less likely to experience depression and both women and men who self-assess as high in traits associated with masculinity are less likely to experience depression.

Recent theoretical developments stress that the context of gender construction varies by other aspects of social status such as education.

Methods: Data come from The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health wave III, romantic relationship sub-sample, a nationally representative sample of middle and high school students in the U.S. in 1997. Wave III data were collected in 2001-2002 when they are ages 18-26. A subsample of individuals who were or currently are in a romantic relationship (N=4,302) were administered the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI).

Results: We find that femininity, not masculinity, results in less depressive symptoms among women regardless of education. Femininity is associated with less depressive symptoms among college educated men, but masculinity is associated with less depressive symptoms among non-

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6230921>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6230921>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)