Abstract

In recent years research has pointed out differences in gender in both psychosocial and clinical aspects of schizophrenia. However, only a few studies adequately and specifically evaluate differences in gender in social functioning. One hundred and thirty two subjects (90 men and 42 women) diagnosed of schizophrenia were evaluated using the Social Functioning Scale, with the objective of studying the differences in gender in social functioning. The results showed significant differences in social functioning between men and women, favouring the lastest. These differences are significant only in specific aspects such as: Independence-Performance, Independence-Competence and Employment. The cultural roles assigned to each gender could explain a great proportion of the observed differences.