

**Social status and depressive symptomatology in early adolescence** (pp. 513-528)

Óscar Sánchez-Hernández and Francisco Xavier Méndez

*University of Murcia (Spain)*

The objective of this study was to analyze the relationship of social status in depressive symptoms in adolescents. The participants were 1,212 adolescents of 1st (53.9%) and 2nd (46.1%) of ESO (Compulsory Secondary Education) belonging to seven educational centers of the Region of Murcia (Spain). There was also a sample of 104 parents. In the analysis of adolescents' self-reports, statistically and clinically significant differences were found that indicate greater depressive symptomatology in low social status (no differences were found between high and medium social status). No statistically significant differences were found in the parents' self-reports. Given that social status could be a risk factor for depression in early adolescence, the importance of carrying out preventive interventions aimed at this sector of the population is highlighted, especially in a context marked by the consequences of the economic crisis.