

ABSTRACT

The present meta-analysis examined how psychological, interpersonal, and attitudinal variables are related to male gender role conflict and how age, ethnicity, and marital status moderated the aforementioned relationships. A total of 12,968 individuals from 71 independent samples were included in the study. The results indicated that male gender role conflict was negatively related to psychological wellbeing and interpersonal adjustment and was positively related to psychological distress, interpersonal problems, negative attitudes towards help seeking, and traditional attitudes towards gender roles. Moreover, age and ethnicity significantly moderated the impact of gender role conflict. The strength of relationship between gender role conflict and psychological and interpersonal correlates was found to be stronger among older men and ethnic minority groups than among younger and White men.