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Psychometric Report

Depression Test

Depression Test

Description:

A 85-item test assesses whether the test-taker has, or is at risk for developing, a depressive disorder. The test includes a brief overview of depression and its causes, a graph displaying your overall score, extensive interpretation of the test results, a list of depressive symptoms detected by the test, a tentative diagnosis (verification of diagnostic criteria for three different types of depressive illness -major depression, minor depression and dysthymia, and an advice section which includes suggestions on how to manage depression.

Reference:

Jerabek, I. (1998). Depression Test. Queendom.com.

Sample Size: 43000

Sample Description:

The study includes men and women, aged 10 to 100, who took the test on the Queendom.com website.

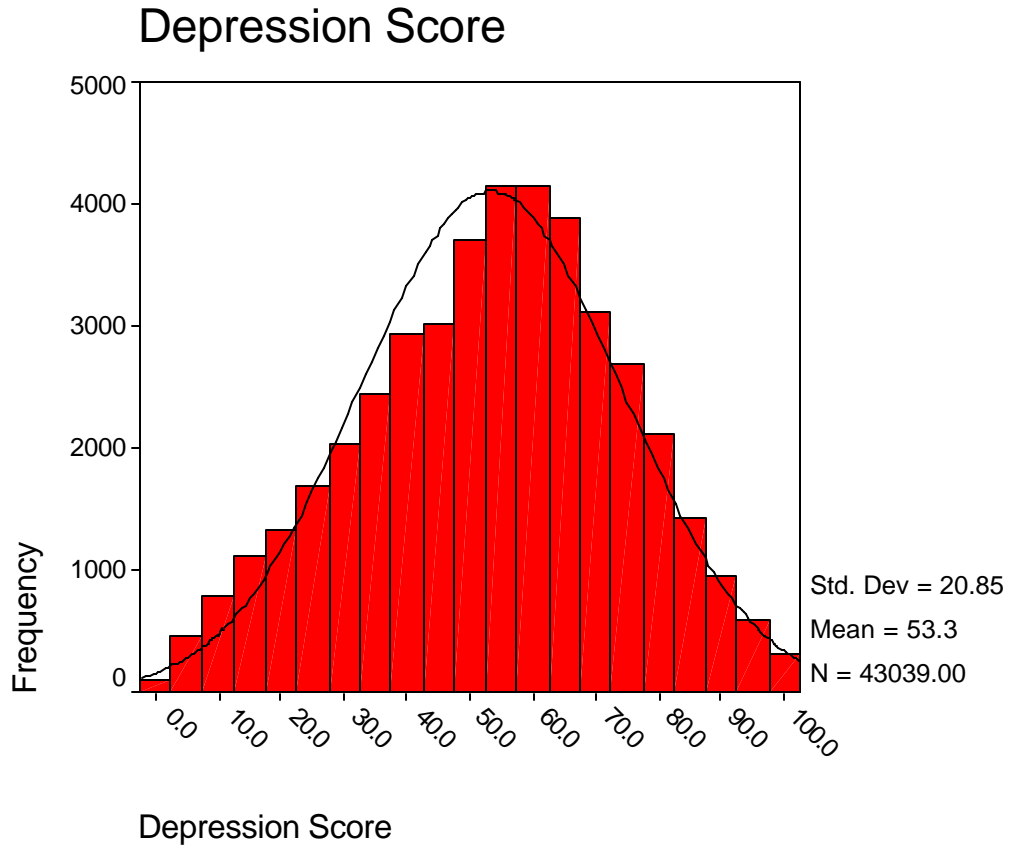
Number of questions: 85

Descriptive Statistics

See Annex 1 for Descriptive statistics

Distribution for the Depression Test

The distribution of the scores is shown in red; the normal curve is represented by the black line plotted over it. The scores are displayed on the x-axis. The y-axis corresponds to the number of respondents who fall into the relevant score range.



Reliability and Internal Consistency

Score

Inter-Item Consistency

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.9815

Split-Half Reliability

Correlation between forms: 0.9130

Spearman-Brown formula: 0.9545

Guttman's formula: 0.9531

Criterion and Construct Validity

1. Relationship between absenteeism and depression scores:

Question #1: What is the longest period of time you've taken off work/school as a result of depression?
VALUE="1" > None
VALUE="2" > A day
VALUE="3" > Less than a week
VALUE="4" > Less than two weeks
VALUE="5" > Less than a month
VALUE="6" > More than a month

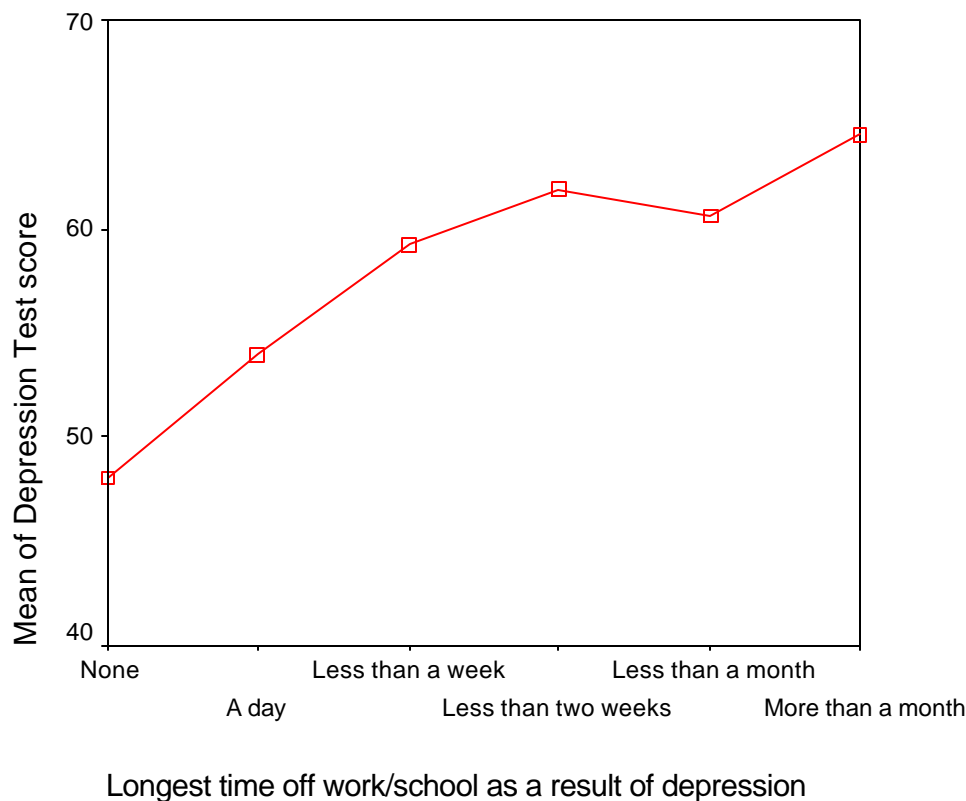
a) Depression and Absenteeism

Significant depression score differences were found among people depending on the longest time period they report having taken off work/school as a result of depression. The group that took more than one month off had the highest depression score. The group that never had to take any time off as a result of depression had the lowest depression score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(5,28685)} = 586.681$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

DEPRESSION SCORE AND ABSENTEEISM



2. Relationship between treatment for depression and depression scores:

Question #1: Are you currently being treated for depression?

VALUE="1" > Never have been

VALUE="2" > Not now, but have been in the past

VALUE="3" > Yes

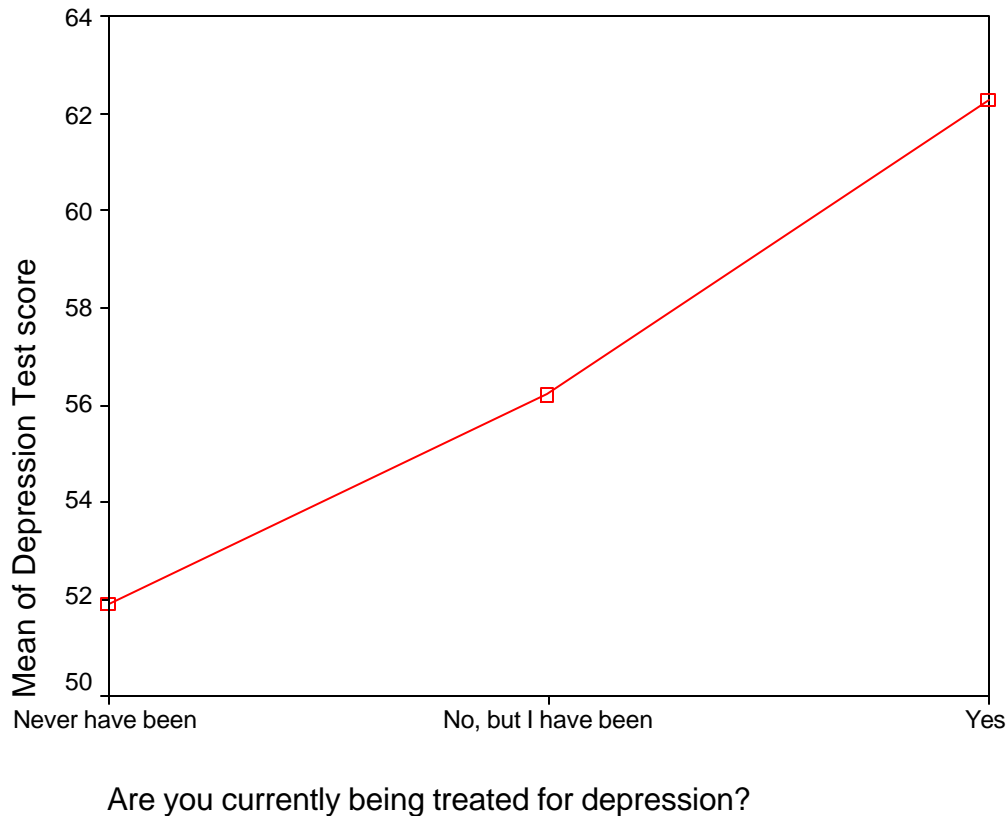
a) Depression and Current Treatment

Significant depression score differences were found among people depending on whether they are currently in treatment for depression, have been in the past, or have never been. The group currently in treatment had the highest depression score. The group that has never been treated had the lowest depression score. The effects are robust. See Annex 2 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(2,29306)} = 474.202$

$p < 0.0001$

DEPRESSION SCORE AND CURRENT TREATMENT



3. Relationship between taking medication and depression scores:

Question #2: Are you currently taking any medication to alleviate your depression?

VALUE="1" > Never have

VALUE="2" > Not now, but I have in the past

VALUE="3" > Yes

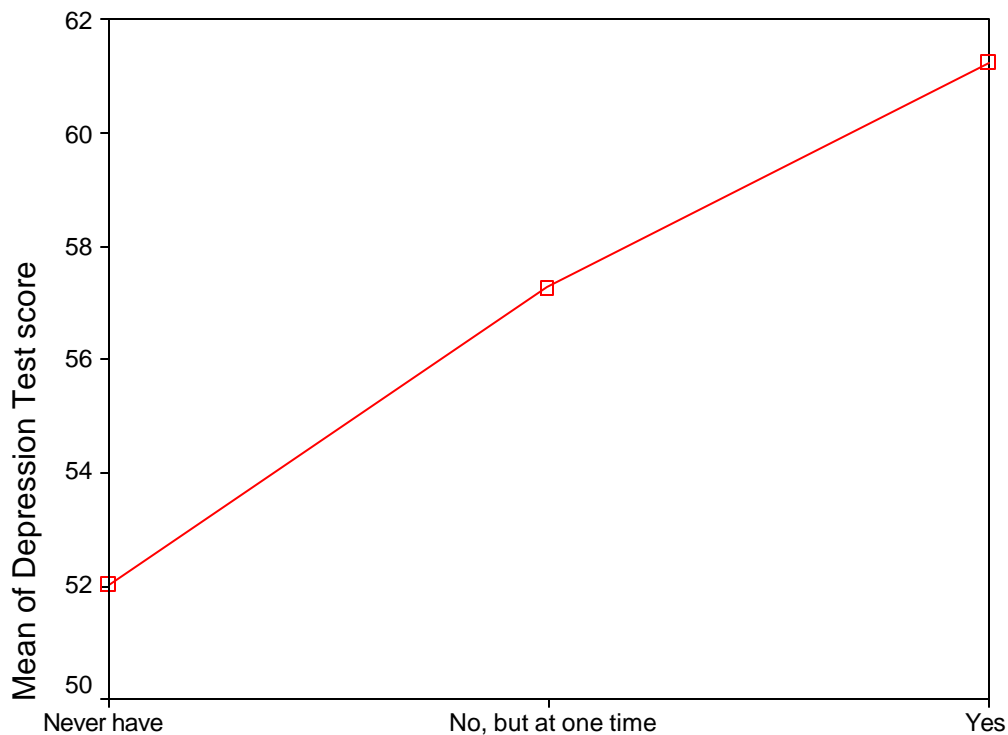
a) Depression Score and Medication

Significant depression score differences were found among people depending on whether they are currently taking medication to alleviate their depression, have taken medication in the past, or have never been on medication. The group currently taking medication had the highest depression score. The group that has never taken medication had the lowest depression score. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$$F_{(2,29404)} = 412.567$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

DEPRESSION SCORE AND MEDICATION



Are you currently taking medication to alleviate your depression?

4. Relationship between age group and depression scores:

Question #9: How old are you?

VALUE="1" >10-15 years old

VALUE="2" >16-18 years old

VALUE="3" >19-24 years old

VALUE="4" >25-29 years old

VALUE="5" >30-34 years old

VALUE="6" >35-39 years old

VALUE="7" >40-49 years old

VALUE="8" >50-59 years old

VALUE="9" >60+

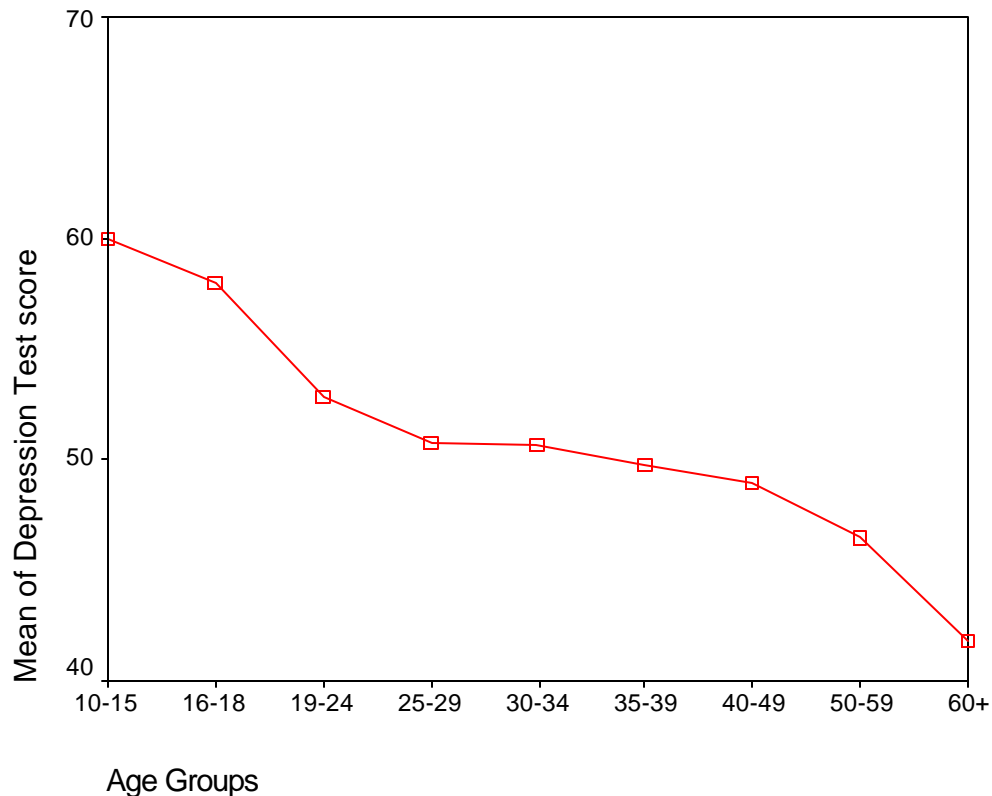
a) Depression Score and Age Group

Significant depression score differences were found among people depending on age group. The 10-15 year old age group had the highest depression score. The 60+ age group had the lowest depression score. The effects are robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,30889)} = 158.826$

$p < 0.0001$

DEPRESSION SCORE AND AGE GROUP



GROUP DIFFERENCES AS A FUNCTION OF CONSULTATION SEEKING

GROUP STATISTICS

	Have you ever consulted a professional about depression?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Depression score	No	18516	51.7826	21.0160	.1544
	Yes	10803	58.2982	19.4135	.1868

INDEPENDENT SAMPLES TEST

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		t	df				Lower	Upper
Depression score	Equal variances assumed	-26.329	29317	.000	-6.5156	.2475	-7.0006	-6.0305

CONSULTATION SEEKING DIFFERENCES

Depression score difference:

A significant difference was detected in professional consultation seeking behavior with respect to depression scores.

Those who have consulted a professional about depression scored significantly higher on depression than those that have not:

$$t_{(29317)} = -26.329 \quad p < 0.0001 \quad \text{Mean difference: } -6.5156$$

GROUP DIFFERENCES AS A FUNCTION OF DEPRESSION DIAGNOSIS

GROUP STATISTICS

	Have you ever been diagnosed with depression?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Depression score	No	20467	51.6855	20.7582	.1451
	Yes	8754	59.5255	19.5675	.2091

INDEPENDENT SAMPLES TEST

		t-test for Equality of Means		Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		t	df				Lower	Upper
Depression score	Equal variances assumed	-30.080	29219	.000	-7.8400	.2606	-8.3508	-7.3291

DEPRESSION DIAGNOSIS DIFFERENCES

Depression score difference:

A significant difference was detected in depression diagnosis with respect to depression score.

✍️ Those who have been diagnosed with depression scored significantly higher on depression than those that have not:

$$t_{(29219)} = -30.080$$

$$p < 0.0001$$

$$\text{Mean difference: } -7.8400$$

GROUP DIFFERENCES AS A FUNCTION OF GENDER

GROUP STATISTICS

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
SCORE	Women	19514	55.3985	20.2486	.1450
	Men	9002	51.4893	21.3411	.2249

INDEPENDENT SAMPLES TEST

		t-test for Equality of Means						
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
							Lower	Upper
SCORE	Equal variances assumed	14.894	28514	.000	3.9092	.2625	3.3948	4.4236

GENDER DIFFERENCES

Depression score difference:

A significant gender difference was detected with respect to depression score.

✍️ Women scored significantly higher than men on depression:

$$t_{(28514)} = 14.894 \quad p < 0.0001 \quad \text{Mean difference: } 3.9092$$

Correlations

1) A weak negative correlation was found between age and depression score.

		AGE
SCORE	Pearson Correlation	-.172
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	30927

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

ANNEX 1 - Descriptive Statistics

N		43039
		0
Mean		53.3388
Std. Error of Mean		.1005
Median		55.0000
Mode		55.00
Std. Deviation		20.8455
Variance		434.5352
Skewness		-.196
Std. Error of Skewness		.012
Kurtosis		-.493
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.024
Range		100.00
Minimum		.00
Maximum		100.00
Sum		2295649.00
Percentiles	5	16.0000
	10	24.0000
	15	30.0000
	20	35.0000
	25	39.0000
	30	42.0000
	35	46.0000
	40	49.0000
	45	52.0000
	50	55.0000
	55	57.0000
	60	60.0000
	65	63.0000
	70	66.0000
	75	68.0000
	80	71.0000
	85	75.0000
	90	80.0000
	95	87.0000
	97	91.0000
	99	96.0000

ANNEX 2 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for depression scores with respect to absenteeism.

DEPRESSION SCORE

Tukey HSD

		N Subset for alpha = .05				
What is the longest period of time you've taken off work/school as a result of depression?		1	2	3	4	5
None	13910	48.0202				
A day	4505		53.8910			
Less than a week	4122			59.2506		
Less than a month	1021			60.6288	60.6288	
Less than two weeks	1589				61.8590	
More than a month	3544					64.5209
Sig.		1.000	1.000	.139	.243	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2471.788.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

ANNEX 3 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for depression scores with respect to treatment.

DEPRESSION SCORE

Tukey HSD

		N Subset for alpha = .05		
Are you currently being treated for depression?		1	2	3
Never have been	20419	51.8916		
No, but I have been at one time	4814		56.2260	
Yes	4076			62.2743
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5975.619.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

ANNEX 4 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for depression scores with respect to medication.

DEPRESSION SCORE

Tukey HSD

		N Subset for alpha = .05		
Are you currently taking medication to alleviate your depression?		1	2	3
Never have	20965	52.0340		
No, but I have at one time	4322		57.2668	
Yes	4120			61.2556
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5749.424.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.