

# Depressive episodes and depressive tendencies among a community sample from Kielce

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# Depressive episode

## MEASUREMENT

**Has it happened in the past 12 months  
that you felt sad, worried, or depressed,  
for a period longer than 2 weeks?**

**Yes**

**No**

# Depressive episode

## RESULTS

Has it happened in the past 12 months that you felt sad, worried, or depressed, for a period longer than 2 weeks?

All

Yes	21.6%
No	78.4%

# Depressive episode

## RESULTS

Has it happened in the past 12 months that you felt sad, worried, or depressed, for a period longer than 2 weeks?

	All	Men	Women
Yes	21.6%	14.7%	25.0%
No	78.4%	85.3%	75.0%

Chi square (with Yates' continuity correction)=53.536; d.f.=1;  $p < .001$

# Depressive Tendencies

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS

In the last 12 months:	Yes	No	Total	
	%	%	%	n
1. Have you lost interest in things that used to bring you pleasure (such as hobby, work, or other activities)?	<b>18.2</b>	81.8	100.0	3839
2. Have you felt tired, without energy?	<b>44.7</b>	55.3	100.0	3853
3. Have you gained or lost weight?	18.0	82.0	100.0	3851
4. Have you had troubles with falling asleep?	34.7	65.3	100.0	3849
5. Have you experienced usual problems with concentration and focus?	28.9	71.1	100.0	3856
6. Have you been thinking about death of a relative or other person important to you?	23.8	76.2	100.0	3845
7. Have you felt helpless and worthless?	18.9	81.1	100.0	3847

# Dimensionality of the depression scale

Confirmatory factor analysis based on polychoric correlations  
(all indicators defined as categorical; estimator: WLSMV)

	Coefficients* (stdYX standardization)	Communalities (R square)
1. Lost interest in pleasurable things	.78	.60
2. Felt tired, without energy	.86	.75
3. Gained or lost weight	.59	.34
4. Had trouble falling asleep	.69	.47
5. Had problems concentrating	.79	.63
6. Thinking about death of relative or person important to you	.70	.48
7. Felt helpless and worthless	.80	.65

Chi square = 169.780; d.f. = 14;  $p < .001$

CFI = .985

TLI = .978

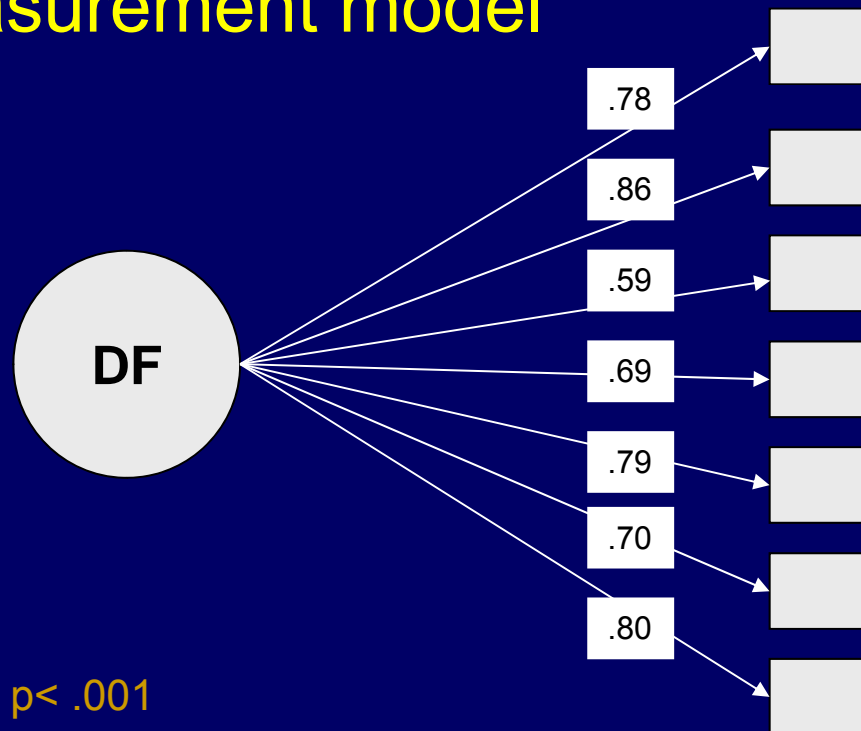
RMSEA = .054

\* Corresponds to factor loadings in ordinary exploratory factor analysis

Depressive tendencies  
as a latent variable  
(Depression Factor, DF)

# Depressive tendencies as a latent variable (DF)

## Measurement model



Chi square = 169.780; d.f. = 14;  $p < .001$

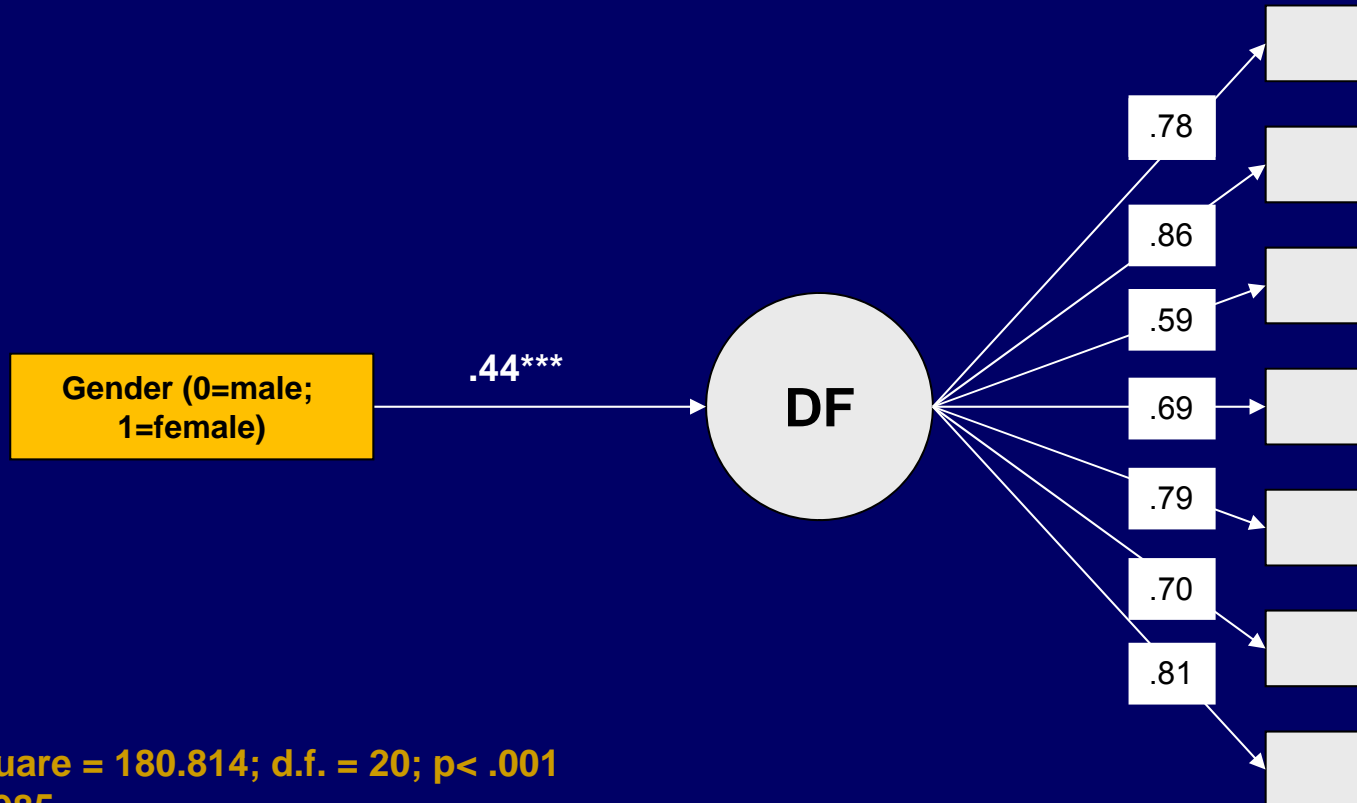
CFI = .985

TIL = .978

RMSEA = .054

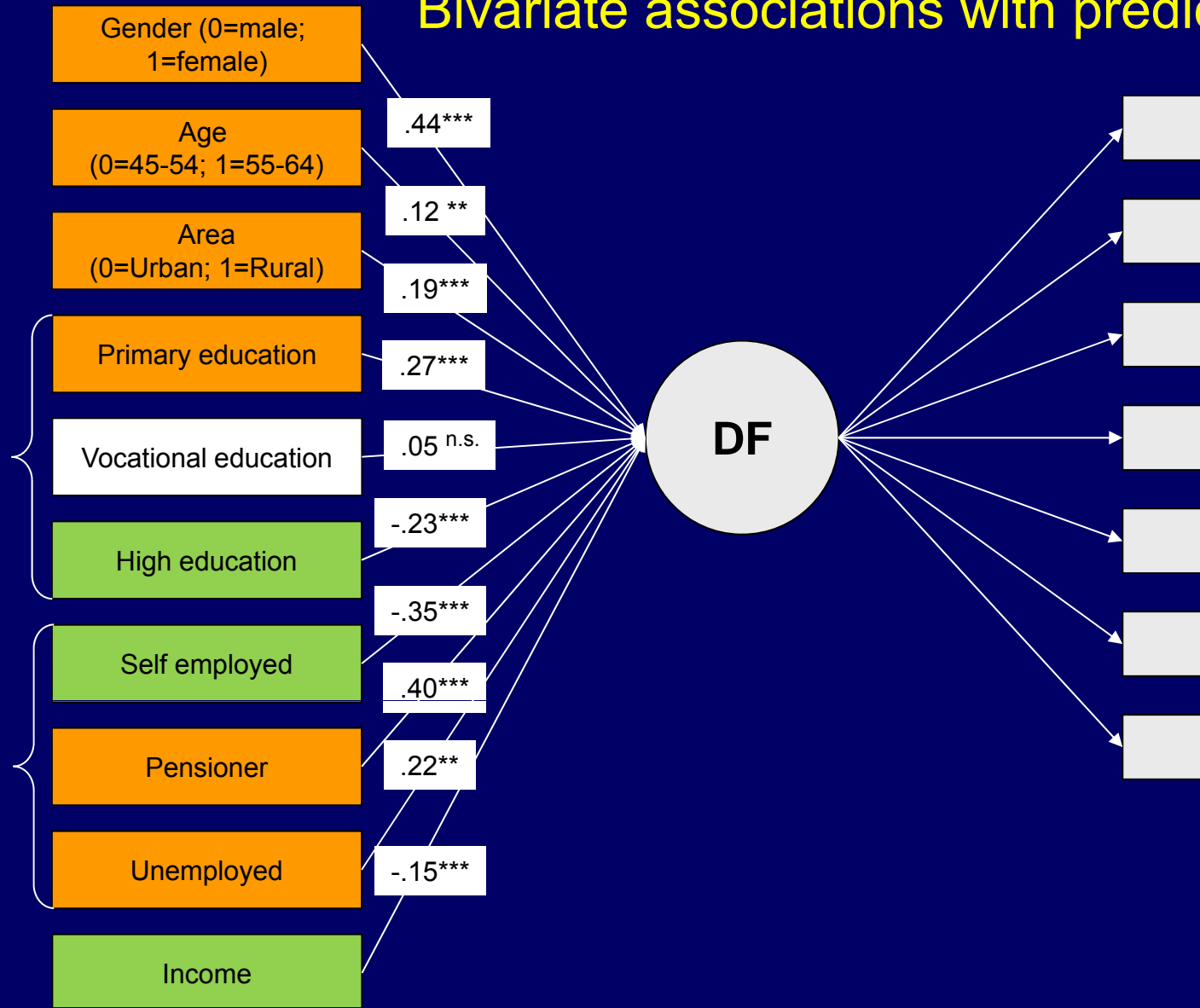


# Depressive tendencies by gender



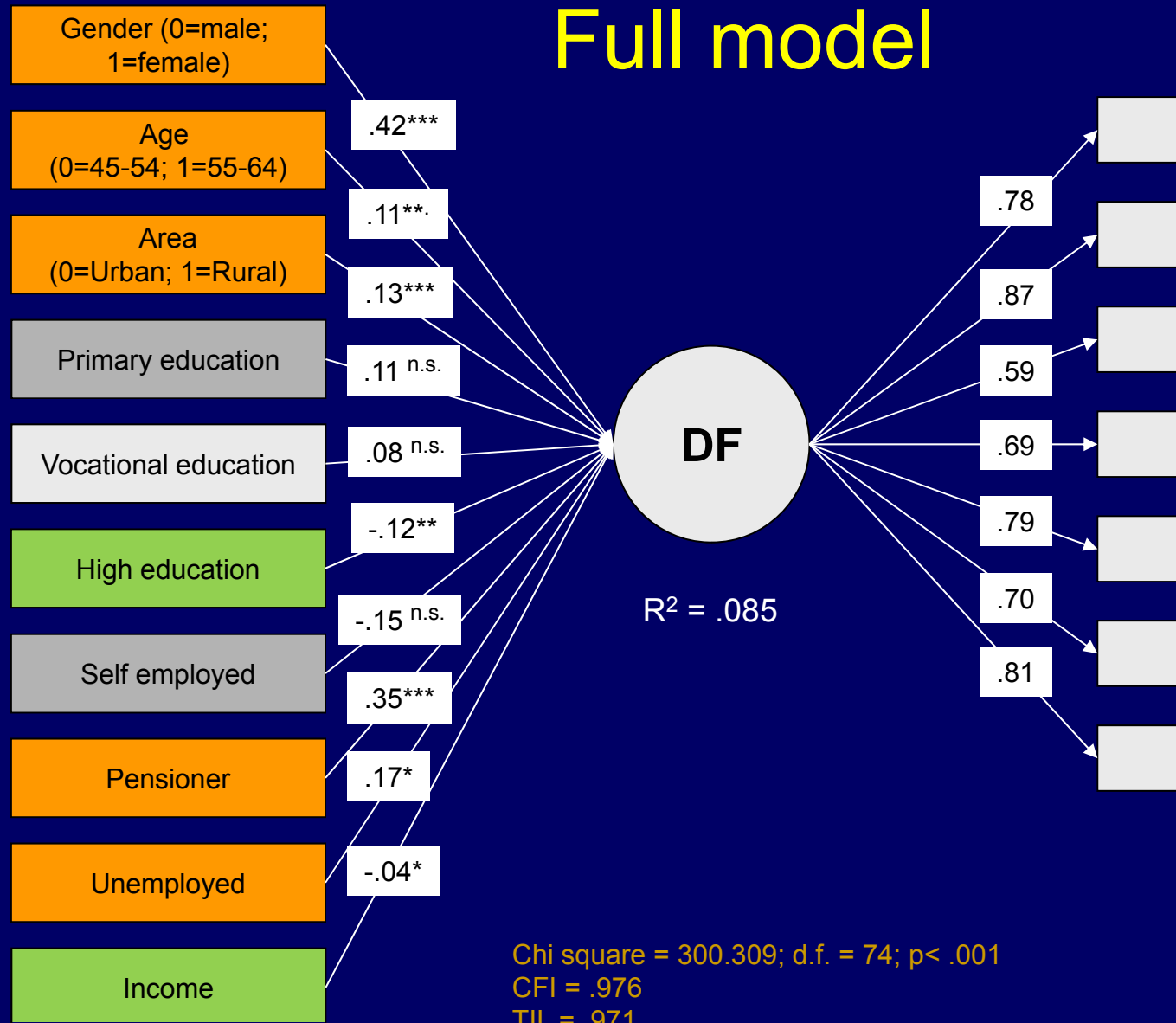
Chi square = 180.814; d.f. = 20;  $p < .001$   
CFI = .985  
TIL = .978  
RMSEA = .046

# Bivariate associations with predictors



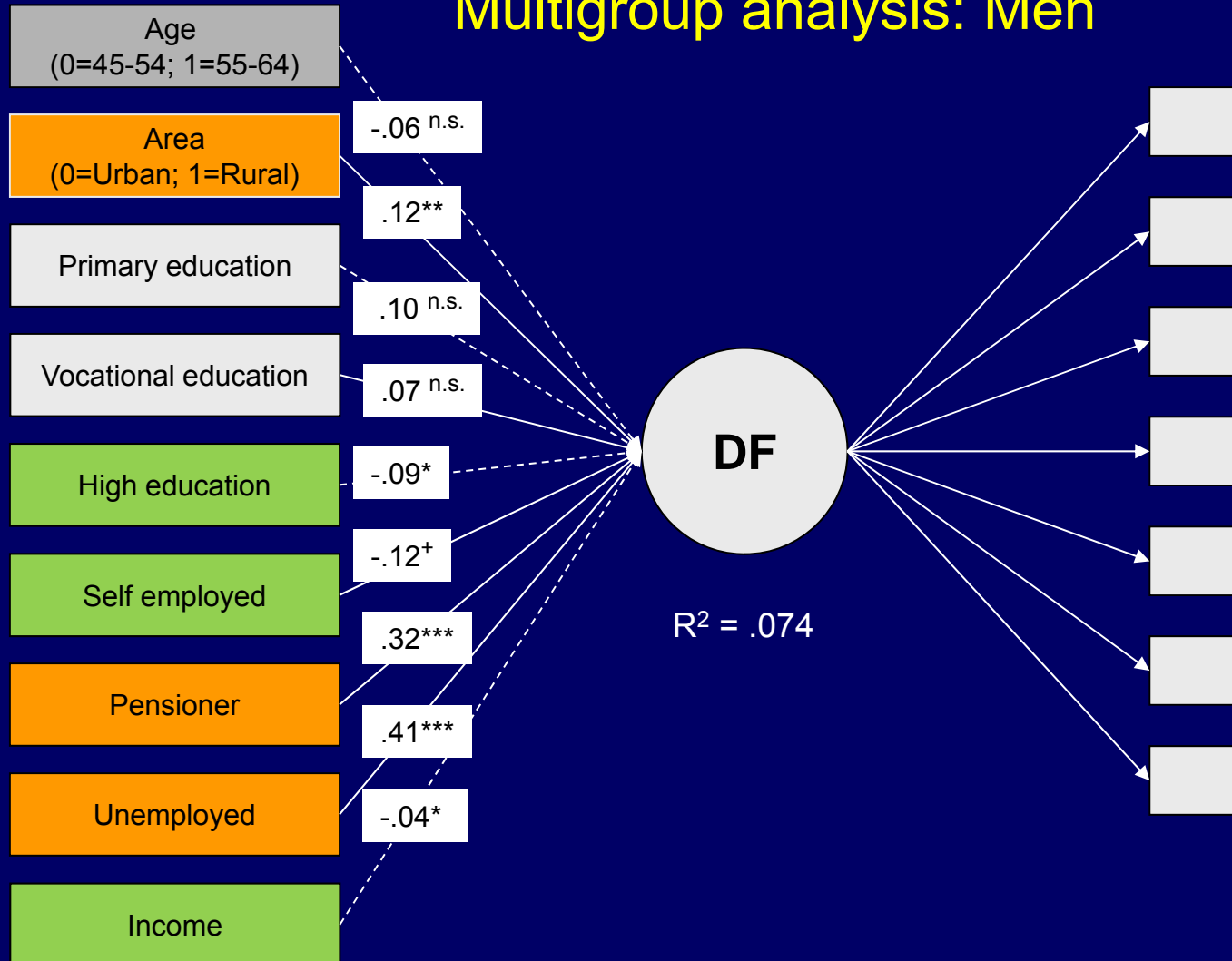
{ All three categories included simultaneously

# Full model



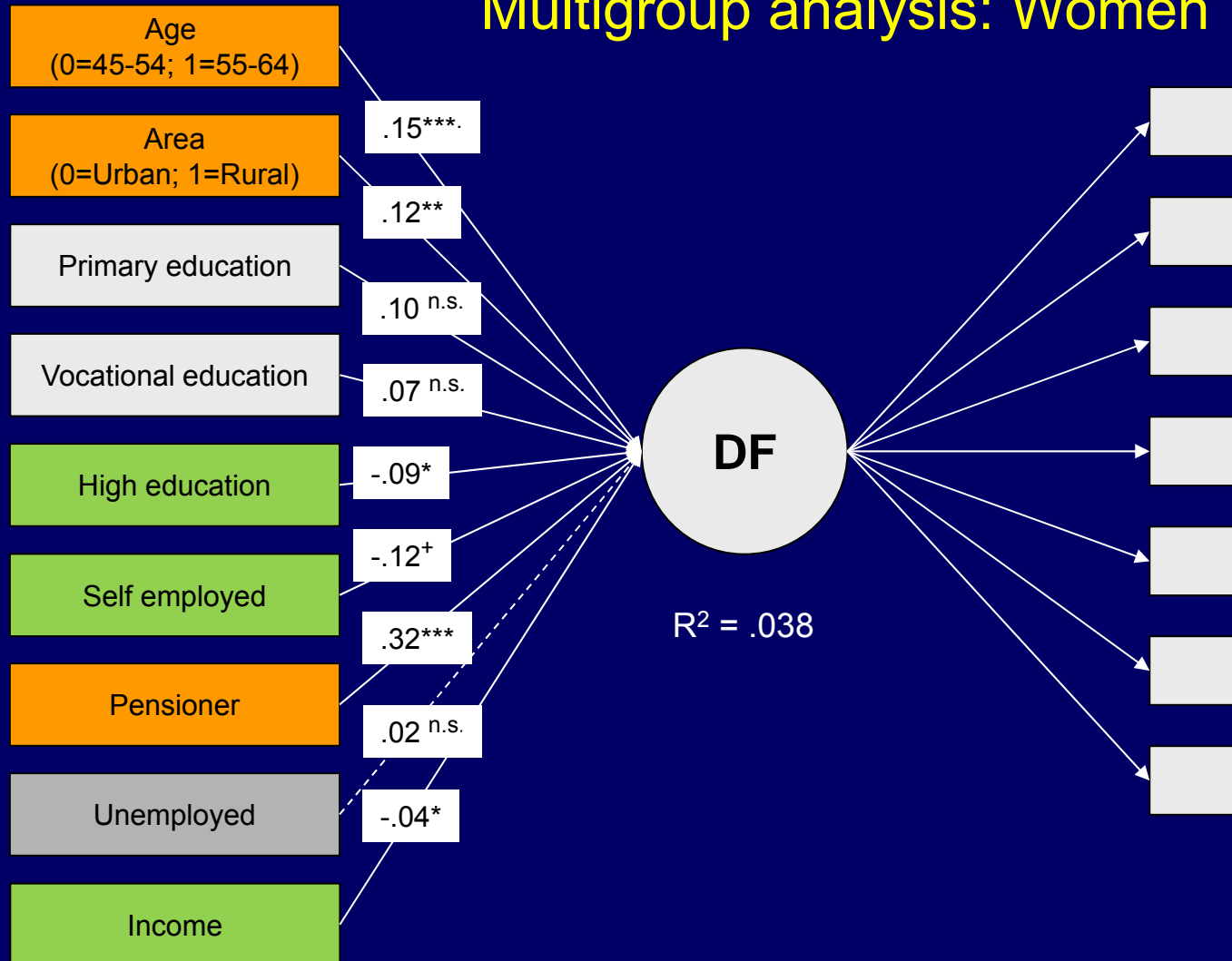
Chi square = 300.309; d.f. = 74; p < .001  
 CFI = .976  
 TIL = .971  
 RMSEA = .028

# Multigroup analysis: Men



Model with males and females combined:  
Chi square = 310.288; d.f. = 147;  $p < .001$   
CFI = .983  
TIL = .980  
RMSEA = .024

# Multigroup analysis: Women



Model with males and females combined:  
Chi square = 310.288; d.f. = 147; p < .001  
CFI = .983  
TIL = .980  
RMSEA = .024

# Conclusions

- Instruments seem to function well
- Gender differences shown in previous community surveys are confirmed
- Depressive tendencies may be analyzed as a single latent variable
- Several indicators of SES are related to depressive tendencies for males as well as females
- A couple of interactions with gender deserve closer examination

# Future Directions

Additional groups of variables that should be analyzed:

- Stressful life event
- Somatic health indicators
- Use of health services
- Health related behaviour

Thank you!