SUMMARY
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Depression has featured throughout history as perhaps the most pervasive of all psychopathology (Cf. Boyd et al. 1982). If clinical depression was experienced as the "Epidemic of the 70s" (Weissman & Paykel, 1974), then it must be said that the epidemic appears to be growing in the 80s. There is no evidence to indicate that the prevalence rates of depression are declining, and suicide appears to be on the increase, especially among young adults. A disorder that will affect 5% to 10% of all adult males and 10% to 20% of all adult females demands the attention of mental health services and practitioners. Further, as society faces the continuing prospect of high unemployment and other difficulties one may suspect that depression will continue as a major mental health problem for years to come.

The present study which is in line with the recent trends in this specific area of research, however, aspires to be unique because several potentially important refinements have been incorporated into the methodology.

An attempt has been made in the present study to understand the correlates of depressive symptomatology among employed and non-employed married women.

Formulation of Hypotheses

On the basis of the review of related literature the following hypotheses were formulated:
1. Different measures of depression derived from different depression scales are structurally unrelated.

2. Different measures of depression will correlate differentially with dysfunctional attitudes, negative automatic thoughts, stressful life events, locus of control, hopelessness, psychoticism, neuroticism, social desirability, extraversion, anxiety, sex-role orientation and demographic variables.

These hypotheses derived their rationale from the following two important observations:
(a) researchers have reported similarity as well as dissimilarity among different measures of depression.
(b) contentual differences among the scales used in the present study.

3. There will be significant differences in employed and non-employed married women on different measures of psychological well-being.

4. The correlates of depression will be different for employed and non-employed married women.

These hypotheses 3 and 4 derived their rationale from few studies (Krause, 1984; Roberts, Roberts, & Stevenson, 1982; Warr & Parry, 1982) which have found association between psychological well being and employment status for mothers with children at home.

Sample
The present study was carried out on two different groups comprising of employed and non-employed married women.
The age in the case of employed and non-employed married women ranged from 25 to 59 years and 24 to 63 years, respectively. Incidental sampling was employed.

Tests

The following tests were used:

(A) Self Report Measures of Depression
1. Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, Ward, Mendelson, Mock, & Erbaugh, 1961);
2. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, D-scale (Hathaway & McKinley, 1967);
3. Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (Zung, 1965);

(B) Cognitive Assessment Measures
1. Automatic Thought Questionnaire (Hollon & Kendall, 1980);
2. Hopelessness Scale (Beck, Weissman, Lester, & Trexler, 1974);
3. Dysfunctional Attitude Scale: Form A (Weissman, 1978; Weissman & Beck, 1978);

(C) Rotter's Internal-External Scale (Rotter, 1954);

(D) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975);

(E) Life Experiences Survey (Sarason, Johnson, & Siegal, 1978);

(F) IPAT Anxiety Scale Questionnaire (Cattall & Scheier, 1963); and

(G) Sex-Role Inventory (Fand, 1955).
Administration of Tests:

The different tests were administered individually in accordance with the instructions suggested by the authors of different tests. The instructions for respective tests were read aloud as well as the instructions in typed form were provided to the subjects. The doubts of the subjects were removed before permitting them to answer the different questionnaires.

SCORING

The tests were scored strictly in accordance with the procedure suggested by the authors of different tests.

As a result of scoring different tests several measures mentioned below were obtained:

I. Three measures of Depression

1. Depression scores obtained by scoring Beck Depression Inventory;
2. Depression scores obtained by scoring MMPI-Depression Scale;
3. Depression scores obtained by scoring Zung Self-Rating Scale;

II. Five measures concerning second-order factor of anxiety were obtained by scoring anxiety scale questionnaire

1. $Q_3$: defective integration, lack of self-sentiment;
2. $C$: ego weakness, lack of ego-strength;
3. $L$: suspiciousness or paranoid - insecurity;
4. $O$: guilt proneness;
5. $Q_4$: frustrative tension or id pressure.
III. Four measures concerning psychoticism, neuroticism, extraversion, and social desirability were obtained by scoring Eysenck Personality Questionnaire.

IV. Three cognitive assessment measures
1. Automatic Thought,
2. Dysfunctional Attitude, and
3. Hopelessness.

V. A single measure of the locus of control was obtained by scoring Rotter’s Internal-External Scale;

VI. A single measure of the impact of the life experiences was obtained by scoring the Life Experiences Survey;

VII. A single measure of sex role attitude was obtained by scoring Fand’s sex-role inventory.

Thus as a result of scoring different tests, 18 types of score were available. In addition, three measures concerning age, education and income were also obtained for the purpose of analysis. In all 21 types of scores were obtained for the purpose of analysis.

ANALYSES

The data were analysed to obtain the following information:
1. Frequency distribution, mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, and reliability coefficients for different measures.
2. t-test for comparing employed married women and non-employed married women on different variables.
3. Intercorrelations among different variables.

4. Factor analysis for the measures of dysfunctional attitudes, automatic thoughts, sex-role orientation, stressful life events, locus of control, hopelessness, psychoticism, neuroticism, social desirability, extraversion, anxiety, age, education and income.

The analyses were done separately for (a) employed married women, and (b) non-employed married women.

**MAIN FINDINGS**

Different scales achieve reasonably high levels of internal consistency.

Non-employed married women have scored significantly higher on neuroticism in comparison to employed married women. On all other variables no significant difference was found.

Depressive measures derived from Beck Depression Inventory, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (D-scale), and Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale are not identical.

The correlates of depression among married women are influenced by: (1) nature of self-report instruments of depression, and (2) sample characteristics (employed versus non-employed married women).

The present findings are interesting and calls for an empirical investigation on measurement properties of self-report
measures of depression. Such an investigation is essential since the three self-report measures of depression used in the present study are commonly used by researchers working in the area of depression. Future research should be aimed at reaching a clearer understanding of the properties of dependent measures used in outcome research. Until this research is forthcoming, the use of multiple outcome measures is recommended.