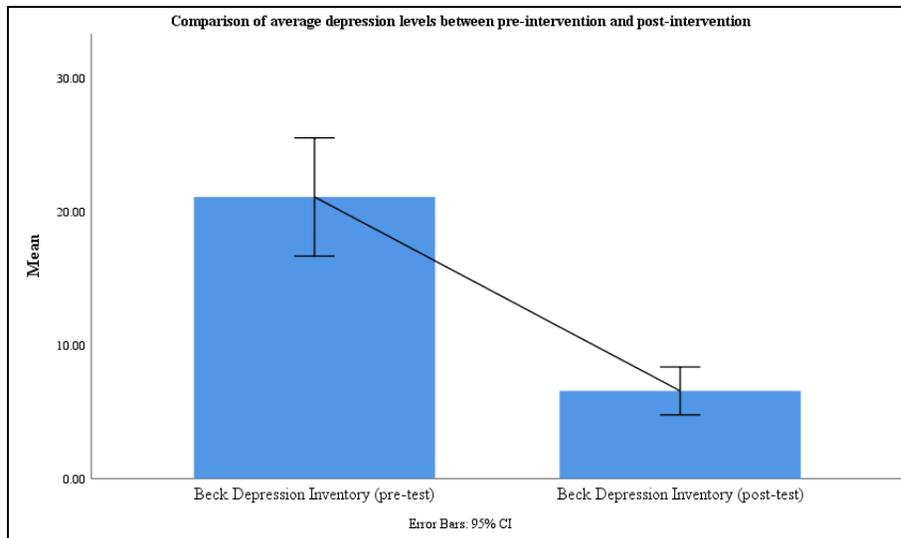




Statistical Summaries: Beck Depression Inventory (2018)

| | Beck Depression Inventory (pre-test) | Beck Depression Inventory (post-test) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>N</i> | 32 | 32 |
| <i>Mean</i> | 21.09 | 6.56 |
| <i>Median</i> | 18.00 | 6.00 |
| <i>Std. Deviation</i> | 12.293 | 4.977 |
| <i>Minimum</i> | 4.00 | 0.00 |
| <i>Maximum</i> | 60.00 | 25.00 |



Statistical Conclusion:

For the 2018 *Depression* levels between pre and post-tests have shown a very large decrease of 69.0%, which was a difference of almost 15.0 depression level score between the two time periods. A pairwise comparison (*Dependent Sample t-test* with $n = 2,000$ bootstrap samples and a 95% bias-correction) have revealed that the *Depression* levels for post-test ($M = 6.56, SD = 4.977$), was about 15.0 times lower after the intervention program than the pre-test *Depression* levels ($M = 21.09, SD = 12.293$) and statistically significant, $t(31) = 6.686, p = 0.000$ with a very large effect size, *Cohen's D* = 1.55 and an observed statistical power of 1.00 or 100% in detecting Type-II error. The bootstrap 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of 10.10 and an upper bound of 18.96. In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *Depression* scale for both time periods, $\alpha = 0.92$ and $\alpha = 0.82$, respectively. Also, a *Wilcoxon Signed Rank test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a significant change, $Z = -4.745, p = 0.000$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above.

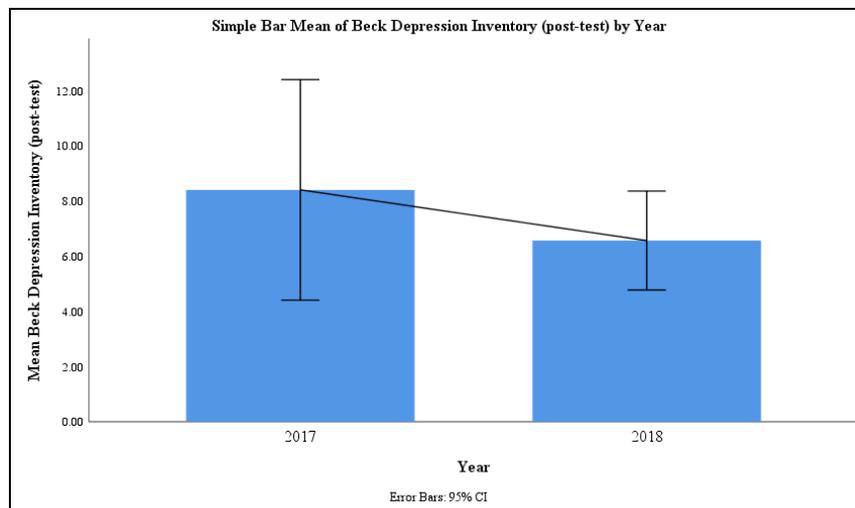
Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 32 Dedicato clients that completed the center's intervention and rehabilitation program for depression. At first, the clients were initially measured their depression levels using the *BDI* scale before the program (pre-test) and after the program (post-test). These results have shown that the depression levels of the participants significantly decreased by approximately 69.0% after going through the center's program. The results have shown that the participant's average *depression* levels after the program

were significantly lower than their depression levels before the program that may indicate that the center's treatment program could provide meaningful insights to help staff continue in education that would help them provide intervention in lowering the client's depression levels.

Group Statistics

| | <i>Year</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>Mean</i> | <i>Std. Deviation</i> | <i>Std. Error Mean</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Beck Depression Inventory (post-test) | 2017 | 20 | 8.400 | 8.543 | 1.910 |
| | 2018 | 32 | 6.563 | 4.977 | 0.880 |



Statistical Conclusion:

The *Beck Depression Inventory* measures for both years have shown a decrease of almost 21.0%, in client's depression levels from 2017 to 2018. A pairwise comparison (*Independent Sample t-test* with $n = 2,000$ bootstrap samples and a 95% bias-correction) have revealed that the *BDI* scores for the year 2017 ($M = 8.40, SD = 8.543$), was about 1.84 times higher than the *BDI* scores for the year 2018 ($M = 6.56, SD = 4.977$) but not statistically significant from each other, $t(50) = 0.874, p = 0.390$ with a small effect size, *Cohen's D* = 0.29 and an observed statistical power of 0.17. The bootstrap 95% C.I. for the difference between sample means had a lower bound of -2.476 and an upper bound of 6.151. In addition, there was an adequate inter-item reliability of the *BDI* scale for the time periods, $\alpha = 0.90$ and $\alpha = 0.82$, respectively. Also, a *Mann-Whitney test* (non-normal) was also conducted for diagnostic purposes and the results have shown a significant change, $Z = -0.160, p = 0.873$ further confirming the initial test outcome presented above.

Layman's Conclusion:

There were a total of 52 Dedicato clients that completed the center's intervention and rehabilitation program for depression levels between the years of 2017 and 2018. These results have shown that the depression levels of the participants decreased from one year to the next by approximately 21.0% after completing the center's rehabilitation program. The results have shown that the participant's average depression levels after the program for both years were not significantly different from each other that may

indicate that the center's intervention and rehabilitation program were consistent in their delivery and could provide meaningful insights to help staff continue in education that would help them provide intervention in lowering the client's depression levels.