

Name of Measure: The General Behavior Inventory (GBI) (Depue & Klein, 1988; Depue, Krauss, Spont, & Arbisi, 1989; Depue et al., 1981)

Purpose of Measure: to identify individuals at risk for serious affective disorder.

Author(s) of Abstract:  
Phillip M. Chmielewski  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Leyan O. L. Fernandes  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Boston Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Cindy M. Yee  
University of California, Los Angeles

Gregory A. Miller  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Psychology

Reference: Chmielewski, P. M., Fernandes, L. O., Yee, C. M., & Miller, G. A. (1995). Ethnicity and gender in scales of psychosis proneness and mood disorders. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 104(3), 464-470.

Description of measure: The GBI is a 73-item, self-report inventory. Items describe clinical symptoms and are rated on a 4-point self-rating scale. They are scored dichotomously (1 or 2 vs. 3 or 4). There are 3 sub-scales: Dysthymia, Hypomania, and Biphasic. Scores for the latter two scales are added. Individuals are identified as dysthymic (i.e., depressed most of the time) if they score above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile on the Dysthymia scale and below the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile on the Hypomania/Biphasic combined scale. Individuals are selected for cyclothymic (i.e., vary between depression and hypomania) if they score above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile on both scales.

Language availability: English

Translation comments: Not applicable.

Description of Asian population: Data are available for a total of 7,691 undergraduate students participated in the research. Students identified as White (84%), Black (7%), Asian (6%), or Hispanic (3%). The modal age was 18 years across all groups.

Norms:

Means and Standard Deviations of GBI sub-scales by race and gender

	Dysthymia	Hypomania
<b>White</b> (n=6490)		
M	6.96	5.86
SD	7.84	4.93
<b>Women</b> (n=3378)		
M	7.27	5.68
SD	8.02	4.96

	Dysthymia	Hypomania
<b>Men (n=3112)</b>		
M	6.61	6.06
SD	7.63	4.90
<b>Black (n=510)</b>		
M	9.32	7.24
SD	8.86	5.41
<b>Women (n=333)</b>		
M	9.45	6.90
SD	8.96	5.25
<b>Men (n=177)</b>		
M	9.08	7.89
SD	8.70	5.56
<b>Asian (n=491)</b>		
M	8.59	6.36
SD	8.59	5.11
<b>Women (n=232)</b>		
M	9.15	6.16
SD	9.04	5.01
<b>Men (n=259)</b>		
M	8.09	6.54
SD	8.15	5.20
<b>Hispanic (n=200)</b>		
M	10.42	7.30
SD	9.26	5.66
<b>Women (n=100)</b>		
M	10.50	6.89
SD	9.52	5.51
<b>Men (n=100)</b>		
M	10.35	7.70
SD	9.03	5.80

A significant race/ethnicity main effect was found on both sub-scales ( $p < .001$ ). Whites scored lower than all other groups. A significant gender main effect was found on the Hypomania + Biphasic scales. Men scored higher than women. No race/ethnicity x gender interaction was found. A higher number of non-White respondents fell above the clinical cutoff point than White respondents. Table reproduced with permission from the American Psychological Association.

Reliability: Assessed in earlier reports

Validity: Assessed in earlier reports

Original reference(s): Depue, R. A., & Klein, D. N. (1988). Identification of unipolar and bipolar affective conditions in non-clinical populations by the General Behavior Inventory. In D. L. Dunner, E. S. Gershon, & J. E. Barrett (Eds.), *Relatives at risk for mental disorders* (pp. 179-202). New York: Raven Press.

Depue, R. A., Krauss, S., Spont, M. R., & Arbisi, P. (1989). General Behavior Inventory identification of unipolar and bipolar affective conditions in a non-clinical university population. *Journal Abnormal Psychology*, 98, 117-126.

Depue, R. A., Slater, J. F., Wolfstetter-Kausch, H., Klein, D., Goplerud, E., & Farr, D. (1981). A behavioral paradigm for identifying persons at risk for bipolar depressive

disorder: A conceptual framework and five validation studies [Monograph]. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 90, 381-437.

How to obtain copy of instrument: Please contact  
Dr. Richard A. Depue  
Laboratory for Neurobiology of Temperament and Personality  
Department of Human Development  
NG07A MVR Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
RAD5@cornell.edu