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كلية الآداب جامعة بنها

Time Perception and cognitive processing speed among high and low depressive symptoms in college students

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"The Credit – Hours System"*

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Summary

The current study aimed to reveal whether there is a Relationship between Time Perception and Cognitive Processing Speed among high and low Depressive Symptoms in College Students, and the possibility of predicting depressive symptoms from time perception and cognitive processing speed. The current study relied on the quasi-experimental method, and a mixed factorial design between individuals was used. **A survey sample was chosen:** it consisted of 30 female university students; In order to calculate the standard efficiency of the tools, their ages ranged between (18 to 25 years), with a mean of (20.66) years and a standard deviation of (2.07) years. **The final sample** consisted of (50 female) university students, divided into (25 high depressive symptoms, 25 low depressive symptoms). they were divided into high and low depressive symptoms based on their scores on the Beck Depression Test. **This study was conducted using the following tools:** The Beck Depression Inventory, and the subtests (symbol searching, encoding, and deletion) of the Wechsler Scale for Estimating the Intelligence of Adolescents and Adults in order to calculate the degree of cognitive processing speed, and the Time Perception Calculation Program. Appropriate statistical methods were used: such as the Pearson correlation coefficient, the t-test to calculate the significance of the differences between independent groups, standard multiple linear regression analysis, and analysis of variance.

The results of the study: There were no differences between highs and lows in depressive symptoms and levels of cognitive processing speed in the time perception (time estimation). The results were not statistically significant. As for the amount of interaction, it was shown that there was an interaction between depressive symptoms and cognitive processing speed in time estimation, and the results were significant when The level of statistical significance was (0.05). It also showed that there were no differences between highs and lows in depressive symptoms and levels of cognitive processing speed in time perception (time production), so the results were not statistically significant. Also, there were no statistically significant differences between highs and lows on depressive symptoms in cognitive processing speed and each of the deletion test, the encoding test, and the symbol search test, as it was found that the values of the n test for the significance of the differences between the independent samples were greater than the significance level (0.05).

Keywords: Time Perception, cognitive processing Speed, depressive symptoms, college students.