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Introduction: The association between depression, hopelessness and anxiety is relatively ignored in the literature of the Arab World, particularly using Beck Depression, hopelessness, and anxiety inventories.

Objectives: To examine the relationship between depression, hopelessness and anxiety in a Kuwaiti adolescence.

Methods: The participants were 616 (308 boys & 308 girls) first year Kuwait University students. The genders were matched in age (18.15 ± 0.36 & 18.18 ± 0.38 , $t=0.94$, $p>.05$), and BMI (24.12 ± 3.27 & 23.50 ± 4.85 , $t=0.54$, $p>.05$). The Arabic versions of Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS) and demographic surveys were administered to participants in the class. All participants read and signed a consent form before test administration. Independent Sample *t* Test, the exploratory factor analysis, correlation matrices, and stepwise regression model are used in this study.

Results: Internal consistency of scores were satisfactory for the BDI-II, BHS & BAI inventories respectively (Cronbach's alpha = .83, .85, .90). The girls scored significantly higher than boys did on the BDI-II ($t=10.25$, $p<.001$), BHS ($t=13.53$, $p<.001$) & BAI ($t=11.76$, $p<.001$). A correlation of .59 between the BDI-II and BHS to .42 with BAI. Meanwhile the correlation of .33 between BHS & BAI. A principal-axis factor analysis with oblique rotation suggested one factor, accounting for 63.27% of the common variance. Multiple regression revealed that the main predictor of depression was hopelessness.

Conclusion: The current data provides strong evidence that among Kuwaiti depressed teenagers feel hopeless and anxious.