Chapter 2

REVIEW OF PAST STUDIES

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Past Studies Related to The Present Investigation

2.2.1 Mental Health

2.2.2 Aggression

2.2.3 Anxiety

2.2.4 Adjustments
The Internet has provided much positive impact on people throughout the world for the last ten years. It can be informative, convenient, resourceful and fun. However, the Internet can also offer harmful influence on human such as pornography, security and privacy. There is another significant issue involved people's life. These days, there are many people spending too much time on the Internet while they may not realize themselves whether or not it is too much. Therefore, this can be another type of addiction that has invaded the human.

The topic has been debated among psychologists and it is an extremely delicate one. Some point out that it is an internet Addiction Disorders while psychologists are still not confident what to call this type of situation. This is because some people stick with their computers, whereas they do not even care of the Internet. Therefore, perhaps this phenomenon can be called computer Addictions as well. However, this essay will focus on Internet Addiction Disorder, and provide possible solutions to this problem.
Chapter 2: Review of Past Studies

Study 1

Title:

Relationships between Mental Health, Depression Level, and Internet Addiction among High School Students in Rural Communities.

Researchers:

Oh, Hyun-Ei, Sim, Mi-Jung, Oh, Hyo-Sook

Publication:


Objectives:

This study is to offer basic data to understand the relationships between mental health, level of depression, and internet addiction of high school students in farming communities for developing a mental health management program for adolescents.

Methods:

The survey was carried out on a convenience sample of 299 high school students in farming communities during May of 2008. Data analysis procedure included $\chi^2$-test, t-test, Pearson correlation among Adolescent Mental Health & Problem-behavior Screening Questionnaire (AMPQ), Children's Depression Inventory (CDI), and Scales of Internet addiction (K-scales).

Results:

First, the level of mental health according to the AMPQ for subjects from this study showed problematic behaviour was lower when compared to other researches. There were statistically significant differences according to the school type for externalization problems and overall problematic behaviour. Based on gender, it was even more problematic for male students in regards to externalization problems. Secondly, the level of depression was relatively low: 5.1% for potential risk and 0.3% for high risk. Thirdly, a total of 96.9% were considered normal for Internet addiction levels. 1.7% for potential risk, 1.4% for high risk; however, there was no statistically significant difference between each variable. Fourthly, there was a strong relationship between subjects AMPQ, level of depression and Internet addiction. As depression worsens, Internet addiction also becomes stronger.

Conclusion:

There is a need for awareness of the mental health of adolescents and precautionary measures, the development of a program for early treatment, adequate management, and decisions on the direction of treatment.
Study 2

Title:
Relationships between Health Behaviour, Mental Health and Internet Addiction by Gender Differences among Korean Adolescents.

Researchers:
Park, Min Hee ; Jeon, Hae Ok

Publication:
Journal of the Korea Academia-Industrial cooperation Society, Volume 14, Issue 3, 2013, pp.1283-1293

Objectives:
The purpose of this study was to compare the health behaviour, mental health and internet addiction by gender differences among Korean adolescents and to examine relevance’s between health behaviour, mental health and internet addiction.

Methods:
The subjects were 73,238 Korean adolescents (male: 38,391, female: 34,847) who were recruited through national web-based survey. The data were derived from the Sixth Korea Youth Risk Behaviour Web-based Survey 2010 in South Korea.

Results:
There were significant differences in health behaviour, mental health and internet addiction. By gender differences. Prevalence of internet addiction was male: 3.9%, female: 1.9% in this study. As the result of multiple logistic regressions, the risk of internet addiction was increased in the case of smoking experience, substance experience, subjective health status, feeling of stress, depression experience, suicidal ideation, feeling of happiness, and sufficiency of sleeps in both male and female.

Conclusion:
Therefore, to decrease internet addiction prevalence, it is necessary to detect and manage the influencing risk factors of internet addiction such as health behaviour and mental health. And the health-promotion intervention to improve the internet addiction of adolescents should be planed and provided considering such differences by gender differences.
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Study 3

Title:
Mental Health, Personality, and Parental Rearing Styles of Adolescents with Internet Addiction Disorder

Researchers:
Huang Xiuqin, Zhang Huimin, Li Mengchen, Wang Jinan, Zhang Ying, and Tao Ran

Publication:

Objective:
The objectives of this study were to compare the personality profiles of adolescent males with and without Internet addiction disorder (IAD), and to determine if IAD is associated with specific parental rearing behaviours.

Method:
A total of 304 subjects (204 IAD positive and 100 IAD negative controls) completed three instruments: Symptom Checklist-90-revision (SCL-90-R), Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised (EPQ-R), and Egna Minnen av Barndoms Uppfostran—My Memories of Upbringing (EMBU). SCL-90-R profiles of adolescents with IAD revealed comparatively higher mean scores for all of the nine domains, and significantly higher scores for obsessive–compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, and paranoid ideation; the mean global symptom index of adolescents with IAD was also significantly higher by approximately 10%. EPQ profiles of adolescents with IAD showed that Internet-dependent individuals tended to exhibit a significantly lower degree of extraversion and a significantly higher degree of psychoticism when compared with the control group. EMBU profiles revealed that adolescents with IAD generally rated both maternal and paternal rearing practices as lacking in emotional warmth, being over-involved, rejecting, and punitive (mothers only).

Results:
The results of this study confirm that IAD often occurs concurrently with mental symptoms and personality traits such as introversion and psychoticism. Adolescents with IAD consistently rated parental rearing behaviors as being over-intrusive, punitive, and lacking in responsiveness.

Conclusion:
These findings suggest that the influences of parenting style and family function are important factors in the development of Internet dependency.
Study 4

Title:
Effect of Pathological Use of the Internet on Adolescent Mental Health A Prospective Study.

Researchers:
Lawrence T. L., Zi-Wen P.

Publication:

Objective:
To examine the effect of pathological use of the Internet on the mental health, including anxiety and depression, of adolescents in China. It is hypothesized that pathological use of the Internet is detrimental to adolescents' mental health.

Method:
An prospective study with a randomly generated cohort from the population. Adolescents aged between 13 and 18 years. High schools in Guangzhou, China. Pathological use of the Internet was assessed using the Pathological Use of the Internet Test. Depression and anxiety were assessed by the Zung Depression and Anxiety Scales.

Results:
After adjusting for potential confounding factors, the relative risk of depression for those who used the Internet pathologically was about 2½ times (incidence rate ratio, 2.5; 95% confidence interval, 1.3-4.3) that of those who did not exhibit the targeted pathological internet use behaviors. No significant relationship between pathological use of the Internet and anxiety at follow-up was observed.

Conclusions:
Results suggested that young people who are initially free of mental health problems but use the Internet pathologically could develop depression as a consequence. These results have direct implications for the prevention of mental illness in young people, particularly in developing countries.
Study 5

Title:
Internet Gambling Is Common in College Students and Associated with Poor Mental Health

Researcher:
Nancy M. P. and Jeremiah W.

Publication:
The American Journal on Addictions 2007, 16(5), 325–330

Objective:
This study evaluated prevalence of Internet gambling and its association with pathological gambling and mental health status in college students.

Method:
The South Oaks Gambling Screen and General Health Questionnaire were administered to 1356 undergraduates, and 23% reported ever gambling on the Internet, with 6.3% reporting Internet gambling weekly.

Result:
Almost two-thirds (61.6%) of regular Internet gamblers were pathological gamblers, compared with 23.9% of infrequent Internet gamblers and 5.0% of non-Internet gamblers.

Conclusion:
Internet gambling frequency was significantly associated with poor mental health, after controlling for demographics and pathological gambling. These data call for prevention and treatment efforts of Internet gambling in students.

Study 6

Title:
Internet-Based Intervention for Mental Health and Substance Use Problems in Disaster-Affected Populations: A Pilot Feasibility Study.

Researcher:

Publication:
Behaviour Therapy 2006, 37(2), 190–205
Chapter 2: Review of Past Studies

Abstract:

Early interventions that reduce the societal burden of mental health problems in the aftermath of disasters and mass violence have the potential to be enormously valuable. Internet-based interventions can be delivered widely, efficiently, and at low cost and as such are of particular interest. We describe the development and feasibility analysis of an Internet-delivered intervention designed to address mental health and substance-related reactions in disaster-affected populations. Participants (n = 285) were recruited from a cohort of New York City-area residents that had been followed longitudinally in epidemiological research initiated 6 months after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The intervention consisted of 7 modules: post traumatic stress/panic, depression, generalized anxiety, alcohol use, marijuana use, drug use, and cigarette use. Feasibility data were promising and suggest the need for further evaluation.

Study 7

Title:

Internet Addiction, Mental Health and Academic Performance of School Students/Adolescents

Researchers:

Nayanika Singh, K. C. Barmola

Publication:

The International Journal of Indian Psychology (2015), Volume 2, Issue 3,

Objective:

Every student desires to perform well in schooling whether it is academic performance or others. Students’ performance gets distorted by many factors like overburden, difficulty of subject etc. Information technology has put another kind of burden on students. It is interesting on one hand while distracting on the other hand. This is mainly use of internet among adolescents due increasing literacy of computer and its uses in day today life. Observing present scenario the current study is aimed to find out the effect of internet addiction on mental health and academic performance of students.
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Sample:

The sample consisted of 100 high school students, age ranging, 14 to 16 years drawn randomly from English medium schools of Rishikesh & Haridwar (Uttarakhand).

Results:

Findings of the present study revealed that there was a significant effect of internet addiction on academic performance and mental health of students/adolescents.

Conclusion:

Results further indicated that the students who were in the severe and profound groups of internet addiction were found to have detrimental effects on both in their academic performance and mental health rather than the students who were addicted to the internet usage moderately.

Study 8

Title: Associations between overuse of the internet and mental health in adolescents

Researchers: Yang-Sook Yoo, Hee Cho, and Kyeong-Sook Cha


Abstract:

This study examined the factors influencing internet addiction levels and mental health in a nationally-representative sample of 74,980 Korean middle- and high-school students who completed the 2010 Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-Based Survey. The prevalence rates of potential internet addiction and internet addiction were 14.8% and 3%, respectively. The odds ratios for potential internet addiction were higher in both boys and girls who reported suicidal ideation, depressive mood, moderate or higher subjective stress, moderate or more happiness, or ever having engaged in problematic substance use. Adolescents at high risk for internet addiction had poor mental health outcomes. The findings indicate the need for measures to prevent and manage internet addiction in adolescents that consider the severity of factors related to internet addiction.
Study 9

Title:
The association between internet addiction and aggression/impulsiveness in adolescents (2014)

Researcher:

Publication:
Alcohol Alcohol. 2014, 49(1), 67.

Objective:
Previous studies have reported that aggression and impulsiveness are associated with Internet Addiction Disorders (IAD). The aim of this study was to evaluate the extent of Internet addiction and aggression, impulsiveness and its relationship with clinical factors according to mood state.

Methods:
Data were collected from middle school students (total N = 714, male N = 389, female N = 325, mean age = 14.85 years) in Seoul, South Korea. They completed the Young's Internet addiction test (Y-IAT), questionnaires about clinical states (depression, anxiety, and ADHD), and aggression/impulsiveness characteristics (Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 [BIS-11], Aggression Questionnaire [AQ], and State and Trait Anger Expression Inventory [STAXI]). Three groups were categorized as following: based on Young's (1998) criteria, 13 participants (mean age = 15 years, male = 7, female = 6) were classified as the Internet addiction group. 191 participants (mean age = 14.8 years, male = 137, female = 54) were classified as the heavy internet user group and non-dependent internet user group were 487 (mean age = 14.8 years, male = 232, female = 255).

Results:
The score of the Y-IAT was positively correlated with scores of the BIS-11, AQ, and STAXI. When path analysis was performed to investigate whether clinical states had influences as the BIS-11, STAXI, or AQ predict IAD, the BIS-11 and AQ were mediated by anxiety and ADHD when predicting IAD.

Conclusion:
This study showed that IAD was significantly correlated with aggression, impulsiveness and clinical states in adolescents. Especially, mood state such as anxiety or ADHD appeared to have important role to predict IAD. Therefore, clinicians should consider examining comorbidity with mood disorders or ADHD when managing IAD in adolescents.
Study 10

Title:
Structural Relationships Among Adolescents' Internet Addiction, Self-Esteem, Self-Control, and Aggression

Researchers:
Do, Kum-Hae; Lee, Ji-Min

Publication:

Objective:
The purpose of this study was to investigate the structural relationships among adolescents' internet addiction, self-esteem, self-control, and aggression.

Method:
The participants were 300 students in their first year of middle school. The questionnaire consisted of measures of internet addiction, self-esteem, self-control, and aggression.

Results:
The major findings were as follows: 1) self-control had a direct effect on aggression; 2) internet addiction had a direct effect on self-esteem and self-control; 3) self-esteem had a direct effect on self-control; 4) internet addiction had an indirect effect on aggression and self-control; and self-esteem had an indirect effect on aggression.

Conclusion:
This study implied that self-related variables could mediate the relationship between the possibility of internet addiction and adolescents' aggression. This study also suggested that research on various mediator variables could reduce adolescents' psychosocial problems.

Study 11

Title:
Internet Faking but Not Frequency of Use Affects Social Skills, Self-Esteem, Social Anxiety, and Aggression

Researchers:
Jeffrey P. Harman, Catherine E. Hansen, Margaret E. Cochran, and Cynthia R. Lindsey

Publication:
Chapter 2: Review of Past Studies

Abstract:

Misuse of the Internet can affect various aspects of children's social lives. It was predicted that children who misrepresent themselves on the Internet would have less well-developed social skills, lower levels of self-esteem, and higher levels of social anxiety and aggression. The frequency of Internet use was also assessed. Students aged 11–16 years were recruited for the study from classes after obtaining consent. Questionnaires included a query of Internet behaviours, the Matson Evaluation of Social Skills with Youngsters Appropriate Social Skills and Inappropriate Assertiveness sub-scales, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale, and the Social Anxiety Scale for Children–Revised. It was found that children who reported the most faking behaviour on the Internet (e.g., pretending to be older) had poorer social skills, lower levels of self-esteem, higher levels of social anxiety, and higher levels of aggression. Frequency of use, however, did not affect these factors in the current study.

Study 12

Title:
The internet addiction and aggression among university students

Researchers:
Mehmet Şahin.

Publication:

Objective:
The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the internet addiction and aggression among university students comprehensively.

Method:
A correlational research design was used in the study by assuming that a relationship could exist between the internet addiction and aggression. 328 university students from different faculties constituted sample group which was determined by simple random sampling of probability sampling method. Researcher himself collected the data from university students, based on the principle of voluntariness, by using a questionnaire including socio-demographic form, the Internet Addiction Scale (IAS) and Aggression Scale (AS).

Results:
Results of the study were obtained in 4 phases. In the 1st phase, after determining mean scores, symptom status groups were identified according to cut-points and lastly, IAS and AS scores
variables were investigated with some variables such as gender, mother-father education status, family income level and primary internet usage aim in terms of differences. In the 2nd phase no correlation between the IAS and AS scores was found. In the 3rd phase, no correlation was found between the scales reciprocally. In the 4th and last phase, relationship between the internet addiction and aggression was investigated at the level of causality by using structural equation modelling and no causal relationship was found.

**Conclusion:**

In the study relationship between the internet addiction and aggression was investigated through 4 phases by using correlation and structural equation modeling analysis and no relationship was determined between these two variables.

**Study 13**

**Title:**

Shared psychological characteristics that are linked to aggression between patients with Internet addiction and those with alcohol dependence

**Researchers:**

Jae Yeon Hwang, Jung-Seok Choi, Ah Reum Gwak, Dawn Jung, Sam-Wook Choi, Jaewon Lee, Jun-Young Lee, Hee Yeon Jung and Dai Jin Kim

**Publication:**


**Objective:**

Internet addiction (IA) is considered as one of behavioral addictions. Although common neurobiological mechanisms have been suggested to underlie behavioral addiction and substance dependence, few studies have directly compared IA with substance dependence, such as alcohol dependence (AD).

**Methods:**

We compared patients with IA, AD, and healthy controls (HC) in terms of the Five Factor Model of personality and with regard to impulsiveness, anger expression, and mood to explore psychological factors that are linked to aggression. All patients were treatment-seeking and had moderate-to-severe symptoms.

**Results:**

The IA and AD groups showed a lower level of agreeableness and higher levels of neuroticism, impulsivity, and anger expression compared with the HC group, which are
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characteristics related to aggression. The addiction groups showed lower levels of extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness and were more depressive and anxious than the HCs, and the severity of IA and AD symptoms was positively correlated with these types of psychopathology.

Conclusions:

IA and AD are similar in terms of personality, temperament, and emotion, and they share common characteristics that may lead to aggression. Our findings suggest that strategies to reduce aggression in patients with IA are necessary and that IA and AD are closely related and should be dealt with as having a close nosological relationship.

Study 14

Title:

Online Gaming, Internet Addiction, and Aggression in Chinese Male Students: The Mediating Role of Low Self-Control

Researchers:

Zhaojun Teng, Yujie Li & Yanling Liu

Publication:

International Journal of Psychological Studies (2014); Vol. 6, No. 2 Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education

Objective:

Even though the General Aggression Model suggests that personality and situational variables can influence aggression, it is not clear if the model can be applied to Eastern cultures. The present study examined the mediating role of low self-control in the relationships between violent online gaming, Internet addiction, and aggression.

Method:

We conducted a cross-sectional study using online self-report questionnaires to assess violent online game exposure, Internet addiction, low self-control, and aggression in 211 Chinese male students. We found that the majority of the 10 most popular games reported by the participants were violent.

Result:

There were positive correlations between violent online game exposure, Internet addiction, low self-control, and aggression. Aggression was not only directly predicted by violent online game
exposure and Internet addiction, but also mediated by low self-control. These findings support the development of educational programs and measures to cultivate self-control in college students and reduce aggression engendered by playing violent online games.

**Conclusion:**

Aggression and self-control, which is conducive to educational interventions, are related. The implications and limitations of this study are discussed.

**Study 15**

**Title:**

Internet Addiction and Depression, Anxiety and Stress

**Researchers:**

Akin A. and Iskender M. (2011)

**Publication:**


**Objective:**

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between internet addiction and depression, anxiety, and stress.

**Sample:**

Participants were 300 university students who were enrolled in mid-size state University, in Turkey.

**Tools:**

In this study, the Online Cognition Scale and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale were used.

**Statistical analysis:**

In correlation analysis, internet addiction was found positively related to depression, anxiety, and stress.

**Result:**

According to path analysis results, depression, anxiety, and stress were predicted positively by internet addiction.

**Conclusion:**

This research shows that internet addiction has a direct impact on depression, anxiety, and stress.
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Study 16
Title:
Study of the Relationship between Internet Addiction with Anxiety and Personality Types A and B
Researchers:
Firouzeh sepehrian, Jalil Jabari Lotf
Publication:
Objective:
The main purpose of this study is to investigate predictive validity of anxiety and personality types A & B.
Sample:
The interaction of them with gender to internet addictions in a group of 330 girls and boys students in Uremia universities.
Method:
Another goal of the study is to determine the effects of gender and type of university on internet addiction. In general, the results revealed that the students with personality type A have internet addiction more than type B students. But personality types A&B are not significant predictors of internet addiction.
Result:
The result of regression analysis showed that anxiety, type of university and gender can significantly predict internet addiction (p<0.005). Analyses of the data using one-way ANOVA indicated significant differences among students of five universities in their internet addiction.
Conclusion:
Furthermore, there was a significant difference among boys and girls, in terms of the level of internet addiction.

Study 17
Title:
Investigation and Analysis of the Internet Addiction and Anxiety and Depression of 2190 Tieling Middle School Student.
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Researchers:
Jack

Publication:
Medical Research, 21, 2012.

Objective:
Learn Tieling Internet addiction (Internet Addiction Disorder IAD) status, for Internet addiction prevention, intervention and treatment provide a theoretical basis.

Method:
According to the method of cluster sampling, stratified by grade, with 40% in Tieling two first-year junior high school to junior high school students in select 2190 secondary school students in the form of collective self-test questionnaire to the class as a unit with network using evaluation questionnaires rating anxiety scale (SAS), self-rating depression scale (SDS) to investigate the selected students, all investigations are completed within a week.

Result:
Those who never used the Internet 11.46% of the total number of normal use of the network accounted for 80.45%, 6.67% rate of Internet addiction, Internet addiction rate was 1.33%, the latter two, and 8.00%; junior high school students into the network addiction rate in the high school students; junior middle school students in grades Internet addiction rates in the six highest; boys addiction was significantly higher than girls; network using the frequency of anxiety and score values were positively correlated; never use the network of depression score significantly higher than the normal users of the networks.

Conclusion:
The use of the network is very common in secondary phenomenon, most students can use the normal network; internet addiction that may have a tendency to develop the younger age, should be strengthened first-year students in junior high school education and to strengthen networks psychological intervention; excessive use of the network will lead to illness and depression and anxiety. Secondary school students such as the occurrence of mental disorder, should students of early psychological intervention; network use of the mental health of middle school students have a positive effect, suppressing the demand for secondary school students will increase online incidence of depression, Therefore, the method cannot restrict access to reduce the incidence of addiction should be a reasonable guide students use the Internet.
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Study 18

Title:
The Effects of Internet Addiction, Interpersonal Anxiety and Self-Control on Messenger Immersion of Adolescents

Researchers:
Hyeon-Ha, Han, Eu-Jene, (2010)

Publication:

Objective:
The purpose of this paper is to observe the influence of internet addiction, interpersonal anxiety and self-control in messenger immersion.

Method:
Questionnaires regarding internet addiction, interpersonal anxiety and self-control were administered to 600 6th grade elementary school students and 2nd grade middle school students in the province of Seoul, South Korea. A total of 592 questionnaires were collected. As statistical methods, Cronbach's, multiple linear regression analysis and stepwise regression with SPSS 10.0 were used.

Results:
The main results of the study were as follows - 1) In observing the degree of messenger Immersion by the sex and grade of the adolescent, the results show that the percentage in the top group and the middle group appears higher for school boys than school girls as well as 6th grade school-children rather than for 2nd grade middle school students. 2) A difference was noted between the messenger immersion factor in school-boys' and that in school-girls’.

Study 19

Title:
A Study of Internet Addiction, Depression and Anxiety among Smoking Adolescents.

Researchers:
Yeun, Young-Ran

Publication:
Objectives:

This study was performed to investigate the relations between internet addiction, depression, and anxiety in smoking adolescents.

Methods:

In order to get the data by self-questionnaire, 202 subjects were selected from Aug. 15 to Sep. 20, 2012. The data was analyzed by mean, standard deviation, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and multiple regressions using SPSS/WIN 18.0 program.

Results:

Internet addiction score was .null, depression score was .null, and anxiety score was .null. There were significant positive correlations between internet addiction and depression, between internet addiction and anxiety, between depression and anxiety.

Conclusion:

Multiple regression analysis revealed that the predictors of internet addiction were average number of days drinking alcohol per month, average daily cigarette consumption and starting daily smoking age. The findings of study will be used for basic information to prevent and control internet addiction of smoking adolescents.

Study 20

Title:

The Relationship between Interaction and Audience Anxiety Levels and Internet Addiction of Adults

Researchers:

Ozgen Korkmaz, Cengiz Sahin

Publication:

Ertugrul Usta Ahi Evran University, Turkey, Contemporary Educational Technology, 2011, 2(3), 200-212

Objectives:

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between interaction and audience anxiety levels and Internet addiction of adults.

Methods:

The research was performed in the survey model as a descriptive study. A total of 384 adults with different ages living in a Central Anatolian city constituted the sample of the study. Data were collected through the Interaction and Audience Anxiety Scale (α=.91) and Internet Addiction Scale
(α=.86). The mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage, t-test, ANOVA, Scheffe test, and Pearson correlation coefficient were employed in analyzing the data (p<.05).

**Results:**

The following results were obtained: Both the interaction anxiety and audience anxiety levels of adults were low. The levels among adults in the ages of 20-29 were significantly higher than the levels among adults in other age-groups. The levels of interaction anxiety and audience anxiety in the student group were significantly higher than other occupational groups.

**Conclusion:**

Gender did not differentiate interaction and audience anxiety levels of adults. There was also a positive and significant correlation between the levels of anxiety and Internet addiction.

**Study 21**

**Title:**

A study of developing an anxiety scale towards the internet

**Researchers:**

Nihat Ekizoglu, Zehra Ozcinar (2011)

**Publication:**

Computer Education Instructional Technology Ph.D Candidate, Ataturk Teacher Training Academy, 98010, North Cyprus

**Objective:**

The aim of this study is to develop a scale stating teacher candidates’ anxiety towards the internet.

**Method:**

In order to state the items in the scale, researchers formed an item-pool. In the process of stating the items for the item-pool, 106 teacher candidates from Ataturk Teacher Academy and Near East University were asked to write a composition with the topic “your thought about internet”. Researchers made content analysis in order to determine items for the anxiety scale. By taking the literature review into consideration researchers have formed 35 items. A total of 218 teacher candidates from Ataturk Teacher Academy and Near East University filled in the scale according to the instructions for evaluation.

The coefficient scale is Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) 0.84 where the Barlett Test revealed it being significant (Chi-square=3072.951, p=0.00). By using Direct Oblimin rotation method as a
result of the principle component analysis, 24 items were removed from the scale as items were either not suitable or is loaded on more than 1 factor. The remaining 32 items where it's self-value was larger than 1 were divergence into 3 factors. It was observed that the common variances of the 3 factors change between 0.65 and 0.27.

**Result:**

It was explained that the relationship variances were 43.1%. After the direct rotation, the factors formed have been named as follows; “Security Anxiety” (n=15; Alpha=0.88), “Anxiety of using internet and following the latest trend” (n=9; Alpha=0.81), “Anxiety of internet addiction” (n=8; Alpha=0.84). For the whole scale, the Cronbach's Alpha was calculated as 0.89.

**Study 22**

**Title:**

Internet Addiction and Depression, Anxiety and Stress

**Researchers:**

Ahmet AKIN1 and Murat İSKENDER

**Publication:**

International Online Journal of Educational Sciences, 2011, 3(1), 138-148

**Objective:**

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between internet addiction and depression, anxiety, and stress.

**Method:**

Participants were 300 university students who were enrolled in mid-size state University, in Turkey. In this study, the Online Cognition Scale and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale were used.

**Result:**

In correlation analysis, internet addiction was found positively related to depression, anxiety, and stress. According to path analysis results, depression, anxiety, and stress were predicted positively by internet addiction.

**Conclusion:**

This research shows that internet addiction has a direct impact on depression, anxiety, and stress.
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Study 23

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Conclusion:
This research shows that internet addiction has a direct impact on depression, anxiety, and stress.

Study 24

Title:
Internet Use, Social Skills, and Adjustment

Researchers:
Engelberg E., Sjoberg L.

Publication:
Cyberpsychology & behavior, Sweden, 7(1) (2004)

Objective:
The present study investigated the extent to which inter-personal skills, personality, and
emotional intelligence (EI) were related to the extent of usage of the Internet.

**Tools:**

As measured with the Internet Addiction Scale.

**Sample:**

A sample of undergraduates.

**Result:**

EI was assessed by performance measures derived from the identification and labelling of emotions as shown in pictures of facial expressions, and as interpreted from descriptions of social episodes. Use of the Internet was related to loneliness and adherence to idiosyncratic values (strong effects), and also to poorer balance between work and leisure and emotional intelligence (weaker effects). Big Five personality dimensions were also included in the study. No link was found between personality and usage of the Internet.

**Conclusion:**

Results suggest that frequent users tend to be lonely, to have deviant values, and to some extent to lack the emotional and social skills characteristic of high EI.

**Study 25**

**Title:**

Impact of Internet use on adjustment of IT students

**Researchers:**

S. John, Michael Raj

**Publication:**

Antropological and Behavioral Science, 99th The Indian Science Congress Association, Tamilnadu, Part 2, 2012

**Abstract:**

Internet has occupied of pivotal place today. The usage of internet gets increased in a high speed level. And the usage of internet has systematic impact on the human behavior. The present piece of research specifically focuses on the impact of internet usage on the adjustment of the IT students. 100 internet users identified from the IT Department, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu formed the sample for the study. All the subjects are perusing for their MSc and MCA degrees. Their age ranged of 20-24 years of the age. The internet user general questionnaire developed by Pratar Elli and Browne (1999) and Bells Adjustment Inventory developed by Lalita Sharma have been used to collect the relevant data. The data were subjected to one way analysis of
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variance test. The findings revealed that internet using found to have influencing effect of the level of adjustments of the internet users.

Study 26

Title:
University Students' Internet Use and Its Relationships with Academic Performance, Interpersonal Relationships, Psychosocial Adjustment, and Self-Evaluation

Researcher:
Ying-Fang Chen and Samuel S.

Publication:

Objective:
This study examined the relationships between university students' Internet use and students' academic performance, interpersonal relationships, psychosocial adjustment, and self-evaluation.

Method:
The study was based on data drawn from a national survey of college students in Taiwan. A stratified sample of 49,609 students (2005–2006 academic year juniors) was randomly selected from 156 universities (174,277 students). Students completed a questionnaire online.

Results:
Heavy Internet users and nonheavy Internet users differed significantly on a number of dimensions. Nonheavy users had better relationships with administrative staff, academic grades, and learning satisfaction than heavy Internet users.

Conclusion:
Heavy users were more likely than non-heavy Internet users to be depressed, physically ill, lonely, and introverted.

Study 27

Title:
Influence of Internet Addiction on Mental Health and Adjustment of College Students

Researchers:
Dr. Neeta Sharma, Km. Anu
Chapter 2: Review of Past Studies

Publication:


Abstract:

Internet is a network of millions of computers across the world and thereby it is the vast collection of resources people, it enables efficient and effective communication. The use of the internet among college students has increased considerably over the last few years. Internet has become an indispensable tool in business and academia and personal use is increasing every day. For better or worse, internet has infiltrated every aspect of our lives. Society has reached such a level that it is difficult rather impossible to live without the Internet. Moreover college students are the greater users of the Internet. Excessive use of the Internet leads the students to become addicts and affect the psychology of the students. In fact the present study concluded that greater use of Internet leads to decrease the mental health and Adjustment level among college students. Hence Internet addiction and mental health and Adjustment are closely related. It can also be stated Internet plays a major role in the psychology of the students.

Study 28

Title:

The effects of internet use on academic achievement and behavioural adjustment among south Korean adolescents: mediating and moderating roles of parental factors

Researcher:

Kim, Soohyun

Publication:


Objective:

The purpose of this study was to investigate the interrelationships among adolescent Internet use, parent-adolescent relationships, and academic/ behavioral adjustment in South Korean families.

Method:

Despite the significant numbers of Korean adolescents who use the Internet (98.7% of Korean children between the ages of 6 and 19 years use the Internet) for education, social, and recreational purposes, little is known about how adolescent Internet use impacts family interactions and youth outcomes. Most research studies on this subject have been descriptive and have provided inconsistent findings. To examine the impact of adolescent Internet use on youth outcomes in
Korea, six hundred and nine adolescents (10th and 11th graders) and their parents were recruited from five high schools in Seoul, Korea. Compared to the general population in Korea, parents in this study were more educated and from higher socio-economic status backgrounds.

**Result:**

Findings indicated that Korean boys and girls differed in the ways that they used the Internet. Girls were more likely to use the Internet to watch online education classes and blog more frequently and longer than boys, whereas boys were more likely to use the Internet for playing Internet games than girls. Results indicated that Internet use for educational purposes was associated with adolescent academic achievement. Social and recreational-Internet use of the Internet was associated with lower academic achievement. The pathways did not vary for boys and girls. Parent-child relationships (closeness and conflict) were found to be vital to youth adjustment and played a significant role in the association between adolescent Internet use and academic and behavioral outcomes.

**Conclusion:**

Future research studies should investigate how Koreans cope with the influx of this rapidly developing technology and its impact of family relationships. Additionally, parenting programs should incorporate strategies about how the Internet can be used as an educational tool to benefit adolescents.