Smartpone Addictive Behaviour in Adolescents

# Details

## Year

2020

## Issued

2020

## Language

English

## Volume

62

## Issue

4

## Start Page

## End Page

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## Type

Journal article

## Journal

The New Educational Review

## Topics

Internet usage, practices and engagement

## Sample

Convenience sampling of respondents was used, since we were limited by their willingness and motivation to participate in the research. Data were collected by means of online questionnaires as well as questionnaires in the traditional form in the case of secondary school students.
519 respondents participated in the research.

# Abstract

The aim of the contribution was to map the degree of smartphone addiction
in adolescents by means of The Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS-SV) short
version designed by Kwon et al. (2013). The construct validity of the research
tool was established by exploratory factor analysis. A unidimentional solution
appeared suitable to work with. The internal consistency of the scale was
determined by Cronbach’s alpha (0.831). 519 respondents aged 12 to 25 years
(AM = 19.41; SD = 3.83) participated in the research. A statistically significant
difference was confirmed in the degree of adolescents’ smartphone addiction
by gender in favour of women, and by age, at which respondents got their first
smartphones, in favour of those who got their smartphone at a younger age. The
effect size of differences was weak. No statistically significant difference showed
in the degree of smartphone addiction by school type attended by adolescents

# Outcome

The research showed statistically significant difference in the degree of smartphone addiction by gender. Female respondents reached higher scores than male respondents in the smartphone addiction scale. However, only a small effect of the differences in the resulting values was noted.
Another finding is that respondents who got smartphones at a younger age had higher
scores in the smartphone addiction scale in comparison with respondents who got smartphones at an older age. The research findings show there is no statistically significant difference in the degree of smartphone addiction by type of school attended by adolescents.