International Academic Institute for Science and Technology

International Academic Journal of Social Sciences Vol. 4, No. 2, 2017, pp. 73-83.

ISSN 2454-3918

International Academic Journal of Social Sciences

www.iaiest.com

A Study of the Relationship between Personality Traits and Internet Addiction among Secondary School Male Students in Torbat Heydarieh

Seyed Abolqasem Seyedan

Faculty of Psychology, Mazandaran University

Lecturer at the universities of Torbat Heydarieh

Abstract

The present descriptive-correlational study examines the relationship between personality traits and the tendency for internet addiction. The research population includes all the secondary school male students at the city of Torbat Heydarieh. The research sampling was first done by a one-step clustering method in a secondary high school and then the subjects were randomly selected from among these students. The data collection tools included two questionnaires: The NEO Personality Characteristics Questionnaire, which is one of the most recent questionnaires on the assessment of personality building based on factor analysis, 2. Young Drug Addiction Test, one of the most authoritative tests for online addiction testing, which was developed by Dr. Kimberly Young. The results of this study indicate that the F-value and its significance – lower than 0.05 – the fitted model has a 95% confidence. Moreover, the coefficient of determination shows that personality traits determine 85% of the variations of the variable of internet addiction.

Keywords: Addiction, Internet Addiction, Personality Traits

Statement of the problem

The internet is a complex matrix of networks that was created in the late 1960s with the aim of improving cooperation and multi-level access to computational resources and skills, and to create the possibility of interdisciplinary interaction in sciences and engineering. In the mid-1990s, it became a public global network.

Access to the internet has been growing. More and more people are by now becoming internet users. The internet is everywhere: at home, at school, at offices, and even at shopping centers. Among the internet users, young people and teenagers are more strongly inclined to use it. The results of a research done in the United States indicate that the use of internet is much more common among the youth and teenagers in comparison to other age groups (Bullen & Harré, 2000).

The family, as the smallest social unit, is the foundation of community formation and the preservation of human emotions. Any failure in family functioning produces undesirable effects in the normalization of children (Saroukhani, 1991).

The most disadvantaged and problematic individuals are dependent on affected families and children belonging to their high-risk families are subjected to maladaptive behaviors due to lack of mental relaxation, lack of concentration, and higher level of disturbance (Zare-Moqadam, 2006).

Along with the advancements and widespread access to the internet, we are witnessing a kind of dependence of the teenagers on the internet. Similar to other types of addiction, the internet addiction is associated with such symptoms as anxiety, depression, mood disorder, restlessness, obsessive thinking, isolation, emotional disturbances, and the disruption of social relations.

Moreover, while on one hand the social relations of people (especially children and teenagers) in increase in the virtual world of social networks, the Domain 1 of their relations decrease, and consequently, they become prone to educational failures (Samson & Keen, 2005).

The reports issues by the Ministry of Information and Technology (2008) state that in the last four years the number of internet users has increased by 25 times. According to this report, more than 64% of Iranians use the internet at home. This indicates the high popularity of the internet among its users. The growth in the internet use has been exponential around the world. Similar to other technological innovations, the increase in the internet use has been both advantageous and disadvantageous. Most sociologists believe that one of the most pressing concerns in the use of the internet is the distribution of obscene images and immoral messages, known as pornography (Hosseini, 2004).

There have been different reports about the spread of internet addiction in various societies. In general, it is estimated that for every 50 million users, 2 to 5 million are addicted to the internet. In other words, 5 to 10 percent of the users are addicted to the internet (Alavi et al., 2009).

Studies done in Iran show that most of the internet users are young people. According to these studies, 35% use chat rooms, 28% online games, 30% check email, and 25% surf the internet (Hosseini, 2004).

Moreover, studies show that 14% of the internet users are among vulnerable users who suffer from obsessive-compulsive behavior, mental disorders, and depression (Ferris, 2002).

Orzack (1999) argues that there are two types of symptoms for internet addiction:

1. Psychological symptoms, including, a kind of happiness when using the computer, the inability to stop the activity, spending a lot of time on the computer, neglecting your family and friends, feeling depressed, meaninglessness, depression, bad temperament when one cannot access the computer, and other problems at school or in the office.
2. Physical symptoms, including, bone marrow syndrome, drowsiness, migraine headaches, low backache, diet disorder, skipping main meals, not paying attention to personal hygiene, sleep disorders, and changes in sleep patterns. In addition to these symptoms, there are other problems such as spending a lot of money on hardware, software, magazines and computer-related activities, lack of attention to one's work, school, and family duties.

Psychologists believe that any behavior that an individual shows is influenced by various factors such as environmental, emotional, and personality. The personality factors refer to a set of factors which determine the presentation of a certain behavior by a person. A different set of personality traits leads to different behaviors. Thus, personality traits are among the most important factors. These can help understand the complexities of human behavior in various contexts and therefore should not be underestimated by the researchers. Personality is one of the most important concepts in psychology. It is also one of the most complex ones. The concept of personality originates from different theoretical perspectives and abstractions. Each of these levels has a considerable role in our understanding of personal differences (Duran, 2003).

In 1936, the psychologist Gordon Allport found out that there are more than 4000 words to describe different personality traits in a single volume of English dictionary. He divided these traits into three groups:

- Main traits: characteristics that are dominant in one's whole life to the point where the person is commonly known by these attributes. In fact, a person's name is usually associated with these characteristics. To make a few examples one can refer to Freudian, Machiavellian, Don Juan, and Jesus-like. According to Allport, the main personality traits are rare and are constructed during one's lifetime.
- Central traits: general characteristics which build one's personality. While not as influential as the main traits, these are important traits which can be used to describe another person. Such expressions as intelligent, trustful, shy, and anxious are some examples of central traits.
- Secondary traits: characteristics which are sometimes related to attitudes or priorities, which often manifest themselves in specific situations. Examples include feeling anxious when talking in the crow or impatience while waiting in a queue (Shamlou, 2003).

Mccrea & Costa have identified five main personality traits among different ones: agreeableness, openness, extraversion, which includes neuroticism and conscientiousness, and believe that the general characteristics of a personality can be categorized by using these five factors (Mccree & Costa, 1986).

According to this approach, the present study has tried to examine the relationship between these five factors and internet addiction among the teenagers.

Methodology

The present descriptive-correlational study examines the relationship between personality traits and the tendency for internet addiction. The research population includes all the secondary school male students at the city of Torbat Heydarieh. The research sampling was first done by a one-step clustering method in a secondary high school and then the subjects were randomly selected from among these students. The data collection tools included two questionnaires.

1. NEO Personality Characteristics Questionnaire, which is one of the most recent questionnaires on the assessment of personality building based on factor analysis. This questionnaire measures five main personality factors and 6 characteristics in each factor; in other words, 30 characteristics. This questionnaire provides a comprehensive assessment of the personality. The questionnaire has two forms, one (S) is designed to be used for personal reports and includes 240 five-scale questions, form totally agree to totally disagree, graded by the subject him/herself, and is suitable for men and women of all ages.
2. Young Internet Addiction Test, which is one of the most authoritative tests for testing online addiction. It was developed by Dr. Kimberly Young. The questionnaire has 20 questions and aims to measure the extent of addiction to the internet among different people. Its response range is Likert and it has five scales. This is a standard questionnaire and its validity and reliability have been reported in previous studies with the Cronbach's alpha of 0.90. The Persian version of this scale has been used in Iran and its reliability has been confirmed by Cronbach's alpha of 0.81; Qasemzadeh has confirmed it to be 0.88 (Bahri et al., 2011).

Research findings

There is a significant relationship between personality traits and internet addiction.

Variable	Estimated coefficients	SD	t statistics	Sig.	Partial correlation coefficient	Coherence factor
Regression	-34.837	15.781	-2.207	0.028		
neuroticism	2.149	0.299	7.186	0.000	0.46	1.276
openness	-1.485	0.309	-4.523	0.000	-0.33	0.877
conscientiousness	-1.544	0.310	-4.987	0.0000	-0.34	0.787
agreeableness	-0.587	0.325	-3.587	0.009	-0.20	0.874
responsibility	-1.603	0.229	-2.632	0.009	-0.19	0.852
coefficient of model determination	0.85					
Durbin & Watson statistics	1.64					

F statistics	24.949
Sig.	0.000

The results of the table show that the F statistics and its significance which is lower than 0.05 prove the fitness of the model with the confidence level of 95%, and the determination coefficient of 0.85. This means that 85% of one's personality is determined by addiction to the internet.

According to the results presented in the above table, there is a significant relationship between all aspects of personality traits and addiction to the internet. Moreover, given the value and partial correlation coefficient, it can be stated that:

There is a significant positive relationship between neuroticism and internet addiction with the partial correlation coefficient of 0.46.

There is a significant negative relationship between extraversion and internet addiction with the partial correlation coefficient of -0.33.

There is a significant negative relationship between openness and internet addiction with the partial correlation coefficient of -0.34.

There is a significant negative relationship between agreeableness and internet addiction with the partial correlation coefficient of -0.20.

There is a significant negative relationship between responsibility and internet addiction with the partial correlation coefficient of -0.19.

Discussion and conclusion

The results of this study indicate that the F-value and its significance – lower than 0.05 – the fitted model has a 95% confidence. Moreover, the coefficient of determination shows that personality traits determine 85% of the variations of the variable of internet addiction.

The results of the analysis show that there is a negative relationship between extraversion and internet addiction; this means that when the scores of extraversion increase the level of internet addiction decreases, and vice versa.

There is a negative relationship between agreeableness and internet addiction; when the scores of agreeableness increase, the scores of internet addiction decrease; when the scores of agreeableness decrease, the scores of internet addiction decrease.

It seems that this factor can lead to positive social and psychological behaviors. Flexible and agreeable people are more popular than other people are. Thus, it can be said that the disagreeable people are attracted to the internet because of lack of flexibility and adaptability with to their surroundings.

There is a relationship between conscientiousness and internet addiction, it is a negative relationship. This means that when the scores of conscientiousness increase, the scores of internet addiction decrease, and vice versa.

Conscientiousness refers to two main characteristics: the ability to control impulses and tendencies, as well as having a plan and behaving according to the plan in order to achieve the desired goals. A responsible person has predetermined goals. These people are successful, accurate, punctual and reliable in the professional and academic fields. Nonetheless, non-conscientious people have characteristics such as crippling harassment and lack of commitment to ethics. These people usually do not pay enough attention to their responsibilities and duties, and they are not determined in reaching their goals. Thus, it isnatural that such people are more likely to get addicted to the internet, because if the person does not have the necessary control, the internet can easily attract him.

References

Alavi, S. S. Jantifard, Merasi, M. Rezapur, H (2009). Examining mental health in the GPIUS addiction questionnaire among users in Isfahan universities in 2009. Journal of Research in Applied Psychology, 38-50.

Anderson, K. (2001). Internet use among college students: An exploratory study. Journal of American College Health, 50(1):21-26

Aqadekavarpur, M. Sultani, M. Hosseinchari, M (2008). Predicting improvement in addiction according to emotional intelligence and religious encounter. Iran's Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology 14:3.

Aryasadr, Z. Akbarzadeh, N. Yazdi, S. S. (2010). A comparison of emotional intelligence among addicted and non-addicted males and presenting a program according to the factors of emotional intelligence referred to the addiction centers at the city of Khoramabad. Al-Zahran University Psychological Studies of the Faculty of Psychology 6:3, 74-90.

Askari, parviz, Marashain, Fatemeh (2009). The relationship between personality traits and computer use anxiety among students of Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz, new findings in sociology, 23-35.

Askari, Parviz, Marashian, Fatemeh (2009). The relationship between personality traits and anxiety among computer users addiction at Azad university of Ahvaz, new findings in sociology.

Bagdikian, Ben (2995). The new media monopoly. Trans. Davud Heydari. The Research Center for Media.

Bahrami, Hadi (2002). Psychological tests (theoretical basis). Tehran: Allame University Press.

Bar-On, R. (2000). Emotional and social intelligence: Insights from theEmotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i). In R. Bar-on & J. D. A. Parker(Eds). Handbook of Emotional Intelligence. San Francisco: JosseyBass.

Bazl, Masume (2004). A study of the relationship between problem solving and adaptability of female and male students in second grade of high school in Tehran. M. A dissertation, Al-Zahra University.

Biggs, S. (2000). Global Village or urban jungle: Culture, self-construal, and the internet. Proceedings of the Media Ecology Association, 1, 28-36

Biggs, Stephen (2006). Culture, slef-awarenes, and internet. Trans. Kambiz Partazian. Bashgahe Andishe.

Biggs, Stephen (2006). Culture, slef-awarenes, and internet. Trans. Kambiz Partazian. Bashgahe Andishe.

Brackett, M.A., Mayer, J.D., & Warner, R.M. (2004). Emotional intelligence and its relation to everyday behavior. Personality and Individual Differences, 36, 1387-1402

Brockman, John (ed.) (2011). Is the Internet Changing the Way You Think? The Net's Impact on Our Minds and Future, New York: Harper Perennial.

Bullen, Pat and Harré, Niki (2000), The Internet: Its Effects on Fatety and Behavior Implications for Adolescents, Department of Psychology, University of Auckland, November

Caplan, S. E. (2002). 'Problematic Internet Use and Psychosocial Well-being: Development of a Theory-based Cognitive-behavioral Measurement Instrument', Computers in Human Behavior, No. 18.

Chang, M.K., Man, Law, S.P. (2008). Factor structure for Young Internet Addiction Test: A confirmatory study. Computer in human behavior, 24(6): 2597-2619.

Ciarrochi, Chan, Caputi& Roberts (2001), "Measuring Emotional Intelligence", In C. Ciarrochi, J.P.

Cooper, R. K. & Sawaf, A. (1997). Executive EQ: Emotional Intelligence in Leadership and Organizations. New York: Grosser/Putno

Dargahi, Hossein, Razavi, Mansur (2007). Addiction to the internet and the factors influencing it among the residents of western region of Tehran. Payesh Quarterly 6:3.

Davis, S.F, Smith, B.G, Rodrigue, K., Pulvers, K. (1999). An examination of Internet usage on two college campuses. College Student Journal. 33(2): 257-260.

Davudabadi, M. (2005). The relationship between the internet and psychological health among the internet users. M. A dissertation. Tarbiat Modares University.

DeAngelis, Tori (2000), Is internet addiction real?, Monitor on Psychology, Volume ٣١, No. ٤, April.

Dehqan, Alireza (2005). Virtual lottery. Journal of Iranian Cultural and Media Studies 2, 3.

Duran, Maria Garcia (2003), Internet Addiction Disorder, AllPsych Journal, ١٤ December

Fathi, Ashtiani, Ali, Mahbube Dastani (2009). Psychological tests: assessing personality and mental health. Tehran: Besat.

Ferris, R.J. (2002). Internet addiction disorder: Causes, symptoms, and consequences, Psychology Virginia Tech [Web Page]. Accessed in may, 2011,

Garusi Farshi, Mirtaqi (2001). New approaches in personality assessment. Tabriz: Jame Pazhuh.

George,M; Jons,J(1999) Organizational behavior.New York: Sddision Wesley

Giddens, A.١٩٩١.Modernity and self Identity. Cambridge: Polity Press. Giddens.١٩٩٤.Living in a post-Traditional society. In Back, Giddens and Lash, Reflexive Modernization

Goldsmith, J., & Wu, T. (2006). Who controls the Internet? Illusions of a borderless world. New York: Oxford University Press.

Golman, D. (1995). Emotional Intelligence. New York: Bantam Books

Gombor A, Vas LA.(2008)Nation and gendered-based study about the relationship between the big five and motives for internet use: A Hungarian and Israeli comparison. Theory and Science; 10(1): 1-6

Gonzalez NA (2008). Internet addiction disorder and it's relation to impulse control .MA. Dissertation. USA: Texas University, College of psychology,: 6-25.

Greenfield, D. (2004). (Virtual Addiction). J Siahate Gharb.18:18-26

Hadadian, Fatemeh (2009). A study of the relationship between some psychological variables and problematic behavior in internet use among university students. M. A dissertation in Educational Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University.

Haqshenas, Hasan (2006). The five factor design of personality traits. Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

Hardie E, Tee MY. (2007.) Excessive internet use: The role of personality; loneliness and social support networks in internet addiction. Aust J Emerg Tech Soc; 5(1): 34-44.

Hasanpur, Shahrzad (2006). The construction and norms of addiction to internet questionnaire among students at Tehran governmental schools. M. A dissertation. Department of Psychology and Education, Allameh Tabatabie University.

Hosseini, H (2005). A sociological analysis of the relationship between internet use and addiction. Quarterly of Iranian Cultural and Media Studies 2,3.

Huczynski A, Buchanan D. (2000) Organizational behavior: an introductory text. New York: Prentice-Hall;.

Jalali, D., Aghababai, A., & Bagheri, S. (2008). A Study of Factors Involved in Internet-Use among the Youth: An Analysis of the Survey Results from the Province of Charmahal and Bakhtiari. University of Tehran Electronic Journals Database. Global Media. Volume: 6

James, D.A., Parker, Robyn, N. Taylor, Jennifer, M., Eastabrook, Stacey L. Schell, & Laura, M. Wood. (2008). Problem gambling in adolescence: Relationships with internet misuse, gaming abuse and emotional intelligence. Personality and Individual Differences, 45: 174-180.

James, D.A., Parker, Robyn, N. Taylor, Jennifer, M., Eastabrook, Stacey L. Schell, & Laura, M. Wood. (2008). Problem gambling in adolescence: Relationships with internet misuse, gaming abuse and emotional intelligence. Personality and Individual Differences, 45: 174-180.

Janatbadi, H (2009). A study of the relationship between emotional self-awareness and impulse control and talent among addicted male students in secondary school. Journal of Educational Psychology Research 9.

Kandell, J.J. (1998). Internet addiction on campus: The vulnerability of college students. Cyber Psychology & Behavior.

Khajemoghei, Nahid, Alasvand, Maryam (2010). A study of the personality variables predicting addiction to the internet. Journal of Medical Science 9:4.

Khaniki, Hadi (1993). The triangle of economic progress, cultural promotion, and social justice. Collection of essays on culture. Vol.1. The research center in the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

Khosrowjavid, Mahnaz (2002). A study of the validity and reliability of emotional intelligence among the teenagers.

King Storm A.(1996), Is the Internet Addictive, or Are Addicts Using the Internet?, December

Knox, D.V., Sturdivant, D.L., Zusman, M.E. (2001). College student use of the Internet for mate selection. College Student Journal, 35(1):158-160.

Kolahian, Sepideh, Mahsa. Jomhuri Eslami Newspaper. 2008.

Kraut, R.; Patterson, M.; Landmark, V.; Kiesler, S.; Mukophadhyay, T. & Scherlis, W. (1998). (Internet paradox: a social technology that reduces social involvement and psychological well being?). American Psychologist, Vol. 53, pp. 1017-1031.

Kuh, G.D., Vesper, N. (2001). Do computers enhance or detract from student learning?. Research in Higher Education, 42(1): 87-102

Kunimura M, Thomas V. (2000) Summary and review of the NEO-PI-R personality test. Journal of Loyola Mary mount University; 38(4): 1-13.

Lan-hua, L., Li-ping, Z., Zhao-lan, L. (2010). Impact of emotional intelligence on internet addiction disorder among students at a college in Weifang, 2009. Preventive Medicine Tribune, 2010-09.

Lasser.M.R. (2004) Pornography in Internet. http://galenet.Grale group.com

Lawyers concerned for lawyers, INC.(2005, Internet: Constructive or Compulsive?, Massachusetts Lawyer Assistance Program, Winter

Lin, Wei., Huang, Zijie., & Lin, Daxi. (2004). Internet Use and Depression, Communication Anxiety of Medical Students. Chinese Mental Health Journal, 18(7), 501-503.

Mason, Paul Henry et al. (2001). Growth and personality of the child. Trans. Mahshid Yasaee. Tehran: Markaz.

Mayer, J. D., Dipaolo, M. T., & Salovey, P. (1990). Perceiving affective content in ambiguous visual stimulus: A component of emotional intelligence. Journal of Personality Assessment, 54, 772-781.

Mc crea , R.R ; Costa , P.T (1986). Personality, coping and coping effectiveness in an adult sample. Journal of personality, 54, 385-405.

Meerkerk, G. J., Van Den Eijnden, R. J. J. M., Vermulst, A. A. and Garretsen, H. F. L. (2009); "The Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS): Some Psychometric Properties"; Cyber Psychology and Behavior, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 1–6

Menow. J.M. (1999)Impact of the Internet: Some Conseptual and Methodologecal issues, 1999.

Moeedfar, S. Habibpur, Getabi, k, Ganji, A (2005). Internet addiction and its effects. Media Journal 16:3.

Mohseni, M. Sohrabi, M. Duran, B (2006). A study of the effects of the internet on social isolation among the users. Journal of Iranian Sociology 7:4.

Morham, J., Martin, Schumacher, P. (2000). Incidence and correlates of pathological internet use among college student. Computer in human behavior, 16: 13-29

Nademi, Manizeh (2005). A study of the mental aspects of internet use among graduate university students. M. A dissertation. Department of Psychology and Education. Tehran University.

Navid, Mehdi. (1995). Culture and cultural resistance. Falaq.

Omidvar, A., Saremi, A. A (2002). Internet addiction (description, pathology, prevention, cure, and measurement tools in internet addiction disorders). Mashhad: Tamrin.

Omidvar, Ahmad, Saremi, Aliakbar (2002). Internet addiction (description, pathology, prevention, cure, and internet addiction factors). Mashahd: Tamrin.

Orzack, M. (1999). Computer addiction services. http://www. Computer addiction.com

Orzak, M.H. (2005). Computer Addiction: Is It Real On Virtual?, New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Parker, J. D., Taylor, R. N., Eastabrook, J. M., Schell, S. L., & Wood, L. M. (2008). Problem gambling in adolescence: Relationships with internet misuse, gaming abuse and emotional intelligence. Personality and Individual Differences, 45, 174-180.

Purramezan, Mona (2006). A study of the relationship between nternet addiction and mental health according to SCL-90-R test among the people referred to Mashhad coffee nets in the second half of the year 2005. PhD dissertation, Mashahd Islamic Azad University of Medical Sciences.

Qafari, M, Ahadi, H (2007). A study of the influence of emotional self-awareness and impulse control in decreasing social isolation and compulsive internet use. Al-Zahra Journal of Psychology and Education 2,3.

Qamami (2005). Cyber dangers for the children. Quarterly of Education and Reform 37.

Qasemi, vahid, Malekahmadi, Hakime (2010). Describing addiction to internet among coffee net users in Shahin Shahr. Journal of Media Studies 17:4.

Qasemzadeh, Leyli (2006). Isolation, confidence, and social skills of internet users. M. A dissertation, Tarbiat Mollam University.

Rasmussen, S.(2000). Addiction treatment: Theory and practice NewYork: Sage.

Riley, H., & Schutte, N.S. (2003). Low emotional intelligence a predictors of substance use. Journal of Drug Education, 33, 391-398.

Rohall, D. E., Cotton S. R. & Morgan, C. (2002). Internet use and the self concept: Linking specific uses to global self-stem. Current Research in Social Psychology, 8(1), 1–19

Sadeqi, Hasan (2005). Internet and its social effects. Journal of Education 22.

Saeedi, Ali, and Abolqasem Shakiba (2005). The psychology and pathology of internet use. Tehran: Sonbole.

Salovey , P,S Mayer , J.D. (1990). Emotional intelligence. Imaginetion, Cognition and Personality

Salovey, P., Mayer, J. D.. Goldman, S., Turvey, C., & PaIfai, 1. (1995). Emotional attention, clarity, and repair: Exploring emotional intelligence using the Trait Meta-Mood Scale. In J. W. Pennebaker (Ed.), Emotion, disclosure, and health (pp. 125—1 54). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Samari, Aliakbar, and Fahime Tahmasbi (2007). A study of the emotional intelligence and educational success of students. Journal of Mental Health 9:35.

Samson, J. & Keen, B. (2005). Internet Addiction. Retrieved from http://www. islamonline.net/English/Science/2005/11/article04.shtml

Samuee, raheleh (2002). Translation and emotional intelligence. Sina Center of Behavioral Research.

Sanders, Ch. E., Tiffany, M. D. & Kaplan, M. (2000). The Relationship of internet use to depression and social isolation among adolescents. Adolescence, 35, 237-242.

Sanders, Ch. E., Tiffany, M. D. & Kaplan, M. (2000). The Relationship of internet use to depression and social isolation among adolescents. Adolescence, 35, 237-242.

Sanders,c and field. T.m. and Diego.M and Kaplan, M. The Relation ship of internetuse to Depression and Socil Isolation Among Adolescents. Internet: http://www.findarticlis.com/p/Articles /ai.

Saroukhani, Baqer (1990). An introduction to sociology. Tehran: Suroush.

Seth, Arpna (2003), The Internet: Addiction or Hobby?, Active Karma Ventures Pvt. Ltd. Sexuality Education Resource Centre (2003), What is Sexual Dependence/Addiction?.

Shamu, Saied (2003). Schools and theories of personality psychology. Tehran: Roshd.

Shaqayeq Somayeh, Azad Hossein, Bahrami Hadi (2009). A study of addiction to the internet and its relationship to personality traits among the teenagers in Tehran. The Journal of Mental Health Studies 2:42.

Shult, Yan A (2003). A study of globalization. Trans. Masud Karbasian. Elmi va Farhangi.

Shultz, Duan, Shultz, Sidney Allen (2009). Personality theories. Trans. Yahya Seyyedmohammadi. Tehran.

Steinberg, S. (2000). parent-adolescent relation intro expect presidential address at the society for research on adolecent science. Chicago, IL

Suler,J. (2004) Computer and Cyberspace Addiction. http://www.planet psych.com/z psychology ١٠١/cyber addiction.htm.

Talbott, S. (1998). Why is the moon getting further away? Internet and Higher Education, 1(2): 139-146.

Tamanaeefar, Muhammadreza, Sediqi Arfaee, Fariburz and Gandomi, Zeynab (2012). The relationship between internet addiction with the personality characteristics of middle school students. Zahedan Journal of Medical Researches, Tabib, 67-71.

Thompson, John B. (2001). The media and modernity. Trans. Masud Ohadi. Tehran: Suroush.

Trinidad, D. R., Unger, J. B., Chou, S. P., & Johnson, C. A. (2004). The protective association of emotional intelligence with psychosocial smoking risk factor for adolescents. Personality and Individual Differences. 36(4), 945- 954

Trinidad, D.R., & Johnson, C.A. (2002). The association between emotional intelligence and early adolescent tobacco and alcohol use. Personalityand Individual Differences, 32, 95-105.

Trinidad, D.R., Unger, J., Chou, C., & Johnson, A. (2004). The protective association of emotional intelligence with psychosocial smoking risk factors for adolescents. Personality and Individual Differences, 36: 945-954.

Whitty, M.T. & Mc Laughlin, D. (2007). (Online recreation: The relationship between loneliness, Internet selfefficacy and the use of the Internet for entertainment purposes). Computers in Human Behavior, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 1435- 1446.

Wickert, R. J. Hittner, J. B. Jamie L. H. & Jennifer A. H. (2002). Relationships among Internet use, personality, and social support. Computers in Human Behavior, 18(4), 437-451.

Wölfling, K. (2011). 'Internet Addiction-the New Digital Disorder', European Psychiatry, Vol. 26

Ying Y, Wenbin G. (2011). Psychological and Behavioural Characteristics of Severe Internet Addicts. Hangzhou, China. pal.ist.psu.edu/cscw2011cpp/Ying_Ye_0107 .pdf.

Young, K.S. (1999). Internet Addicton: Symptoms, Evaluation and Treatment, in L. Vande Creek & Jakson (eds). Innovations in clinical practice, A source book, 17:19-31.

Zahniser, Pat (2000), Are you Addicted to the Internet?, LSW, CEAP, UPMC Health System Employee

Zare-Moqadam, Aliakbar (2006). A study of the influence of behavioral-cognitive training on the confidence and adaptability of female students at Neyshabur secondary school. M. A dissertation. Islamic Azad University, Torbat Jam Branch.

Zokaee, S. (2004). The youth and virtual leisure. Quarterly of Youth Studies 6.