RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE

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ABSTRACT

The present study was designed and conducted with the aim of appraising the relationship between Attachment Styles and Emotional Intelligence through Problematic Internet Use among high school male students. 480 boy students of high schools in several districts of Tehran were selected by clustering multi-level random sampling. Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA), emotional intelligence scale (SSRI), and Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale (GPIUS) were completed by subjects. Researcher-made questionnaire including demographic qualifications was designed for each subject. Then, information was analyzed through multi variable regression, one sided analysis, and Pearson correlation coefficient. There is a significant relationship between father presence and relationship in each three level of attachment and Problematic Internet Use. There is a negative relationship between emotional intelligence and Problematic Internet Use. There is no significant relationship between three variables of parental literacy level, family income level, and students' field of study and Problematic Internet Use. However, there is no significant difference between place of living and Problematic Internet Use. Generally, there is a significant relationship between Problematic Internet Use among secondary boy students and related factors with attachment. Consequently, conducting preventing and applying intervention with focused on parent-child relationship and attachment styles are recommended.

Keywords: Problematic Internet Use, Emotional Intelligence, Attachment Styles, Internet Addiction

INTRODUCTION

Internet is one of the most important devices to access information in information technology era. Before 1997, the numbers of computer users was so limited unlike now the number of which is increasing each day. It's predicted that users who use internet problematically will increase (Young, 2009). "Internet Addiction" is a term first introduced by Goldberg and drew attention of psychologists, psychiatrists, researchers, therapists and internet users. Young is one of the researchers who applied this term and made an eight-question questionnaire for diagnosing internet addiction.

In recent literature related to this subject, Pathological Internet Use (PIU) and Problematic Internet Use (PIU) are used more than other titles (Caplan, 2005; Davis, 2001; Young, 2009). In general, this disorder is considered as a kind of internet use leading to psychological, social, educational and/or occupational problems (Davis, 2001). Different viewpoints, ideas, and arguments over the formation, categorizing, diagnosis and consistency of problematic use of internet, all refer to sophistication and mystery of this damage (Black and Shaw, 2008; Shapira et al., 2000).

Inappropriate and problematic internet use is conducted in a special milieu and context. Researchers believe that various factors such as psychological, social and demographic are engaged in this field. Regardless of multiple usage of internet in people’s routine life, this technology has special and unique qualifications making it more salient for users. The important feature of internet is its social aspect in relating various users around the world. The most important and exclusive feature of internet is the possibility for users to be unknown and anonymous the result of which is obliteration of inhibition which
is according to Jonson defined as an explicit way of decreasing worrisome about introducing the oneself and judgment of others. Having considered that users are unknown in the internet, social context of internet is less threatening than face-to-face social relationship (Ghasemzadeh et al., 2007).

A person who has less self-esteem and is weaker in interpersonal relationships uses the internet problematically as a way of escape (Morahan-Martin and Ben-Artzi, 2003; Morahan-Martin and Schumacher, 2003). In social interaction, there are emotional and nonverbal symptoms. If people, then, recognize these symptoms better, they can react in a more suitable way. Thus, these people have more social skills.

These people can control high or low level of emotional stimulations and show emotions fitting in a given social situation. These abilities are known as emotional intelligence which has extreme impact on social skills (Yousefi, 2008). Emotional intelligence is a group of abilities and skills which outfit people for effective adjustment with environment and being successful in life (Bar-On, 2000). Emotional intelligence’s theorists propose that people who want to succeed in making relationship with others should have the ability of recognizing, distinguishing and controlling their emotions and then making efficient relation through sympathy. If people manage their emotions they can have effective and beneficial social relationship (Engels et al., 2004). People with high emotional intelligence perceive messages better in interpersonal relationship, have more listening abilities, have more insight in the process of building up relationship with others, show more decisiveness in their relationship, and have more capability in systematizing emotions (Eisenberg et al., 2000).

The difficulty with interpersonal relationship and emotional intelligence derive from people’s primary relationship with their carrier. The quality of parent-child relationship is a better predictor of emotional intelligence in later ages (Hamarta et al., 2009). All of psychoanalytic theories propose that internal representation of childhood relation with others have meaningful effect on interpersonal act and development of psycho pathology (Bretherton et al., 1990). The qualification of attachment style is the most important source of forming and spreading people's social skills and emotional intelligence (Javaheri Kamel, 2008). The ones internalize their first experiments with their careers and shape stable cognitive schemata about their values. These cognitive schemata are named internal working model. This model has an impact on the type of people’s relationships and their explanation of these relations during the life (Lopes et al., 2003).

If the primary relation of parents is warm and responsive, they have respected to the independence and unique personality of their child. As a result, the basis of making reliance on him/herself and others (the positive model of oneself or others), the capacity of controlling emotion in a flexible way, the low level of self-criticism all shape dependence and psycho-vulnerability in the child leading to more socializing, satisfaction from inter personal relationships and less feeling of loneliness in person. On the other hand, insecure persons grow with an incomplete self-concept (self-criticism and dependence) and predict repetitious ostracism and criticism which result in less socializing, dissatisfaction with interpersonal and ultimate loneliness in person which affect directly the emotional intelligence in later ages (Blatt, 2004). It was observed that first relation of parent-child is a fundamental and important factor which can influence making psycho-social problems and the quality of relationship with others in later ages (Young et al., 2003).

In childhood, attachment relationship is shaped just with first care taker, but in adolescence attachment relationship is spread to peers and other society. Because of somatic, cognitive, emotional, and social changes, adolescents assess their ego and others. This reassessment can be in the field of other's assessment and changing the qualifications of first attachments (Zimmerman, 2002). The prevalence of Problematic Internet Use in this period is higher than other periods. The number of adolescent internet users from 42.13 million people in 2004 reaches up to 100 million people in 2005 (Li et al., 2009; Yang and Hao, 2005). Various factors are reported related to Problematic Internet Use which contains: free and continuous access to internet, intense urge to develop and support of identity and the urge to develop warm and meaningful relationship, obscurity, convenience, and social nature of internet. Because of that, adolescents are so vulnerable than adults against different addicting effects such as overuse or...
Problematic Internet Use (Eijnden et al., 2010; Young and Tung, 2007). That’s why this research aims to survey and explain the relationship between attachment styles and emotional intelligence with Problematic Internet Use in adolescents. The hypothesis and questions of research include:

First Hypothesis: There is related between attachment styles and problematic internet use. Second hypothesis: there is relation between emotional intelligence and problematic internet use. First question: whether attachment styles and emotional intelligence in a synthetic model together can prospect problematic internet use?

Question 2: whether students based on educational majors differ in problematic internet use? Question 3: whether students based on parental literacy level differ in problematic internet use? Question 4: whether students based on family income level differ in problematic internet use? Question 5: whether students based on distinct of life differ in problematic internet use?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is correlational; the relationships between variables are analyzed based on the goal of survey. The Statistical Society of this survey is all of the secondary school boy students studying in 2011-2012 in Tehran's high schools. Based on the nature of survey and Morgan's schedule (Kerlinger and Pedhazur, 1973), the subjects were 480 number of students of population selected by categorical multi-level sampling. At first, first, fifth, fourth, eighteenth, and sixth district of Tehran were selected to for the survey to conduct. In previous survey, the first, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighteenth districts were used selected from north, east, west, south, center of Tehran respectively (Shayegh, 2011). According to qualitative survey of researcher, district of one, two, and three are rich districts; district of six and seven are in average level; district of sixteen, seventeen, and nineteen are assumed as low-income districts. By considering that some majors are unique in some schools, one school from district one, three, and nineteen were selected; two schools from district two, six, seven, seventeen; and three schools from district of sixteen were selected. 60 subjects from each district and 20 persons from each major were selected randomly who were studying in three majors of mathematics, applied science, and human sciences. Conducting this survey started at the end of October in 2010 up to middle of December in 2010. In this method of study, the researcher attended in classes and after giving short explanation about survey, gave questionnaires to each student. In addition, if one of students asked a question during the survey the researcher answered it. The researchers confirmed that all the research meets the ethical guidelines, including adherence to the legal requirements of Iran.

Instrument of survey

The Problematic Internet Use questionnaire includes 29 items with five options which contain 7 sub-scales; its score is based on Likert scale. The total reliability of this scale is determined by Cronbach's Alpha in range of 0.78 to 0.85. The reliability of sub-scales in sequence of mentioned item is 0.85, 0.85, 0.85, 0.80, 0.83, 0.80, and 0.78 (Caplan, 2002). The construct validity of the test is high. The convergence validity with psycho social Welfare scales include depression, loneliness, shyness, and self-reverence in range of 0.11 to 0.44 and diagnostic validity with self-reverence in range of 0.17 to 0.36 were achieved (Caplan, 2002).

Attachment to parents’ and peers' questioner designed by Armsden and Greenberg (1987) was used. The questionnaire contains 75 questions, 25 questions of it are related to father, mother and peer attachment. The questions are answered by five degree's Likert scale and spatial scale (Mazaheri, 2005). Inner validity of this test determined by Armsden and Greenberg (1987) with method of retest in three week distance on sample of 27 persons which contain 18 to 20 years old subjects consists of 0.87 attachment to mother, 0.92 attachment to father, 0.92 attachment to peers (Armsden and Greenberg, 1987). In the researche's of Nosrati (2006), Cronbach's Alpha coefficients were 0.82 attachment to mother, 0.83 attachment to father, 0.92 attachment to peers (Nosrati, 2006). Internal validity (Cronbach’s alpha coefficients) related to this test in research of Atashrouz (2008) with assessing of one sample of 30 persons included: 0.88 attachment to mother, 0.88 attachment to father, 0.87 attachment to peers (Atashrouz, 2008).
The Shoot’s emotional Intelligence questionnaire was made based on the theoretical model of emotional Intelligence of Salor and Mayer (Khosro, 2002) to measure adolescents’ emotional Intelligence. Using factor and key-element analysis of answers of 316 subjects, Shoot et al. were able to identify four factors in scale with 62 elements. First factor included 33 elements which had 10.79 special value; second to forth factors indicated 3.58, 2.90, and 2.53 special value respectively. 33 elements of first factor represented conceptual model of Salor and Mayer (Khosro, 2002) of emotional Intelligence. The reliability of this instrument on 13- to 15-year-old adolescents was calculated 0.84 and 0.76, 0.66, and 0.55 for sub-scales of assessment and expression of emotion, emotion regulation, and utilizing emotion were reported respectively (Khosro, 2002). Shoot et al., (1998) reported the Cronbach’s Alpha and reassessment coefficients 0.90 and 0.78 respectively. Also, the internal consistency of questions was reported between 0.84 and 0.90 based on Cronbach’s Alpha coefficients according to several researches (Besharat, 2007).

Furthermore, a questionnaire was made by researcher for collecting data as the parental literacy level, economic situation of family, and users’ fields of study. This information was considered as finding data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results
To assess the hypotheses and research questions, Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient, Regression Analysis, and Variance Analysis were used.

Hypothesis I: There is a relationship between attachment styles and problematic internet use.

The results of correlation matrix indicated that the most significant relationship exist between sub-scales of alienation to father and problematic internet use. After that, elements of alienation to friends and alienation to mother have the second and third most significant relationship with problematic internet use. The forth variable which has the highest negative relationship with problematic internet use is relationship with father.

Table 1: The summary of regression model for Predictor variables of father alienation, peer alienation, trust to father, and criterion variable of problematic internet use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Predictor variables</th>
<th>Revision $R^2$</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>$\beta$</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Meaningful level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>alienation to father</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>24.91</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>alienation to father</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>18.71</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.186</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alienation to peer</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.217</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>alienation to father</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>13.93</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.227</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alienation to peer</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.216</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trust to father</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.28</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-2.23</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Predictor variables: alienation to father
2. Predictor variables: alienation to father, alienation to peer
3. Predictor variables: alienation to father, alienation to peer, trust to father
4. Criterion variable: problematic internet use

The results of multi variable regression analysis in Forward method indicated that in assessing relationship of problematic internet use, alienation to father entered the equation at first which has the highest correlation with the dependent variable and it can solely encompass 4.8 percent of internet problematic use's variance. Then, the variable of alienation to peer was taken into account in the equation. Considering this variable, the model kept its meaningfulness and indicated that the two variables of alienation to father and alienation to peer define nearly 7 percent of problematic internet use variance. In following step, the variable of trust to father's variable entered regression equation. The results indicated that these three variables defined nearly 7.5 percent of dependent variable variance. Studying the regression coefficient shows that in third statistic, the variable of alienation to father loses its
meaningfulness by entering the variable of trust to father. Additionally, evaluation of T-score in table 4-7 indicates that with entering variable of trust to father in third step, the endurance of the alienation to father decreased expressing the correlation between this variable and trust to father’s variable. This situation might occur usually when there is multi same line. As a result, they cannot enter a same contest simultaneously. Therefore, third model will be eliminated from research's results.

Hypothesis II: There is a relationship between emotional Intelligence and problematic internet use. The results of correlation matrix state that there is a meaningful and negative relationship between all of emotional Intelligence factors and problematic internet use among which "managing self-emotions" has the highest relation with problematic internet use.

Table 2: The summary of regression models for Predictor variable of self-management and criterion variable of problematic internet use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Predictor variable</th>
<th>Revision R²</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Meaningful level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>self-management</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>17.13</td>
<td>-1.01</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>-5.85</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Predictor variables: self-management
Criterion variable: problematic internet use

The results of multi-variable regression analysis in Forward method indicated that just the "self-management" factor of emotional Intelligence has the capability for prediction and entering into the model. This variable can define about 6.5 percent of dependent variable variance.

Research Question 1: Can attachment styles and emotional Intelligence predict the problematic internet use in a synthetic model simultaneously?

Table 3: The summary of regression models for Predictor variables of attachment styles and emotional Intelligence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Predictor variables</th>
<th>Revision R²</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Meaningful level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>attachment styles</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>4.212</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>-2.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>attachment styles</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>18.697</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>-0.86</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of regression analysis indicate that firstly by entering attachment variable to equation, the amount of R² is adjusted and reached to 0.007 showing that the results are meaningful. This variable can lonely represent 0.7 percent of dependent variance.

In second step, emotional Intelligence variable enters the equation. By interring this variable to equation, the amount of R² is adjusted and reached 0.042 which is meaningful too. This variable can also lonely indicate 0.4 percent of dependent variance and indicate 4.7 percent of variance along with previous variable. In order for emotional Intelligence to have an intermediate role, its relationship with dependent and independent variable should be meaningful. The results indicated that emotional Intelligence had meaningful relationship with problematic internet use. In addition, the relationship between emotional Intelligence and attachment is meaningful. Furthermore, by considering the literature of the intermediate role of emotional Intelligence and the obtained results, it can be concluded that emotional Intelligence in relationship between attachment and problematic internet use has an intermediate role.

Research Question 5: Do students differ in terms of problematic internet use based on their place of living?
The results of table four indicate that meaningful level (0.001) is smaller than 0.05 alpha. As a result, null hypothesis which assumed no difference between means of groups was rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a meaningful difference between mean of users in terms of problematic internet use and students' place of living. For comparing students' place of living, Toki test was applied.

To reach the fact that a particular group living in a district is different from other groups statistically, Toki pursuing test was conducted. The results of table five indicate that there is a meaningful difference in the amount of problematic internet use among students of district one compared to other districts. Therefore, the mean of problematic internet use in this district is higher than other districts. This difference is not seen in other districts.

Discussion

First hypothesis was based on meaningful relationship between attachment styles and problematic internet use. This hypothesis was accepted. In sequence, the most significant relationship was between problematic internet use and alienation to father (in positive direction), alienation to peer and alienation to mother (both equally and in positive direction), and "relationship with father" (in negative direction). In addition, the variables of "father alienation", "trust to father", and "relationship with father", can define 7.5 percent of problematic internet use's variance in a synthetic model.

In recent study, three factors of "father alienation", "trust to father", and "relationship with father" show high correlation with "problematic internet use". This finding enlightens the importance of father's role in social interactions. Fathers have essential roles in cognitive and emotional development of children and adolescents. In addition, they are accounted as an essential element in making children powerful and ready for outside world. On the other hand, the quality of "father-child attachment" compared with "mother-child attachment" is a strong prospect in adolescents' educational adjustment, oppositional guidelines, social and emotional capability, social interaction among peers, and especially their anxiety and detachment behaviors (Lei and Wu, 2007).

As it was mentioned before, alienation between father and adolescents directly and meaningfully are correlated with problematic internet use. This can suggest that safety of children in their relationship with their fathers compared to their use of internet is a crucial matter; ostracism and absence of father can be threatening in correct use of internet in this period. These findings are supported by attachment theory which suggests that safety, confidence and reciprocal understanding in child-parent relationship depend on positive outcomes (these children have less depression and aggression, and more sympathy in

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adolescence). For children and adolescents, becoming ostracism from both parents and feeling alone will be related to discordant outcomes such as weak social interactional skills, weak relations with peers, poor satisfaction in all fields, and high vulnerability in introjective and projective behaviors (Kennedy and Kennedy, 2004; Kierkus and Baer, 2002; Parker and Benson, 2004; Strega et al., 2008). Therefore, if an adolescent experiences his/her relation with his father in a negative way which is defined with alienation and lack of confidence, it will result in higher internet use in order to seek more emotional support. Totally and by considering previous issues, the relation between attachment styles and problematic internet use is obvious and justifiable. Second hypothesis was based on the meaningful relation between emotional Intelligence and problematic internet use. In testing this hypothesis, the results showed that all elements of emotional intelligence have meaningful and negative correlation with problematic internet use. In other words, the higher the emotional Intelligence of people, the lower the possibility of problematic internet use among them. In regression survey, it was found out that just the element of "self-management" of Emotional Intelligence could predict the problematic internet use and defined 6.5 percent of its variance. Engelberg introduced some reasons for powerful and negative relation between Emotional Intelligence and frequent use of internet. There is one probable explanation which states that there I s a powerful relation between frequent internet use and facial expression use (using explanatory symbols of human emotions and/or their dynamics) used in the form of Social Cues in establishing relation. Also, more sensitivity to emotional cues can be improving the gratuity sense which comes from face-to-face relation. Therefore, people with low level of Emotional Intelligence who are just sensitive to this aspect of relationship prefer to use the superficial qualification of internet interactions. Another factor which may be assumed to be simple is social interaction factor. People with limited social interactions spend more time on internet (Engelberg and Sjoberg, 2004). To prove this, Mesch (2005), in assessing social relations and internet use, indicated that people with weaker social skills have poorer social attitudes and they are shy; furthermore, they have more tendency to use internet (Mesch, 2005). In addition, the process of socialization among people who use the net widely is difficult (Kling, 1996); they have problems in face-to-face interactions (Yang and Hao, 2005) and have more social anxiety (Caplan, 2007; Summerfeldt et al., 2006). All of these factors which are engaged in problematic internet use are stemmed from the low level of emotional Intelligence of these people. In current research, among emotional Intelligence factors, emotional management has the highest negative relation with problematic internet use. Emotional management indicates the degree to which the one is aware of gracious and ungracious emotions. People, who have high skills in managing their emotions, can almost control their problematic emotions without repressing. In sum and due to what was mentioned above, the existence of meaningful relationship between problematic internet uses with emotional Intelligence seem to be rational. Discussion on Findings related to Research Questions To answer the first question, it was realized that attachment styles along with emotional Intelligence as criterion variable has the capability of determining 4.7 percent of problematic internet use variance through statistic methods. In statistical survey of second question, there was no meaningful difference between educational majors of students and problematic internet use. Regarding third and fourth questions it was found through statistical survey that there was no meaningful relation between parental literacy level and family income level and problematic internet use. In addition, in response to fifth question of the survey it was indicated that there was a meaningful difference between students’ place of living and problematic internet use- the degree of which among subjects living in district one of the city is more than other groups. According to other researches, unawareness or absence of father (Lei and Wu, 2007) and unsecure attachment (Buote and Pratt, 2009; Hamburger, 2002) result in an increase in the possibility of problematic internet use. It was assumed that family income level directly via the time parents spend with their children, and indirectly via the kind of attachment shaped for their children, would be affected. In other words, it was expected that in family with high level of income and high level of parents literacy, adolescents prefer to use internet more in problematic ways. Nevertheless, findings of the present study
are different from these pre-assumptions. To clarify these findings, two points should be mentioned: First, the population of this survey was adolescents. Second, all these variables (parental literacy level, family income level, and families’ place of living) are included in demographic qualifications. By considering problems and tasks of adolescent developmental period compared to the past, adolescents become independent in emotional and cognitive aspects of their parents, and are influenced more by their peers. In conclusion, demographic and parents-related factors become inconspicuous. In this way, no significant difference between parental literacy level and family income level in problematic internet use can be justifiable, but significant difference between adolescents’ place of living and the degree of problematic internet use can be justifiable in that this variable is an element of demographic qualification as well as cultural qualifications. Living in a particular district (in this survey, district one which suggests high-income families) beside other factors such as low level of emotional Intelligence or unsecure attachment can affect the urge of adolescents to use internet in problematic way through interaction between some factors such as cultural, economic, interaction with peers and identification with them,…which form specific model of thought and needs.

The limitations of this study can be summarized as follows: in current research, because of administrative limitations and established rules by ministry of education, it is just possible to access male students. Therefore, obtained results are just based on boys' information and it should be considered with caution in generalizing results. Assessing sample included secondary schools' adolescents. There is a possibility that if the sample was taken from other places (such as internet virtual sites, local places, etc.) and other range of ages, other results could be obtained. Data gathering was conducted just by one source (adolescent) and by self-reporting method. In other words, the viewpoints of adolescents were only considered. If other sources (such as parents) were used, richer dimension of this topic could have been presented.

**Conclusion**

At the end, it's suggested that both genders contribute in the survey so that results be defined based on studying and comparing boys and girls adolescents. Conducting survey in extended population and among samples which contain variety of ethnicities can be helpful in clearly understanding of this field. Designing and conducting surveys in the field of pathologic comparison study in problematic internet use with other kinds of addiction.

Using online method of gathering information to make samples (internet users) and sampling more present topic and population of study (introducing questionnaires via internet). Conducting some researches can be helpful in achieving the aim of designing and normalizing a specific questionnaire with regard to cultural and racial topics. It can be possible to use recommended models in this survey to identify at-risk adolescents for problematic internet use and consider intervention and prevention ways for them. For prevention and intervention of this problem, educating and giving knowledge to parents especially fathers with regard to problematic internet use should be considered.

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