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Internet Behaviour and Addiction

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Abstract

A questionnaire was put on the WWW to examine Internet behaviour and addiction aspects. 450 valid responses were analysed. The most part of the responses came from Switzerland. The answers to the general questions (gender: 16% female, 84% male, age: around 30 years, education: 55% have at least colleague degree) are similar to other surveys.
Some of the results are: Buying products cheaper over the Internet is not a big concern of the questionnaire respondents. The Internet seems extremely attractive to the questionnaire participants. Only ten percent decreased their Internet usage last year. More than fifty percent answered that Internet from time to time, often or always replaces watching TV.
10% of the respondents considered themselves as addicted to or dependent on the Internet. Some of the questions were based on the addiction criteria from the Internet addiction researchers and on common symptoms of addiction. The results show a significant difference in the answers from addicted versus non-addicted users. This leads to the conclusion that addictive behaviour can exist in Internet usage. On the other hand, the answers based on the common symptoms of addiction questions are not so strong in the addicted group that one can speak of an addiction, in which for example continued, persistent use of the Internet appears in spite of negative consequences. Interestingly, people consider themselves as addicted or dependent to the Internet independent of gender, age or living situation.
For certain tests there were too few questionnaire data, e.g. whether there is a significant difference between occupation or education and addiction/non-addiction.
This data is only a snapshot of the 450 answered questionnaires, there is no claim that the results of this study is representative of the general Internet population.

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1. Introduction

Original motivation
My interest in this particular field of the human-computer interaction was stimulated when observing student colleagues using the Internet (Mud's, IRC, WWW, emaill). I was wondering if heavy use of the Internet could lead to (or is) addictive behaviour. During my lectures by Dr. M. Rauterberg in the last semester I got interested in the method of doing statistic evaluation with questionnaires and I wanted to evaluate, if there are people who show signs of addictive behaviour on the Internet and how it differs from general Internet behaviour.

2. Content of semester thesis

After acquainting with the theory of addiction and a search on the Internet about Internet addiction a questionnaire should be constructed, with which statistical evaluation can be done to try to evaluate Internet Behaviour and look at Internet addiction problems. The questionnaire should be put on a WWW-Server, so that people from around the world (which have WWW-access) can fill it in.

3. Proceeding and Methods

3.1 Internet addiction

Is the Internet addictive?
The Internet is big, complex and growing, but is it addictive? The media reports of Internet horror stories, and reporters have also claimed that the Internet can be addictive. Is this just another sensation story, or can the Internet be addictive? The following articles and discussions in mailing groups shows that, due to heavy Internet use, the lives of some Internet users become affected (e.g., falling out of school, splitting up relationships, receiving hospital treatment). Some of them used MUD's (Multi User Dungeon), IRC (Internet Relay Chats); others mentioned that they were addicted to news groups, email, gopher or even the World Wide Web.

A search on the WWW using different search topics revealed different WWW-pages from people who describe themselves as addicted or dependent to the Internet, journalists who have written about Internet addiction and people who are occupied with doing research in Internet addiction.

WWW-pages and discussion groups:
[1] "Addiction to the Net", New York Times, app. mid-February 1995 <URL:http://www.en.utexas.edu/~claire/texts/addiction.html>
[2] "Online addiction" by Chris Allbriton, Democrat-Gazette Staff Writer, Tuesday, June 27, 1995, <URL:http://wwwaxs.net/~callbritton/Html/addicts.html>
[3] "Computer Addicts Getting Hooked on Superhighway", Article by Fran Abrahms in the Melbourne Age, 26th July1995, <URL:http://hector.insted.unimelb.edu.au/B4/Reading/hookedOnSuperhighway.html>
[4] "Too Wired, What Happens When You Become an Internet Addict", By Reid Goldsborough, <URL:http://www.ii.net/users/Kilteer/article.txt>
[5] "Is the Internet Addictive?", <URL:http://www.ozemail.com.au/~chark/addict/>
[6] "IRC Addiction or Fun", <URL:http://www.netfix.com huggs/addiction.html>
[7] "Center of Online Addiction", <URL:http://www.pit.edu/~ksy/>
[8] Mailing List: Internet Addiction Support Group (i-a-s-g)
subscribe with e-mail to listserv@netcom.com, subject leave blank, message: subscribe i-a-s-g
[9] Mailing List: Psychology of the Internet
subscribe with e-mail to listproc@cmhc.com, subject leave blank, message: subscribe research Your-name

People occupied with Internet addiction:
Dr. Kimberly Young at the University of Pittsburgh founded the Center for Online Addiction [7] and is also conducting research about online addiction. She reports that Internet addiction has the same qualities as compulsive gambling, shopping, even smoking and alcoholism.
Dr. Young has gathered around 400 case studies, as well as a number of family members and relatives living with net addicts, and will be presenting her results this summer at the American Psychological Association Conference [9].

Common warning signs (in the following abbreviated as **Young**) according to Young are:

1. Compulsively checking your email.
2. Always anticipating your next Internet session.
3. Others complaining that you're spending too much time online.
4. Others complaining that you're spending too much money online.

Dr. Mark Griffiths, a psychologist at the University of Plymouth in England, is studying "Internet addiction" in more depth. He says that of 100 people who responded to a question about the overuse of on-line services, 22 reported a cocaine-like "rush" and 12 said computer chat lines helped them to relax. He believes that new technology is an addiction, which has behaviour patterns like gambling or overeating [3].

Mr Ivan Goldberg, M.D. has coined a tern to describe addiction to the Internet - Internet Addiction Disorder and created a support group for Internet addicts.

Internet Addiction Disorder (in the following abbreviated as **IAD**) -- Diagnostic Criteria

The following is a description of IAD, courtesy of Ivan Goldberg, an M.D. from New York City and moderator of the Internet Addiction Support Group mailing list.

A maladaptive pattern of Internet use, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress as manifested by three (or more) of the following, occurring at any time in the same 12-month period:

1. Tolerance, as defined by either of the following:
1.1 A need for markedly increased amounts of time on the Internet to achieve satisfaction
1.2 Markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of time on the Internet
2. Withdrawal, as manifested by either of the following:
2.1 The characteristic withdrawal syndrome
2.1.1 Cessation of (or reduction) in Internet use that has been heavy and prolonged
2.1.2 Two (or more) of the following (developing within several days to a month after Criterion 1):
(a) Psychomotor agitation
(b) Anxiety
(c) Obsessive thinking about what is happening on the Internet
(d) Fantasies or dreams about the Internet
(e) Voluntary or involuntary typing movements of the fingers
2.1.3. The symptoms in Criterion 2 cause distress or impairment in social, occupational, or another important area of functioning
2.2. Use of the Internet or a similar online service is engaged in to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.
3. The Internet is often accessed more often or for longer periods of time than was intended
4. There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control Internet use
5. A great deal of time is spent in activities related to Internet use (e.g., buying Internet books, trying out new WWW browsers, researching Internet vendors, organising files of downloaded materials)
6. Important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of Internet use.
7. Internet use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical, social, occupational, or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by Internet use (sleep deprivation, marital difficulties, lateness for early morning appointments, neglect of occupational duties, or feelings of abandonment in significant others).

IAD, unlike alcoholism (which is a recognised medical addiction) is like pathological gambling, an out-of-control behaviour that threatens to overwhelm the addicts normal life.

Internet Addiction Support Group (i-a-s-g)
In the discussion group moderated by Ivan Goldberg, people are discussing their problems with the Internet, but also journalist or researchers which are searching materials about Internet Addiction.

3.2 Addiction

In (Freeman, 92) is an article about addictive behaviours: Addiction is defined by Bratter and Forest (1985) as a behaviour pattern of compulsive drug use characterised by overwhelming involvement ... with the use of a drug and the securing of the supply, as well as a tendency to relapse after completion of withdrawal". The authors state that the difference between use and addiction is quantitative rather than qualitative. Addiction is not determined in terms by quantity alone, but more over, is additionally determined in terms of the effect on the individual in his or her social context.

The main difference between abuse or problem use and addiction is in the context of the life situation:

Abuse or problem use: the person "must use", there is an increasing involvement in a compulsive manner; uncontrollable consequences occur but abuse continues nevertheless.

Addiction: the person "must no stop using"; overwhelming involvement with a substance or a behaviour is carried compulsively into the person's daily life. Day to day patterns or routines of living are disrupted with use, with securing a supply and with a strong tendency to relapse after completion of withdrawal.

There is no general model for addiction. There are three different models for addiction described. The disease model focuses on addiction as illness, the adaptive model looks at is as a way of coping and the way-of-life model emphasises life-styles or roles.

Common signs of addiction include (in the following abbreviated as **CSA**):
1. preoccupation with a substance, relationship or behaviour
2. a loss of control over the use of a substance or a pattern of behaviour
3. concerns expressed by others about the loss of control and the effects
4. continued, persistent use of a substance or involvement behaviour in spite of negative consequences.

Since Internet Addiction is often compared to compulsive gambling the criteria of compulsive gambling similar with other addictions are listed to:

Compulsive gambling (Freeman, 92, (p212-224)): Similarities with other addictions include (in the following abbreviated as **CSG**):
1. preoccupation with the abusing behaviour,
2. abusing larger amounts over longer periods of time than intended,
3. the need to increase the behaviour to achieve the desired effect,
4. repeated efforts to cut down or stop the behaviour,
5. social or occupational activity given up for the behaviour, and
6. continuation of the behaviour despite social, occupational or legal problems.

3.3 Questionnaire

3.3.1 Constructing the questionnaire

3.3.1.1 Content

The questionnaire was constructed in German and in English, to have the possibility to distribute the questionnaire world-wide, but also locally (Switzerland). An early version has been tested with 15 people. The final version with another ten people. The questionnaire was splitted up in five parts (social, usage, feelings, experiences and general part) to get an overview over Internet behaviour and Internet addiction. The reason for the topics are listed in the table below.

Social questions:

1.1	Internet as communication media.
1.2	Internet for meeting new acquaintances.
1.3	Internet for new real social contacts.
1.4	Internet as positive influence.
1.5	Internet as negative influence: IAD (6), Young(4), CSA(4), CG(5,6)

Usage:

2.1	Duration of Internet usage.
2.2	Change of usage.
2.3	Hours spent on Internet services: CSA(1), CG(1)
2.4	Checking e-mail: Young (1)
2.5	Internet replacing other media types.
2.6 - 2.10	Internet for different interests.
2.11-2.12.	Internet as general knowledge base.
2.13-2.14	Control of Internet: Quantity and Quality.

Feelings:

3.1	Necessity
3.2	Anticipation: Young (2)
3.3	State of mind using Internet: IAD(2.1.2b)
3.4	Feel of guilty or depression.
3.5	Dreaming of Internet: IAD (2.1.2d)
3.6	Thinking of Internet when not online: IAD (2.1.2c)

Experiences:

4.1	Longer Internet access than intended: IAD (3), CG(2)
4.2	Lying to friends about using the Internet Young(3).
4.3	Deliberately restricting Internet use: IAD (2.1.1), IAD(4), CG(4), CSA(2,4).
4.4	Forced restricted Internet use: IAD(4), CG(4).
4.5	Lost track of time using Internet.
4.6	Complains from others using Internet: Young(3), CSA(3).

General:

5.1	Gender
5.2	Age
5.3	Living with whom together.
5.4	Usage of computers.
5.5	Necessity Internet for occupation.
5.6	Primary occupation.
5.7	Education.
5.8	Country.
5.9	Paying provider bill.
5.10	Buying Internet related books or magazine. IAD(5)
5.11	Internet as addiction or dependency.
5.12	Look for help as Internet addict.
5.13	Number of addicted persons known.
5.14	How was questionnaire found out.
5.15	Comment.

3.1.1.2 Generating a questionnaire for the WWW

The questionnaire was built in HTML V2.0. Special attention was paid, such that no new features (like tables) were used in the questionnaire, so that older browsers could also use the questionnaire. However this had the drawback that question 3.3 could not be presented as usually done in psychological questionnaires. There were also no graphics integrated, except the ruler so that the size of the questionnaire would not be to large.

To facilitate the data evaluation, each selection was assigned a value (e.g. <OPTION value="1">no). This had the advantage of creating separate evaluations for the two languages of the questionnaire.

Each question was numbered, so that an automating script could process the file.

There were three different possibilities for transferring the questionnaire data (described in Peter Flynn, 95):

1. Transfer by e-mail.
This was not applicable, because the data had to be treated individually afterwards. Additionally, the mail-to button does not work with the Internet Explorer and MSExchange together.

2. Transfer by a program that is started on the server and takes the questionnaire data as command line input.
This was not applicable, because the questionnaire data was longer than 255 characters, and this is the longest input possible for a command line parameters.

3. Transfer by a program is started on the server and takes the data as standard input.
This was applicable. A C++ program (see appendix) was constructed and put in the directory cgi-bin.
The program was started when the Send - button in the questionnaire was pressed. It reads the questionnaire data, removed variable names from the data and put the variable value in the correct column. This processed data was then appended to the survey file as a new line, so that the data could easily be read by a spread sheet or statistics program. The program returned at the end a newly created WWW - page with the possibility of registering for the competition and results. The registration data was then written by a second program to a separate file. This was done to insure anonymity, so that the users could not be traced back.

Additional information about doing surveys on the Internet can be found under [10], an introduction to writing HTML - pages is in (Peter Flynn, 95).

3.3.2 Distributing the questionnaire

The questionnaire should give an overview of different Internet users. Since their is no particular interest group for a questionnaire like this, a competition was added to induce more people to take part in the survey. The questionnaire was first distributed within Switzerland and then world-wide:

week one:
- e-mail with announcement of questionnaire to all colleagues.
- e-mail to universities, Internet cafes and Internet providers in Switzerland, asking them to make a link from their server to this questionnaire.
- announcement in news groups: ch.general and swiss.soc.culture.
- e-mail to i-a-s-g group.

week three:
- announcement in news groups: www.news.announce, alt.irc.misc and alt.mud.misc.
- announcement in different WWW-sites, which collecting and distribute new WWW-sites.

end of week four:
- end of competition.

end of week six:
- end of survey.

We would like to thank all of the people and organisations who have set up a link or distributed the questionnaire. The questionnaire was also mentioned in distribution lists.

There were not a lot of reactions to the questionnaire. Inside one news group a critique of the questionnaire was sent. A few people made contact by e-mail, because they are occupied with similar research. Most of the people used the comment box (see appendix).

3.3.3 Problems with data processing

One browser version was not able to use the data transmission method described in the page before.

The data should have been automatically put in a file and then been ready for evaluation. But one browser type did not convert the text to the value conversion (e.g. <OPTION value="1">no browser sent "no" instead of the value 1). Because of this, a part of the data had to be converted with a new program for text to value conversion. Also, different browsers had different ESC-sequences in the data, which had to be cleaned up. Only select boxes without free input would have allowed an automatic data evaluation.

4. Results

4.1 Data

During the six week of survey a total of 454 valid (more than 10 topics answered) responses were sent. To have an idea of how big the percentage of filled questionnaires is compared to the number of people just browsing the pages, the log files were analysed to count the number of different page accesses for the two questionnaire files. The pages were accessed 1'204 times (assuming that the next access was by a different machine). This means that 37.7 percent of the people who have accessed the questionnaire have filled it completely.

4.2 Representative

For the following reasons it can be assumed, that the data is not representative for all the Internet users:

- Not all people have WWW-access who are using the Internet.
- People who use the Internet just as a communication media or playing MUD´s may never have received knowledge of this questionnaire.
- Completion of the questionnaire was purely optional.
- Distribution was not done randomly, and different Internet user "groups" were sought out.
- There was greater distribution of the questionnaire in Switzerland than in any other country.

To have an idea of how representative the survey is, the general questions have been compared (age, gender) with two different demographics survey, the 4th WWW-Survey [11] and the Commercenet/Nielsen Internet Demographics Survey [12].

The Fourth WWW-Survey, conducted from October 10 through November 10, 1995, received over 23,000 responses.

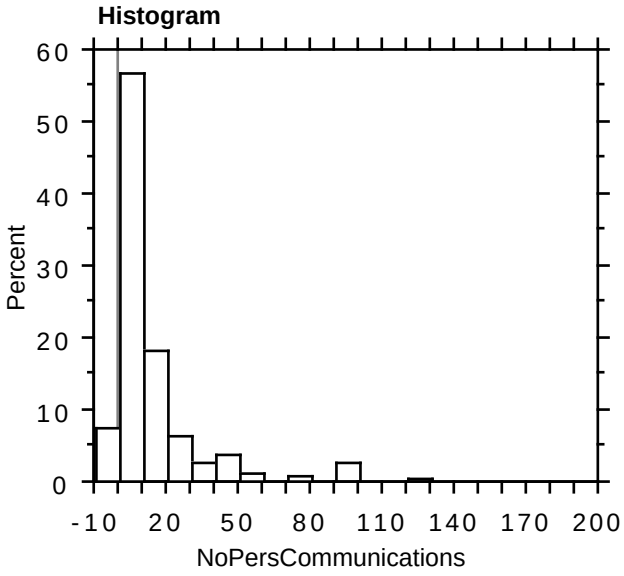
The Commercenet/Nielsen Internet Demographic Survey was based on two different methods: a random-sample, telephone-based survey (August 3 through September 3, 1995) of over 4200 respondents (population US and Canada); and a parallel online survey (August 18 through September 13) to estimate bias introduced by Web-based surveys (over 32,000 self-selecting respondents). The results have been questioned by some researchers, because the estimates of the Internet size appear "too high" and not enough information has been released to reconcile the estimates with others published estimates.

These surveys are not easy to compare, since most of the participants of the questionnaire were from Switzerland (4th WWW-survey participants from world wide, Commercenet/Nielsen survey participants in US/Canada). Also, the topic of the 4th WWW-survey is about the World-Wide Web and the topic of Commercenet/Nielsen about Internet users.

Additionally, a newly formed discussion group is researching the validity and problems of doing psychological surveys on the World Wide Web [9].

4.3 Descriptive Statistic

1.1 With how many different people do you communicate regularly via the Internet?

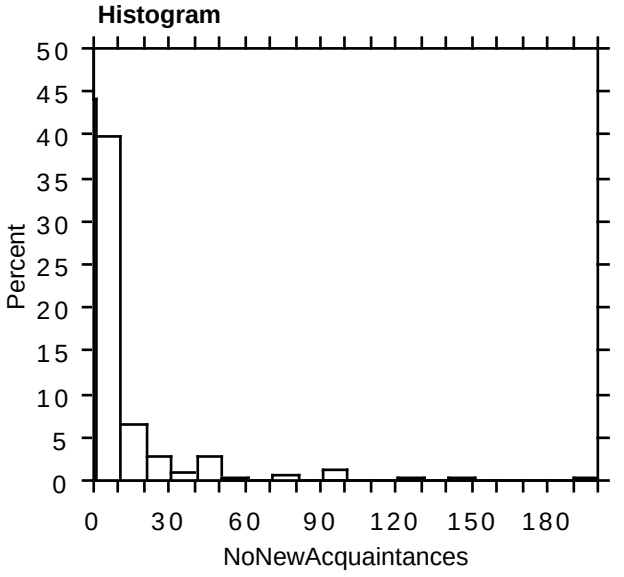


Descriptive Statistics

	NoPersCommunications
Mean	18.8
Std. Dev.	60.9
Std. Error	2.9
Count	450
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	1150.0
# Missing	4
Median	10.0

Comment:
The very few high numbers (see maximum) might indicate a different understanding of the word communication. 7.3% are not communicating regularly via the Internet.

1.2 How many new acquaintances have you made solely on the Internet?

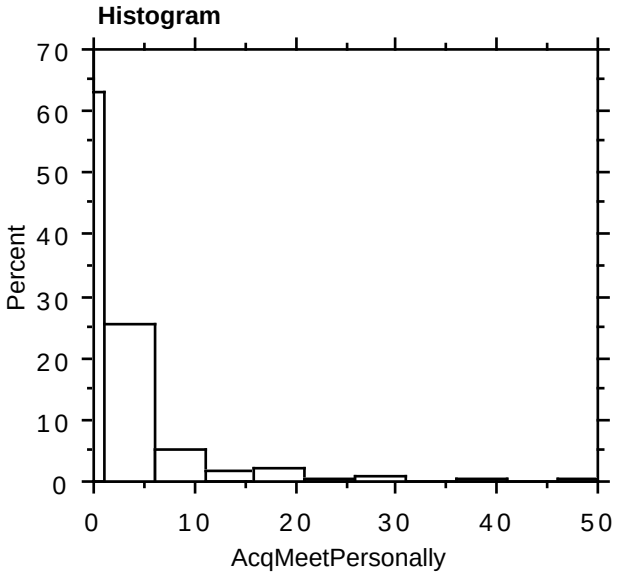


Descriptive Statistics

	NoNewAcquaintances
Mean	11.0
Std. Dev.	52.8
Std. Error	2.5
Count	448
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	1000.0
# Missing	6
Median	1.0

Comment:
44.2% did not make any new acquaintances on the Internet.

1.3 How many of them (answer of 1.2) did you meet personally?



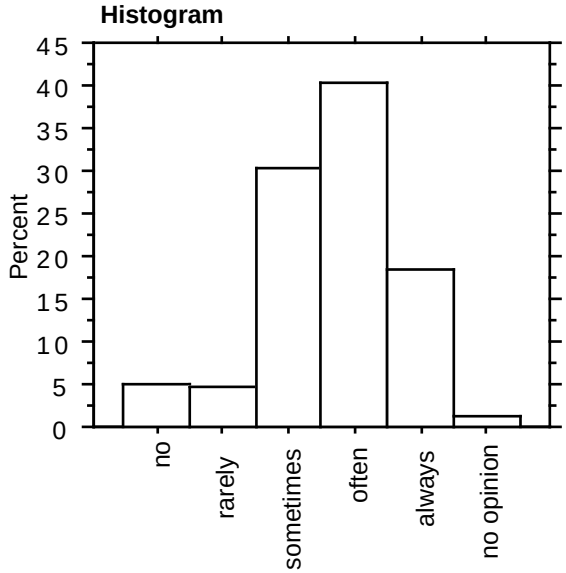
Descriptive Statistics

	AcqMeetPersonally
Mean	2.7
Std. Dev.	7.8
Std. Error	.4
Count	445
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	100.0
# Missing	9
Median	0.0

Comment:
63.1% have never met an Internet acquaintance.
The results of questions 1.1 - 1.3 show that communication on the Internet replaces or creates new communication sources mainly among people who have already met before and that only a small number of new acquaintances made via the Internet are met in real life afterwards. It would be interesting to know if these new acquaintances were made because of occupational/educational or private use of the Internet.

1.4 Has the usage of the Internet influenced your life in a positive way?

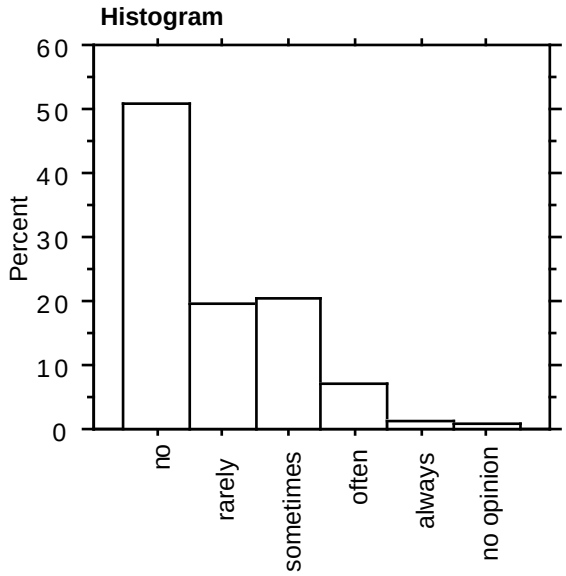
work/university/school (e.g. promoted work, access to information, new contacts).



Frequency Distribution for PosInf-Work

	Count	Percent
no	22	4.9
rarely	21	4.7
sometimes	136	30.2
often	182	40.4
always	83	18.4
no opinion	6	1.3
Total	450	100.0

financial (e.g. buying cheaper products).

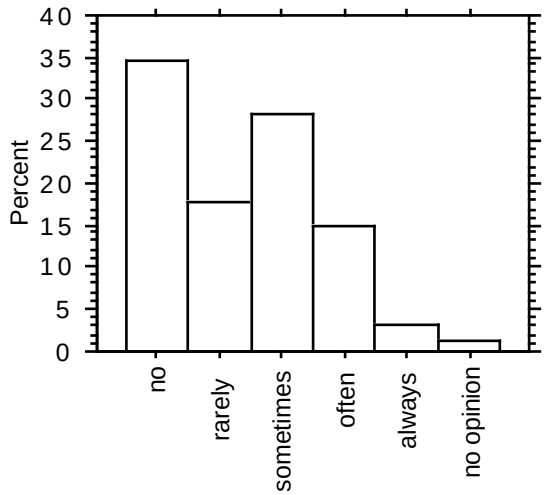


Frequency Distribution for PosInf-Finance

	Count	Percent
no	228	51.0
rarely	88	19.7
sometimes	91	20.4
often	31	6.9
always	5	1.1
no opinion	4	.9
Total	447	100.0

Comment:
Buying products cheaper over the Internet is not a big concern of the questionnaire respondents.

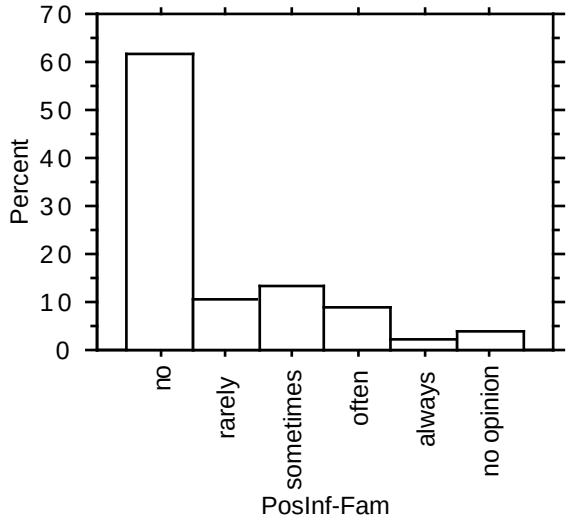
social life (e.g. meeting friends, recreational activities, going out).



Frequency Distribution for PosInf-Social

	Count	Percent
no	155	34.6
rarely	79	17.6
sometimes	127	28.3
often	67	15.0
always	14	3.1
no opinion	6	1.3
Total	448	100.0

family life (e.g. relationship with partner, children).



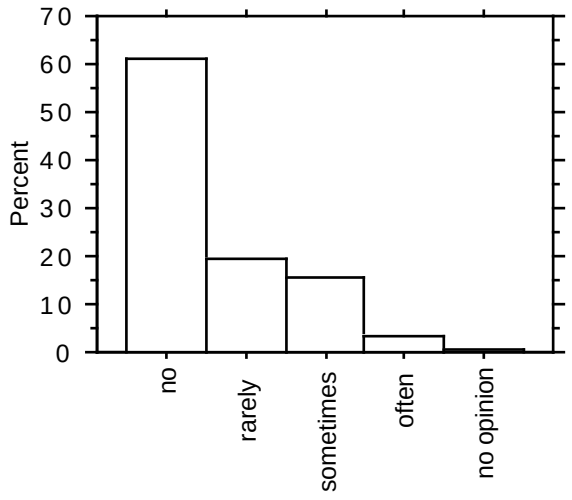
Frequency Distribution for PosInf-Fam

	Count	Percent
no	270	61.9
rarely	45	10.3
sometimes	58	13.3
often	38	8.7
always	9	2.1
no opinion	16	3.7
Total	436	100.0

Comment:
Right now, the Internet has practically no positive influence for family life.

1.5 Has the usage of the Internet influenced your life in a negative way?

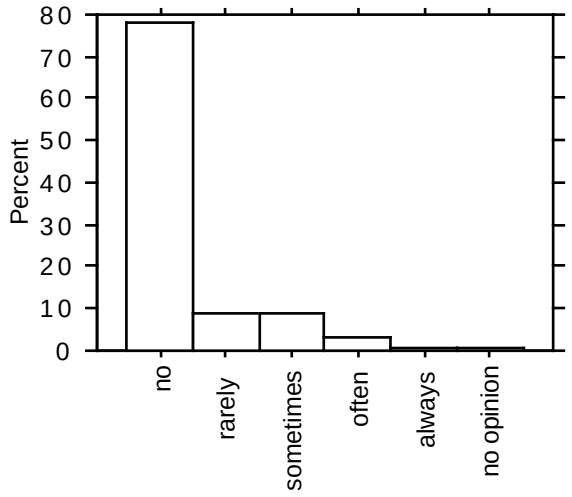
work/university/school (e.g. affecting work, missing appointments, being late).



Frequency Distribution for NegInf-Work

	Count	Percent
no	272	61.3
rarely	87	19.6
sometimes	68	15.3
often	14	3.2
no opinion	3	.7
Total	444	100.0

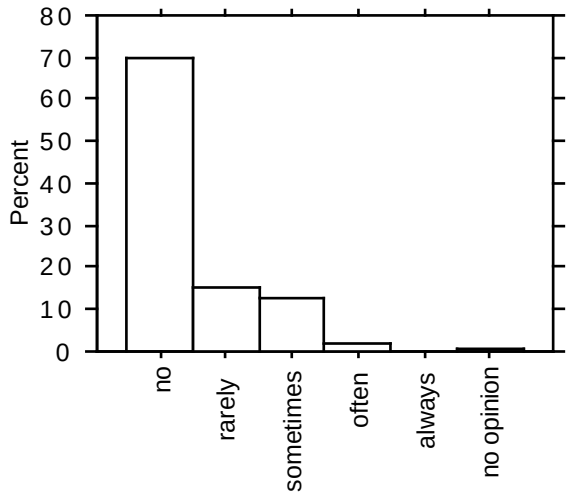
financial (e.g. costs of online-services).



Frequency Distribution for NegInf-Finance

	Count	Percent
no	345	77.9
rarely	38	8.6
sometimes	38	8.6
often	15	3.4
always	4	.9
no opinion	3	.7
Total	443	100.0

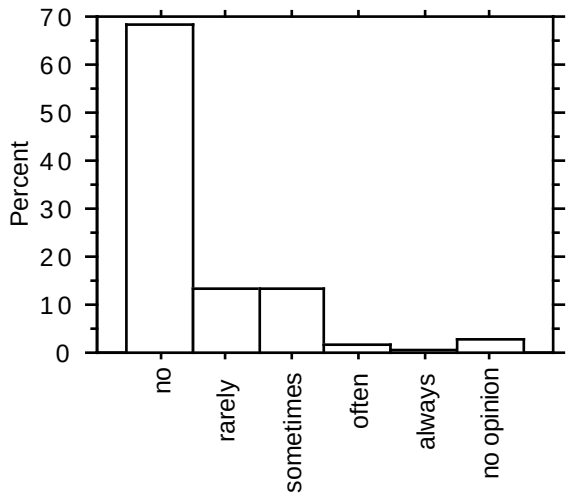
social life (e.g. meeting friends, recreational activities, going out).



Frequency Distribution for NegInf-Social

	Count	Percent
no	304	69.7
rarely	66	15.1
sometimes	56	12.8
often	7	1.6
always	1	.2
no opinion	2	.5
Total	436	100.0

family life (e.g. relationship with partner, children).

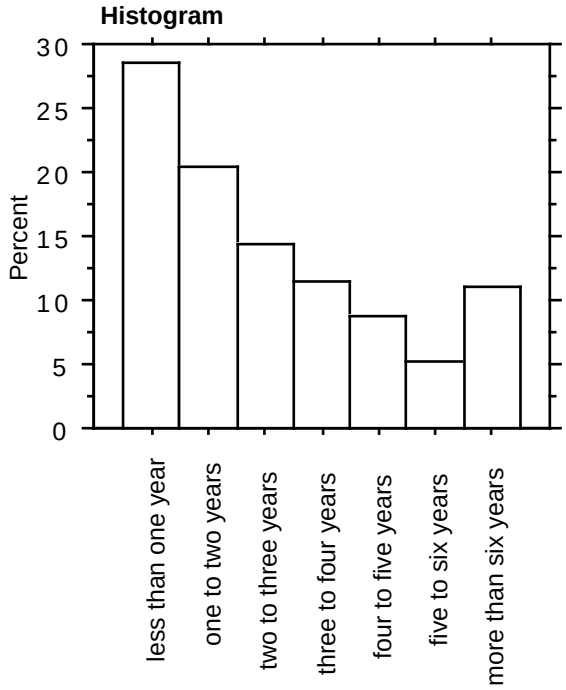


Frequency Distribution for NegInf-Fam

	Count	Percent
no	297	68.3
rarely	59	13.6
sometimes	59	13.6
often	7	1.6
always	2	.5
no opinion	11	2.5
Total	435	100.0

Comment:
There are only small percentages for negative influences of the Internet.

2.1 For how long have you been using the Internet (including e-mail, gopher, ftp, etc.)?

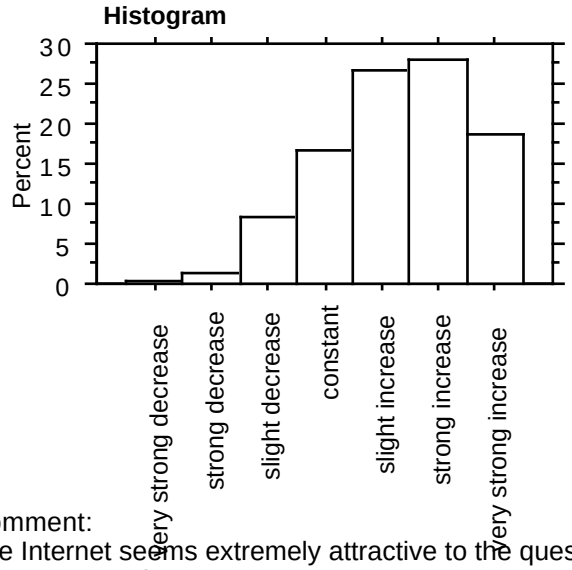


Frequency Distribution for IntLinUsage

	Count	Percent
less than one year	129	28.5
one to two years	92	20.4
two to three years	65	14.4
three to four years	52	11.5
four to five years	40	8.8
five to six years	24	5.3
more than six years	50	11.1
Total	452	100.0

Comment:
There is still a strong growth of the Internet community.

2.2 How has your usage of the Internet changed over the last year?



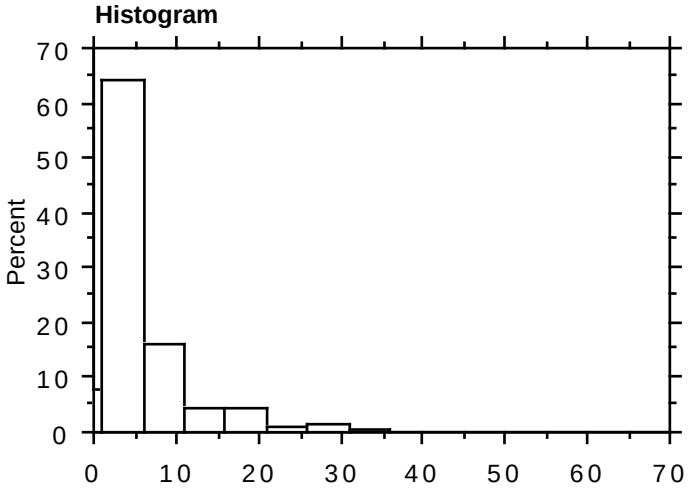
Frequency Distribution for IntUsageChange

	Count	Percent
very strong decrease	1	.2
strong decrease	6	1.4
slight decrease	37	8.4
constant	74	16.8
slight increase	118	26.8
strong increase	123	27.9
very strong increase	82	18.6
Total	441	100.0

Comment:
The Internet seems extremely attractive to the questionnaire participants. Only ten percent decreased their Internet usage last year.

2.3 How many hours per week do you spend on the following Internet services?

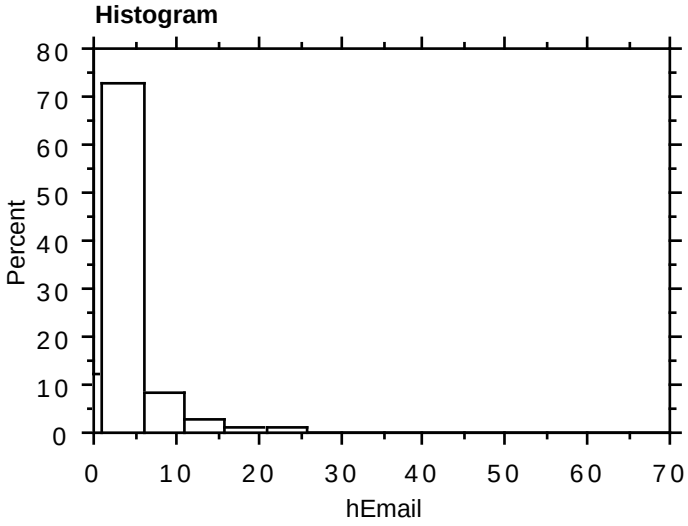
hours per week for WWW - surfing, browsing.



Descriptive Statistics

	hWWW
Mean	5.9
Std. Dev.	7.7
Std. Error	.4
Count	448
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	70.0
# Missing	6
Median	3.0

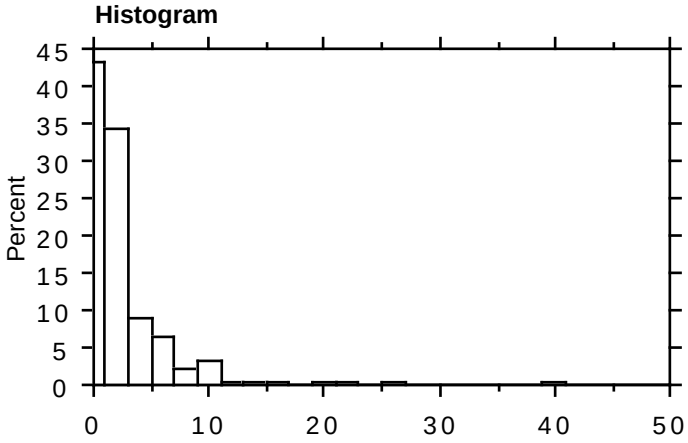
hours per week for e-mail (reading, writing).



Descriptive Statistics

	hEmail
Mean	4.1
Std. Dev.	8.6
Std. Error	.4
Count	450
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	110.0
# Missing	4
Median	2.0

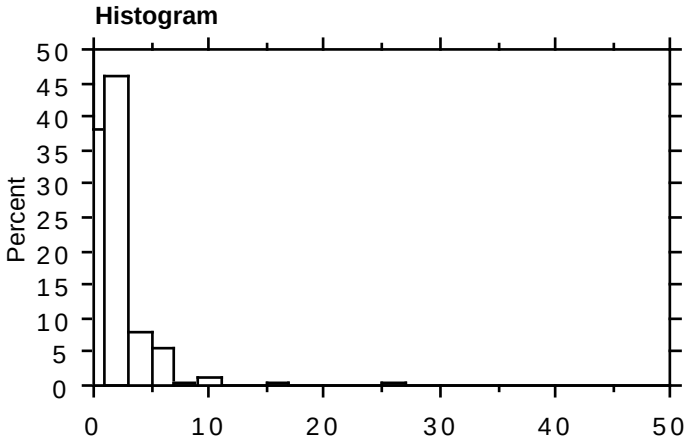
hours per week for reading and posting to news and discussion groups.



Descriptive Statistics

	hNews
Mean	2.0
Std. Dev.	3.6
Std. Error	.2
Count	446
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	40.0
# Missing	8
Median	1.0

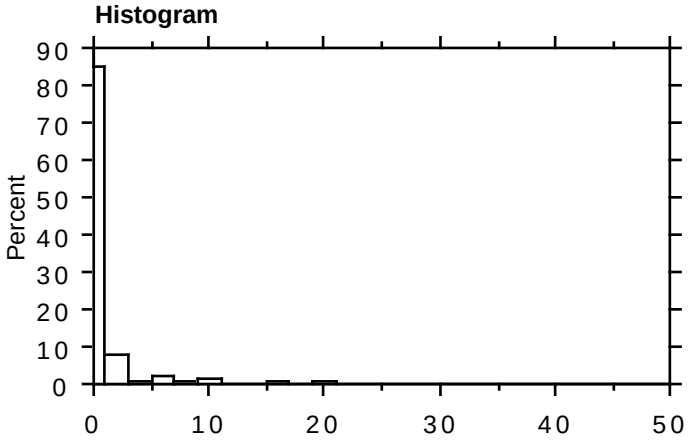
hours per week for other services (ftp, gopher, archie ...).



Descriptive Statistics

	hOther
Mean	1.6
Std. Dev.	3.3
Std. Error	.2
Count	440
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	50.0
# Missing	14
Median	1.0

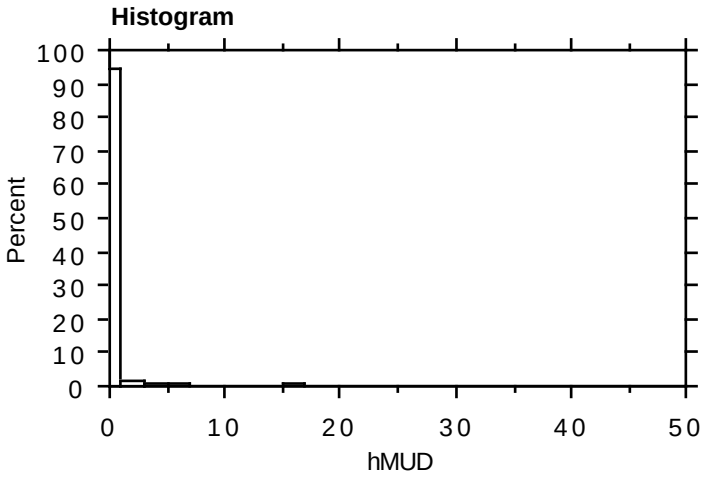
hours per week for IRC (international relay chat).



Descriptive Statistics

	hIRC
Mean	1.5
Std. Dev.	8.9
Std. Error	.4
Count	434
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	150.0
# Missing	20
Median	0.0

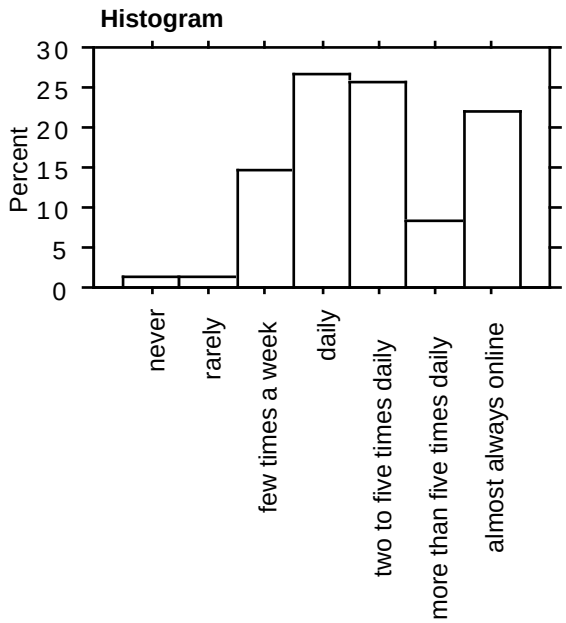
hours per week for playing Mud's.



Descriptive Statistics

	hMUD
Mean	.6
Std. Dev.	3.9
Std. Error	.2
Count	430
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	42.0
# Missing	24
Median	0.0

2.4 How often do you check your e-mail?

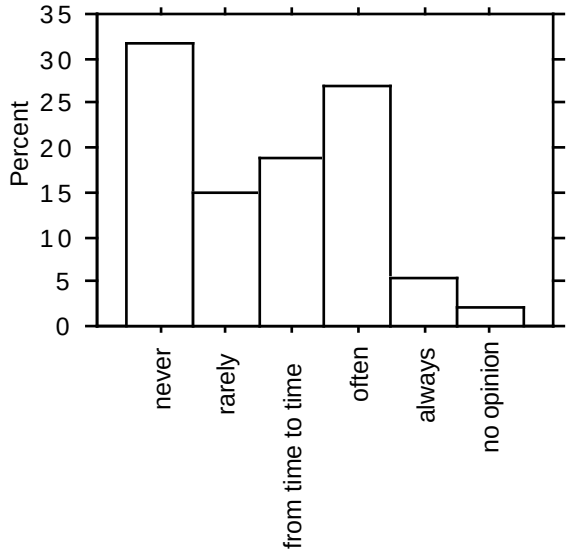


Frequency Distribution for CheckEmail

	Count	Percent
never	6	1.3
rarely	6	1.3
few times a week	66	14.6
daily	121	26.8
two to five times daily	116	25.7
more than five times daily	38	8.4
almost always online	99	21.9
Total	452	100.0

2.5 How often does the Internet replace anyone of the following activities or pastimes for you?

Watching TV.

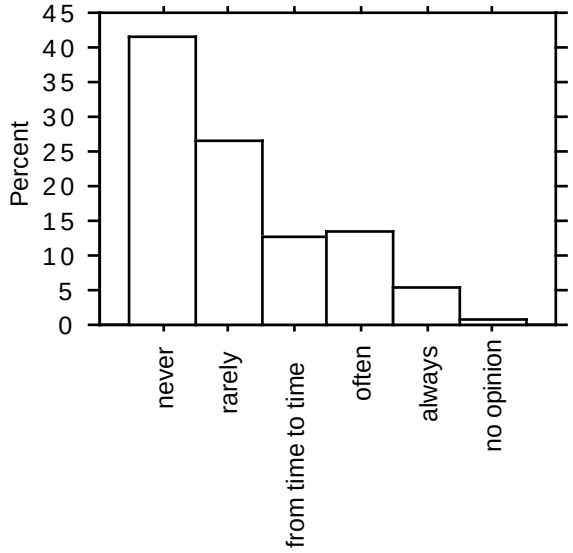


Frequency Distribution for ReplTV

	Count	Percent
never	142	31.8
rarely	67	15.0
from time to time	84	18.8
often	120	26.9
always	24	5.4
no opinion	9	2.0
Total	446	100.0

Comment:
More than fifty percent answered that Internet from time to time, often or always replaces watching TV.

Reading newspapers.

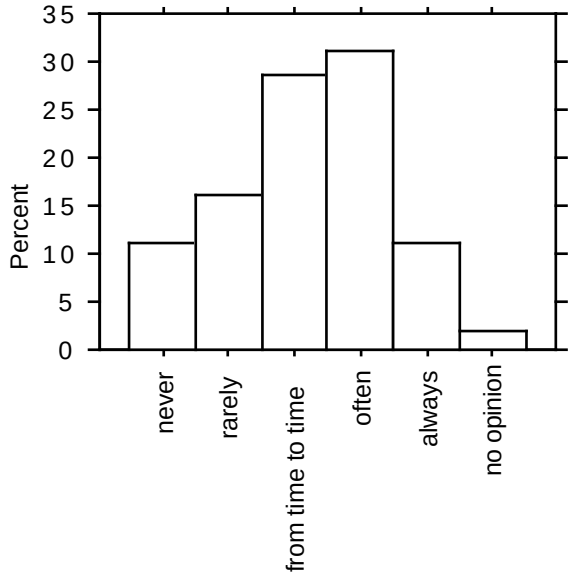


Frequency Distribution for ReplNP

	Count	Percent
never	187	41.5
rarely	120	26.6
from time to time	57	12.6
often	60	13.3
always	24	5.3
no opinion	3	.7
Total	451	100.0

Comment:
Contrary to Watching TV only a small amount (31 percent) answered that the Internet replaces reading newspaper.

Research in libraries.

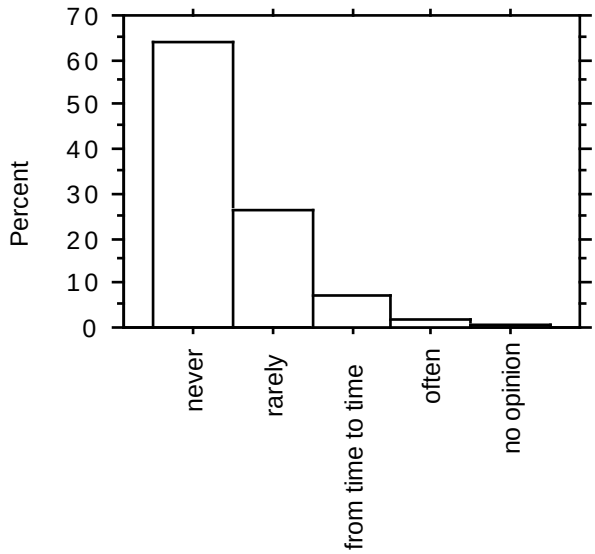


Frequency Distribution for ReplLib

	Count	Percent
never	50	11.2
rarely	72	16.1
from time to time	127	28.5
often	139	31.2
always	49	11.0
no opinion	9	2.0
Total	446	100.0

Comment:
The Internet seems to take preference over libraries as a place to do research. This high percentage can also be so big (over 70% in categories from time to time, often, always), because traditional libraries are now also accessible via the Internet and because a lot of participants of the questionnaire are students or professionals (scientific).

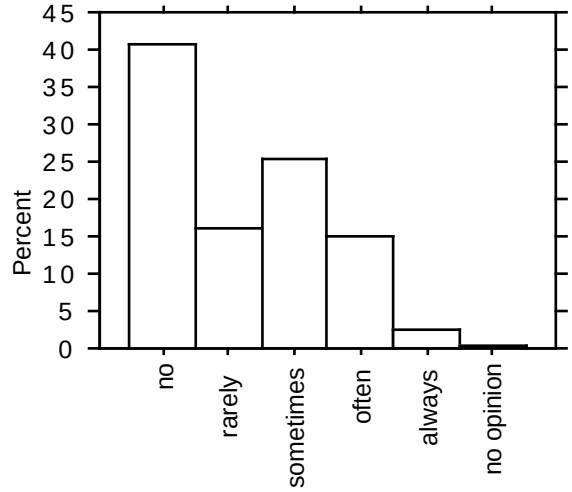
Buying (e.g. Buying products via the Internet).



Frequency Distribution for ReplBuy

	Count	Percent
never	288	64.3
rarely	117	26.1
from time to time	32	7.1
often	7	1.6
no opinion	4	.9
Total	448	100.0

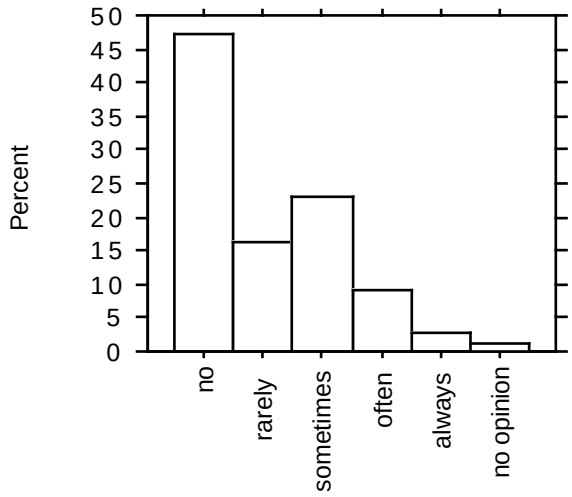
2.6 Do you use the Internet to pursue subculture interests (e.g. looking for alternative music bands or tv-soaps on WWW)?



Frequency Distribution for IntrSubcult

	Count	Percent
no	184	40.8
rarely	73	16.2
sometimes	114	25.3
often	68	15.1
always	11	2.4
no opinion	1	.2
Total	451	100.0

2.7 Do you use the Internet to prepare your holidays?

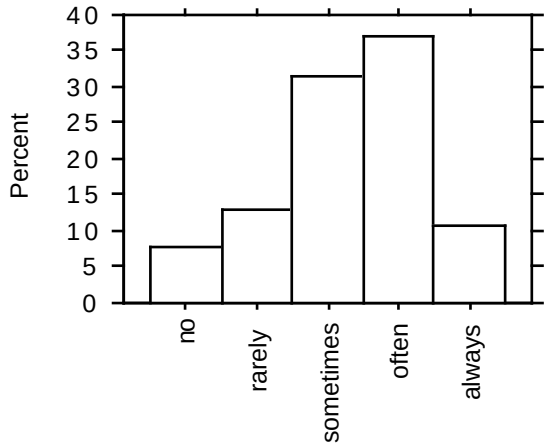


Frequency Distribution for IntrHoliday

	Count	Percent
no	214	47.3
rarely	74	16.4
sometimes	104	23.0
often	42	9.3
always	13	2.9
no opinion	5	1.1
Total	452	100.0

Comment:
47 percent have never prepared their vacations using the Internet. This is strange, because there is lot of information for holiday planning available (information systems like virtual tourist II, WWW-servers for countries, cities and public transportation information).

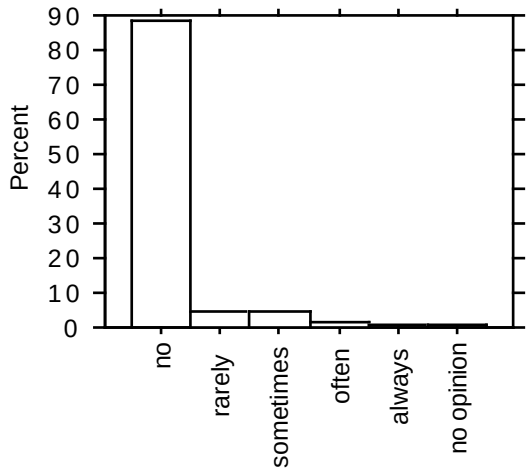
2.8 Do you use the Internet to look for company or product information?



Frequency Distribution for IntrCompProdInfo

	Count	Percent
no	36	7.9
rarely	59	13.0
sometimes	142	31.3
often	167	36.9
always	49	10.8
Total	453	100.0

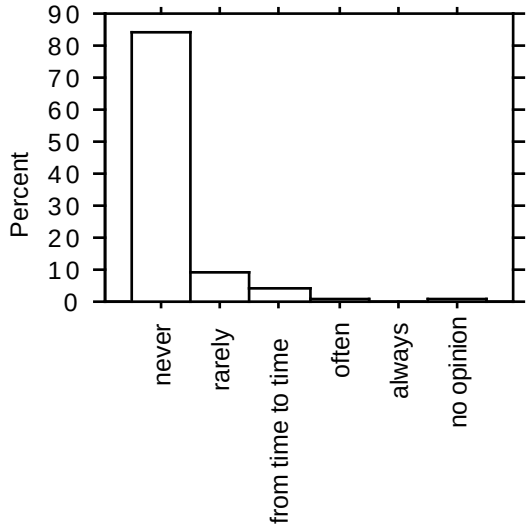
2.9 Do you participate in self-help groups in the Internet?



Frequency Distribution for PartSelfhelpgroups

	Count	Percent
no	397	88.2
rarely	21	4.7
sometimes	20	4.4
often	6	1.3
always	4	.9
no opinion	2	.4
Total	450	100.0

2.10 Do you ask on the Internet for psychological, medical or religious advice?

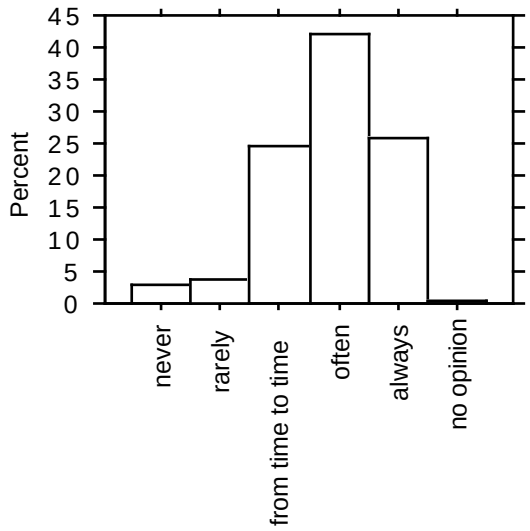


Frequency Distribution for AskForAdvice

	Count	Percent
never	382	84.5
rarely	42	9.3
from time to time	19	4.2
often	4	.9
always	1	.2
no opinion	4	.9
Total	452	100.0

Comment:
Only a small percentage of participants (less than 15 percent) use the Internet to look for advice or participate in self-help groups.

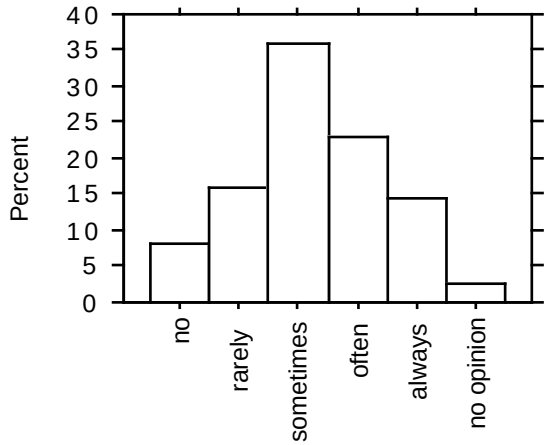
2.11 Do you search a topic on the Internet which you are interested in?



Frequency Distribution for SearchTopicInternet

	Count	Percent
never	14	3.1
rarely	17	3.8
from time to time	111	24.7
often	189	42.1
always	116	25.8
no opinion	2	.4
Total	449	100.0

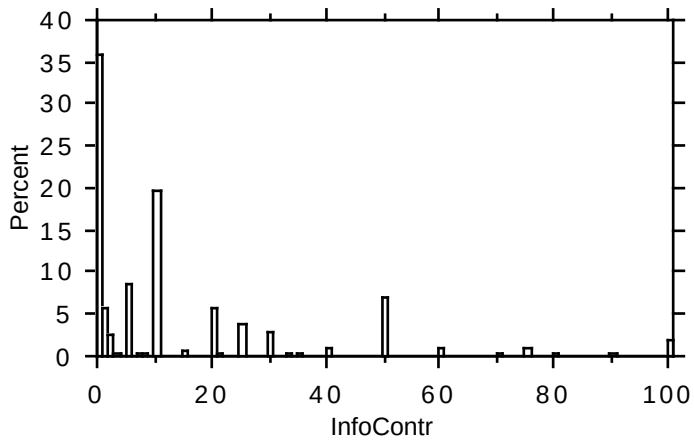
2.12 If you search a topic on the Internet and cannot find it, will you search it afterwards with conventional methods?



Frequency Distribution for SearchConventional

	Count	Percent
no	36	8.1
rarely	72	16.1
sometimes	160	35.8
often	103	23.0
always	64	14.3
no opinion	12	2.7
Total	447	100.0

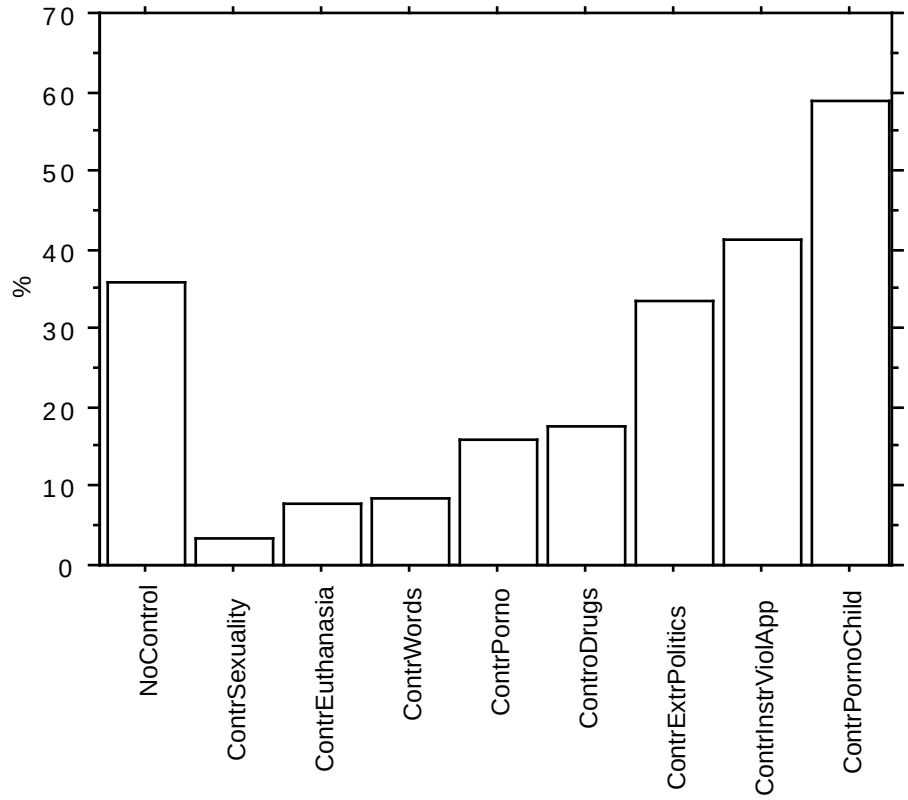
2.13 How strong should the information be controlled on the Internet (0 equal no control, 100 complete control)?



Descriptive Statistics

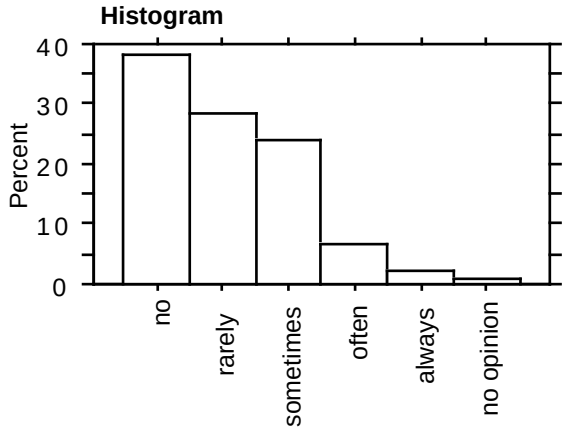
	InfoContr
Mean	13.8
Std. Dev.	21.4
Std. Error	1.0
Count	450
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	100.0
# Missing	4

2.14 If you have answered in 2.13 with more than 0, which of the topics listed below should be controlled for their content?



NoControl:		36.0%
ContrSexuality:	sexuality	3.3%
ContrEuthanasia:	euthanasia	7.9%
ContrWords:	words like "shit, fuck, piss, tits, motherfucker"	8.4%
ContrPorno:	pornography	15.9%
ContrDrugs:	illegal drugs	17.6%
ContrExtrPolitics:	extreme politics	33.5%
ContrInstrViolApp:	instructions for violence application	41.4%
ContrPornoChild	pornography with children	59.0%

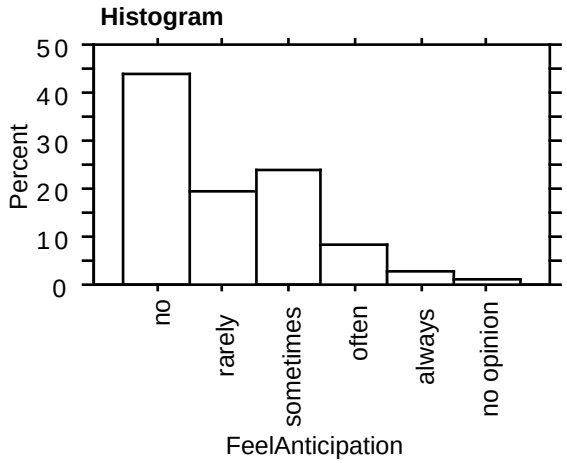
3.1 Do you feel a strong necessity to go onto the Internet when you are not online?



Frequency Distribution for FeelNecessity

	Count	Percent
no	171	38.1
rarely	127	28.3
sometimes	108	24.1
often	30	6.7
always	10	2.2
no opinion	3	.7
Total	449	100.0

3.2 Do you feel an anticipation before you are using the Internet?

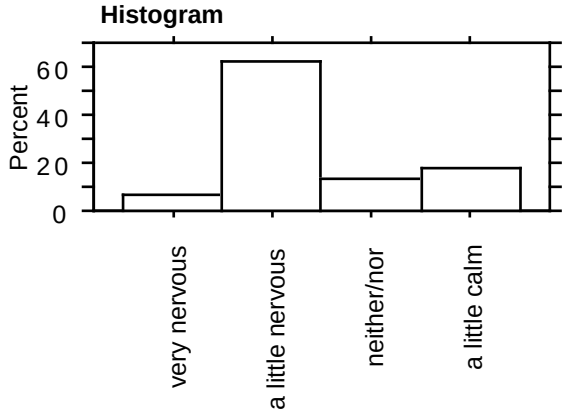


Frequency Distribution for FeelAnticipation

	Count	Percent
no	200	44.2
rarely	87	19.2
sometimes	109	24.1
often	39	8.6
always	13	2.9
no opinion	5	1.1
Total	453	100.0

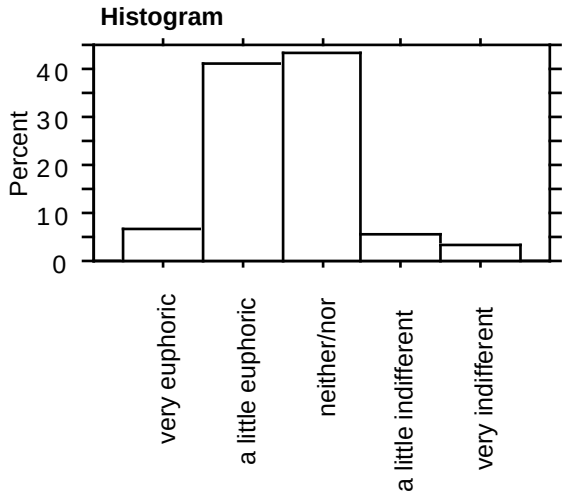
3.3 How would you generally describe your state of mind when

a) the connection to the Internet is fast?



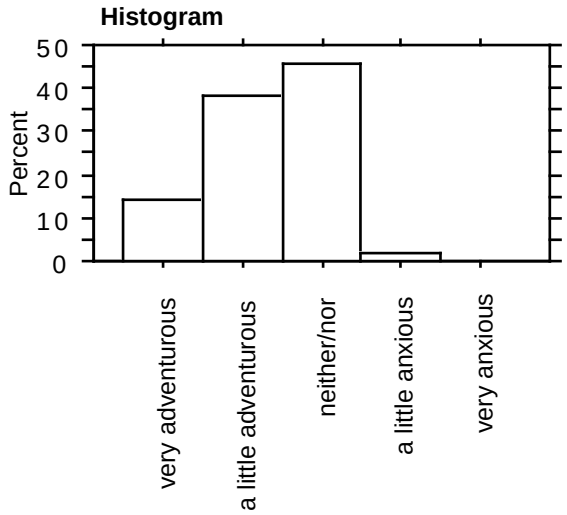
Frequency Distribution for ConFast-NC

	Count	Percent
very nervous	23	6.2
a little nervous	230	62.5
neither/nor	49	13.3
a little calm	66	17.9
Total	368	100.0



Frequency Distribution for ConFast-EI

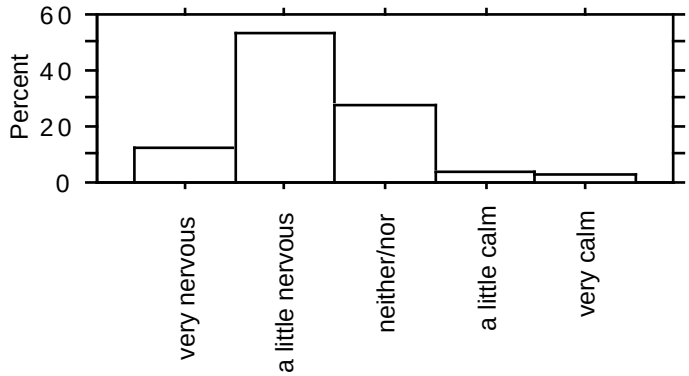
	Count	Percent
very euphoric	27	6.9
a little euphoric	162	41.1
neither/nor	171	43.4
a little indifferent	21	5.3
very indifferent	13	3.3
Total	394	100.0



Frequency Distribution for ConFast-AA

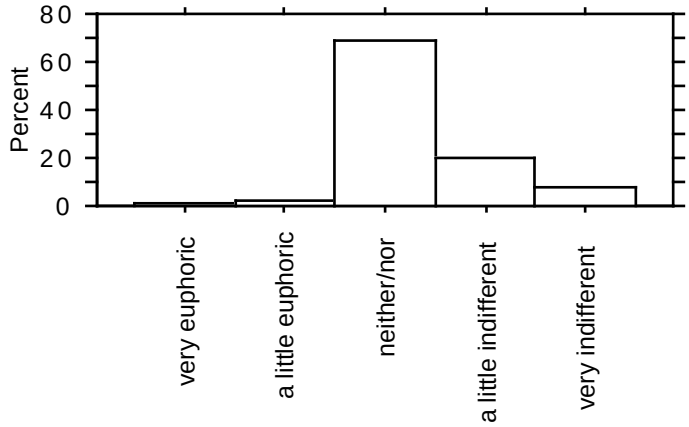
	Count	Percent
very adventurous	55	14.3
a little adventurous	146	38.0
neither/nor	176	45.8
a little anxious	6	1.6
very anxious	1	.3
Total	384	100.0

b) the connection to the Internet is slow?



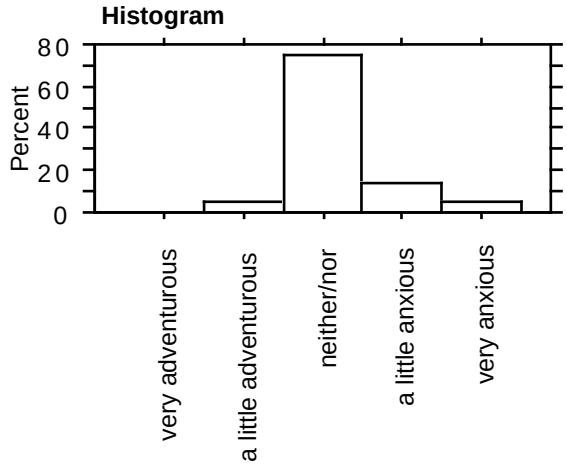
Frequency Distribution for ConSlow-NC

	Count	Percent
very nervous	52	12.6
a little nervous	220	53.3
neither/nor	114	27.6
a little calm	14	3.4
very calm	13	3.1
Total	413	100.0



Frequency Distribution for ConSlow-EI

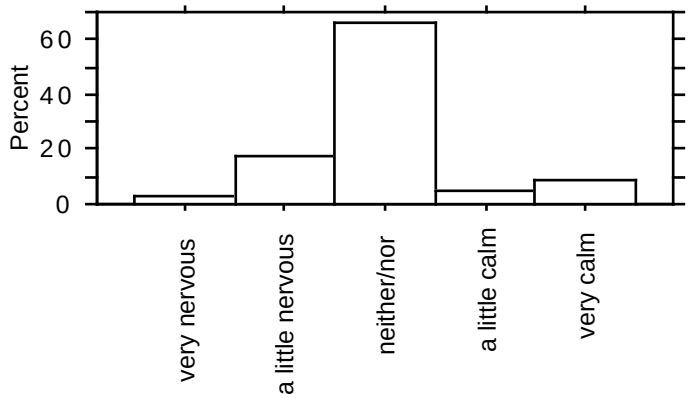
	Count	Percent
very euphoric	4	1.1
a little euphoric	7	2.0
neither/nor	248	69.3
a little indifferent	72	20.1
very indifferent	27	7.5
Total	358	100.0



Frequency Distribution for ConSlow-AA

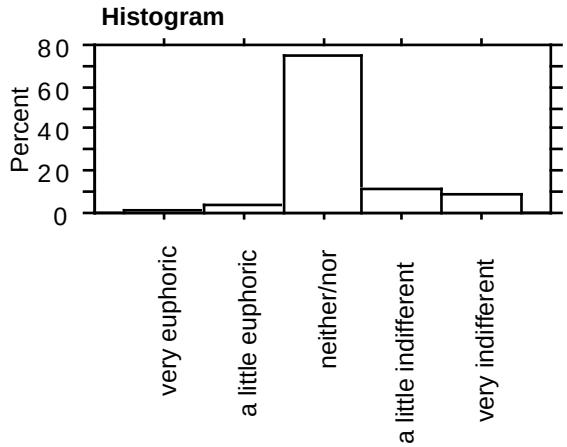
	Count	Percent
very adventurous	1	.3
a little adventurous	19	5.3
neither/nor	269	74.9
a little anxious	51	14.2
very anxious	19	5.3
Total	359	100.0

c) when your access to Internet is restricted over a longer time-period (e.g. holidays)?



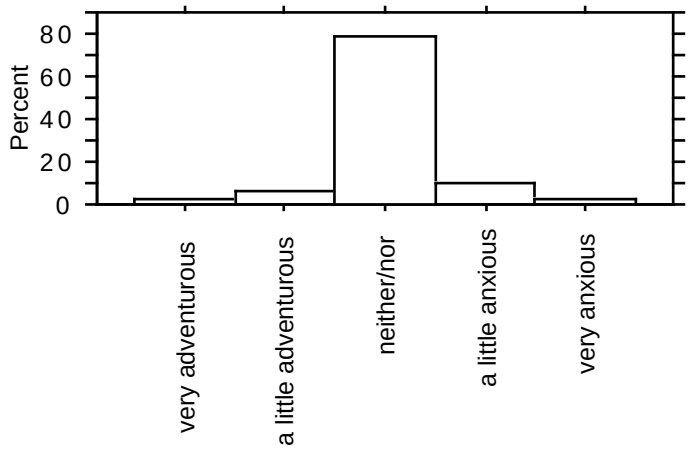
Frequency Distribution for Restr-NC

	Count	Percent
very nervous	12	3.0
a little nervous	68	17.3
neither/nor	262	66.5
a little calm	18	4.6
very calm	34	8.6
Total	394	100.0



Frequency Distribution for Restr-EI

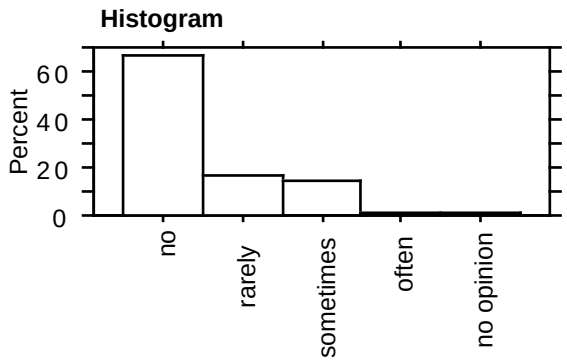
	Count	Percent
very euphoric	3	.8
a little euphoric	13	3.4
neither/nor	284	74.3
a little indifferent	46	12.0
very indifferent	36	9.4
Total	382	100.0



Frequency Distribution for Restr-AA

	Count	Percent
very adventurous	9	2.4
a little adventurous	22	6.0
neither/nor	292	79.3
a little anxious	37	10.1
very anxious	8	2.2
Total	368	100.0

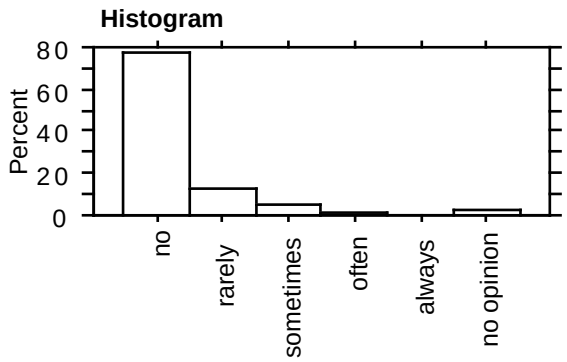
3.4 Do you ever feel guilty or depressed after using the Internet for a long time?



Frequency Distribution for FeelGuilty

	Count	Percent
no	303	66.9
rarely	76	16.8
sometimes	64	14.1
often	7	1.5
no opinion	3	.7
Total	453	100.0

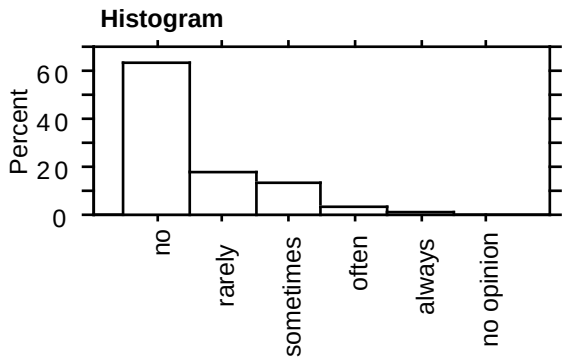
3.5 Does the Internet play any role in your dreams?



Frequency Distribution for DreamOfInternet

	Count	Percent
no	350	77.8
rarely	60	13.3
sometimes	21	4.7
often	8	1.8
always	2	.4
no opinion	9	2.0
Total	450	100.0

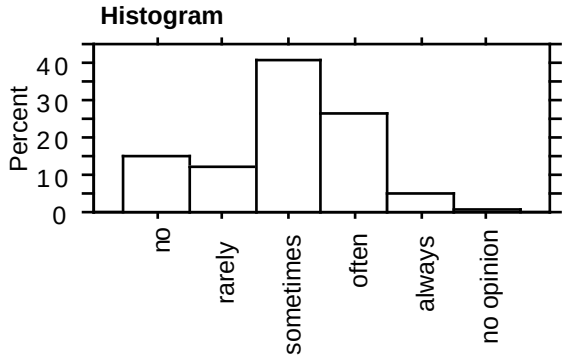
3.6 Are you thinking about what is happening on the Internet itself when you are not using it?



Frequency Distribution for ThinkOfInternet

	Count	Percent
no	288	63.9
rarely	81	18.0
sometimes	61	13.5
often	17	3.8
always	3	.7
no opinion	1	.2
Total	451	100.0

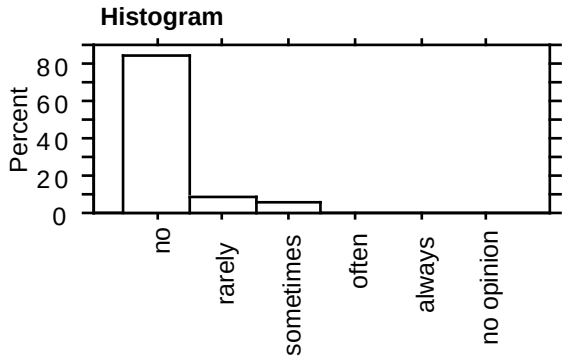
4.1 Do you spend more time on the Internet than you originally planned?



Frequency Distribution for PlannedTime

	Count	Percent
no	67	14.8
rarely	54	11.9
sometimes	184	40.6
often	121	26.7
always	24	5.3
no opinion	3	.7
Total	453	100.0

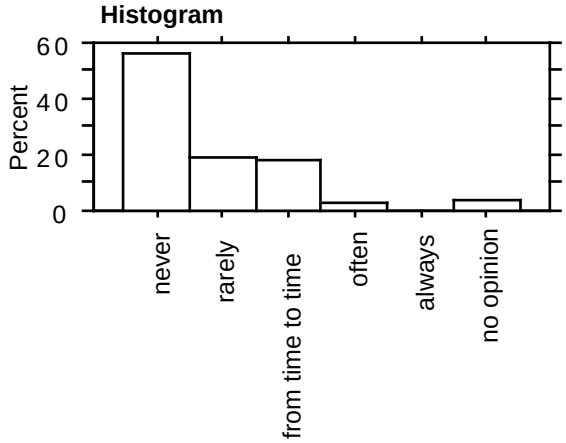
4.2 Have you ever lied to your friends about the time you've spent on the Internet?



Frequency Distribution for LiedAboutTime

	Count	Percent
no	379	83.7
rarely	39	8.6
sometimes	29	6.4
often	2	.4
always	2	.4
no opinion	2	.4
Total	453	100.0

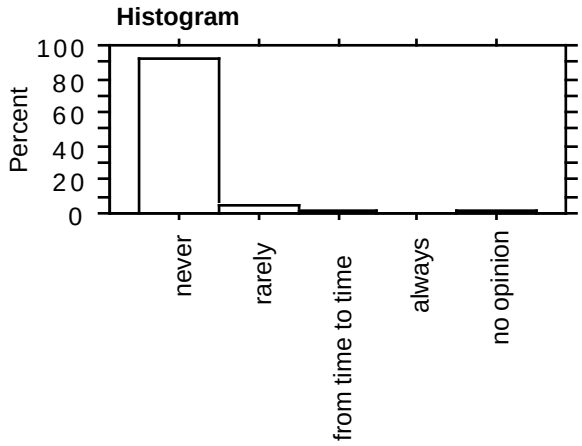
4.3 Have you deliberately restricted your Internet usage due to previously excessive use?



Frequency Distribution for DelRestrUse

	Count	Percent
never	250	55.9
rarely	87	19.5
from time to time	80	17.9
often	14	3.1
always	1	.2
no opinion	15	3.4
Total	447	100.0

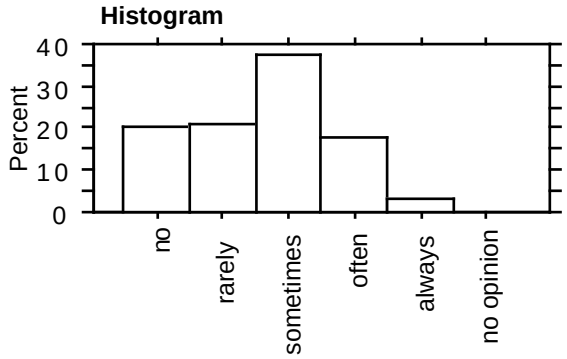
4.4 How often was your Internet usage restricted (e.g. by the employer, online-service) due to previously excessive use?



Frequency Distribution for ForcedRestrUse

	Count	Percent
never	412	92.8
rarely	20	4.5
from time to time	5	1.1
always	1	.2
no opinion	6	1.4
Total	444	100.0

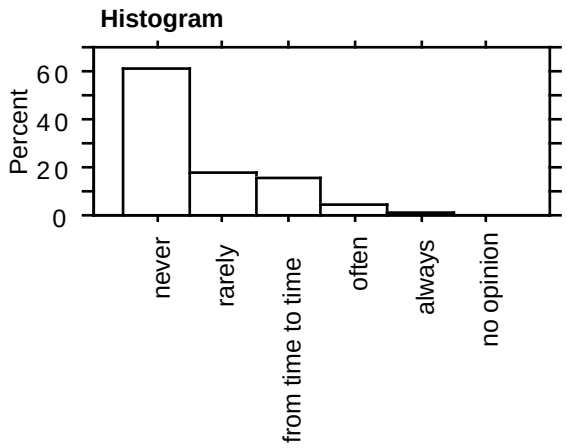
4.5 Have you ever lost track of time when you are using the Internet ?



Frequency Distribution for LostTrackOfTime

	Count	Percent
no	92	20.3
rarely	96	21.2
sometimes	169	37.3
often	80	17.7
always	15	3.3
no opinion	1	.2
Total	453	100.0

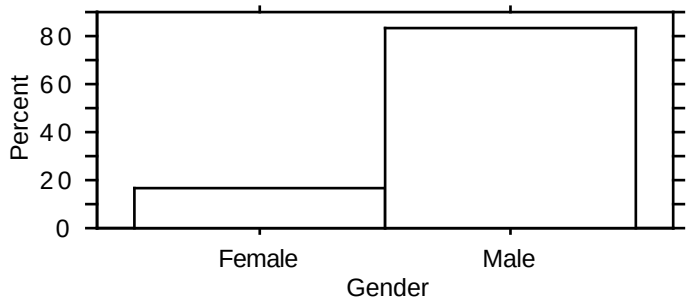
4.6 How often has anyone complained that you spend too much time on the Internet?



Frequency Distribution for ComplOfTime

	Count	Percent
never	275	60.7
rarely	83	18.3
from time to time	71	15.7
often	18	4.0
always	5	1.1
no opinion	1	.2
Total	453	100.0

5.1 Gender?



Frequency Distribution for Gender

	Count	Percent
Female	73	16.2
Male	378	83.8
Total	451	100.0

Gender in 4th WWW-Survey:

(N ~23´000)	Female:	Male:
Average:	29.3%	70.7%
US:	32.5%	67.5%
Europe:	10.5%	89.5%

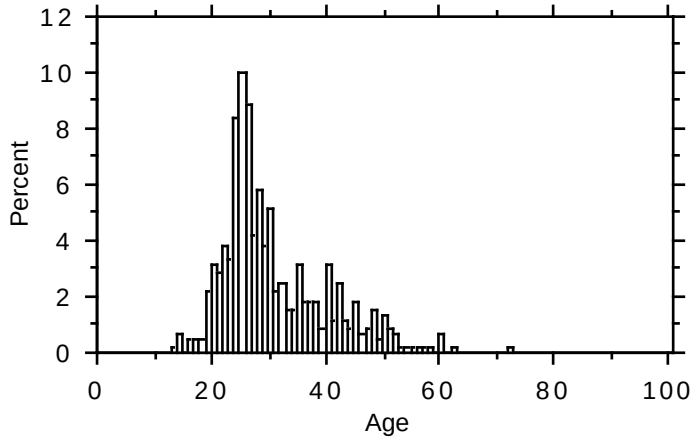
Gender in Nielsen/Commercenet survey - phone based:

(N ~4´500)	Female:	Male:
Average:	34%	66%

Gender in Nielsen/Commercenet survey - WWW survey:

(N ~3´200)	Female:	Male:
Average:	27%	63%

5.2 Age?



Descriptive Statistics

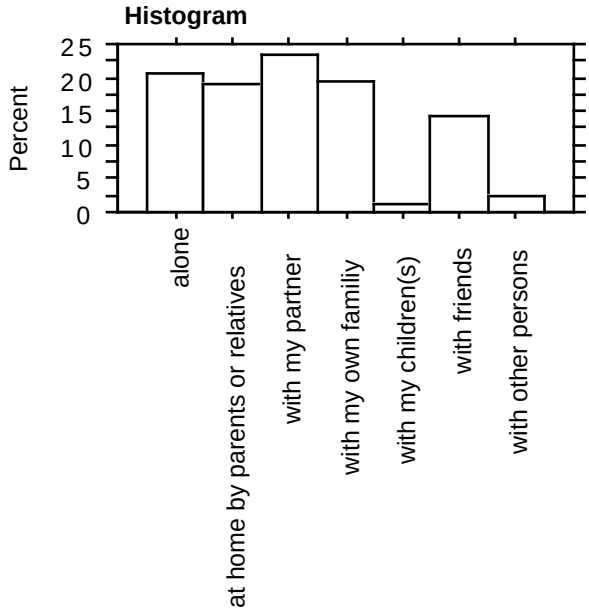
	Age
Mean	30.7
Std. Dev.	9.4
Std. Error	.4
Count	451
Minimum	13.0
Maximum	72.0
# Missing	3

Age in 4th WWW-Survey:
(N ~23´000)

Average:	32.7
US:	33.2
Europe:	29.7

Comment:
Looking at the differences in the statistic between Europe and the US and the high percentage of Swiss participants the gender and the age distribution seems not to be very different

5.3 With whom are you living together?

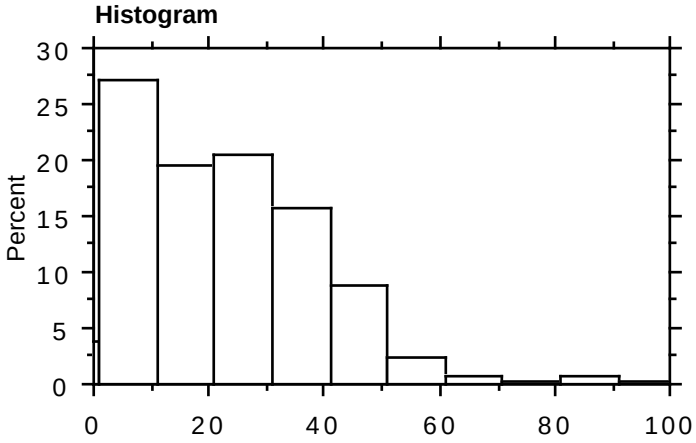


Frequency Distribution for Living

	Count	Percent
alone	92	20.6
at home by parents or relat...	85	19.1
with my partner	104	23.3
with my own familiy	86	19.3
with my children(s)	5	1.1
with friends	64	14.3
with other persons	10	2.2
Total	446	100.0

5.4 How many hours per week do you use computers?

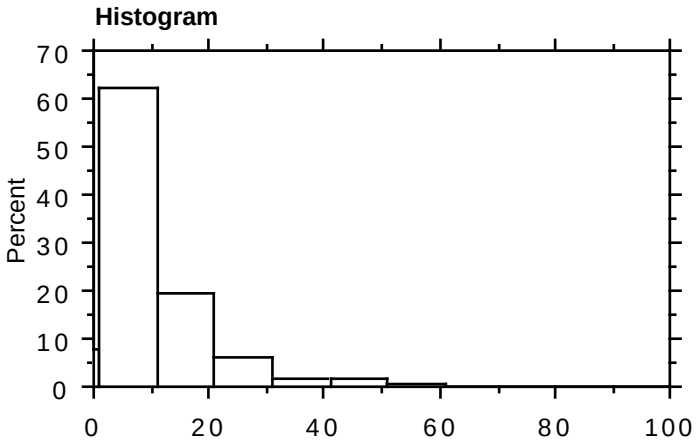
hours per week for work.



Descriptive Statistics

	hCompWork
Mean	24.2
Std. Dev.	17.3
Std. Error	.8
Count	443
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	100.0
# Missing	11
Median	20.0

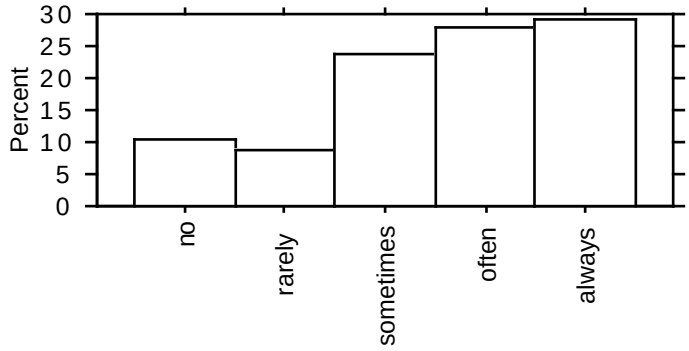
hours per week for spare time.



Descriptive Statistics

	hCompSpare
Mean	10.5
Std. Dev.	11.4
Std. Error	.5
Count	440
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	90.0
# Missing	14
Median	7.0

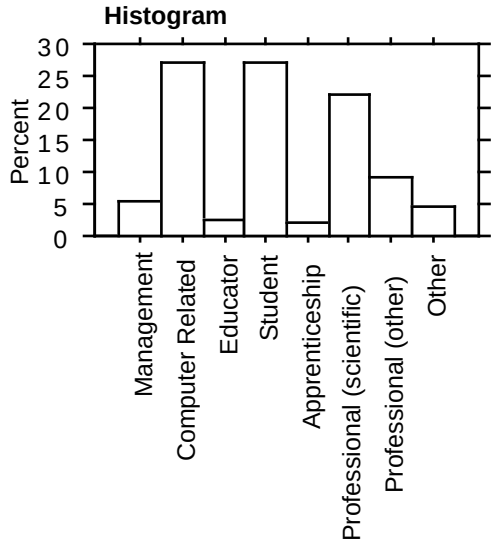
5.5 Is the Internet necessary for your profession/education?



Frequency Distribution for IntNecforJob

	Count	Percent
no	47	10.4
rarely	40	8.9
sometimes	107	23.7
often	126	27.9
always	131	29.0
Total	451	100.0

5.6 Which of the following categories describes best your primary occupation?



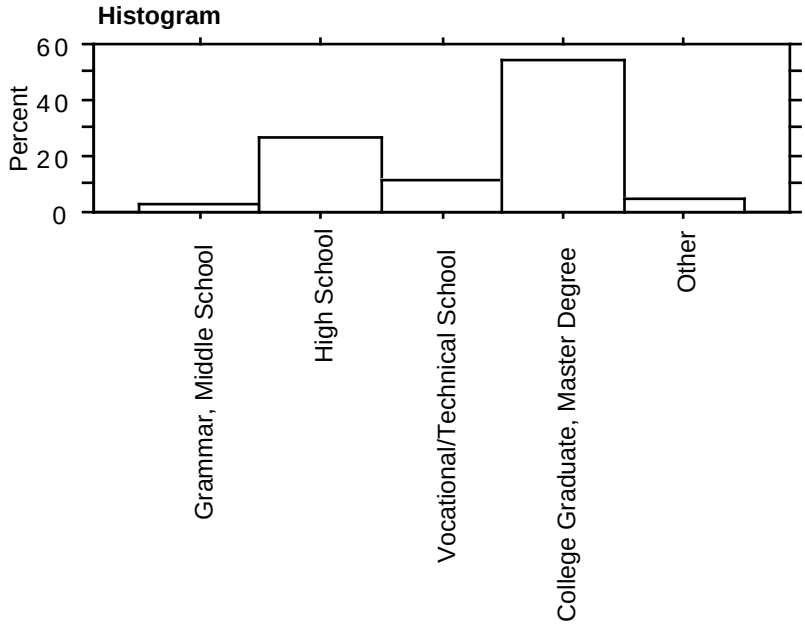
Frequency Distribution for Occupation

	Count	Percent
Management	25	5.5
Computer Related	123	27.2
Educator	11	2.4
Student	123	27.2
Apprenticeship	10	2.2
Professional (scientific)	99	21.9
Professional (other)	41	9.1
Other	20	4.4
Total	452	100.0

	Question 5.6 (N =452)	4th WWW-Survey: (N ~23´000)
Computer:	27.2%	29.1%
Educational:	31.8%	30.9%
Professional:	31.0%	19.9%
Management:	5.5%	10.2%
Other:	4.4%	9.8%

Comment:
There is a big difference between Professional, Management and Other categories compared to the 4th WWW-Survey, but the Computer and Educational part are approximately the same.

5.7 Please indicate the highest level of education completed.



Frequency Distribution for Education

	Count	Percent
Grammar, Middle School	13	2.9
High School	119	26.9
Vocational/Technical School	49	11.1
College Graduate, Master Degree	241	54.4
Other	21	4.7
Total	443	100.0

	Question 5.7 (N =443)	4th WWW-Survey: (N ~23´000)	Nielsen/CommerceNet (N ~23´000)
College Graduate, Master Degree:	54.4%	55%	64% (WWW-Users)

Comment:
There is no big difference in the highest level of education completed in the category. College Graduate, Master Degree.

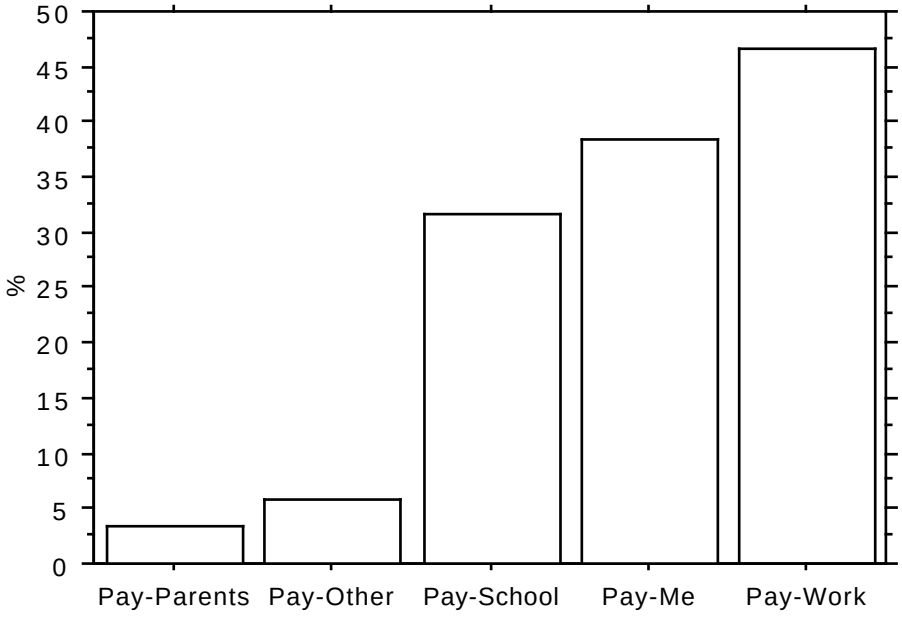
5.8 In which country do you live (country abbreviation e.g. USA for United States of America)?

	Count	Percent
CH	274	60.75
USA	98	21.73
D	27	5.99
CAN	13	2.88
UK	7	1.55
A	6	1.33
NL	6	1.33
SE	4	0.89
FR	3	0.67
IT	2	0.44
AU	1	0.22
DK	1	0.22
FL	1	0.22
IL	1	0.22
MEX	1	0.22
N	1	0.22
NO	1	0.22
NZ	1	0.22
RUS	1	0.22
SCO	1	0.22
SZ	1	0.22
	451	100.00

	Count	Percent
CH	274	60.75
USA	98	21.73
Other	79	17.52
	451	100.00

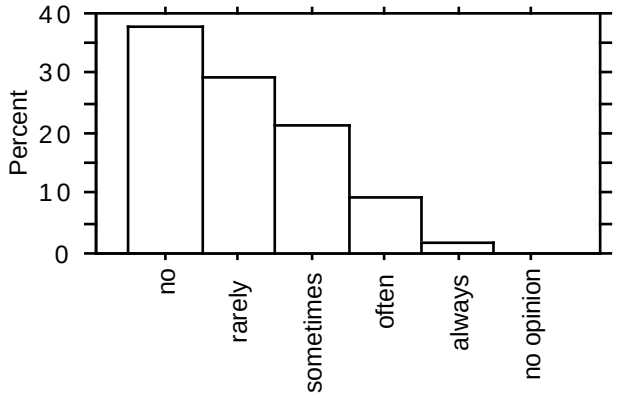
Comment:
There is a big difference to the two other surveys, 61% participants are from Switzerland. This is due to the distribution strategy.

5.9 Who pays for your Internet access (please check all that apply)?



Pay-Parents 3.3%
Pay-Other: 5.7%
Pay-School: 31.7%
Pay-Me: 38.3%
Pay-Work: 46.5%

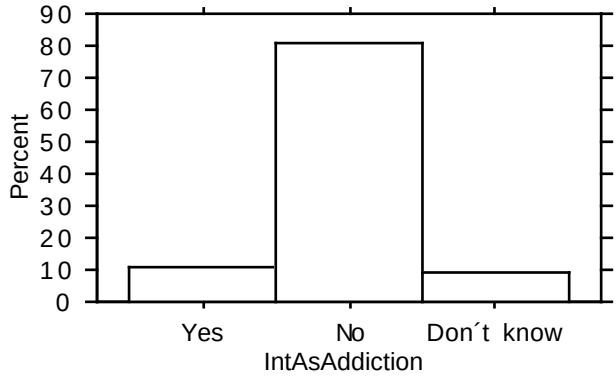
5.10 Do you buy Internet related books or magazines?



Frequency Distribution for BuyBooks

	Count	Percent
no	170	37.6
rarely	132	29.2
sometimes	97	21.5
often	43	9.5
always	9	2.0
no opinion	1	.2
Total	452	100.0

5.11 Do you consider for yourself the usage of the Internet as an addiction or dependency?

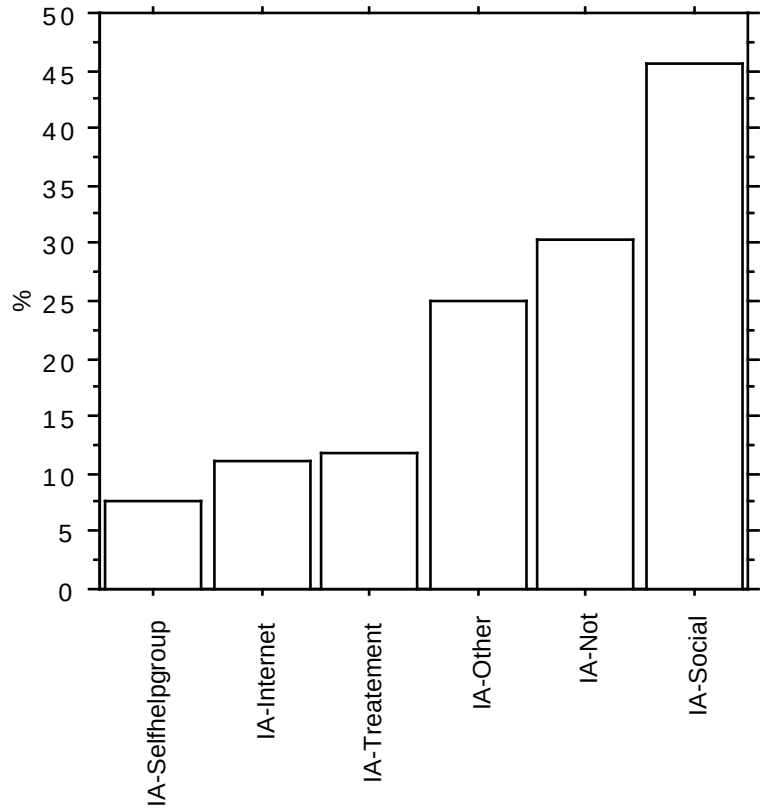


Frequency Distribution for IntAsAddiction

	Count	Percent
Yes	48	10.6
No	365	80.6
Don´t know	40	8.8
Total	453	100.0

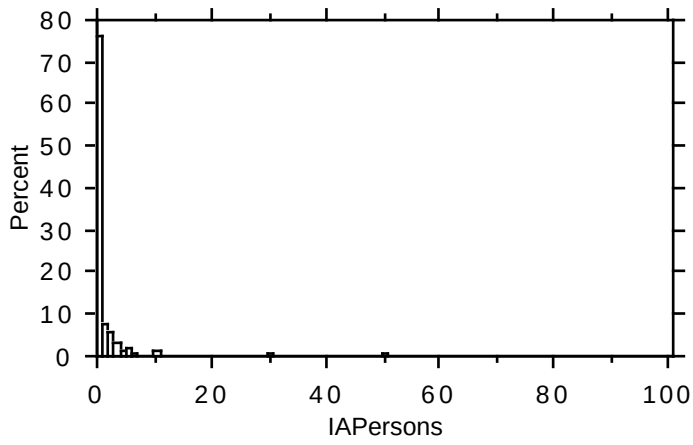
Comment: 0.6% of the participants consider themselves as addicted or dependent to the Internet ! In the Interference statistic we will examine if there are any significant differences addicted or non-addicted participants.

5.12 How would you look for help if you would be addicted or dependent from the usage of the Internet?



IA-Selfhelpgroup:	7.7%
IA-Internet:	11.2%
IA-Treatment:	11.7%
IA-Other:	25.1%
IA-Not:	30.4%
IA-Social:	45.6%

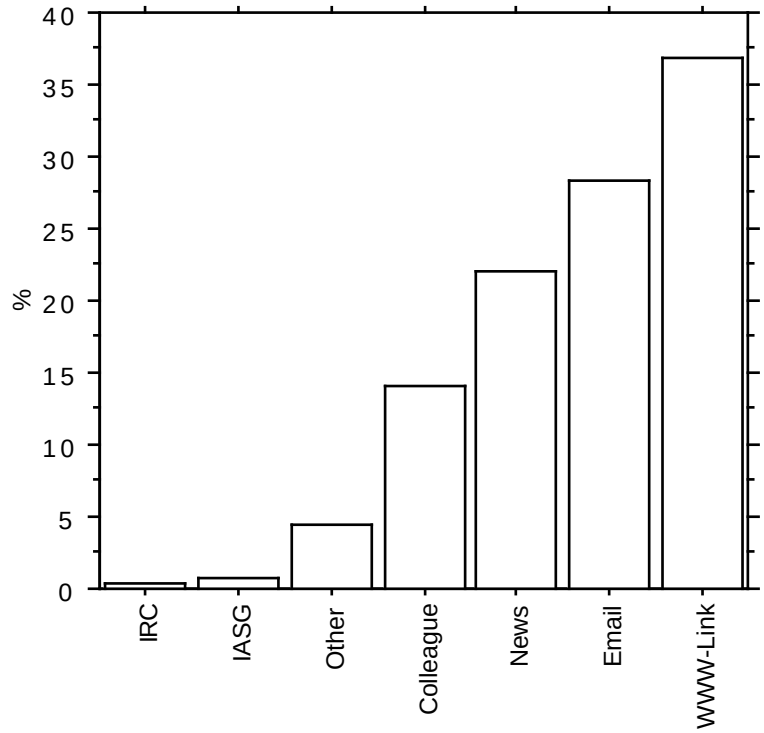
5.13 How many persons do you know, who feel themselves addicted or dependent from the usage of the Internet?



Descriptive Statistics

	IAPersons
Mean	1.4
Std. Dev.	6.7
Std. Error	.3
Count	441
Minimum	0.0
Maximum	100.0
# Missing	13

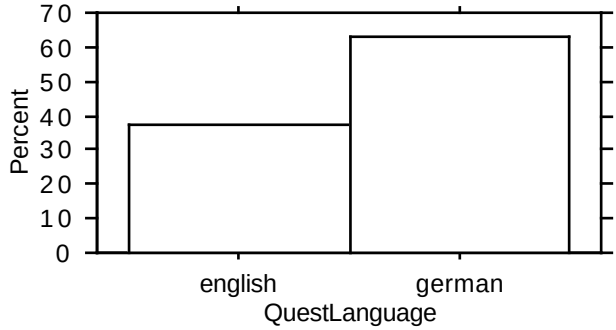
5.14 How did you find out about this questionnaire?



IRC:	0.4%
IASG:	0.7%
Other:	4.4%
Colleague:	14.1%
News:	22.0%
Email:	28.4%
Link:	36.8%

Comment:
The announcement in the IASG - group gave only three respondents. One reason could be that there are a lot of journalist asking for participation in articles which caused a lot of people to unsubscribe the group, another reason is perhaps, that the group is about the people themselves and not a research topic and also that people who have problems with the Internet want probably not to engage a lot more in it.

Language of filled in questionnaires:



Frequency Distribution for QuestLanguage

	Count	Percent
english	168	37.1
german	285	62.9
Total	453	100.0

4.4 Internet addiction (Inference Statistic)

4.4.1 Motivation

Are there any significant differences in the other questions of the questionnaire between the group of participants who answered that they were addicted or dependent (10.6%) to the Internet to the group of participants who answered no or don't know?

4.4.1 Statistical evaluation

All analyses were performed using StatView V4.02 for the Macintosh. Test for significant interactions among the answers were performed using:

- the chi-squared test for independence of categorical data
- analysis of variance for continuous data with categorical data
- Kruskal-Wallis test and analysis of variance for nominal data with categorical data

with significance being determined at $p<=0.05$.

Examined where all data with the following criteria: Hours of each Internet service and total computer use smaller than 120, number of persons in the different smaller than 150.

4.4.2 Results

In the following Internet Addicts are abbreviated as IA, Non Addicts as NA, and Don't know as DK.

4.4.2.1 Significant different answers

Internet: Social questions
1.3 IA have met more new acquaintances on the Internet (IA: 16.7, DK: 11.4, NA 5.5 people, $p<0.0001$).
1.5 IA are feeling more negatively influenced by the Internet in occupation, finance and social topics ($p<0.001$).

Internet: Usage
2.2 IA had a stronger increase in Internet usage change in the last year ($p=0.0073$).
2.3 IA are spending more hours per week in IRC (IA: 5.7, DK: 1.6, NA 0.5 hours, $p<0.0001$) and in WWW (IA: 8.6, DK 5.5, NA: 4.77, $p = 0.05$).
2.9, 2.10 IA are participating more often in self-help groups on the Internet ($p=0.004$) and are asking more for medical, psychological or religious advice ($p=0.006$).
2.12 IA use fewer conventional methods to research a topic, if they have not been able to find the topic on the Internet ($p=0.0273$).

Internet: Feelings
3.1 IA more often feel a stronger necessity to use the Internet, when they are not online (IA: sometimes, NA: rarely, $p<0.001$).
3.2 IA anticipate their next Internet session more often (IA: sometimes, NA: rarely, $p<0.001$).
3.3.c.2 IA feel more nervous when their access to the Internet is restricted (IA: sometimes, NA: rarely).
3.4 IA feel guilty or depressed more often after using the Internet for a long time ($p<0.001$).
3.5 By IA the Internet more often plays a role in their dreams ($p<0.001$).
3.6 IA are thinking more often about what is happening on the Internet itself when they are not using it ($p<0.001$).

Internet: Experience
4.1 IA often spend more time on the Internet than originally planned ($p<0.001$).
4.2 IA lie more often to their friends about the time they have spent on the Internet (IA: often, NA: sometimes, $p<0.001$).
4.3 IA more often deliberately restrict their Internet usage due to previously excessive use ($p<0.001$).
4.5 IA lose track of time more often when using the Internet ($p<0.001$).
4.6 Colleagues complained more often about spending to much time online on the Internet ($p<0.001$).

Personal data

5.4b IA are spending more hours per week on their computer in their spare time (IA: 18.4, DK: 11.5, NA: 9.1 hours, $p<0.0001$).
5.10 IA buy more often Internet related books or magazine ($p<0.001$).
5.13 IA know more other Internet Addicts (IA: 5.1, DK: 1.8, NA: 0.5 people, $p<0.0001$).

4.4.2.2 No significant different answers

Internet: Social questions
1.1 With how many different people are being communicated.
1.3 How many of the new acquaintances have been met personally.

Internet: Usage
2.1 For how long the Internet has been used.
2.3 Any other Internet service than IRC and WWW.
2.11 Searching a topic on the Internet which is interesting.

Personal data
5.1 gender.
5.2 age.
5.3 living situation (living alone against other).
5.4a hours per week for using computers for work.
5.5 if the Internet is necessary for profession/education.
5.8 country (CH, USA, Other).

4.4.3 Conclusion

10% of the respondents considered themselves as addicted to or dependent on the Internet. Some of the questions were based on the addiction criteria from the Internet addiction researchers and the common symptoms of addiction. The results show a significant difference in the answers from addicted versus non-addicted users. This leads to the conclusion that addictive behaviour can exist in Internet usage. On the other hand, the answers based on the common symptoms of addiction questions are not so strong in the addicted group that one can speak of an addiction, in which for example continued, persistent use of the Internet appears in spite of negative consequences. Interestingly, people consider themselves as addicted or dependent to the Internet independent of gender, age or living situation.
For certain tests there were too few questionnaire data, e.g. whether there is a significant difference between occupation or education and addiction/non-addiction.

4.4.4 Tests

4.4.4.1 Question 1.1 - 1.3

ANOVA Table for Communication

	DF	Sum of Squa...	Mean Squ...	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	2909.652	1454.826	4.053	.0180
Subject(Group)	432	155060.077	358.935		
Category for Communication	2	34237.936	17118.968	1.07E2	<.0001
Category for Communication * IntAsAddiction	4	3528.709	882.177	5.493	.0002
Category for Communication * Subject(Group)	864	138746.689	160.586		

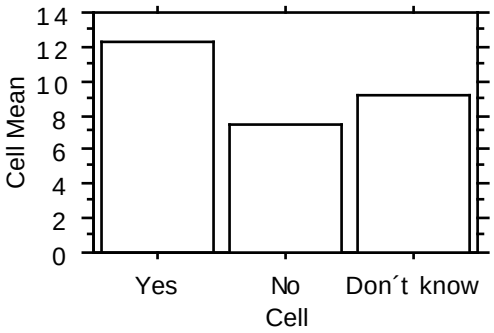
18 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Communication
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	132	12.295	19.903	1.732
No	1056	7.439	15.123	.465
Don´t know	117	9.137	18.197	1.682

18 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for Communication
Effect: IntAsAddiction



18 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Communication
Effect: Category for Communication

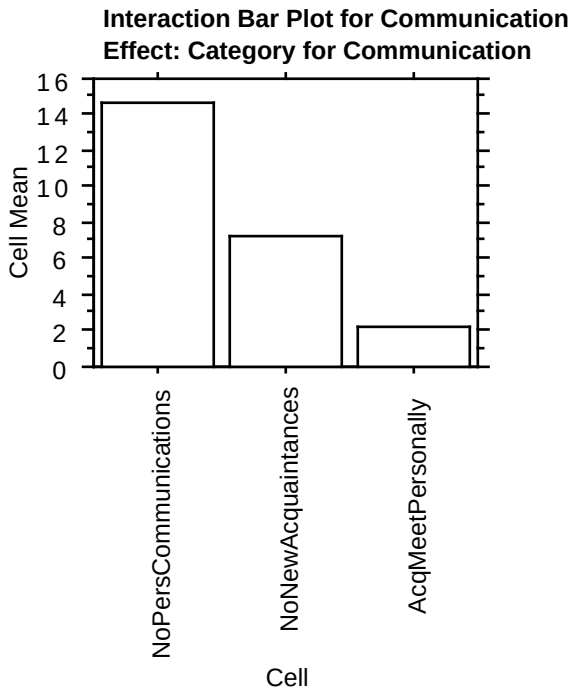
	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
NoPersCommunications	435	14.724	19.825	.951
NoNewAcquaintances	435	7.267	16.179	.776
AcqMeetPersonally	435	2.257	6.084	.292

18 cases were omitted due to missing values.

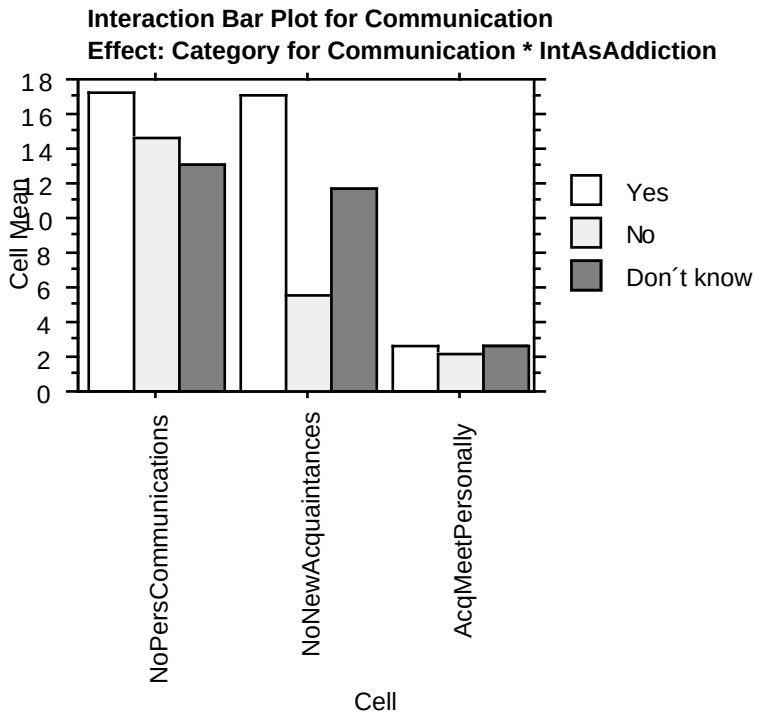
Means Table for Communication
Effect: Category for Communication * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. De...	Std. Err.
Yes, NoPersCommunications	44	17.295	21.977	3.313
Yes, NoNewAcquaintances	44	17.045	23.666	3.568
Yes, AcqMeetPersonally	44	2.545	4.212	.635
No, NoPersCommunications	352	14.591	19.694	1.050
No, NoNewAcquaintances	352	5.551	13.299	.709
No, AcqMeetPersonally	352	2.176	6.326	.337
Don´t know, NoPersCommunications	39	13.026	18.684	2.992
Don´t know, NoNewAcquaintances	39	11.718	23.742	3.802
Don´t know, AcqMeetPersonally	39	2.667	5.723	.916

18 cases were omitted due to missing values.



18 cases were omitted due to missing values.



18 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.2 Question 1.1

ANOVA Table for NoPersCommunications

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1256.252	628.126	1.450	.2357
Residual	443	191921.427	433.231		

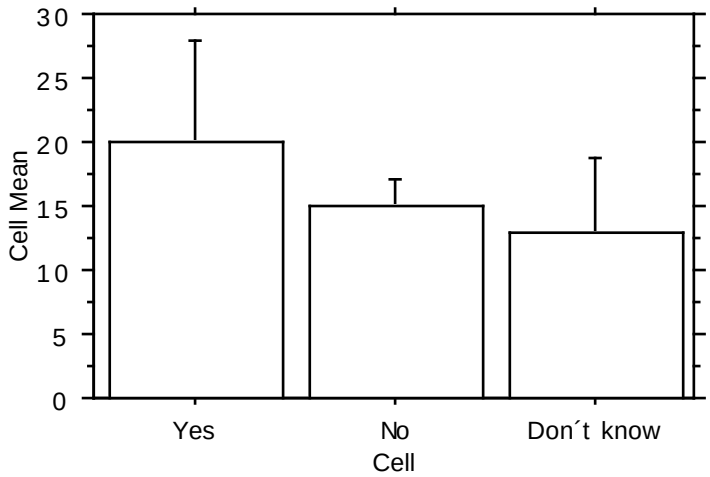
Model II estimate of between component variance: 2.65
7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NoPersCommunications
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	19.913	26.756	3.945
No	360	15.000	20.193	1.064
Don´t know	40	12.825	18.486	2.923

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NoPersCommunications
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for NoPersCommunications
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	4.913	8.004	.3219
Yes, Don´t know	7.088	11.052	.2902
No, Don´t know	2.175	8.520	.8216

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.3 Question 1.2

ANOVA Table for NoNewAcquaintances

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	5850.505	2925.253	11.887	<.0001
Residual	439	108033.768	246.091		

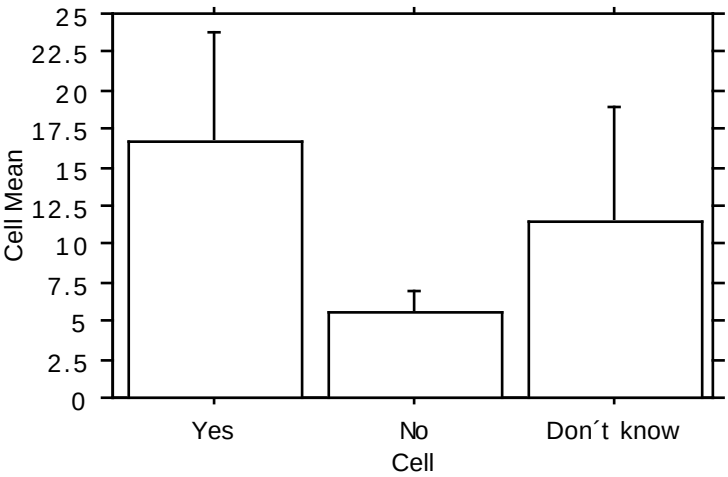
Model II estimate of between component variance: 36.839
11 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NoNewAcquaintances
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	45	16.733	23.489	3.502
No	357	5.487	13.218	.700
Don´t know	40	11.425	23.509	3.717

11 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NoNewAcquaintances
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



11 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for NoNewAcquaintances
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	11.246	6.095	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	5.308	8.373	.2985	
No, Don´t know	-5.938	6.424	.0772	

11 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.4 Question 1.3

ANOVA Table for AcqMeetPersonally

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1.487	.743	.012	.9879
Residual	440	26834.057	60.986		

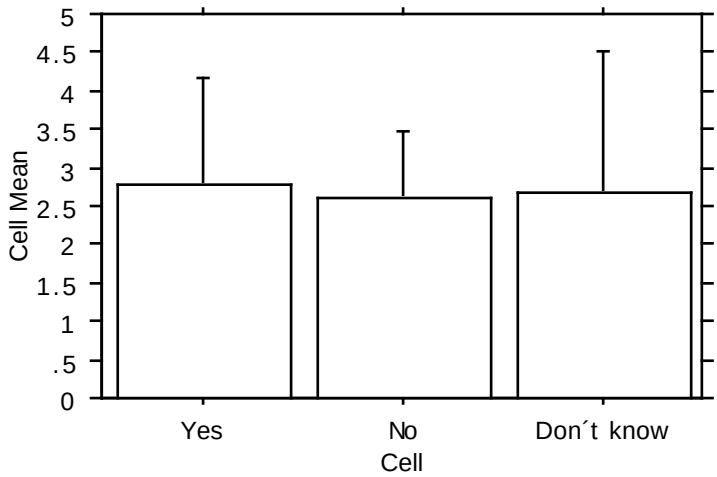
Model II estimate of between component variance: •
10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for AcqMeetPersonally
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	2.787	4.681	.683
No	357	2.602	8.310	.440
Don´t know	39	2.667	5.723	.916

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for AcqMeetPersonally
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for AcqMeetPersonally
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.185	2.976	.9884
Yes, Don´t know	.121	4.155	.9975
No, Don´t know	-.064	3.235	.9988

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4. 5 Question 1.4

ANOVA Table for PosInf

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	14.182	7.091	3.420	.0337
Subject(Group)	403	835.447	2.073		
Category for PosInf	3	914.578	304.859	342.742	<.0001
Category for PosInf * IntAs...	6	3.800	.633	.712	.6400
Category for PosInf * Subj...	1209	1075.372	.889		

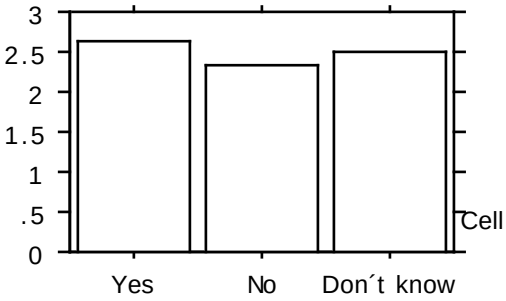
47 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for PosInf
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	168	2.625	1.343	.104
No	1320	2.344	1.322	.036
Don´t know	136	2.515	1.282	.110

47 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for PosInf
Effect: IntAsAddiction



47 cases were omitted due to missing values.

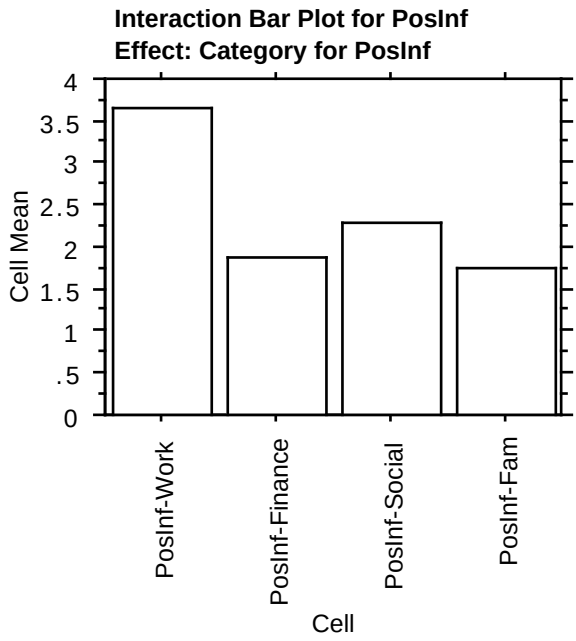
Means Table for PosInf
Effect: Category for PosInf

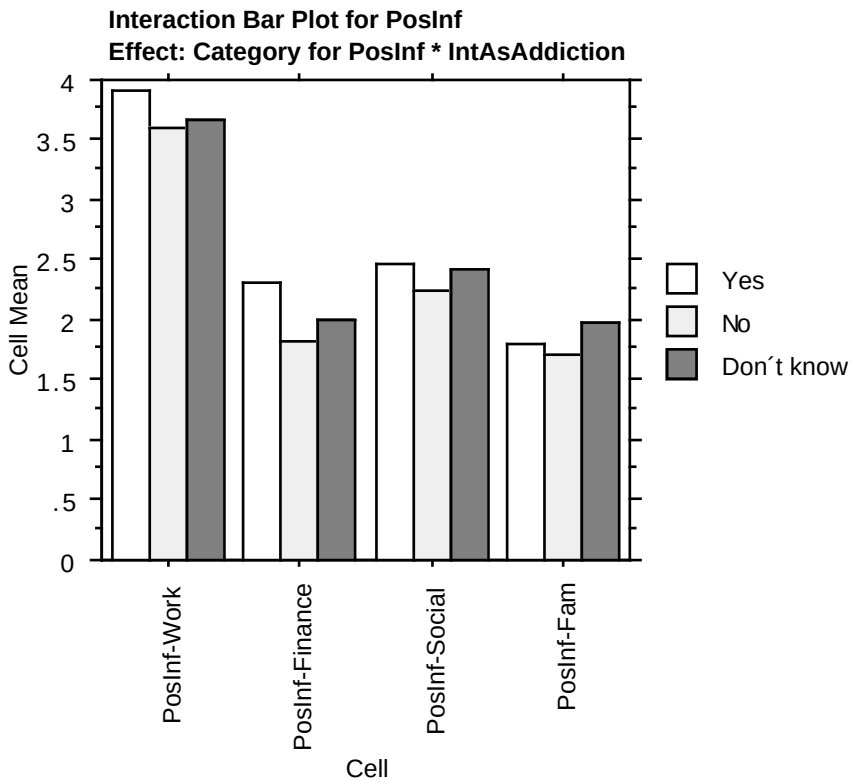
	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
PosInf-Work	406	3.640	.998	.050
PosInf-Finance	406	1.879	1.048	.052
PosInf-Social	406	2.286	1.175	.058
PosInf-Fam	406	1.744	1.135	.056

47 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for PosInf
Effect: Category for PosInf * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, PosInf-Work	42	3.905	.878	.136
Yes, PosInf-Finance	42	2.310	1.047	.162
Yes, PosInf-Social	42	2.476	1.311	.202
Yes, PosInf-Fam	42	1.810	1.131	.175
No, PosInf-Work	330	3.603	1.033	.057
No, PosInf-Finance	330	1.812	1.035	.057
No, PosInf-Social	330	2.248	1.137	.063
No, PosInf-Fam	330	1.712	1.137	.063
Don´t know, PosInf-Work	34	3.676	.727	.125
Don´t know, PosInf-Finance	34	2.000	1.073	.184
Don´t know, PosInf-Social	34	2.412	1.351	.232
Don´t know, PosInf-Fam	34	1.971	1.114	.191


Interaction Bar Plot for PosInf
Effect: Category for PosInf
Cell Mean
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
.5
0
PosInf-Work
PosInf-Finance
PosInf-Social
PosInf-Fam
Cell


Interaction Bar Plot for PosInf
Effect: Category for PosInf * IntAsAddiction
Cell Mean
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
.5
0
PosInf-Work
PosInf-Finance
PosInf-Social
PosInf-Fam
Cell
Yes
No
Don´t know

4.4.4.6 Question 1.5

ANOVA Table for NegInf

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	66.436	33.218	39.710	<.0001
Subject(Group)	426	356.352	.837		
Category for NegInf	2	9.105	4.552	8.339	.0003
Category for NegInf * IntAs...	4	2.418	.605	1.107	.3517
Category for NegInf * Subj...	852	465.143	.546		

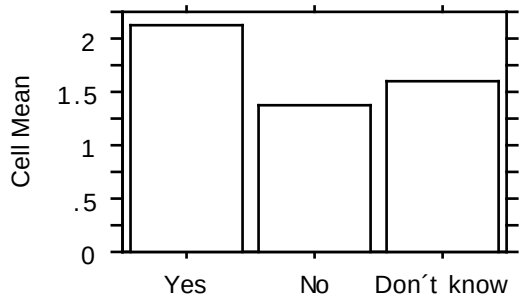
24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	138	2.116	1.127	.096
No	1035	1.387	.741	.023
Don´t know	114	1.605	.899	.084

24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf
Effect: IntAsAddiction



24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf
Effect: Category for NegInf

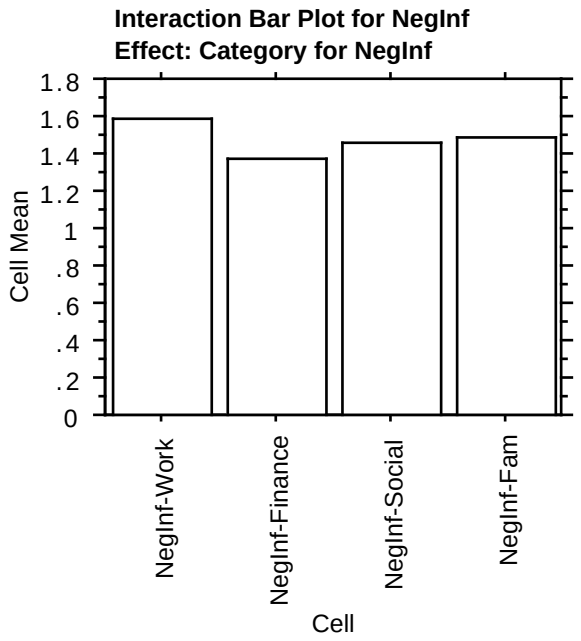
	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
NegInf-Work	429	1.597	.855	.041
NegInf-Finance	429	1.394	.849	.041
NegInf-Social	429	1.464	.792	.038

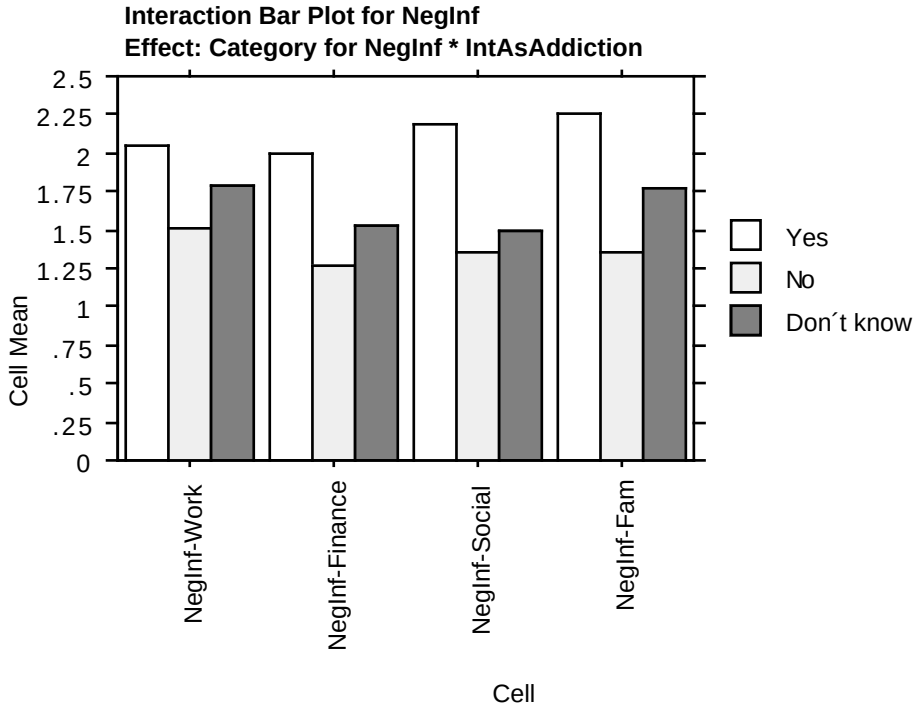
24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf
Effect: Category for NegInf * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, NegInf-Work	46	2.087	1.092	.161
Yes, NegInf-Finance	46	2.022	1.273	.188
Yes, NegInf-Social	46	2.239	1.015	.150
No, NegInf-Work	345	1.510	.789	.042
No, NegInf-Finance	345	1.296	.727	.039
No, NegInf-Social	345	1.357	.689	.037
Don´t know, NegInf-Work	38	1.789	.905	.147
Don´t know, NegInf-Finance	38	1.526	.922	.150
Don´t know, NegInf-Social	38	1.500	.862	.140

24 cases were omitted due to missing values.


Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf
Effect: Category for NegInf
Cell Mean
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
NegInf-Work
NegInf-Finance
NegInf-Social
NegInf-Fam
Cell


Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf
Effect: Category for NegInf * IntAsAddiction
Cell Mean
2.5
2.25
2
1.75
1.5
1.25
1
.75
.5
.25
0
NegInf-Work
NegInf-Finance
NegInf-Social
NegInf-Fam
Cell
Yes
No
Don´t know

4.4.4.7 Question 1.5a

ANOVA Table for NegInf-Work

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	16.236	8.118	11.521	<.0001
Residual	436	307.204	.705		

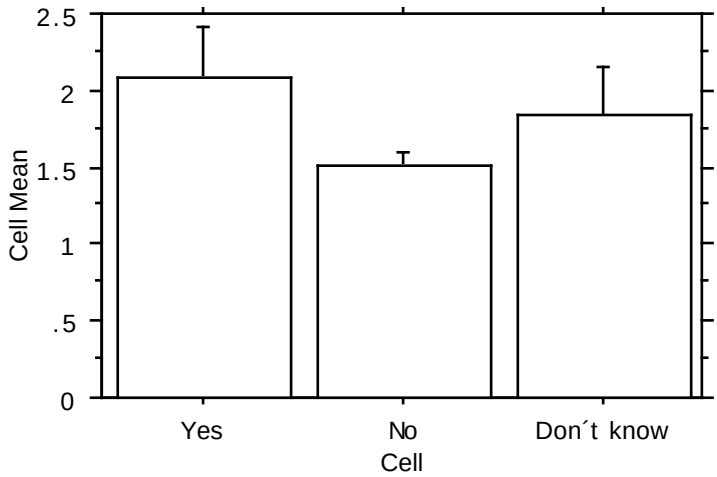
Model II estimate of between component variance: .102
14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf-Work
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.087	1.092	.161
No	354	1.508	.787	.042
Don´t know	39	1.846	.961	.154

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf-Work
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for NegInf-Work
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.578	.323	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.241	.449	.4203	
No, Don´t know	-.338	.348	.0594	

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for NegInf-Work
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	13.473
P-Value	.0012
H corrected for ties	17.883
Tied P-Value	.0001

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for NegInf-Work
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	12641.000	274.804
No	354	74127.000	209.398
Don´t know	39	9812.000	251.590

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.8 Question 1.5b

ANOVA Table for NegInf-Finance

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	21.967	10.984	16.448	<.0001
Residual	435	290.490	.668		

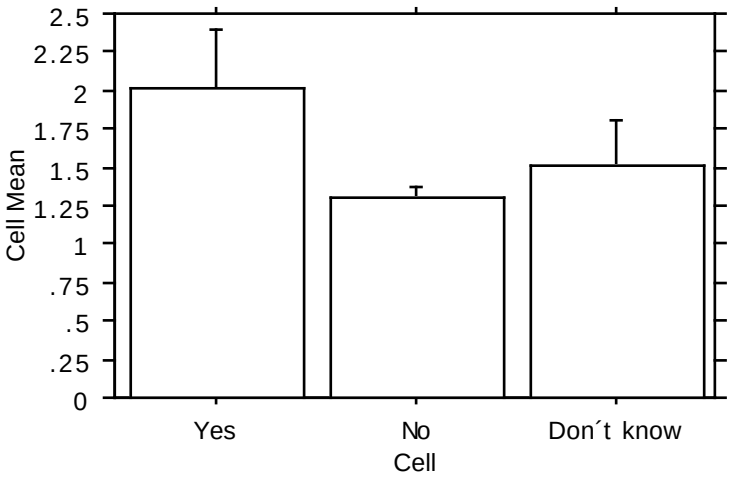
Model II estimate of between component variance: .142
15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf-Finance
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.022	1.273	.188
No	353	1.297	.726	.039
Don´t know	39	1.513	.914	.146

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf-Finance
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for NegInf-Finance
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.724	.315	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.509	.437	.0173	S
No, Don´t know	-.215	.339	.2963	

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for NegInf-Finance
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	12.306
P-Value	.0021
H corrected for ties	23.933
Tied P-Value	<.0001

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for NegInf-Finance
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	12792.000	278.087
No	353	74202.500	210.205
Don´t know	39	9146.500	234.526

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.9 Question 1.5c

ANOVA Table for NegInf-Social

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	31.509	15.755	28.165	<.0001
Residual	429	239.970	.559		

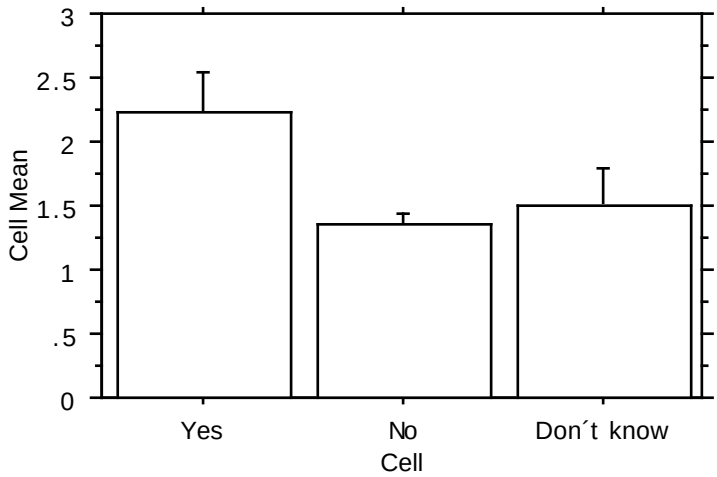
Model II estimate of between component variance: .212
21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf-Social
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.239	1.015	.150
No	348	1.359	.692	.037
Don´t know	38	1.500	.862	.140

21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf-Social
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for NegInf-Social
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.880	.288	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.739	.403	<.0001	S
No, Don´t know	-.141	.314	.5454	

21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for NegInf-Social
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	30.792
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	47.421
Tied P-Value	<.0001

21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for NegInf-Social
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	14358.000	312.130
No	348	70815.500	203.493
Don´t know	38	8354.500	219.855

21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.10 Question 1.5d

ANOVA Table for NegInf-Fam

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	34.880	17.440	29.410	<.0001
Residual	419	248.468	.593		

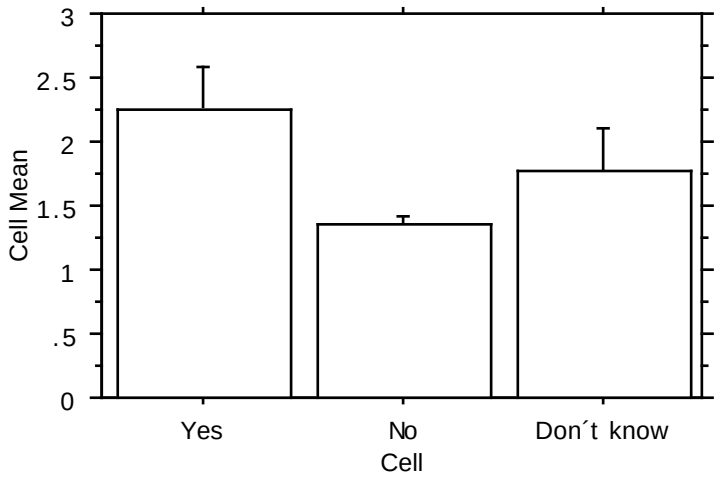
Model II estimate of between component variance: .241
31 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for NegInf-Fam
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	44	2.250	1.102	.166
No	340	1.350	.681	.037
Don´t know	38	1.763	1.025	.166

31 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for NegInf-Fam
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



31 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for NegInf-Fam
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.900	.303	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.487	.419	.0177	S
No, Don´t know	-.413	.324	.0077	S

31 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for NegInf-Fam
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	26.880
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	41.389
Tied P-Value	<.0001

31 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for NegInf-Fam
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	44	12936.000	294.000
No	340	67148.500	197.496
Don´t know	38	9168.500	241.276

31 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.11 Question 2.1

ANOVA Table for IntUseDuration

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	16.603	8.301	1.716	.1809
Residual	447	2161.897	4.836		

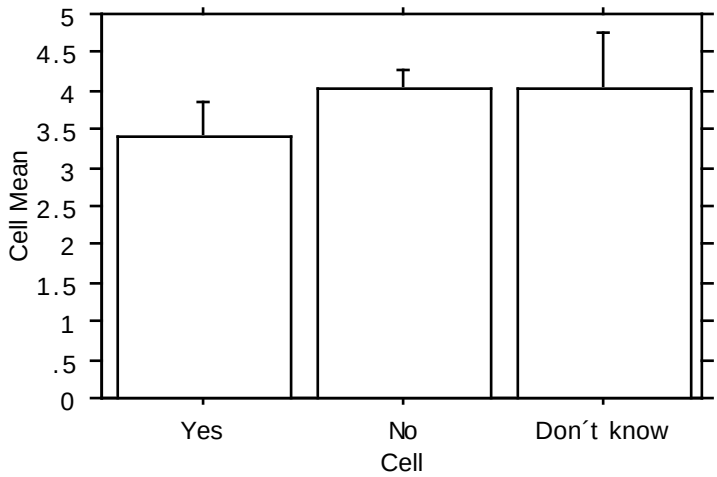
Model II estimate of between component variance: .047
3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for IntUseDuration
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	3.404	1.556	.227
No	363	4.033	2.254	.118
Don´t know	40	4.025	2.326	.368

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for IntUseDuration
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for IntUseDuration
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	-.629	.837	.1837
Yes, Don´t know	-.621	1.162	.4235
No, Don´t know	8.058E-3	.900	.9998

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for IntUseDuration
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	8
H	1.812
P-Value	.4040
H corrected for ties	1.851
Tied P-Value	.3963

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for IntUseDuration
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	9465.000	201.383
No	363	82945.500	228.500
Don´t know	40	9064.500	226.613

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.12 Question 2.2

ANOVA Table for IntUseChange

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	15.800	7.900	4.981	.0073
Residual	436	691.549	1.586		

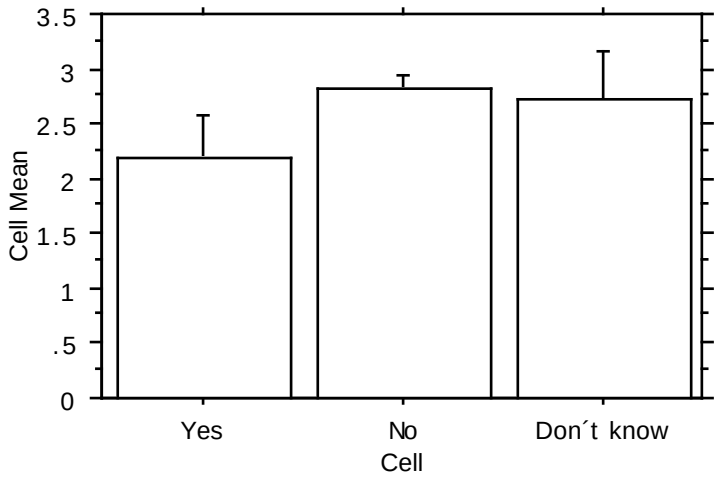
Model II estimate of between component variance: .088
14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for IntUseChange
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	2.191	1.296	.189
No	355	2.808	1.252	.066
Don´t know	37	2.730	1.283	.211

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for IntUseChange
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for IntUseChange
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.617	.480	.0073	S
Yes, Don´t know	-.538	.680	.1522	
No, Don´t know	.079	.534	.9366	

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for IntUseChange
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	6
H	11.525
P-Value	.0031
H corrected for ties	12.169
Tied P-Value	.0023

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for IntUseChange
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	7575.500	161.181
No	355	80942.000	228.006
Don´t know	37	8062.500	217.905

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.13 Question 2.3

ANOVA Table for hInternet

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squ...	F-Va...	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	918.873	459.437	12.83	<.0001
Subject(Group)	417	14932.936	35.810		
Category for hInternet	5	7628.097	1525.619	7.86E1	<.0001
Category for hInternet * IntAsAddiction	10	724.294	72.429	3.733	<.0001
Category for hInternet * Subject(Group)	2085	40455.515	19.403		

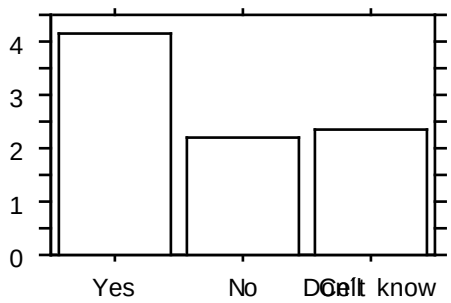
33 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	276	4.153	8.575	.516
No	2040	2.210	4.462	.099
Don´t know	204	2.348	3.789	.265

33 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction



33 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hInternet
Effect: Category for hInternet * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, hWWW	46	8.109	9.535	1.406
Yes, hNews	46	2.554	3.275	.483
Yes, hIRC	46	5.848	13.888	2.048
Yes, hEmail	46	4.589	8.213	1.211
Yes, hMUD	46	1.761	7.087	1.045
Yes, hOther	46	2.054	2.259	.333
No, hWWW	340	5.497	6.999	.380
No, hNews	340	1.891	3.174	.172
No, hIRC	340	.481	2.403	.130
No, hEmail	340	3.435	4.346	.236
No, hMUD	340	.508	3.495	.190
No, hOther	340	1.449	2.217	.120
Don´t know, hWWW	34	4.971	4.225	.725
Don´t know, hNews	34	1.406	1.666	.286
Don´t know, hIRC	34	1.750	4.406	.756
Don´t know, hEmail	34	3.816	3.553	.609
Don´t know, hMUD	34	.412	1.743	.299
Don´t know, hOther	34	1.735	4.218	.723

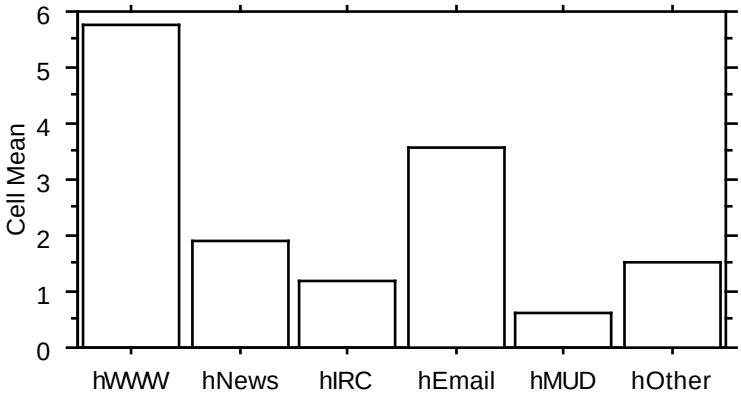
33 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hInternet
Effect: Category for hInternet

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
hWWW	420	5.741	7.177	.350
hNews	420	1.924	3.096	.151
hIRC	420	1.171	5.452	.266
hEmail	420	3.592	4.864	.237
hMUD	420	.637	3.959	.193
hOther	420	1.538	2.442	.119

33 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hInternet
Effect: Category for hInternet



33 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Cell

4.4.4.14 Question 2.3a

ANOVA Table for hWWW

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	328.389	164.194	3.272	.0389
Residual	443	22231.525	50.184		

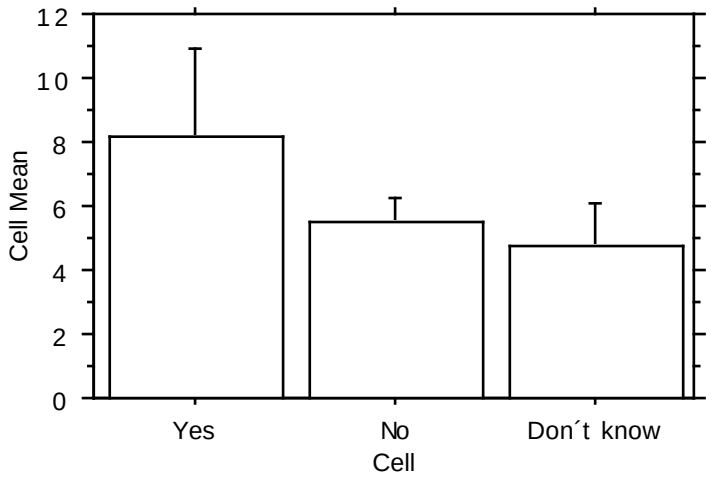
Model II estimate of between component variance: 1.536
7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hWWW
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	8.149	9.435	1.376
No	359	5.513	6.994	.369
Don´t know	40	4.775	3.997	.632

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hWWW
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hWWW
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	2.636	2.699	.0574
Yes, Don´t know	3.374	3.743	.0874
No, Don´t know	.738	2.900	.8227

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.15 Question 2.3b

ANOVA Table for hNews

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	22.532	11.266	.892	.4105
Residual	441	5568.337	12.627		

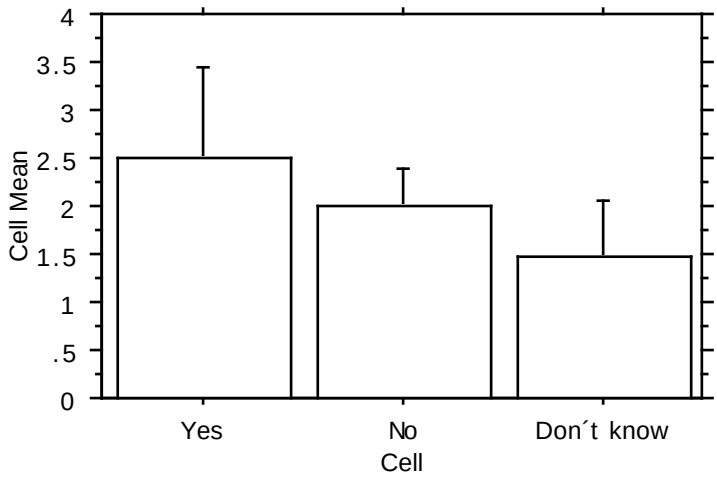
Model II estimate of between component variance: •
9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hNews
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	2.500	3.260	.476
No	358	1.995	3.727	.197
Don´t know	39	1.474	1.772	.284

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hNews
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hNews
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.505	1.354	.6574
Yes, Don´t know	1.026	1.890	.4123
No, Don´t know	.520	1.472	.6860

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.16 Question 2.3c

ANOVA Table for hIRC

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1138.763	569.382	21.411	<.0001
Residual	429	11408.398	26.593		

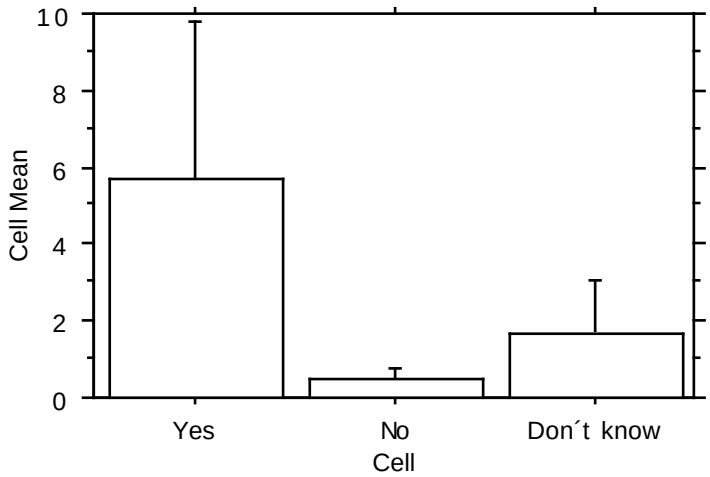
Model II estimate of between component variance: 7.571
21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hIRC
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	5.723	13.763	2.007
No	348	.500	2.430	.130
Don´t know	37	1.635	4.239	.697

21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hIRC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hIRC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	5.224	1.968	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	4.088	2.784	.0016	S
No, Don´t know	-1.136	2.190	.4452	

21 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.17 Question 2.3d

ANOVA Table for hEmail

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	65.833	32.916	1.176	.3096
Residual	444	12432.161	28.000		

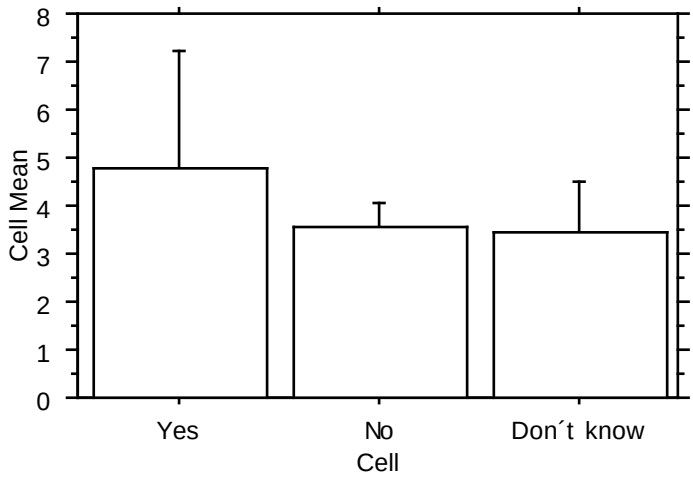
Model II estimate of between component variance: .066
6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hEmail
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	4.789	8.239	1.202
No	360	3.559	4.965	.262
Don´t know	40	3.419	3.430	.542

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hEmail
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hEmail
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	1.230	2.016	.3260
Yes, Don´t know	1.371	2.796	.4849
No, Don´t know	.140	2.166	.9874

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.18 Question 2.3e

ANOVA Table for hMUD

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	66.863	33.431	2.185	.1137
Residual	425	6502.085	15.299		

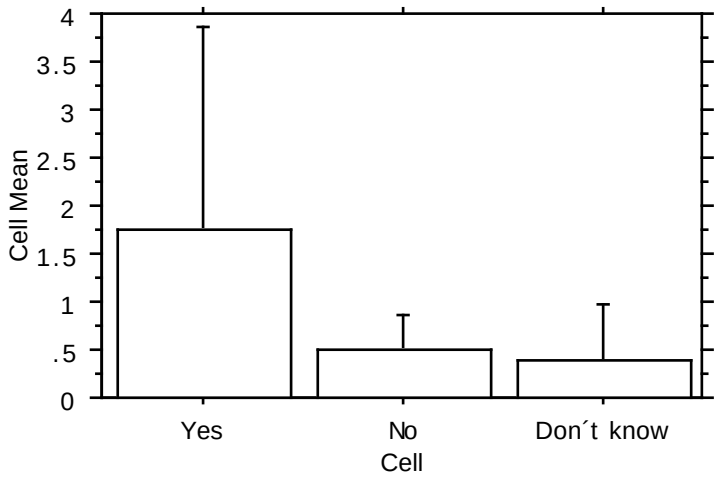
Model II estimate of between component variance: .258
25 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hMUD
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	1.761	7.087	1.045
No	346	.499	3.465	.186
Don´t know	36	.389	1.695	.282

25 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hMUD
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



25 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hMUD
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	1.262	1.508	.1221
Yes, Don´t know	1.372	2.138	.2897
No, Don´t know	.110	1.683	.9872

25 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.19 Question 2.3f

ANOVA Table for hOther

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	15.636	7.818	1.348	.2608
Residual	435	2522.587	5.799		

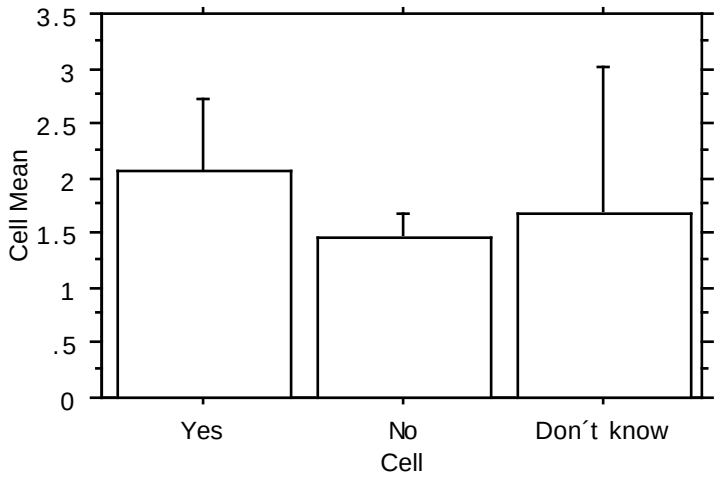
Model II estimate of between component variance: .028
15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hOther
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.054	2.259	.333
No	355	1.451	2.194	.116
Don´t know	37	1.676	4.044	.665

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hOther
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hOther
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.603	.927	.2797
Yes, Don´t know	.379	1.306	.7762
No, Don´t know	-.225	1.022	.8645

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.20 Question 2.4

ANOVA Table for CheckEmail

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	.773	.386	.181	.8342
Residual	447	952.492	2.131		

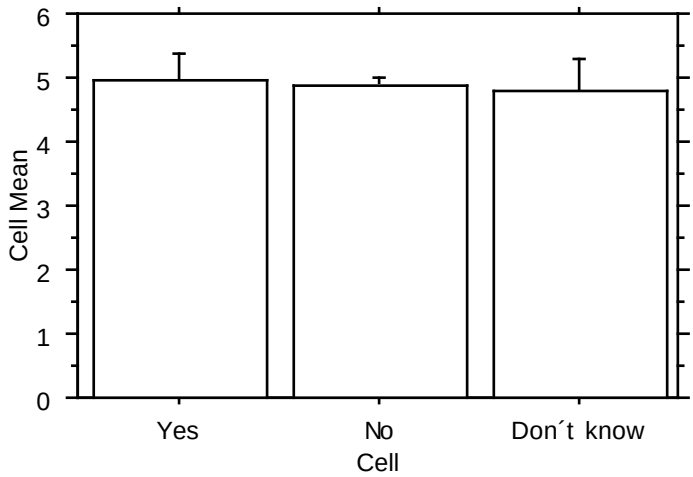
Model II estimate of between component variance: •
3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for CheckEmail
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	4.979	1.294	.189
No	363	4.862	1.471	.077
Don´t know	40	4.800	1.539	.243

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for CheckEmail
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for CheckEmail
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.116	.556	.8760
Yes, Don´t know	.179	.771	.8505
No, Don´t know	.062	.597	.9678

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for CheckEmail
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	7
H	.338
P-Value	.8443
H corrected for ties	.356
Tied P-Value	.8367

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for CheckEmail
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	11087.000	235.894
No	363	81461.000	224.410
Don´t know	40	8927.000	223.175

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.21 Question 2.9

ANOVA Table for PartSelfhelpgroups

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	7.186	3.593	6.741	.0013
Residual	445	237.205	.533		

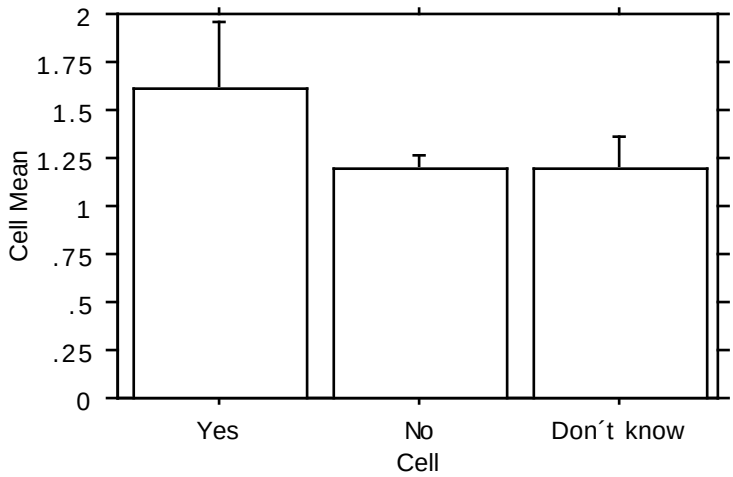
Model II estimate of between component variance: .042
5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for PartSelfhelpgroups
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	1.609	1.164	.172
No	362	1.191	.678	.036
Don´t know	40	1.200	.516	.082

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for PartSelfhelpgroups
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for PartSelfhelpgroups
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.418	.281	.0014	S
Yes, Don´t know	.409	.388	.0359	S
No, Don´t know	-9.392E-3	.299	.9970	

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for PartSelfhelpgroups
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	6
H	4.520
P-Value	.1043
H corrected for ties	14.379
Tied P-Value	.0008

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for PartSelfhelpgroups
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	12043.000	261.804
No	362	79324.000	219.127
Don´t know	40	9209.000	230.225

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.22 Question 2.10

ANOVA Table for AskForAdvice

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	6.947	3.473	7.628	.0006
Residual	446	203.076	.455		

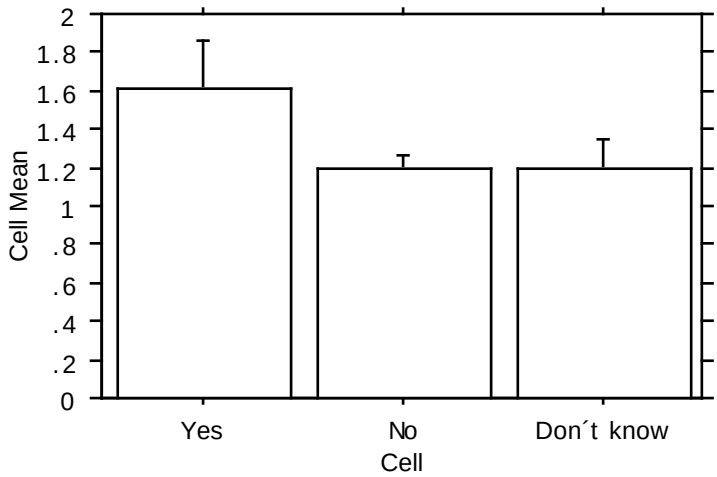
Model II estimate of between component variance: .041
4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for AskForAdvice
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	1.609	.856	.126
No	363	1.198	.668	.035
Don´t know	40	1.200	.464	.073

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for AskForAdvice
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for AskForAdvice
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.410	.259	.0006	S
Yes, Don´t know	.409	.358	.0204	S
No, Don´t know	-1.653E-3	.276	.9999	

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for AskForAdvice
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	10.697
P-Value	.0048
H corrected for ties	27.562
Tied P-Value	<.0001

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for AskForAdvice
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	13040.000	283.478
No	363	78834.000	217.174
Don´t know	40	9151.000	228.775

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.23 Question 2.11

ANOVA Table for SearchTopicInternet

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1.629	.814	.866	.4212
Residual	444	417.329	.940		

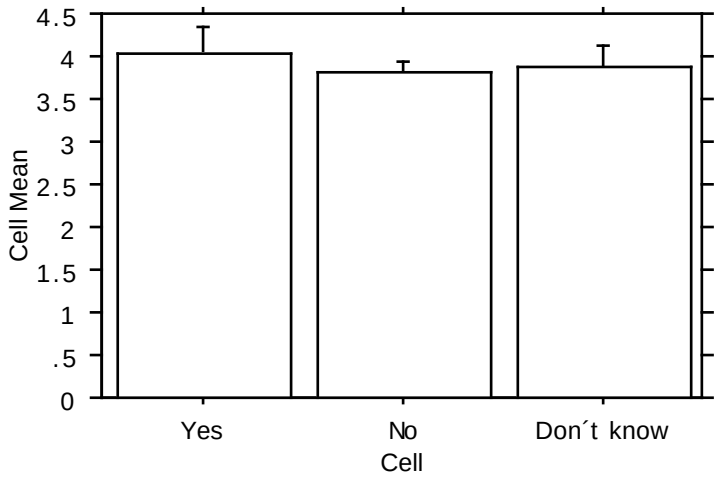
Model II estimate of between component variance: •
6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for SearchTopicInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	4.021	1.113	.162
No	360	3.825	.967	.051
Don´t know	40	3.875	.791	.125

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for SearchTopicInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for SearchTopicInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.196	.369	.4273
Yes, Don´t know	.146	.512	.7821
No, Don´t know	-.050	.397	.9533

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for SearchTopicInternet
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	6
H	3.600
P-Value	.1653
H corrected for ties	4.028
Tied P-Value	.1335

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for SearchTopicInternet
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	12111.500	257.691
No	360	79085.500	219.682
Don´t know	40	8931.000	223.275

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.24 Question 2.12

ANOVA Table for SearchConventional

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	18.061	9.030	6.355	.0019
Residual	442	628.038	1.421		

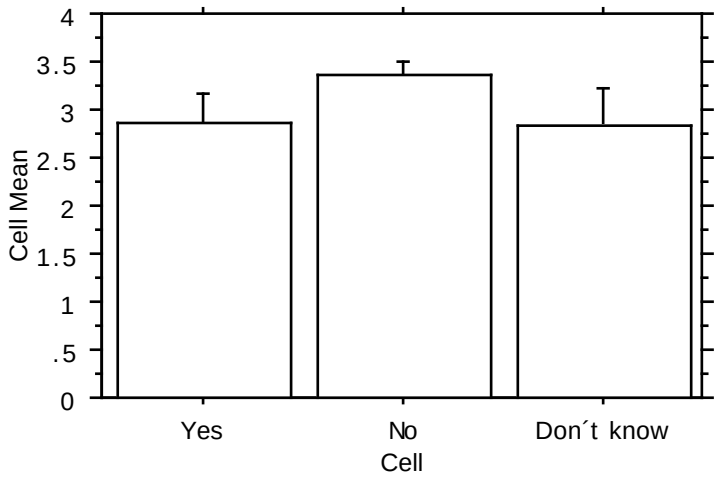
Model II estimate of between component variance: .104
8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for SearchConventional
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	2.872	1.013	.148
No	359	3.370	1.219	.064
Don´t know	39	2.846	1.136	.182

8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for SearchConventional
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for SearchConventional
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.498	.454	.0273	S
Yes, Don´t know	.026	.634	.9949	
No, Don´t know	.524	.494	.0341	S

8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for SearchConventional
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	6
H	11.943
P-Value	.0026
H corrected for ties	12.782
Tied P-Value	.0017

8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for SearchConventional
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	8571.500	182.372
No	359	83753.500	233.297
Don´t know	39	6910.000	177.179

8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.25 Question 3.1

ANOVA Table for FeelNecessity

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	67.054	33.527	32.240	<.0001
Residual	444	461.716	1.040		

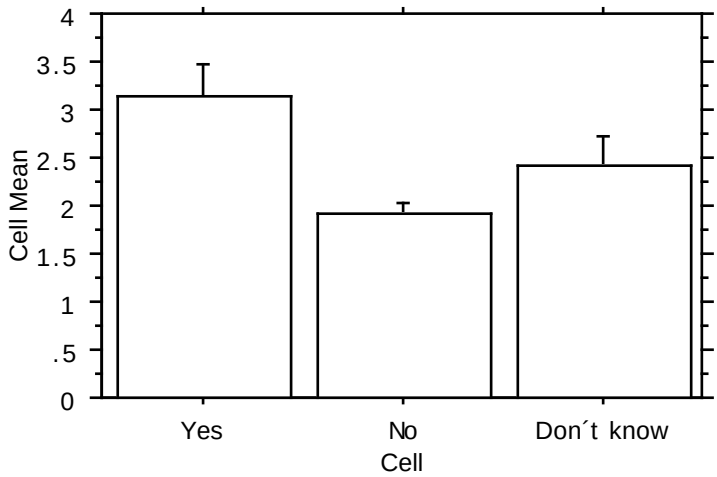
Model II estimate of between component variance: .446
6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for FeelNecessity
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	3.152	1.115	.164
No	362	1.914	1.016	.053
Don´t know	39	2.410	.938	.150

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for FeelNecessity
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for FeelNecessity
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	1.238	.392	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.742	.545	.0040	S
No, Don´t know	-.496	.422	.0162	S

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for FeelNecessity
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	6
H	48.101
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	52.994
Tied P-Value	<.0001

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for FeelNecessity
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	15495.500	336.859
No	362	74106.500	204.714
Don´t know	39	10526.000	269.897

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.26 Question 3.2

ANOVA Table for FeelAnticipation

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	47.256	23.628	17.409	<.0001
Residual	448	608.052	1.357		

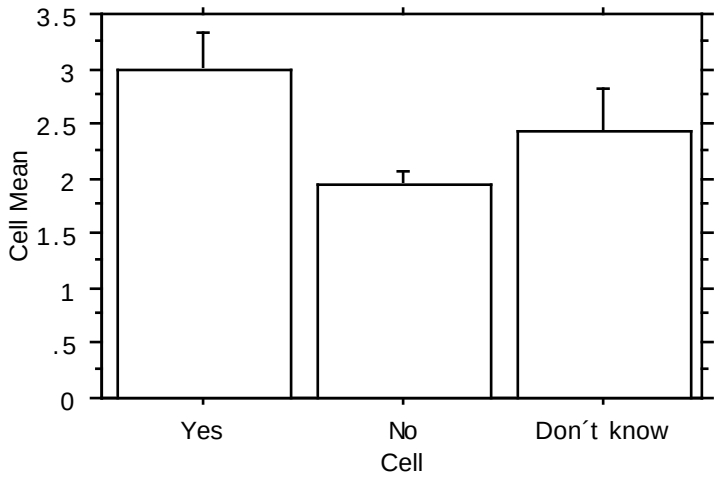
Model II estimate of between component variance: .302
2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for FeelAnticipation
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.978	1.183	.174
No	365	1.956	1.157	.061
Don´t know	40	2.425	1.217	.192

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for FeelAnticipation
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for FeelAnticipation
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	1.022	.448	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.553	.619	.0907	
No, Don´t know	-.469	.477	.0550	

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for FeelAnticipation
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	6
H	30.481
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	34.152
Tied P-Value	<.0001

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for FeelAnticipation
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	14555.500	316.424
No	365	76852.500	210.555
Don´t know	40	10518.000	262.950

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

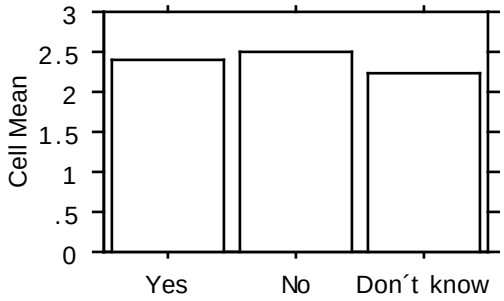
4.4.4.27 Question 3.3.a

ANOVA Table for ConFast

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	6.067	3.034	4.049	.0183
Subject(Group)	341	255.479	.749		
Category for ConFast	2	7.339	3.670	7.393	.0007
Category for ConFast * Int...	4	7.471	1.868	3.763	.0049
Category for ConFast * Sub...	682	338.523	.496		

109 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConFast
Effect: IntAsAddiction



109 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConFast
Effect: Category for ConFast

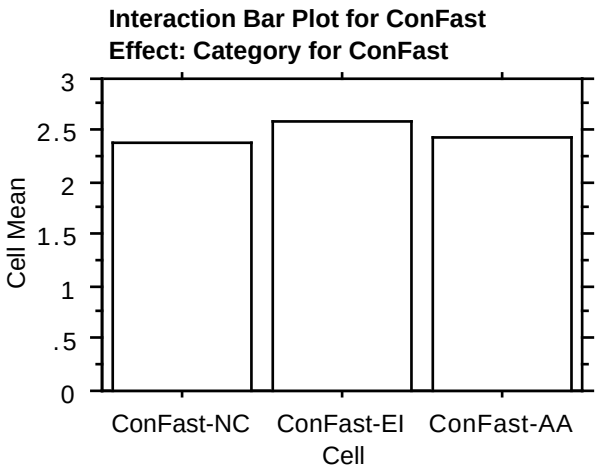
	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
ConFast-NC	344	2.390	.826	.045
ConFast-EI	344	2.584	.774	.042
ConFast-AA	344	2.427	.700	.038

109 cases were omitted due to missing values.

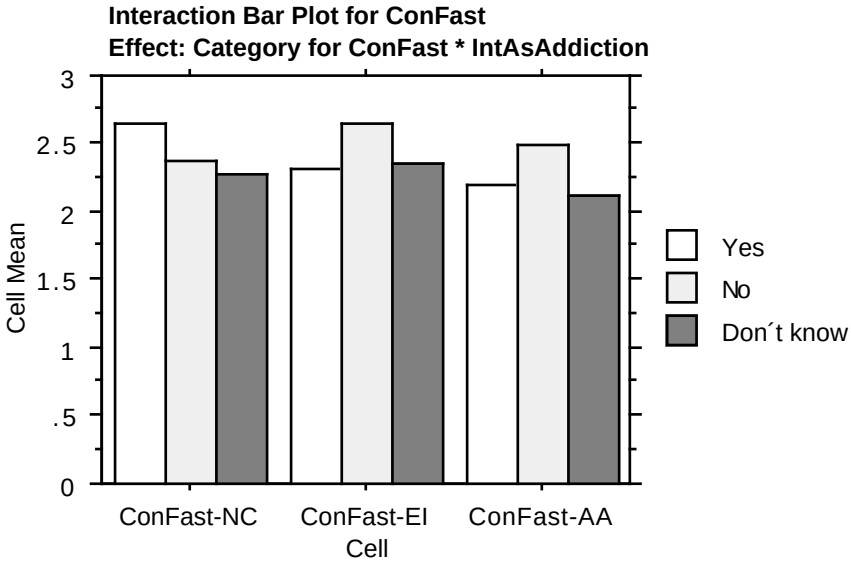
Means Table for ConFast
Effect: Category for ConFast * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, ConFast-NC	34	2.647	.981	.168
Yes, ConFast-EI	34	2.324	.912	.156
Yes, ConFast-AA	34	2.206	.687	.118
No, ConFast-NC	278	2.371	.794	.048
No, ConFast-EI	278	2.644	.759	.046
No, ConFast-AA	278	2.489	.684	.041
Don´t know, ConFast-NC	32	2.281	.888	.157
Don´t know, ConFast-EI	32	2.344	.653	.115
Don´t know, ConFast-AA	32	2.125	.751	.133

109 cases were omitted due to missing values.



109 cases were omitted due to missing values.



109 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.28 Question 3.3.a.1

ANOVA Table for ConFast-NC

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1.639	.820	1.120	.3273
Residual	364	266.339	.732		

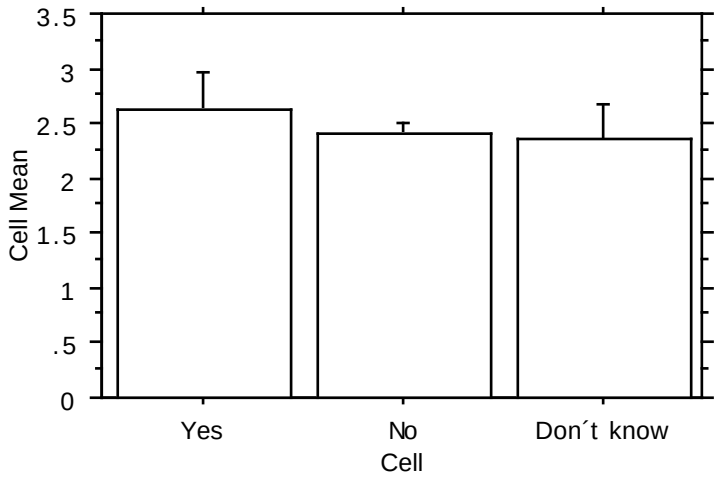
Model II estimate of between component variance: 1.485E-3
86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConFast-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	35	2.629	.973	.164
No	298	2.416	.834	.048
Don´t know	34	2.353	.917	.157

86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConFast-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ConFast-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.212	.376	.3815
Yes, Don´t know	.276	.506	.4094
No, Don´t know	.063	.381	.9202

86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ConFast-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	1.304
P-Value	.5210
H corrected for ties	1.742
Tied P-Value	.4186

86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ConFast-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	35	7099.000	202.829
No	298	54411.500	182.589
Don´t know	34	6017.500	176.985

86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.29 Question 3.3.a.2

ANOVA Table for ConFast-EI

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	8.840	4.420	6.631	.0015
Residual	389	259.300	.667		

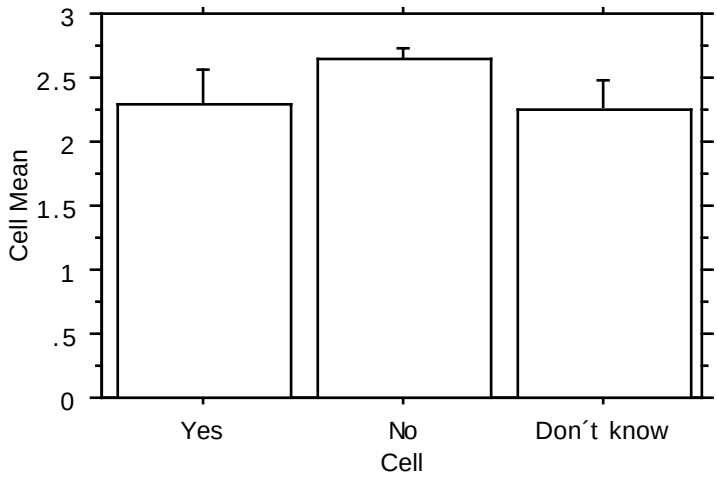
Model II estimate of between component variance: .058
61 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConFast-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	39	2.282	.857	.137
No	316	2.642	.825	.046
Don´t know	37	2.243	.683	.112

61 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConFast-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



61 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ConFast-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.360	.340	.0350	S
Yes, Don´t know	.039	.460	.9788	
No, Don´t know	.399	.349	.0199	S

61 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ConFast-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	1.304
P-Value	.5210
H corrected for ties	1.742
Tied P-Value	.4186

86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ConFast-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	35	7099.000	202.829
No	298	54411.500	182.589
Don´t know	34	6017.500	176.985

86 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.30 Question 3.3.a.3

ANOVA Table for ConFast-AA

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	5.771	2.886	5.231	.0057
Residual	380	209.644	.552		

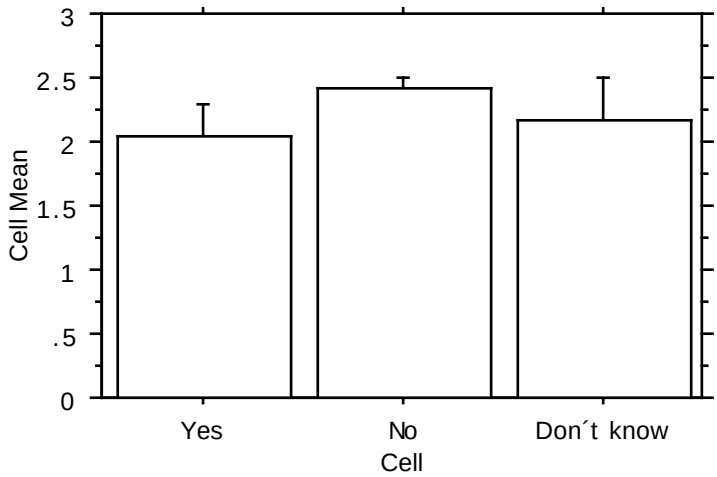
Model II estimate of between component variance: .037
70 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConFast-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	40	2.050	.749	.118
No	309	2.411	.723	.041
Don´t know	34	2.176	.904	.155

70 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConFast-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



70 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ConFast-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.361	.307	.0160	S
Yes, Don´t know	-.126	.426	.7663	
No, Don´t know	.235	.330	.2185	

70 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ConFast-AA
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	9.214
P-Value	.0100
H corrected for ties	10.888
Tied P-Value	.0043

70 cases were omitted due to missing values.

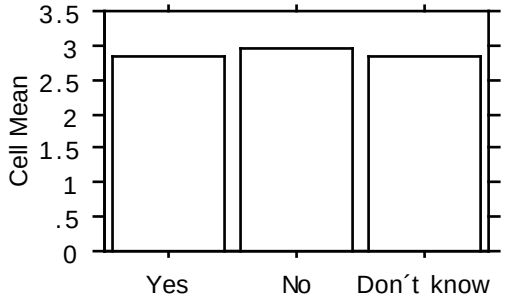
Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ConFast-AA
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	40	6061.000	151.525
No	309	61890.000	200.291
Don´t know	34	5585.000	164.265

70 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.31 Question 3.3.b

Interaction Bar Plot for ConSlow
Effect: IntAsAddiction



120 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConSlow
Effect: Category for ConSlow

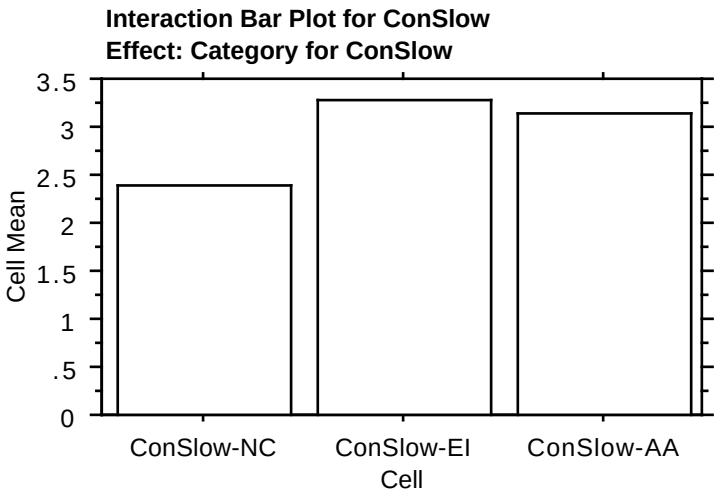
	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
ConSlow-NC	333	2.375	.840	.046
ConSlow-EI	333	3.279	.628	.034
ConSlow-AA	333	3.135	.567	.031

120 cases were omitted due to missing values.

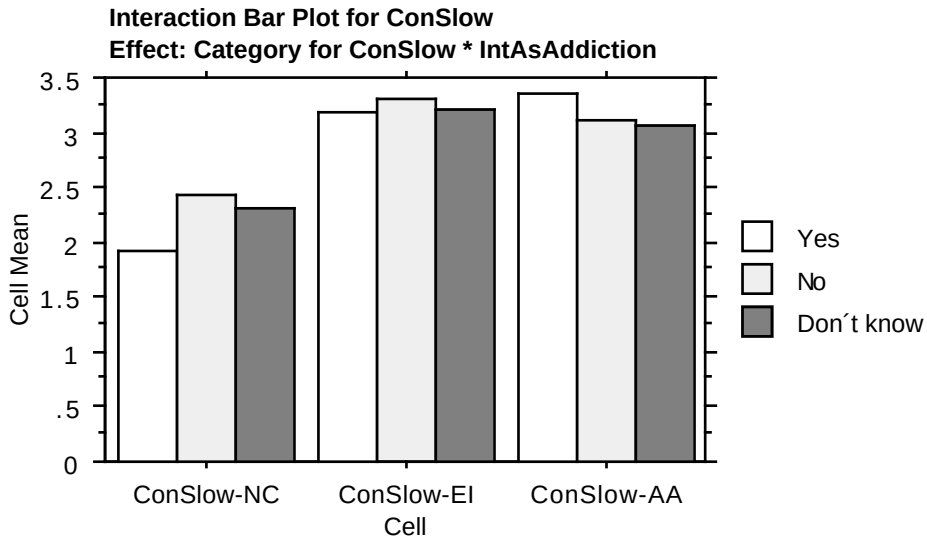
Means Table for ConSlow
Effect: Category for ConSlow * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, ConSlow-NC	28	1.929	.900	.170
Yes, ConSlow-EI	28	3.179	.863	.163
Yes, ConSlow-AA	28	3.357	.989	.187
No, ConSlow-NC	275	2.429	.827	.050
No, ConSlow-EI	275	3.298	.615	.037
No, ConSlow-AA	275	3.120	.509	.031
Don´t know, ConSlow-NC	30	2.300	.794	.145
Don´t know, ConSlow-EI	30	3.200	.484	.088
Don´t know, ConSlow-AA	30	3.067	.521	.095

120 cases were omitted due to missing values.



120 cases were omitted due to missing values.



120 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.32 Question 3.3.b.1

ANOVA Table for ConSlow-NC

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	8.811	4.406	6.226	.0022
Residual	409	289.422	.708		

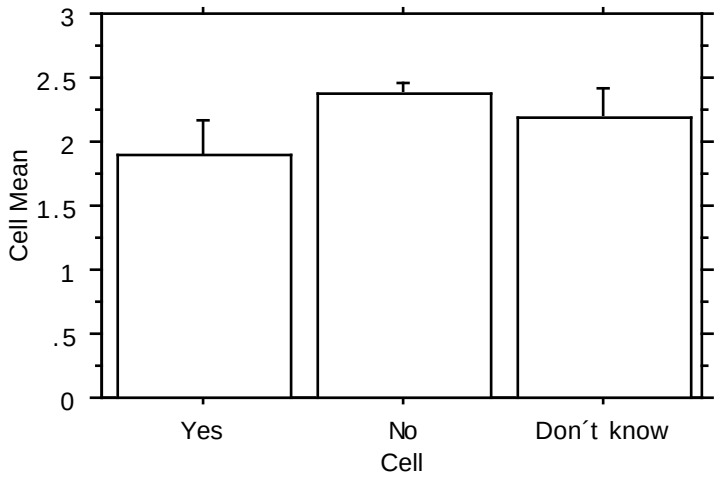
Model II estimate of between component variance: .055
41 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConSlow-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	40	1.900	.841	.133
No	333	2.375	.850	.047
Don´t know	39	2.179	.756	.121

41 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConSlow-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



41 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ConSlow-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.475	.346	.0036	S
Yes, Don´t know	-.279	.465	.3372	
No, Don´t know	.196	.350	.3889	

41 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ConSlow-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	11.272
P-Value	.0036
H corrected for ties	13.662
Tied P-Value	.0011

41 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ConSlow-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	40	6055.000	151.375
No	333	71676.500	215.245
Don´t know	39	7346.500	188.372

41 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.33 Question 3.3.b.2

ANOVA Table for ConSlow-EI

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	2.489	1.244	2.654	.0718
Residual	354	165.999	.469		

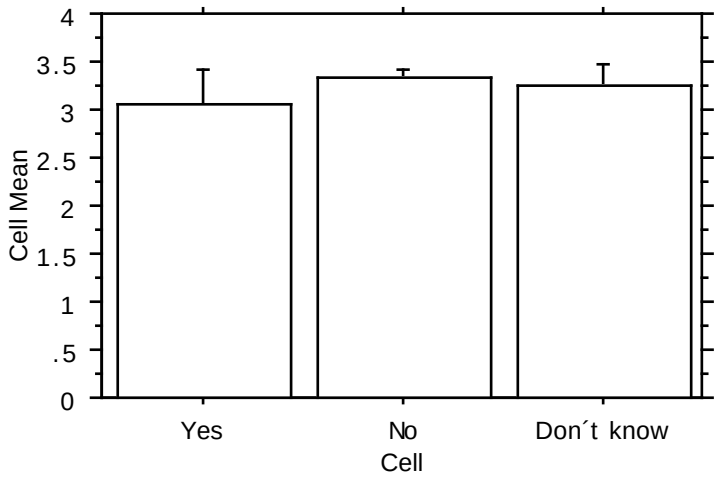
Model II estimate of between component variance: .014
96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConSlow-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	33	3.061	.966	.168
No	293	3.345	.657	.038
Don´t know	31	3.258	.575	.103

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConSlow-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ConSlow-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	-.284	.309	.0793
Yes, Don´t know	-.197	.421	.5152
No, Don´t know	.087	.318	.7991

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ConSlow-EI
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	1.323
P-Value	.5162
H corrected for ties	2.003
Tied P-Value	.3673

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ConSlow-EI
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	33	5300.000	160.606
No	293	53219.500	181.637
Don´t know	31	5383.500	173.661

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.34 Question 3.3.b.3

ANOVA Table for ConSlow-AA

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1.329	.665	1.776	.1708
Residual	354	132.469	.374		

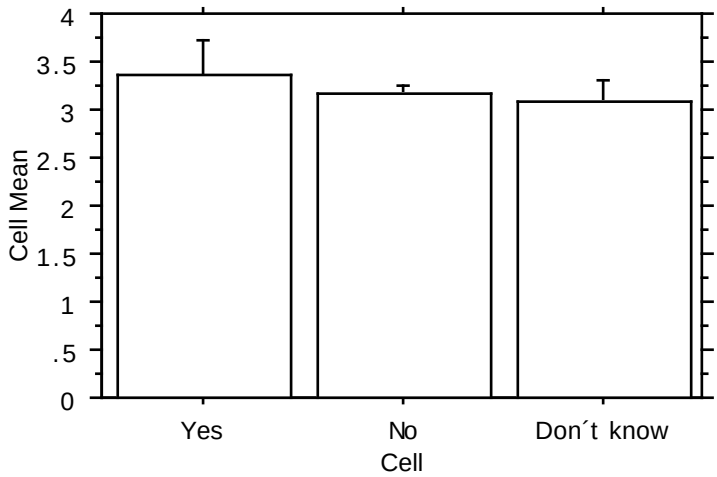
Model II estimate of between component variance: 5.244E-3
96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ConSlow-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	33	3.364	.994	.173
No	293	3.174	.562	.033
Don´t know	31	3.097	.539	.097

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ConSlow-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ConSlow-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.190	.276	.2421
Yes, Don´t know	.267	.376	.2199
No, Don´t know	.077	.284	.7996

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ConSlow-AA
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	1.122
P-Value	.5707
H corrected for ties	1.955
Tied P-Value	.3762

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ConSlow-AA
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	33	6476.000	196.242
No	293	52111.000	177.853
Don´t know	31	5316.000	171.484

96 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.35 Question 3.3.c

ANOVA Table for Restr

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	3.820	1.910	4.110	.0172
Subject(Group)	342	158.930	.465		
Category for Restr	2	7.921	3.960	9.684	<.0001
Category for Restr * IntAsAddiction	4	4.347	1.087	2.657	.0319
Category for Restr * Subject(Group)	684	279.732	.409		

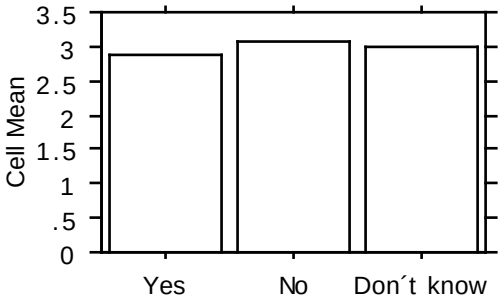
108 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Restr
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	105	2.886	.870	.085
No	837	3.082	.641	.022
Don´t know	93	3.011	.561	.058

108 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for Restr
Effect: IntAsAddiction



108 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Restr
Effect: Category for Restr

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Restr-NC	345	2.997	.779	.042
Restr-EI	345	3.180	.617	.033
Restr-AA	345	2.991	.558	.030

108 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Restr
Effect: Category for Restr * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, Restr-NC	35	2.657	1.110	.188
Yes, Restr-EI	35	2.914	.507	.086
Yes, Restr-AA	35	3.086	.853	.144
No, Restr-NC	279	3.047	.740	.044
No, Restr-EI	279	3.219	.622	.037
No, Restr-AA	279	2.982	.519	.031
Don´t know, Restr-NC	31	2.935	.574	.103
Don´t know, Restr-EI	31	3.129	.619	.111
Don´t know, Restr-AA	31	2.968	.482	.087

108 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.36 Question 3.3.c.1

ANOVA Table for Restr-NC

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	11.347	5.673	8.558	.0002
Residual	390	258.562	.663		

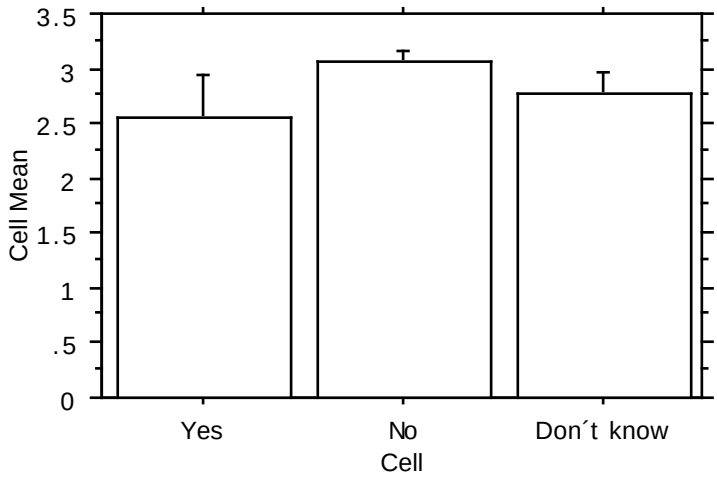
Model II estimate of between component variance: .075
60 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Restr-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	41	2.561	1.184	.185
No	314	3.067	.774	.044
Don´t know	38	2.763	.634	.103

60 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for Restr-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



60 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for Restr-NC
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.506	.332	.0010	S
Yes, Don´t know	-.202	.451	.5450	
No, Don´t know	.304	.344	.0959	

60 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for Restr-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	16.161
P-Value	.0003
H corrected for ties	23.050
Tied P-Value	<.0001

60 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for Restr-NC
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	41	5719.000	139.488
No	314	65353.000	208.131
Don´t know	38	6349.000	167.079

60 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.37 Question 3.3.c.2

ANOVA Table for Restr-EI

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	3.918	1.959	3.995	.0192
Residual	378	185.357	.490		

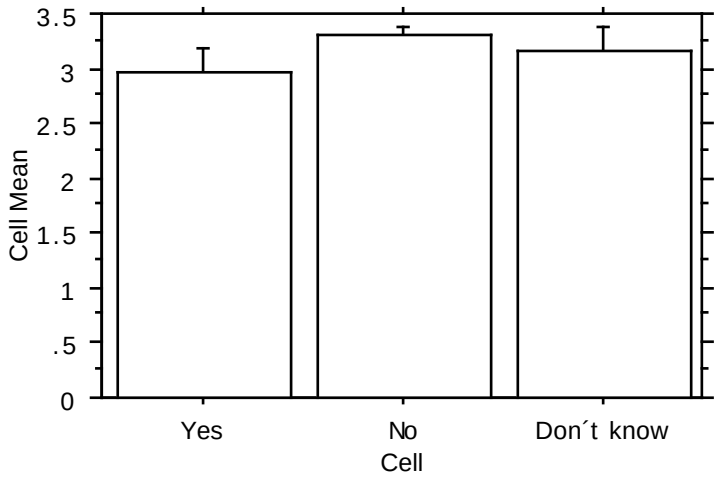
Model II estimate of between component variance: .025
72 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Restr-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	36	2.972	.609	.101
No	313	3.304	.716	.040
Don´t know	32	3.156	.628	.111

72 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for Restr-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



72 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for Restr-EI
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	-.331	.303	.0279	S
Yes, Don´t know	-.184	.418	.5576	
No, Don´t know	.147	.319	.5268	

72 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for Restr-EI
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	4.230
P-Value	.1206
H corrected for ties	7.200
Tied P-Value	.0273

72 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for Restr-EI
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	36	5622.500	156.181
No	313	61220.500	195.593
Don´t know	32	5928.000	185.250

72 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.38 Question 3.3.c.3

ANOVA Table for Restr-AA

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	.677	.339	1.008	.3661
Residual	363	121.992	.336		

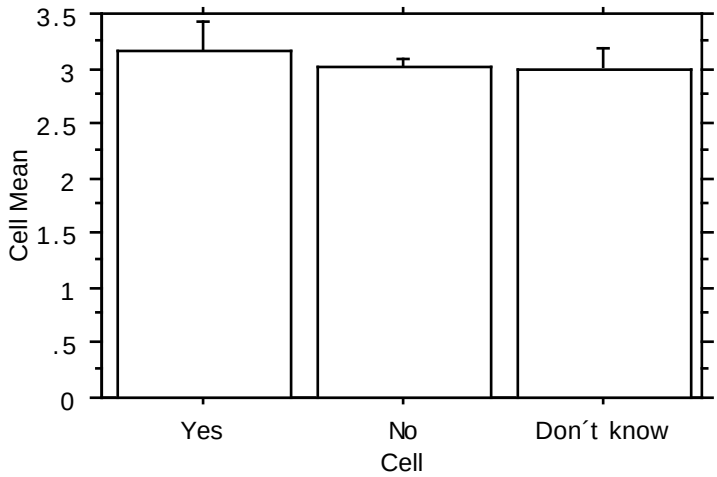
Model II estimate of between component variance: 4.196E-5
87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Restr-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	39	3.154	.844	.135
No	295	3.017	.544	.032
Don´t know	32	3.000	.508	.090

87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for Restr-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for Restr-AA
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.137	.243	.3837
Yes, Don´t know	.154	.340	.5391
No, Don´t know	.017	.265	.9877

87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for Restr-AA
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	1.076
P-Value	.5839
H corrected for ties	2.169
Tied P-Value	.3381

87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for Restr-AA
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	39	7804.000	200.103
No	295	53529.500	181.456
Don´t know	32	5827.500	182.109

87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.39 Question 3.4

ANOVA Table for FeelGuilty

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	27.613	13.807	24.152	<.0001
Residual	445	254.385	.572		

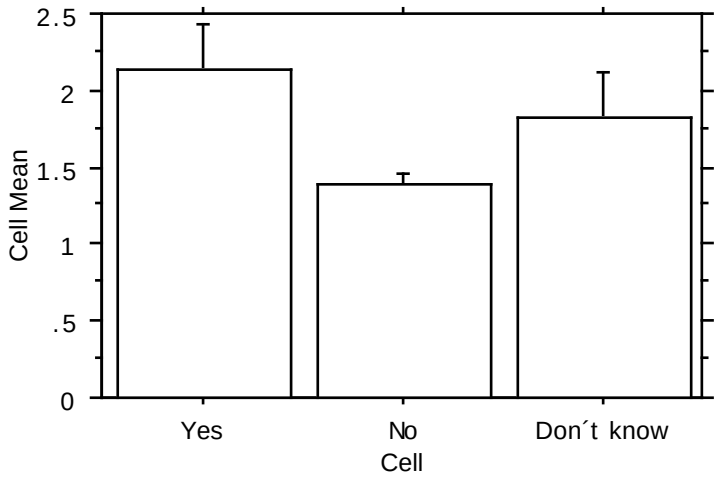
Model II estimate of between component variance: .18
5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for FeelGuilty
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.130	1.024	.151
No	362	1.381	.693	.036
Don´t know	40	1.825	.931	.147

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for FeelGuilty
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for FeelGuilty
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.749	.291	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.305	.401	.1757	
No, Don´t know	-.444	.309	.0022	S

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for FeelGuilty
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	25.805
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	37.772
Tied P-Value	<.0001

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for FeelGuilty
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	13911.500	302.424
No	362	75951.000	209.809
Don´t know	40	10713.500	267.837

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.40 Question 3.5

ANOVA Table for DreamOfInternet

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	12.626	6.313	15.218	<.0001
Residual	436	180.877	.415		

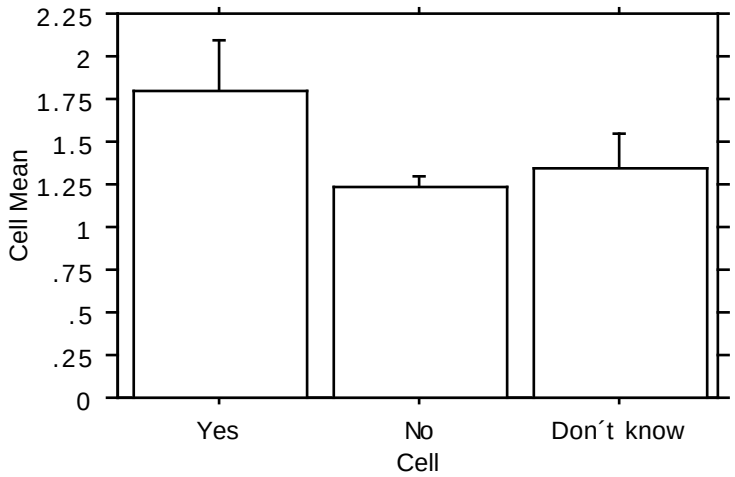
Model II estimate of between component variance: .084
14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for DreamOfInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	44	1.795	1.002	.151
No	357	1.230	.588	.031
Don´t know	38	1.342	.627	.102

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for DreamOfInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for DreamOfInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.566	.253	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.453	.350	.0068	S
No, Don´t know	-.112	.270	.5931	

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for DreamOfInternet
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	12.235
P-Value	.0022
H corrected for ties	24.722
Tied P-Value	<.0001

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for DreamOfInternet
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	44	12319.500	279.989
No	357	75306.000	210.941
Don´t know	38	8954.500	235.645

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.41 Question 3.6

ANOVA Table for ThinkOfInternet

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	16.506	8.253	10.611	<.0001
Residual	445	346.099	.778		

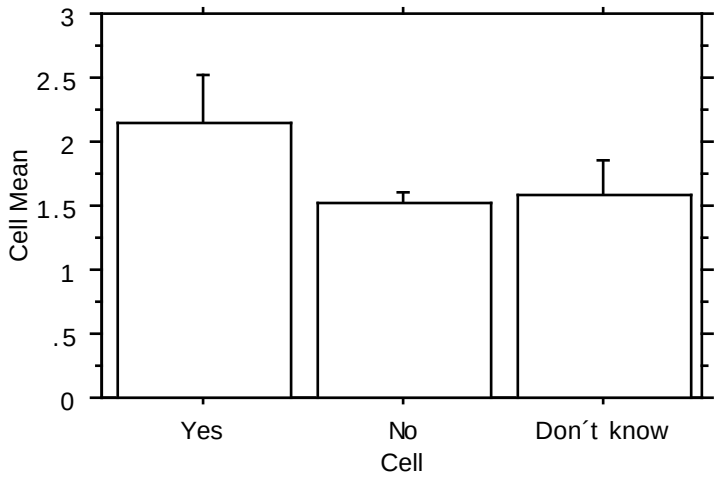
Model II estimate of between component variance: .104
5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ThinkOfInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	46	2.152	1.210	.178
No	364	1.516	.838	.044
Don´t know	38	1.579	.826	.134

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ThinkOfInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ThinkOfInternet
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.636	.339	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.573	.475	.0129	S
No, Don´t know	-.062	.369	.9173	

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ThinkOfInternet
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	11.992
P-Value	.0025
H corrected for ties	16.459
Tied P-Value	.0003

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ThinkOfInternet
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	46	13168.000	286.261
No	364	78711.500	216.240
Don´t know	38	8696.500	228.855

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.42 Question 4.1

ANOVA Table for PlannedTime

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	61.386	30.693	28.776	<.0001
Residual	446	475.723	1.067		

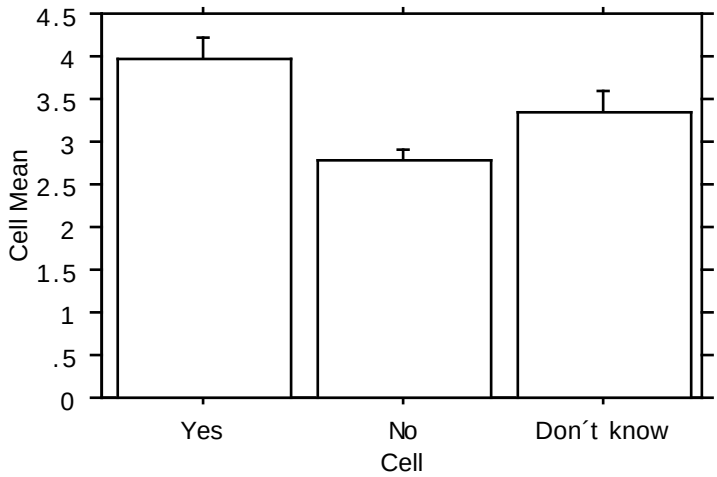
Model II estimate of between component variance: .406
4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for PlannedTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	45	3.956	.852	.127
No	364	2.788	1.074	.056
Don´t know	40	3.350	.802	.127

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for PlannedTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for PlannedTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	1.167	.401	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.606	.551	.0270	S
No, Don´t know	-.562	.423	.0052	S

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for PlannedTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	48.763
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	53.770
Tied P-Value	<.0001

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for PlannedTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	45	15308.000	340.178
No	364	74847.000	205.624
Don´t know	40	10870.000	271.750

4 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.43 Question 4.2

ANOVA Table for LiedAboutTime

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	10.317	5.159	13.783	<.0001
Residual	447	167.303	.374		

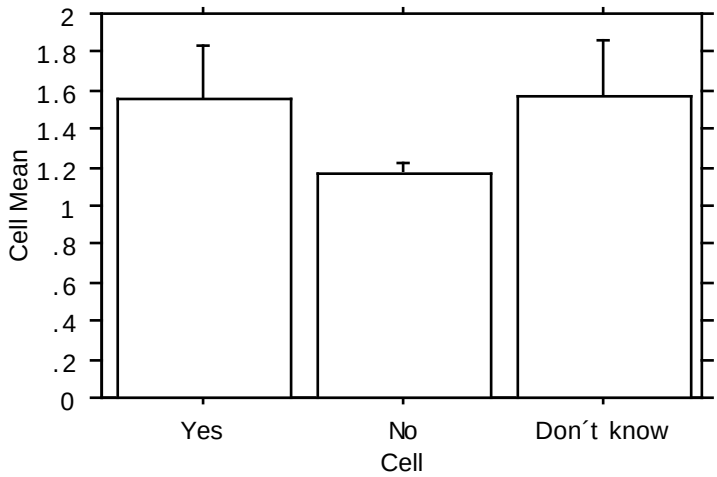
Model II estimate of between component variance: .065
3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for LiedAboutTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	1.553	.974	.142
No	364	1.173	.504	.026
Don´t know	39	1.564	.912	.146

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for LiedAboutTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for LiedAboutTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.380	.233	.0004	S
Yes, Don´t know	-.011	.325	.9966	
No, Don´t know	-.391	.253	.0008	S

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for LiedAboutTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	9.428
P-Value	.0090
H corrected for ties	23.201
Tied P-Value	<.0001

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for LiedAboutTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	12164.500	258.819
No	364	78779.500	216.427
Don´t know	39	10531.000	270.026

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.44 Question 4.3

ANOVA Table for DelRestrUse

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	18.028	9.014	11.628	<.0001
Residual	428	331.787	.775		

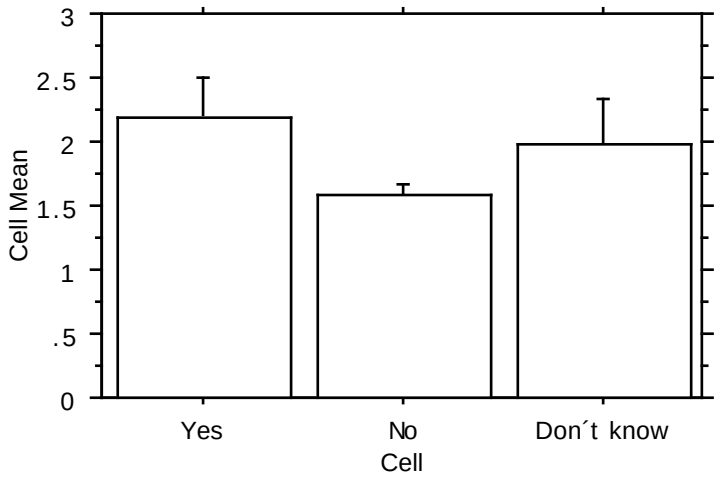
Model II estimate of between component variance: .114
22 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for DelRestrUse
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	45	2.178	1.051	.157
No	346	1.581	.827	.044
Don´t know	40	1.975	1.097	.174

22 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for DelRestrUse
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



22 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for DelRestrUse
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.597	.343	.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.203	.470	.5707	
No, Don´t know	-.394	.361	.0284	S

22 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for DelRestrUse
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	4
H	14.885
P-Value	.0006
H corrected for ties	18.782
Tied P-Value	<.0001

22 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for DelRestrUse
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	45	12366.500	274.811
No	346	70932.000	205.006
Don´t know	40	9797.500	244.938

22 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.45 Question 4.4

ANOVA Table for ForcedRestrUse

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	.618	.309	2.541	.0799
Residual	434	52.737	.122		

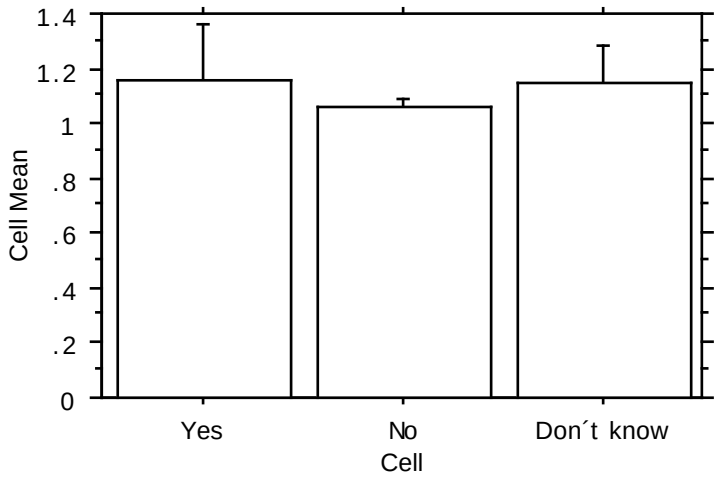
Model II estimate of between component variance: 2.606E-3
16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ForcedRestrUse
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	44	1.159	.680	.103
No	353	1.059	.270	.014
Don´t know	40	1.150	.427	.067

16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ForcedRestrUse
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ForcedRestrUse
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.100	.137	.2037
Yes, Don´t know	9.091E-3	.187	.9929
No, Don´t know	-.091	.143	.2989

16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ForcedRestrUse
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	3
H	.605
P-Value	.7391
H corrected for ties	3.599
Tied P-Value	.1654

16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ForcedRestrUse
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	44	9738.500	221.330
No	353	76634.500	217.095
Don´t know	40	9330.000	233.250

16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.46 Question 4.5

ANOVA Table for LostTrackOfTime

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	49.236	24.618	22.557	<.0001
Residual	448	488.928	1.091		

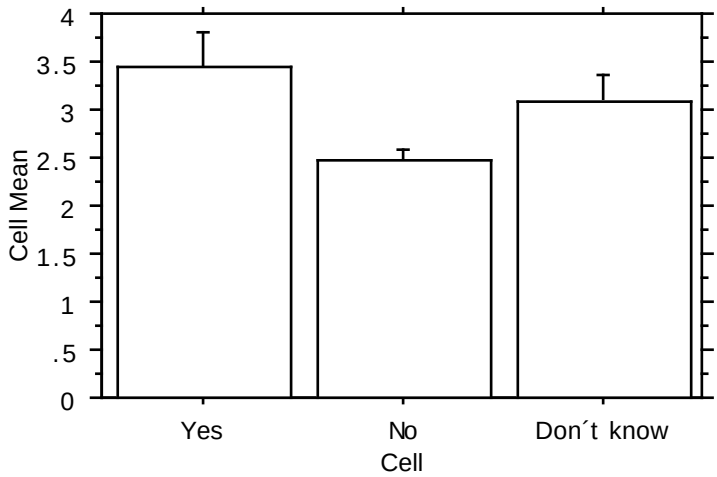
Model II estimate of between component variance: .316
2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for LostTrackOfTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	3.447	1.248	.182
No	364	2.464	1.029	.054
Don´t know	40	3.075	.917	.145

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for LostTrackOfTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for LostTrackOfTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.983	.398	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.372	.552	.2555	
No, Don´t know	-.611	.427	.0023	S

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for LostTrackOfTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	35.843
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	38.797
Tied P-Value	<.0001

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for LostTrackOfTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	14777.000	314.404
No	364	75843.500	208.361
Don´t know	40	11305.500	282.638

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.47 Question 4.6

ANOVA Table for ComplOfTime

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	84.409	42.204	58.176	<.0001
Residual	448	325.006	.725		

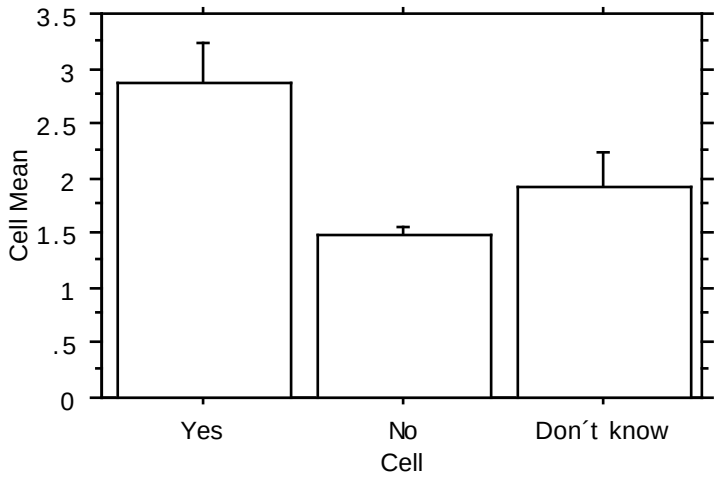
Model II estimate of between component variance: .563
2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for ComplOfTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	2.872	1.227	.179
No	365	1.474	.776	.041
Don´t know	39	1.923	.984	.158

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for ComplOfTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for ComplOfTime
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	1.398	.324	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.949	.453	<.0001	S
No, Don´t know	-.449	.352	.0079	S

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Test for ComplOfTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

DF	2
# Groups	3
# Ties	5
H	51.871
P-Value	<.0001
H corrected for ties	67.960
Tied P-Value	<.0001

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Kruskal-Wallis Rank Info for ComplOfTime
Grouping Variable: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Sum Ranks	Mean Rank
Yes	47	16295.500	346.713
No	365	75337.000	206.403
Don´t know	39	10293.500	263.936

2 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.48 Question 5.1

Summary Table for IntAsAddiction, Gender

Num. Missing	3
DF	2
Chi Square	1.945
Chi Square P-Value	.3781
G-Squared	1.821
G-Squared P-Value	.4023
Contingency Coef.	.066
Cramer's V	.066

Observed Frequencies for IntAsAddiction, Gender

	Female	Male	Totals
Yes	9	38	47
No	54	309	363
Don´t know	9	31	40
Totals	72	378	450

Expected Values for IntAsAddiction, Gender

	Female	Male	Totals
Yes	7.520	39.480	47.000
No	58.080	304.920	363.000
Don´t know	6.400	33.600	40.000
Totals	72.000	378.000	450.000

Post Hoc Cell Contributions for IntAsAddiction, Gender

	Female	Male
Yes	.622	-.622
No	-1.328	1.328
Don´t know	1.175	-1.175

4.4.4.49 Question 5.2

ANOVA Table for Age

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	183.133	91.566	1.032	.3571
Residual	447	39652.867	88.709		

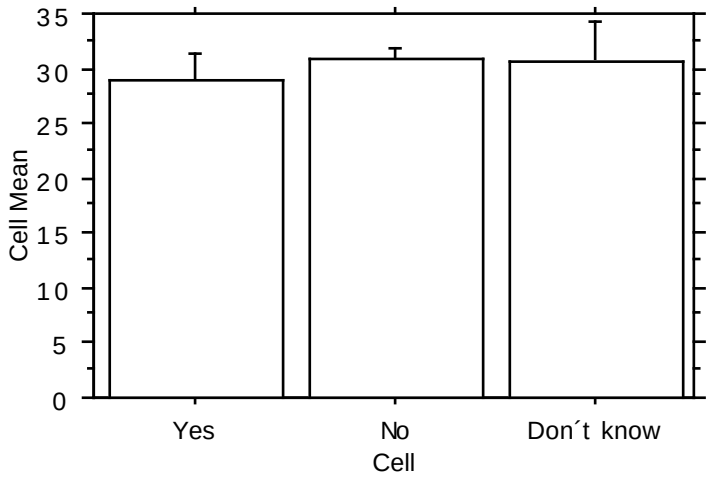
Model II estimate of between component variance: .038
3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for Age
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	28.809	8.858	1.292
No	363	30.906	9.307	.489
Don´t know	40	30.675	10.960	1.733

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for Age
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for Age
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	-2.098	3.586	.3571
Yes, Don´t know	-1.866	4.976	.6545
No, Don´t know	.231	3.854	.9892

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.50 Question 5.3

Summary Table for IntAsAddiction, LiveAlone

Num. Missing	8
DF	2
Chi Square	.541
Chi Square P-Value	.7631
G-Squared	.540
G-Squared P-Value	.7632
Contingency Coef.	.035
Cramer's V	.035

Observed Frequencies for IntAsAddiction, LiveAlone

	no	yes	Totals
Yes	35	11	46
No	285	74	359
Don´t know	33	7	40
Totals	353	92	445

Expected Values for IntAsAddiction, LiveAlone

	no	yes	Totals
Yes	36.490	9.510	46.000
No	284.780	74.220	359.000
Don´t know	31.730	8.270	40.000
Totals	353.000	92.000	445.000

Post Hoc Cell Contributions for IntAsAddiction, LiveAlone

	no	yes
Yes	-.573	.573
No	.065	-.065
Don´t know	.520	-.520

4.4.4.51 Question 5.4

ANOVA Table for hCompWeek

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1385.974	692.987	3.816	.0228
Subject(Group)	426	77355.256	181.585		
Category for hCompWeek	1	38944.266	38944.266	217.389	<.0001
Category for hCompWeek * IntAsAddiction	2	1025.383	512.691	2.862	.0583
Category for hCompWeek * Subject(Gro…	426	76315.946	179.145		

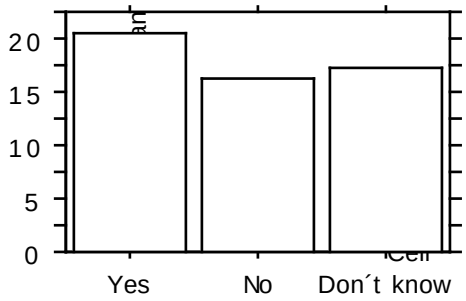
24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hCompWeek
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	86	20.448	15.463	1.667
No	698	16.214	15.055	.570
Don´t know	74	17.126	14.493	1.685

24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hCompWeek
Effect: IntAsAddiction



24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hCompWeek
Effect: Category for hCompWeek

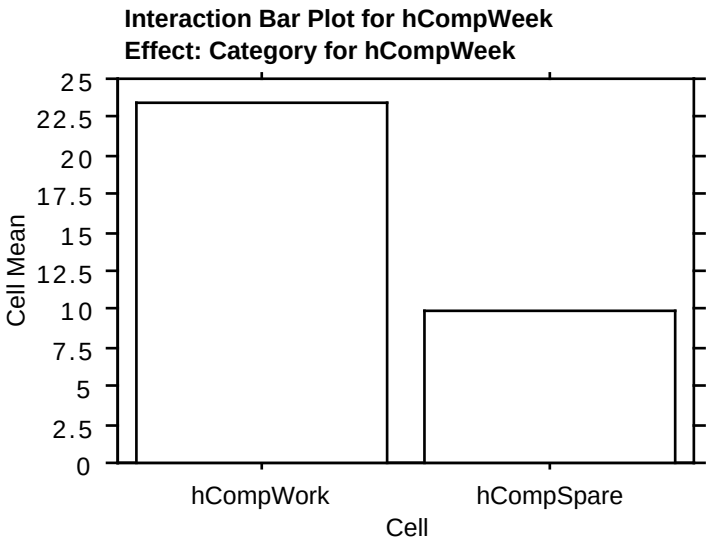
	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
hCompWork	429	23.454	16.079	.776
hCompSpare	429	9.980	10.302	.497

24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

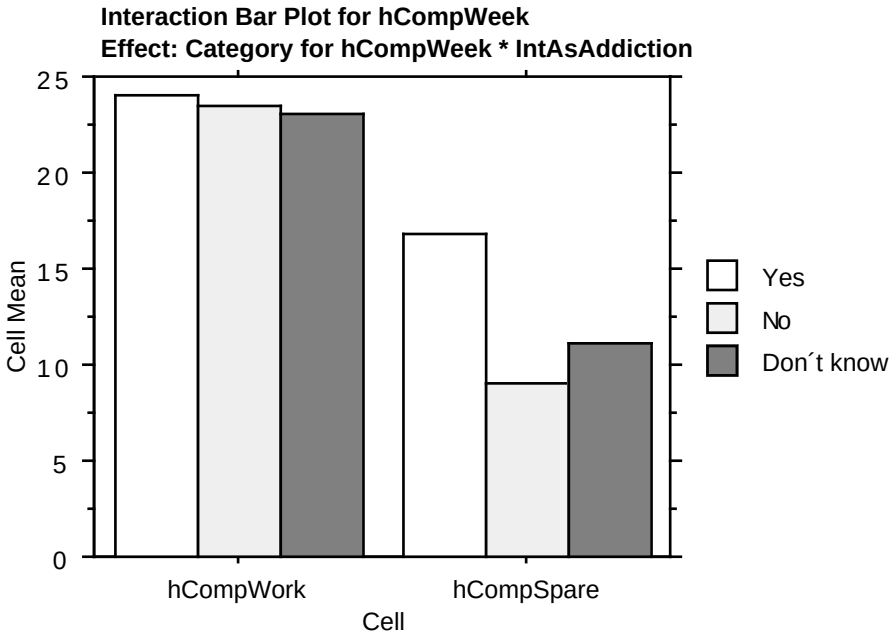
Means Table for hCompWeek
Effect: Category for hCompWeek * IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes, hCompWork	43	24.070	18.125	2.764
Yes, hCompSpare	43	16.826	11.337	1.729
No, hCompWork	349	23.414	15.798	.846
No, hCompSpare	349	9.014	10.021	.536
Don´t know, hCompWork	37	23.116	16.655	2.738
Don´t know, hCompSpare	37	11.135	8.648	1.422

24 cases were omitted due to missing values.



24 cases were omitted due to missing values.



24 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.52 Question 5.4a

ANOVA Table for hCompWork

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	23.693	11.847	.042	.9588
Residual	437	123118.234	281.735		

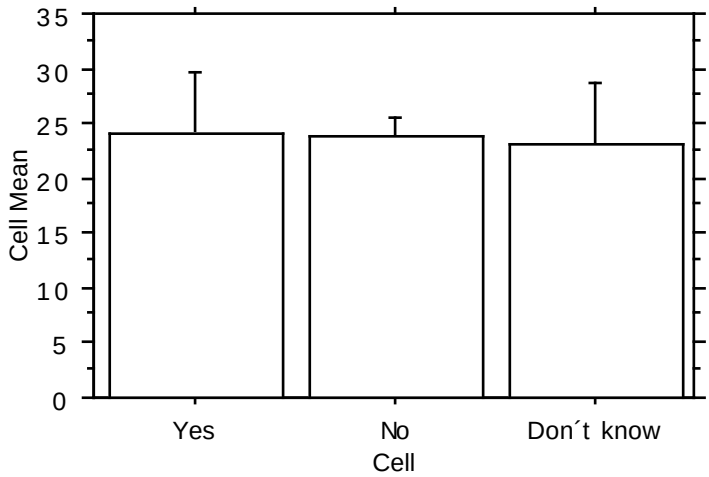
Model II estimate of between component variance: •
13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hCompWork
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	44	24.091	17.914	2.701
No	359	23.909	16.657	.879
Don´t know	37	23.116	16.655	2.738

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hCompWork
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hCompWork
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.181	6.585	.9977
Yes, Don´t know	.975	9.196	.9667
No, Don´t know	.793	7.118	.9632

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.53 Question 5.4b

ANOVA Table for hCompSpare

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	3563.512	1781.756	15.908	<.0001
Residual	434	48609.219	112.003		

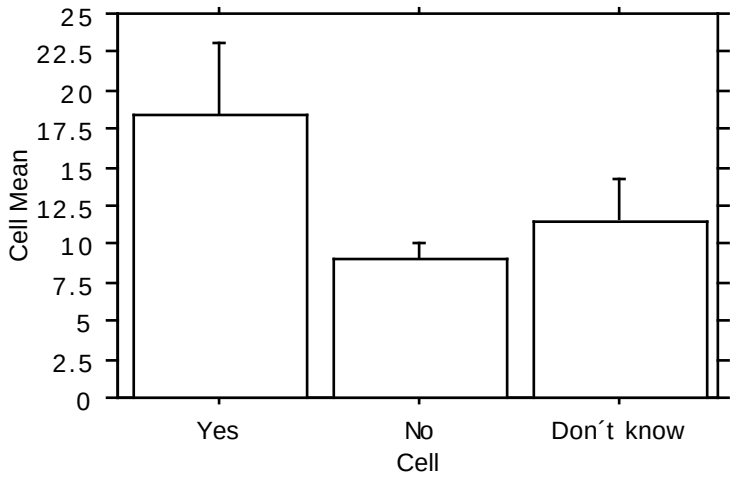
Model II estimate of between component variance: 23.004
16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for hCompSpare
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	45	18.411	15.552	2.318
No	352	9.051	9.996	.533
Don´t know	40	11.475	8.620	1.363

16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for hCompSpare
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for hCompSpare
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	9.361	4.115	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	6.936	5.649	.0111	S
No, Don´t know	-2.424	4.337	.3905	

16 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.54 Question 5.5

ANOVA Table for IntNecforJob

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	1.796	.898	.549	.5779
Residual	447	731.084	1.636		

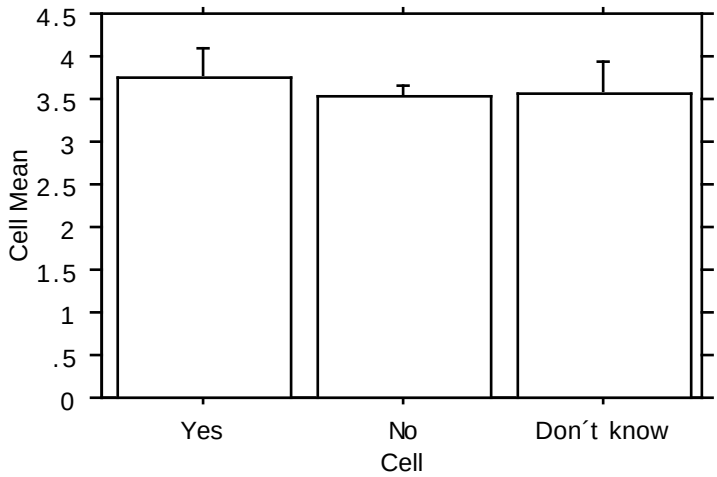
Model II estimate of between component variance: •
3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for IntNecforJob
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	3.745	1.188	.173
No	363	3.537	1.298	.068
Don´t know	40	3.550	1.197	.189

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for IntNecforJob
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for IntNecforJob
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value
Yes, No	.207	.487	.5787
Yes, Don´t know	.195	.676	.7786
No, Don´t know	-.013	.523	.9982

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.55 Question 5.6

Summary Table for IntAsAddiction, Occupation

Num. Missing	2
DF	14
Chi Square	25.958
Chi Square P-Value	.0262
G-Squared	•
G-Squared P-Value	•
Contingency Coef.	.233
Cramer's V	.170

Observed Frequencies for IntAsAddiction, Occupation

	Management	Co...	Educ...	Student	App...	Prof...	Pr...	Other	Totals
Yes	0	16	0	13	4	6	4	4	47
No	22	94	10	98	5	88	35	12	364
Don´t know	3	12	1	12	1	5	2	4	40
Totals	25	122	11	123	10	99	41	20	451

Expected Values for IntAsAddiction, Occupation

	Managem...	Compute...	Educator	Student	App...	Profe...	Prof...	Other	Totals
Yes	2.605	12.714	1.146	12.818	1.042	10.317	4.273	2.084	47.000
No	20.177	98.466	8.878	99.273	8.071	79.902	33.091	16.142	364.000
Don´t know	2.217	10.820	.976	10.909	.887	8.780	3.636	1.774	40.000
Totals	25.000	122.000	11.000	123.000	10	99.000	41.000	20.000	451.000

Post Hoc Cell Contributions for IntAsAddiction, Occupation

	Management	Compute...	Educator	Student	App...	Professional ...	Profes...	Other
Yes	-1.755	1.140	-1.145	.063	3.096	-1.607	-.146	1.434
No	.951	-1.200	.868	-.341	-2.49	2.335	.792	-2.401
Don´t know	.567	.440	.026	.406	.127	-1.513	-.943	1.791

4.4.4.56 Question 5.7

Summary Table for IntAsAddiction, Education

Num. Missing	11
DF	8
Chi Square	9.681
Chi Square P-Value	.2881
G-Squared	8.584
G-Squared P-Value	.3786
Contingency Coef.	.146
Cramer's V	.105

Observed Frequencies for IntAsAddiction, Education

	Grammar, ...	High Sch...	Vocational/T...	College Grad...	Other	Totals
Yes	2	11	10	21	3	47
No	10	97	32	201	16	356
Don´t know	1	10	7	19	2	39
Totals	13	118	49	241	21	442

Expected Values for IntAsAddiction, Education

	Grammar, Middle Sc...	High School	Vocational/...	Colleg...	Other	Totals
Yes	1.382	12.548	5.210	25.627	2.233	47.000
No	10.471	95.041	39.466	194.109	16.914	356.000
Don´t know	1.147	10.412	4.324	21.265	1.853	39.000
Totals	13.000	118.000	49.000	241.000	21.000	442.000

Post Hoc Cell Contributions for IntAsAddiction, Education

	Grammar, Middle S...	High Sc...	Vocational/Te...	Colleg...	Other
Yes	.564	-.540	2.354	-1.434	.556
No	-.335	.532	-2.857	1.663	-.516
Don´t know	-.146	-.156	1.430	-.763	.116

4.4.4.57 Question 5.8

Summary Table for IntAsAddiction, CountryRed

Num. Missing	3
DF	4
Chi Square	7.237
Chi Square P-Value	.1239
G-Squared	7.026
G-Squared P-Value	.1345
Contingency Coef.	.126
Cramer's V	.090

Observed Frequencies for IntAsAddiction, CountryRed

	USA	CH	Other	Totals
Yes	15	21	11	47
No	73	231	59	363
Don´t know	9	22	9	40
Totals	97	274	79	450

Expected Values for IntAsAddiction, CountryRed

	USA	CH	Other	Totals
Yes	10.131	28.618	8.251	47.000
No	78.247	221.027	63.727	363.000
Don´t know	8.622	24.356	7.022	40.000
Totals	97.000	274.000	79.000	450.000

Post Hoc Cell Contributions for IntAsAddiction, CountryRed

	USA	CH	Other
Yes	1.825	-2.406	1.114
No	-1.523	2.440	-1.483
Don´t know	.152	-.800	.861

4.4.4.58 Question 5.10

ANOVA Table for BuyBooks

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	22.638	11.319	10.246	<.0001
Residual	447	493.806	1.105		

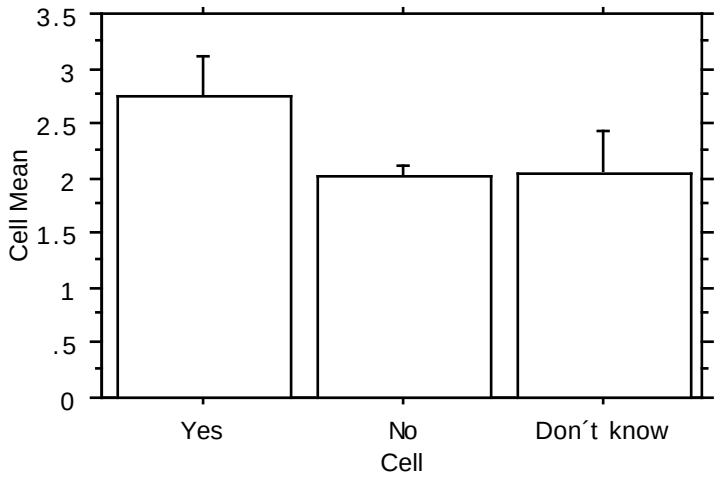
Model II estimate of between component variance: .14
3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for BuyBooks
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	47	2.745	1.224	.179
No	365	2.008	1.018	.053
Don´t know	38	2.053	1.138	.185

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for BuyBooks
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for BuyBooks
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	.736	.400	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	.692	.563	.0110	S
No, Don´t know	-.044	.440	.9697	

3 cases were omitted due to missing values.

4.4.4.59 Question 5.13

ANOVA Table for IAPersons

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
IntAsAddiction	2	865.559	432.779	23.988	<.0001
Residual	436	7866.031	18.041		

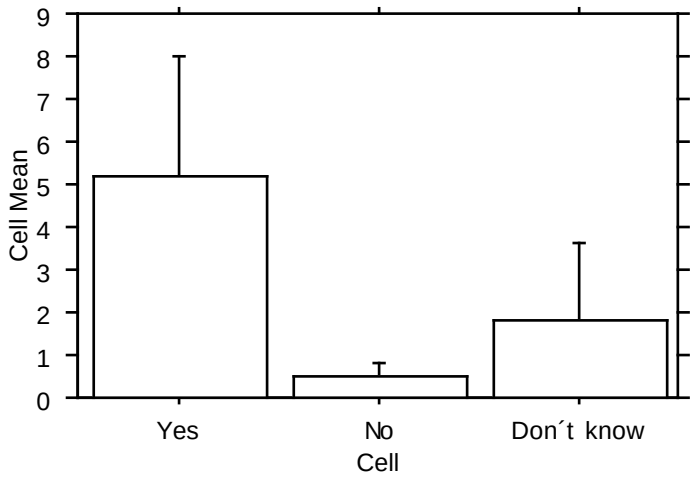
Model II estimate of between component variance: 5.883
14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Means Table for IAPersons
Effect: IntAsAddiction

	Count	Mean	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.
Yes	44	5.159	9.440	1.423
No	357	.521	2.859	.151
Don´t know	38	1.842	5.514	.895

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Interaction Bar Plot for IAPersons
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Error Bars: 95% Confidence Interval



14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Scheffe for IAPersons
Effect: IntAsAddiction
Significance Level: 5 %

	Mean Diff.	Crit. Diff	P-Value	
Yes, No	4.638	1.667	<.0001	S
Yes, Don´t know	3.317	2.310	.0022	S
No, Don´t know	-1.321	1.780	.1911	

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

6. Literature and Internet

WWW-pages and discussion groups:

[1] "Addiction to the Net", New York Times, app. mid-February 1995 <URL:http://www.en.utexas.edu/~claire/texts/addiction.html>
[2] "Online addiction" by Chris Allbriton, Democrat-Gazettte Staff Writer, Tuesday, June 27, 1995, <URL:http://wwwaxs.net/~callbritton/Html/addicts.html>
[3] "Computer Addicts Getting Hooked on Superhighway", Article by Fran Abrahms in the Melbourne Age, 26th July1995, <URL:http://hector.insted.unimelb.edu.au/B4/Reading/hookedOnSuperhighway.html>
[4] "Too Wired, What Happens When You Become an Internet Addict", By Reid Goldsborough, <URL:http://www.ii.net/users/Kilteer/article.txt>
[5] "Is the Internet Addictive?", <URL:http://www.ozemail.com.au/~chark/addict/>
[6] "IRC Addiction or Fun", <URL:http://www.netfix.com huggs/addiction.html>
[7] "Center of Online Addiction", <URL:http://www.pit.edu/~ksy/>
[8] Mailing List: Internet Addiction Support Group (i-a-s-g) subscribe with e-mail to listserv@netcom.com, subject leave blank, message: subscribe i-a-s-g
[9] Mailing List: Psychology of the Internet subscribe with e-mail to listproc@cmhc.com, subject leave blank, message: subscribe research Your-name
[10] survey faq (Internet surveys (language german)) <URL:http://www.psychol.uni-giessen.de/~Batinic/survey/frag_faq.htm>
[11] GVU's 4th WWW User Survey Home Page <URL:http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/user_surveys/survey-10-1995>
[12] The Commercenet/Nielsen Internet Demographics survey <URL:http://www.commerce.net/information/surveys/execsum/exec_sum.html>
[13] The CommerceNet/Nielsen Internet Demographics Survey: Is It Representative?" <URL:http://www2000.ogsm.vanderbilt.edu/surveys/cn.questions.html>

Literature:

Edit M. Freeman (1992), The Addiction Process: Effective Social Work Approaches, Longman New York.
Peter Flynn (1995), The World Wide Web Handbook, International Thomson Computer Press .

Appendix

A) Comments to the questionnaire

Comments:
All comments were sorted by the listed topic. I removed any e-mail address from the comments, but left the text unchanged (except ESC-Sequences which I could not reconstruct). Some comments where cut off, because the program was not built to handle such large comments.

About questionnaire:
- Bei einigen Fragen ist nicht ganz klar was gefragt ist :z.B. bei 5.13. Allgemein eine Sucht oder fuer die betreffene Person.
- Suggestiv-Fragen wie 5.12 habe ich nicht beantwortet. Ich benutze das Internet wegen meiner Arbeit. Die meist mir eingefallen Antwort bei den meisten Fragen war Schwachsinn :damit ist die Frage gemeint!
- oft fehlte JA als Antwortmoeglichkeit. Fragestellung eindeutig vom Ziel des Authors beeinflusst
- manche antworten passen nicht zu den fragen und frage 3.3 verstehe ich nicht!
- ae, oe, ue ... Umlaute sind wirklich nicht schwer zu machen!
- Zum Teil unlogische Fragestellungen
- Die Fragen lassen z.T. nur generalisierte Antworten zu.
- ausserordentlich guter Fragen
- Scheint eine Umfrage im sozialen Bereich zu sein. Ich benutze das Netz nur als Werkzeug wie viele andere :Informatikwerkzeuge auch. Frage 4.3 setzt einen exzessiven Gebrauch voraus, der aber nicht stattgefunden hat. Die Antwort ist daher im Prinzip
- Guter Fragebogen!
- Ein schoener Fragebogen, der mich in einigen Fragen doch recht nachdenklich gestimmt hat vor allem bei der aufzuwendenden Zeit!
- Gute sache dieser fragebogen, echt !!!
- Finde diesen Fragebogen gut und wuensche Ihnen, dass Sie genuegend Antwortern erhalten fuer ein aussagefaehiges Resultat
- Das ist ein ziemlich unwissenschaftlicher Fragebogen!!
- der Fragebogen haette etwas kuerzer ausfallen koennen !!!
- Die Fragen sind gut und sorgfaeltig ausgewaehlt worden. :Ich habe sie auch so beantwortet.
- lustige Fragen -
- fuer leute, die erst seit kurzem am netz sind, wenig repraesentativ...
- einige Frage sind schlecht gestellt. Trotzdem ein gute Versuch!
- Eine Fragen kaum beantworten. Auf welcher Theorie gruendet die Frage nach dem traeumen
- Ein sehr komischer Fragebogen Parameter von stinknormal bis absolut paranoid, oder nicht - oder wohl - oder doch
- It takes more than 10 minutes!!!
- zum Teil nicht immer genuegend genaue Antworten moeglich :bei Auswahl
- Anonymitaet ist nicht gewaehrleistet! Ihr koennt problemlos herausfinden, woher der Fragebogen abgeschickt wurde. Trotzdem Viel Spass beim Schluesse ziehen!
- sauberer Aufbau, gratuliere
- super bequem zum ausfFuellen :wirklich user friendly
- Frgebogen ist fuer meine Begriffe sehr gescheidig, der Gefuehle-Teil liess sich meinerseits kaum beantworten, ich muesste da einen Text schreiben, die vorgegebenen Antwortkategorien sind mit zu allgemein - es gibt Euphorie und
- Finde die Fragestellungen teilweise etwas pauschal.
- ein etwas unprofessioneller Fragebogen
- Gut aber zu vile fragen und Ja Anztwort nicht moeglich
- Moegliche Antworten oft nicht sehr der Frage angepasst
- war teilweise schwierig zu beantworten.aber gut.
- Hoffentlich sind auch alle TeilnehmerInnen ehrlich...
- Questions that ask for exact numbers are difficult to answer accurately.
- some questions are very badly worded.
- Very interesting questions!
- how anonymous is all this
- Some of my answers are not really accurate. E.g., I am logged on to a mud quite often while I'm at work. That doesn't mean I'm playing all the time, I'm just there in case anything happens.
- The English in some of the questions is a little hard to understand
- Maybe there should be more differentiation : in this questionnaire between anonymous services :such as WWW and ftp and those that require actual contact with other people :such as chat services.
- interesting questions...would like to see the summaries of results

- mixing of all internet facilities :e-mail, www etc. makes it a bit difficult to give the right answer!
- This would be useful if you post a survey either by email or on a Poly Web. my email
- You could probably use some Likert scales here.

About questionnaire topics:

- Die Frage 1.1 ist schwierig numerisch exakt zu beantworten
- Die Begriffspaare finde ich etwas merkwuerdig. euphorisch-gleichgueltig abenteuerlustig-aengstlich Im Zusammenhang mit dem Internet kann ich damit gar nicht viel anfangen.
- Was ist Euthansie
- Die Emotionsfragen fand ich ein wenig fragwuerdig
- the choice of adjectives in section 3.3 did not make any sense to me.
- Interesting! 3.3 did not really make any sense
- zu 5.4 Arbeit und Freizeit lassen sich beim surfen auf einem Geschaefts-Anschluss nur schwierig trennen!
- bei Frage 3.3 sind die adjektive nicht gut gewaehlt - besser waere z. B. wuetend
- Frage 3.3 unuebersichtlich und vorgegebene Antworten sind schlechte Gegensaetze
- Fragen zu Gemuetszustand :3.3 schwer nachvollziehbar
- zu 5.13 viele Internetbenutzer bezeichnen sich selbst als suechtig
- None of the choices accurately described what I wanted to say-- when it's slow it's frustrating when it's fast I'm happy when I have no access I'
- The choices in the part about feelings when the connection is fast or slow are very unclear.
- Expand 5.6, the occupation field.
- This questionnaire is pretty funny. It doesn't take into account some things like the fact that I run my own business on the Internet in my spare time, so of course I'm nervous when I can't respond to my customers for a long time, etc.
- Some of the categories of choices were confusing, esp. the adjective pairs
- Some questionsQ1.1 What do you exactly mean by regularly Q2.3 These are rough estimation, Internet is a full part of my job, I don't keep track of how long I spend with it. Q4.3 The answer should really be Yes, once as the qu
- I can't answer Q 2.13 because you don't say who would do the controlling, e.g., gov't or ISP, etc.
- What the ... is Euthanasie
- section 3.3 multiple choice form is badly worded and badly laid out. I think that it would be better to use headed columns.
- 2.14 Rhetorik questions to find out sick people

About Internet:

- Ich finde Internet besser als Fernsehen und es macht auch zu nehreren Spass, z.b. sich gegenseitig wieder colle Sites zu zeigen.Faende es toll, wenn man die Ergebnisse der Umfrage erfahren koennte.
- Ueber das Internet wird vor allem in der Presse viel zu oft von negativen Sachen berichtet, die nur selten passieren!
- Zensur im Internet wird nie komplett moeglich sein !!!
- Das Internet ist die beste Art, das Wissen der Menschheit zu sammeln und jedem zugaenglich zu machen!
- Mein Arbeitgeber Provider -- Privat habe ich :bewusst !!! keinen Anschluss
- Sehr nuetzlich bei Beschaffung von technischen Informationen weltweit
- Internet ist fuer mich nicht mehr und nicht weniger als ein reines Werkzeug
- Der Internet-Zugang ist aehnlich wie der Fernseher Wenn ich ihn habe, benutze ich ihn, ohne viel nachzudenken, und sonst vermisse ich ihn ueberhaupt nicht.
- Es sind zu wenig technische Anbieter auf dem Netz: Bauplaene,Zeichnungen.
- Ich arbeite als Hotlineoperator bei einem Internet Service Anbieter. Ich bin deshalb oft auf dem Netz, aber ohne suechtig zu sein. Vielmehr handelt es sich um ein Mittel meinen Lebensunterhlat und mein Studium zu finanzieren. Zudem macht es Spass.
- Ich bin ISP
- Fuer mich als Journalistin ist das WWW oft eine willkommene Recherchier-Hilfe
- Es ware schon sinnvoll, mehr ueber die Folgen des Internets zu denken, denn es veraendert uns zunehmens und unausweichlich
- Die Fragen bezueglich Abhaengigkeit vom Internet sind mir schwergefallen. Ich benutze Internet-Dienste als ausgezeichnete Informationsquelle und habe deswegen eine emotionale Beziehung zum Internet wiezu unserer taeglichen Zeitung - nach Gebrauch :un
- das Internet kann eine sehr gute und erfahrungsreiche Sache sein.
- Internet ist wie Fernsehen

- Nur zu Eurer Info das Internet ist weder metaphysisch, noch daemonisch, noch hat es ein Eigenleben, sollte auch nicht irgendwie psychedelisch wirken etc. - oder gibts schon soviele Maniacs, die via inet von ihrer inet-Sucht loskomme
- Good luck. The negative social consequnces of Internet should definitely be more discussed.
- Numbers in first section are guesses - I have used the Internet professionally for more than 20 years.
- I find the Internet a highly informative tool.
- I work for NETCOM building web sites, so I probably skew the numbers.
- The facilities are excellent but I do not have time to use it extensively.
- I am home-bound. The Internet has enabled me to find employment.

About Psychology:

- typisch arbeitspsychologie
- Der FB ist ausserordentlich gut gemacht. Wer hat die Fragen formuliert und wer wertet sie aus :Psychologen .
- Die Fragen scheinen mir etwas ueberspitzt psychologisch zu sein.
- Ihr armen Psyhcologen, was Ihr fuer Probleme habt!
- habt Ihr schon wieder was fuer einen Altar gefungen, Ihr phil 1 und 2er !!!

About Addiction:

- Der Fragebogen zielt IMHO ein wenig zu sehr auf den Slogan Internet macht suechtigt ab!
- Suechte gibt es viele ... auch solche die Positiv sind !!
- etwas laecherlich, internet auf suchtpotential hin zu untersuchen.
- Es kann schon zur Sucht werden,vorallem wenn Du es nicht selbst bezahlen musst.
- hmm, ich glaube der Fragebogen ist nicht besonders sinnvoll aufgebaut fuer Benuetzer wie mich, es macht keinen Sinn ueber Sucht etc. zu urteilen wenn ich das Internet :i.e. email zu berufskollegen, wissenschafltiche Datenbanken professional brauche.
- Ich empfinde das Internet als Informationsquelle und nicht als Suchtmittel!
- Man kann von ziemlich vielen Dingen abhaengig werden, dass das Internet dafuer besonders praedestiniert ist, wuerde ich nicht sagen. Eine starke Persoenlichkeit erlaubt es, auch bei intensiverem Gebrauch die Kontrolle zu behalten.
- eure fragen implizieren eine potentielle gefaehrlichkeit des internets. ich kann das nicht nachvollziehen. habe auch noch niemals von gleichartigen untersuchungen zum thema zeitunglesen, radio hoeren, telefonieren oder geldautomat-benutzung gehoe
- Ist denn das Internet wirklich so gefaehrlich wie ihr meint
- meint ihr diesen fragebogen wirklich ernst ich kann mir nicht vorstellen davon abhaengig zu werden. die ganze sache ist doch viel zu langsam. wenn man die adresse nicht genau kennt, wo die gesuchte information ist, verplaempert man sehr viel zeit
- Seltsame Sichtweise, das Internet vornehmlich als Suchtgefahr zu sehen
- The questions about addiction are the same as Are you addicted to the use of your automobile, Refrigerator, telephone
- I read your question about dependency to mean emotional dependency. In the sense that I am immensely more productive in my work and can do things with the Internet that are otherwise impossible, then I am dependent in that way.
- This box for comments is rather small. I think that in the future the internet will play a major role in our culture. A big advantage of the internet has compared to television is that it is a two-way communication medium. It can be addictive, of course
- I believe the Internet to be as addictive as any other activity, sports, books, TV, etc. It all depends on how you are using it.
- I've never been addicted to anything, so I am not sure how I would look for help.
- I hope there are not as many addicts on the Internet as this questionnaire seems to imply.
- I love working on the internet but I'm not addicted to it. It serves it's purpose to find certain information but I can see it's faults.
- Strange, Internet sounds as a drug. I hope I can stay clean.
- I hope you got loads of responses!...I did not like the addiction bit, I think it is only suitable to college freshers who just discovered IRC and MUD...but they get over it sooner or later :like I did long time ago
- You are providing quite a service addiction to I-NET and on-line services is becoming increasingly a SERIOUS social problem Commercial on line services may be a bit worse at present time, especially chat areas. As a compulsive addictive personal
- I think that addiction is a relative term. I need the internet to keep in touch with my friends who live in other parts of the country talking on the phone would be too expensive. To me addiction is when you can't stop yourself from doing

- Nice questionaire.. i'm very interested to find out what others had to say.. I had no idea some people might have a problem with using the Internet in the form of an addiction!

General Comments:

- Ich waere am Ergebnis interessiert ! Evtl. per e-mail zusenden
- bin am Ergebnis dieser Umfrage sehr interessiert
- Bitte Untersuchung mailen Danke! Gute Fragen! Bin gespannt auf Ergebnis!
- gute Sache weiter so
- spuere ich da etwa schon eine vorgefasste Meinung auf der Suche nach Bestaetigung
- gute Idee. Fire-Wall-Fragen schwierig wegen der News-Groups
- eine hochinteressante GEschichte, bin schon auf die Resultate gespannt.
- muss unbedingt nachschauen, wie das Ergebnis dieser Umfrage lautet.
- Viel Spass beim auswerten !!
- Sehr Interessant !
- schon wieder bin ich auf einer seite kleben geblieben und hab das zeitgefuehl verloren.
- gut dass Ihr so etwas erfahren wollt!!
- Auswertung interessiert mich sehr
- Hoffentlich koennen dir diese Angaben bei deiner Arbeit nuetzen. Viel Glueck!
- Link von Michaels Home
- mich wuerden die Auswertungen der Umfrage interessieren!
- Viel Spass beim Auswerten!
- Viel Spass beim Auswerten!
- Das Resultat interessiert mich sehr, ich bin gespannt
- bin sehr gespannt auf resultat!!
- Tolle Idee, bin aufs Resutat gespannt !
- I will be interested in the results of this survey
- hope my input helps
- Bin an der Auswertung sehr interessiert
- are these results going to be posted, if so when and where. Nice idea, obviously aimed at those who used the internet farely regularly :you wouldn't have found it other wise
- site was listed in listserve LynxOfTheWeek list on 23 Feb 1995
- what a hoot! LOL can't wait to see the results!
- Most interesting! Would be interested in your results & conclusions.
- Happy Surfing!
- sent to me from a net-addict.
- some precisions about my background I have a Ph.D. in computer science and I am currently a researcher in computer science.
- i'd love to read the final results, when they will be available. thank you.it was fun
- Interesting set of questions... I'd like to find out what the results are!
- Thanks ! Hat auch mir was gebracht !
- Intresting 's. Curious what the results will be.
- Read my columns Reflctions of a ModemJunkie.
- Very cool!...update your database, now!!!!
- Ich suche gerade mehr o. weniger erfolgreich ein Diplomarbeitsthema ueber das Netz dabei faellt auf wie duenn die Infos noch gesaeht sind
- This was a wonderful eye opening experience
- Interesting survey!
- not bad at all!
- Take care have fun!
- Interesantes Projekt. Ich interessiere mich auf die Resultaten
- Ich bin Webmaster eins CH WEB Content Providers, durch das sehr viel am Netz...
- na ja, find ich nicht besonders interessant
- Scheiss Fragebogen
- I learned about this questionnaire from a friend who is IRC user.
- Interesting survey.
- not bad... please let me win a prize!!
- I am looking forward to see the results. Very interesting.
- I anxiously await the results. This should be interesting.
- welche art von internet benutzer fuellt den fragebogen aus
- retired...
- Hope this helps.
- Im Curious about the results, interesting quetions

- Looking forward to see the results. I am especially interested in seeing the percentage of female and male users because I am sure that female users are a minority. Good luck with the questionaire!
- appears to to relate to me
- I see where you are going with this questionaire, but I do not agree with the hypothosis.
- not bad, i think i will put it on our homepage
- funny!
- Good luck for your work
- Good luck with your research. Where :URL will you display the results
- Good luck!
- I do not have access to internet at home, only at work :seems to me an important question

B) Floppy disk

The following files are on the floppy disks:

ia.doc	This document.
ibq_engl.html	Questionnaire english.
ibq_de.html	Questionnaire german.
quest.cc	Sourcecode for questionnaire.
reg.cc	Sourcecode for competition and registration.
survey	StatView file of survey.
survey3	StatView file for interference statistic.
survey5	StatView file for interference statistic.

C) Source code

ibq_engl.html

```
<!doctype html public \"-//W30//DTD W3 HTML 2.0//EN\">
<HTML>
<body    bgcolor="#ffffff"  text="#000000"  link="#0000ee" vlink="561a8b" alink="ff0000">
<TITLE>Internet Behavior Questionnaire</Title>
<CENTER>
<H1>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</H1>
<A HREF="http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/">Work and Organizational Unit</A>,
<A HREF="http://www.ethz.ch">Swiss Federal Institute of Technology at Z¸rich (ETH) </A>,
<A HREF="http://www.city.net/countries/switzerland/">Switzerland</A><BR><BR>
language: <A HREF="http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/ibq/ibq_engl.html">english</A>,
<A HREF="http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/ibq/ibq_de.html">german</A>
</CENTER>
<BR><CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER><BR>
<H2>Abstract</H2>
This questionnaire evaluates how people interact
with the Internet and records their experiences. We would appreciate it if you would take some time to fill in this questionnaire (approx. 10 min) and/or distribute the link to this page to your colleagues. The results will be available on
<A HREF="http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/ibq/">this site</A>
at the end of march.
Please send us an <A HREF=mailto:egger@ifap.bepr.ethz.ch>
e-mail</A> if you have any questions or comments.
<BR><BR>
<i>You can win one of five books (
<A HREF="http://www.mc2-csr.com/~dmorford/microserfshomepage.html">Microserfs</A>
from Douglas Coupland), if you send this questionnaire not later than march, 8th, 1996, GMT 0.00 ( see
<A HREF="http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/ibq/ibq_rul.html">condition of participation</A>).
In case you want to participate in the competition you can type in your e-mail address after you have sent the questionnaire.</i>
<BR><BR>
<BR><BR>
Thanks for your cooperation<BR>
<A HREF="http://www.ifh.ee.ethz.ch/egger/">Oliver Egger</A>
<BR><CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER><BR>
<H2>Instructions</H2>
<UL><LI>Please answer to all the questions and leave no responses "unanswered".
<LI>You can also answer with "no opinion".
<LI>Your <B>anonymity is assured</B> (neither e-mail nor your name is required).
<LI>Please answer all questions honestly.
<LI>None of the questions have "correct" answers.
</LI>
</UL>
<form action="http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/cgi-bin/ibq_dat" method="post">
<CENTER>
<HR>
In the following context <B>INTERNET refers to all Internet services such as E-MAIL, NEWS, WWW, MUD, IRC, ftp ... !!!</B>
<HR>
</CENTER>
<BR>
<H2>Internet: Social questions</H2>

1.1 With how many different people do you communicate regulary via the Internet?<BR>
<UL>
        <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="11" VALUE="" size=3>     person(s).
</UL>

1.2 How many new acquaintances have you made solely on the Internet?<BR>
<UL>
        <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="12" VALUE="" size=3>     person(s).
</UL>
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1.3 How many of them (answer of 1.2) did you meet personally?
<UL>
        <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="13" VALUE="" size=3>     person(s).
</UL>

1.4 Has the usage of the Internet influenced your life in a <B>positive</B> way?<BR>
            <em>(click the box and choose an answer)</em>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="16">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>     work/university/school (e.g. promoted work, access to information, new
contacts).
   <BR>
   <SELECT NAME="17">
        <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
        </SELECT>     financial (e.g. buying cheaper products).
   <BR>
   <SELECT NAME="18">
        <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
        </SELECT>     social life (e.g. meeting friends, recreational activities, going out).
   <BR>
   <SELECT NAME="19">
        <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
        </SELECT>     family life (e.g. relationship with partner, children).
</UL>

1.5 Has the usage of the Internet influenced your life in a <B>negative</B> way?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="22">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>     work/university/school (e.g. affecting work, missing appointments, being late).
   <BR>
   <SELECT NAME="23">
        <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
        </SELECT>     finacial (e.g. costs of online-services).
   <BR>
   <SELECT NAME="24">
        <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
        </SELECT>     social life (e.g. meeting friends, recreational activities, going out).
   <BR>
   <SELECT NAME="25">
        <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
        </SELECT>     family life (e.g. relationship with partner, children).
</UL>

<BR><CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER><BR>
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<H2>Internet: Usage</H2>

2.1 For how long have you been using the Internet (including <B>e-mail</B>, gopher, ftp, etc.)?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="30">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">less than 6 months<OPTION value="2">6 to 12
months<OPTION value="3">1 to 2 years<OPTION value="4">2 to 3 years
   <OPTION value="5">3 to 4 years<OPTION value="6">4 to 5 years<OPTION value="7">5 to 6
years<OPTION value="8">6 years or more</SELECT>
</UL>

2.2 How has your usage of the Internet changed over the last year?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="31">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">very strong increase<OPTION value="2">strong
increase<OPTION value="3">slight increase<OPTION value="4">constant<OPTION value="5">slight
decrease
   <OPTION value="6">strong decrease<OPTION value="7">very strong decrease
   </SELECT>
</UL>

2.3 How many hours per week do you spend on the following Internet services?<BR>
            <em>(e.g. 0.5 for half an hour)</em>
<UL>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="32" VALUE="" size=3>     hours per week for WWW -
surfing, browsing.<BR>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="33" VALUE="" size=3>     hours per week for reading and
posting to news and discussion groups.<BR>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="34" VALUE="" size=3>     hours per week for IRC (
international relay chatt).<BR>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="35" VALUE="" size=3>     hours per week for e-mail
(reading, writing).<BR>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="36" VALUE="" size=3>     hours per week for playing
MUDs.<BR>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="37" VALUE="" size=3>     hours per week for other
services (ftp, gopher, archie ...).<BR>
</UL>

2.4 How often do you check your e-mail?
<UL>
         <SELECT NAME="38">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">few times a week<OPTION value="4">daily<OPTION value="5">2-5 times daily<OPTION
value="6">more than 5 times daily<OPTION value="7">almost always online
         </SELECT>
</UL>

2.5 How often does the Internet replace anyone of the following activities or pastimes for you?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="39">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>    Watching TV.<BR>
   <SELECT NAME="40">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>    Reading newspapers.<BR>
   <SELECT NAME="41">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
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   </SELECT>    Research in libraries.<BR>
   <SELECT NAME="42">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>    Buying (e.g. Buying products via the Internet).<BR>
</UL>

2.6 Do you use the Internet to pursue subculture interests (e.g. looking for alternative music bands or tv-
soaps on WWW)?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="43">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

2.7 Do you use the Internet to prepare your holidays?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="44">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

2.8 Do you use the Internet to look for company or product information?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="45">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

2.9 Do you participate in self-help groups in the Internet?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="46">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

2.10 Do you ask on the Internet for psychological, medical or religious advice?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="47">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

2.11 Do you search a topic on the Internet which you are interested in?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="48">
         <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>
```

2.12 If you search a topic on the Internet and cannot find it, will you search it afterwards with conventional methods?
<UL>
<SELECT NAME="49">
<Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no opinion
</SELECT>
</UL>

2.13 How strong should the information be controlled on the Internet (0 equal no control, 100 complete control)?
<UL>
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="50" VALUE="" size="3">   [0..100]
</UL>

2.14 If you have anserwed in 2.13 with more than 0, which of the topics listed below should be controlled for their <B>content</B>?
<UL>
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="51" VALUE="1"> words like "shit, fuck, piss, tits, motherfucker".
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="52" VALUE="1"> illegal drugs.
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="53" VALUE="1"> euthanasia.
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="54" VALUE="1"> sexuality.
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="55" VALUE="1"> pornography.
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="56" VALUE="1"> pornography with children.
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="57" VALUE="1"> extreme politics.
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="58" VALUE="1"> instructions for violence application (e.g. building bombs).
</UL>

<CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER>
<H2>Internet: Feelings</H2>

3.1 Do you feel a strong necessity to go onto the Internet when you are not online?
<UL>
<SELECT NAME="60">
<Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no opinion
</SELECT>
</UL>

3.2 Do you feel an anticipation before you are using the Internet?
<UL>
<SELECT NAME="61">
<Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no opinion
</SELECT>
</UL>

3.3 How would you generally describe your state of mind when
            (Choose a box between each adjective pair)
<UL>
a) the connection to the Internet is fast?
<PRE><INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="65" VALUE="0"> very nervous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="65" VALUE="1"> a little nervous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="65" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="65" VALUE="3"> a little calm <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="65" VALUE="4"> very calm
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="66" VALUE="0"> very euphoric <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="66" VALUE="1"> a little euphoric <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="66" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT

TYPE="radio" NAME="66" VALUE="3"> a little indifferent <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="66" VALUE="4"> very indifferent
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="67" VALUE="0"> very adventurous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="67" VALUE="1"> a little adventurous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="67" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="67" VALUE="3"> a little anxious <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="67" VALUE="4"> very anxious</PRE>

b) the connection to the Internet is slow?
<PRE><INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="69" VALUE="0"> very nervous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="69" VALUE="1"> a little nervous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="69" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="69" VALUE="3"> a little calm <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="69" VALUE="4"> very calm
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="70" VALUE="0"> very euphoric <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="70" VALUE="1"> a little euphoric <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="70" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="70" VALUE="3"> a little indifferent <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="70" VALUE="4"> very indifferent
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="71" VALUE="0"> very adventurous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="71" VALUE="1"> a little adventurous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="71" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="71" VALUE="3"> a little anxious <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="71" VALUE="4"> very anxious</PRE>

c) when your access to Internet is restricted over a longer time-period (e.g. holidays)?
<PRE><INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="73" VALUE="0"> very nervous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="73" VALUE="1"> a little nervous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="73" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="73" VALUE="3"> a little calm <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="73" VALUE="4"> very calm
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="74" VALUE="0"> very euphoric <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="74" VALUE="1"> a little euphoric <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="74" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="74" VALUE="3"> a little indifferent <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="74" VALUE="4"> very indifferent
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="75" VALUE="0"> very adventurous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="75" VALUE="1"> a little adventurous <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="75" VALUE="2"> neither/nor <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="75" VALUE="3"> a little anxious <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="75" VALUE="4"> very anxious</PRE>

</UL>

3.4 Do you ever feel guilty or depressed after using the Internet for a long time?
<UL>
<SELECT NAME="77">
<Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no opinion
</SELECT>
</UL>

3.5 Does the Internet play any role in your dreams?
<UL>
<SELECT NAME="78">
<Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no opinion
</SELECT>

</UL>

3.6 Are you thinking about what is happening on the Internet itself when you are not using it?
<UL>
<SELECT NAME="79">
<Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no opinion
</SELECT>

```
   <BR>
</UL>

<BR><CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER><BR>
<H2>Internet: Experience</H2>

4.1 Do you spend more time on the Internet than you originally planned?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="80">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

4.2 Have you ever lied to your friends about the time you've spent on the Internet?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="81">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

4.3 Have you deliberately restricted your Internet usage due to previously excessive use?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="82">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

4.4 How often was your Internet usage restricted (e.g. by the employer, online-service) due to previously
excessive use?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="84">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

4.5 Have you ever lost track of time when you are using the Internet ?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="85">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

4.6 How often has anyone complained that you spend too much time on the Internet?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="86">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">never<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">from time to time<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>
<BR>
<CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER><BR>
<H2>Personal data</H2>
```

```
5.1 Gender?<BR>
<UL>
      <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="90" VALUE="1"> Female
      <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="90" VALUE="2"> Male<BR>
</UL>

5.2 Age?
<UL>
          <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="91" VALUE="" size="3">     years.
</UL>

5.3 With whom are you living together?
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="92">
   <OPTION value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">alone<OPTION value="2">at home by parents or
relatives<OPTION value="3">with my partner<OPTION value="4">with my own family<OPTION
value="5">with my children(s)<OPTION value="6">with friends<OPTION value="7">with other persons
   </SELECT>
</UL>

5.4 How many hours per week do you use computers?
<UL>
          <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="95" VALUE="" size="3">     hours per week for
work.<BR>
          <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="96" VALUE="" size="3">     hours per week for spare
time.
</UL>

5.5 Is the Internet necessary for your profession/education?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="97">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
   </SELECT>
</UL>

5.6 Which of the following categories describes best your primary occupation?<UL>
  <SELECT NAME="98">
          <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">Management<OPTION value="2">Computer
Related
          <OPTION value="3">Educator<OPTION value="4">Student<OPTION value="5">Apprenticeship
          <OPTION value="6">Professional (scientific)<OPTION value="7">Professional (other)<OPTION
value="8">Other
          </SELECT>
</UL>

5.7 Please indicate the highest level of education completed.
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="99">
      <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">Grammar, Middle School<OPTION value="2">High
School<OPTION value="3">Vocational/Technical School<OPTION value="4">College Graduate, Master
Degree<OPTION value="5"ex>Other
          </SELECT>
</UL>

5.8 In which country do you live (country abbreviation e.g. USA for United States of America)?
<UL>
          <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="100" VALUE="" size="3">
</UL>

5.9 Who pays for your Internet access (please check all that apply)?
<UL>
```

```
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="101" VALUE="1"> Me
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="102" VALUE="1"> Parents
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="103" VALUE="1"> Work
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="104" VALUE="1"> School
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="105" VALUE="1"> Other
</UL>

5.10 Do you buy Internet related books or magazines?<BR>
<UL>
   <SELECT NAME="110">
   <Option value="">unanswered<OPTION value="1">no<OPTION value="2">rarely<OPTION
value="3">sometimes<OPTION value="4">often<OPTION value="5">always<OPTION value="6">no
opinion
  </SELECT>
</UL>

5.11 Do you consider for yourself the usage of the Internet as an addiction or dependency?<BR>
<UL>
      <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="115" VALUE="0"> Yes
      <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="115" VALUE="1"> No
      <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="115" VALUE="2"> Don't know
</UL>

5.12 How would you look for help if you would be addicted or dependent from the usage of the Internet?

<UL>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="120" VALUE="1"> Not at all.<BR>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="121" VALUE="1"> Through the Internet.<BR>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="122" VALUE="1"> Self-help group near your residence.<BR>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="123" VALUE="1"> Treatement through doctor/therapist/clinic<BR>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="124" VALUE="1"> Help from your social environment<BR>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="125" VALUE="1"> Other help (e.g. reading books)<BR>
</UL>

5.13 How many persons do you know, who feel themselves addicted or dependent from the usage of the
Internet?<BR>
<UL>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="127" VALUE="" size="3">     person(s). </UL>

5.14 How did you find out about this questionnaire?<BR>
<UL>
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="130" VALUE="1"> WWW-Link
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="131" VALUE="1"> e-mail
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="132" VALUE="1"> newsgroup
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="133" VALUE="1"> colleague
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="134" VALUE="1"> IRC
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="135" VALUE="1"> I-A-S-G
      <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="136" VALUE="1"> other
</UL>

5.15 Comments:<BR>
<UL>
         <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="140" VALUE="" size=80>
</UL>

<BR><CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER>
<CENTER>
<input type="hidden" name="141" value ="0.">
<input type="submit" value="Send">
</form>
</CENTER>
<CENTER><IMG align=CENTER SRC="rul.gif"></CENTER><BR>
</BODY>
```

</HTML>

quest.cc

```
// ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
// QUEST.CC
//
// JANUARY
// OLIVER EGGER, WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
// UNIT
// TAKES A FORM MESSAGE FROM A WWW PAGE AND APPENDS THE MESSAGE IN A LINE TO A FILE.
// THE VARIABLES IN THE FORM HAVE TO BE NUMERATED UPWARDS, THIS NUMBERS ARE
REMOVED
// FROM THE MESSAGE
// AND APPROPRIATE TABS ARE INSERTED IF NUMBERS ARE MISSING.
//
// wwwtofile      : OPENS FILE AND APPENDS MESSAGE
// datetofile     : ADDS THE CURRENT DATE AND TIME TO THE FILE
// texttoline     : PARSES THE MESSAGE
// ---------------------------------------------------------------------------

#include <iostream.h>
#include <fstream.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>

const char *pFileName = "/export/home/students/egger/dat/ibq_test.log";

const int LEN = 4096;

void wwwtofile( void );
int texttoline( ostream &os, char *in, int inlen );
void datetoline( ostream &os );

void wwwtofile( void )
{
      char buf[4096];
      char ch = '\0';
            char c = '\"';
          int nlen = atoi(getenv("CONTENT_LENGTH"));
      cin.get( buf, nlen, 0 );
          ofstream file( pFileName, ios::app | ios::out );

          datetoline( file );
          if (texttoline( file, buf, nlen)>0)
{

       cout << "Content-type: text/html\n\n";
          cout << "<!doctype html public \"-//W30//DTD W3 HTML 2.0//EN\">\n";

          cout << "<HTML>\n";
          cout << "<body     bgcolor=\"#ffffff\"  text=\"#000000\"  link=\"#0000ee\" vlink=\"551a8b\"
alink=\"ff0000\"> \n";
          cout << "<CENTER><TITLE>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</Title> \n";
          cout << "<H1>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</H1><BR>\n";
          cout << "<BR><IMG align=CENTER SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"><BR> \n";
          cout << "Thank you for participating !!!<BR>\n";
          cout << "<IMG align=CENTER
SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"><BR></CENTER> \n";
          cout << "<form action=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/cgi-bin/ibq_nam\" method=\"post\"> \n";
          cout << "If you want to take part in the competition or receive an e-mail if the results of the
questionnaire are available, please enter your e-mail ( e-mail is stored independently and cannot be related to
your questionnaire data): </B><BR> \n";
          cout << "<UL> <INPUT TYPE=\"text\" NAME=\"11\" VALUE=\"\" size=20> </UL> \n";
```

```
        cout << "Do you want to take part in the competition?\n";
        cout << "<UL><INPUT TYPE=\"checkbox\" NAME=\"12\" VALUE=\"1\"> Yes, and I accept the <A
HREF = \"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/ibq/ibq_rul.html\">competition rules</A>.\n</UL>";
        cout << "Do you want to receive an e-mail if the results of the questionnaire are available? \n";
        cout << "<UL><INPUT TYPE=\"checkbox\" NAME=\"13\" VALUE=\"1\"> Yes\n</UL>";
      cout << "<input type = \"hidden\" name=\"14\" value =\".\">";
        cout << "<CENTER><input type=\"submit\" value=\"Send\"></form></CENTER>\n";

        cout << "<BR><CENTER><IMG align=CENTER
SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"></CENTER><BR> \n";
        cout << "<BODY>\n";
        cout << "</HTML>\n";
        cout << ch;
}
else
{
      cout << "Content-type: text/html\n\n";
        cout << "<!doctype html public \"-//W30//DTD W3 HTML 2.0//EN\">\n";

        cout << "<HTML>\n";
        cout << "<body    bgcolor=\"#ffffff\"  text=\"#000000\"  link=\"#0000ee\" vlink=\"551a8b\"
alink=\"ff0000\"> \n";
        cout << "<CENTER><TITLE>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</Title> \n";
        cout << "<H1>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</H1><BR>\n";
        cout << "<IMG align=CENTER SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"><BR>\n";
        cout << "<BR>Please fill in the questionnaire completely !!! <BR>\n";
        cout << "<BR><IMG align=CENTER
SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"></CENTER><BR> \n";
        cout << "<BODY>\n";
        cout << "</HTML>\n";
        cout << ch;
}
}

void datetoline( ostream &os )
{
        char *ptext;
        struct tm *newtime;
        time_t aclock;
        time( &aclock );
        newtime = localtime( &aclock );
        ptext = asctime( newtime );
        ptext[24]='\t';
        os << ptext;
}


int texttoline( ostream &os, char *in, int inlen )
{
        int i = 0;
        int wordpos=0, wordlen=0, attrlen = 0;
        int word1 = 0, word2 =0;
    int nword = 0;


    word2 = atoi( in );

        while( wordpos + wordlen + attrlen < inlen )
                {
                word1 = word2;

                while( (wordpos + wordlen <inlen) && (in[wordpos + wordlen] != '=') )
                        ++wordlen;
```

```
                while( (wordpos + wordlen + attrlen < inlen) && (in[wordpos + wordlen + attrlen] != '&') )
                        ++attrlen;

                if ( wordpos + wordlen + attrlen < inlen)
                        in [wordpos + wordlen + attrlen] = 0;

                if ( (wordpos + wordlen + attrlen + 2< inlen) )
                        word2 = atoi(&in[wordpos + wordlen + attrlen + 1]);
                else
                        word2 = -1;

                if ( word1 == word2 )
                        {
                        os << &in[wordpos + wordlen+1];
                        os << ',';
                        }
                else
                        {
                        os << &in[wordpos + wordlen+1];
            if (attrlen<2)
                           os << '-';
                        else
                                ++nword;
            os <<'\t';
                        if (word2 !=-1)
                                {
                                int n = word2-word1;
                                while ( --n > 0 )
                                        os << "-\t";
                                }
                        }
                wordpos = wordlen + wordpos +attrlen +1;
            wordlen = 0;
        attrlen = 0;
            }
        if (nword<16)
      os << "-1";
        os << endl;
    return (nword-15);
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
        wwwtofile();
  exit(0);
  return 0;
}
```

reg.cc

```
// ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
// REG.CC
//
// JANUARY
// OLIVER EGGER, WORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY UNIT
//
// TAKES A FORM MESSAGE FROM A WWW PAGE AND APPENDS THE MESSAGE IN A LINE TO A FILE.
// THE VARIABLES IN THE FORM HAVE TO BE NUMERATED UPWARDS, THIS NUMBERS ARE
REMOVED
// FROM THE MESSAGE
// AND APPROPRIATE TABS ARE INSERTED IF NUMBERS ARE MISSING.
//
// wwwtofile      : OPENS FILE AND APPENDS MESSAGE
// datetofile     : ADDS THE CURRENT DATE AND TIME TO THE FILE
// texttoline     : PARSES THE MESSAGE
// ---------------------------------------------------------------------------

#include <iostream.h>
#include <fstream.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>

const char *pFileName = "/export/home/students/egger/dat/nam_test.log";

const int LEN = 4096;

char line1[255];
char line2[255];
char line3[255];

void wwwtofile( void );
void texttoline( ostream &os, char *in, int inlen );
void datetoline( ostream &os );

void wwwtofile( void )
{
      char buf[4096];
      char ch = '\0';
            char c = '\"';

      line1[0] = 0;
      line2[0] = 0;
      line3[0] = 0;

          int nlen = atoi(getenv("CONTENT_LENGTH"));
      cin.get( buf, nlen, 0 );

          ofstream file( pFileName, ios::app | ios::out );
          texttoline( file, buf, nlen);

      cout << "Content-type: text/html\n\n";
          cout << "<!doctype html public \"-//W30//DTD W3 HTML 2.0//EN\">\n";
          cout << "<HTML>\n";
          cout << "<body     bgcolor=\"#ffffff\"   text=\"#000000\"   link=\"#0000ee\" vlink=\"551a8b\"
alink=\"ff0000\"> \n";
          cout << "<CENTER><TITLE>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</Title> \n";
          cout << "<H1>Internet Behaviour Questionnaire</H1> <BR> \n";
          cout << "<BR><IMG align=CENTER SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"><BR> \n";
      cout << "<BR>" << line1 <<"<BR>" << line2 << "<BR>" << line3 << "<BR>";
```

```
        cout << "<IMG align=CENTER
SRC=\"http://www.ifap.bepr.ethz.ch/~egger/rul.gif\"><BR></CENTER>  \n";
        cout << "<BODY>\n";
        cout << "</HTML>\n";
        cout << ch;
}

void datetoline( ostream &os )
{
        char *ptext;
        struct tm *newtime;
        time_t aclock;
        time( &aclock );
        newtime = localtime( &aclock );
        ptext = asctime( newtime );
        ptext[24]='\t';
        os << ptext;
}


void texttoline( ostream &os, char *in, int inlen )
{
        int i = 0;
        int wordpos=0, wordlen=0, attrlen = 0;
        int word1 = 0, word2 =0;
    word2 = atoi( in );
    int emaillen = 0;
     strcpy( line2, "You will NOT take part in the competition.<BR>");
     strcpy( line3, "You will NOT receive an e-mail if the results are available.<BR>");

        while( wordpos + wordlen + attrlen < inlen )
                {
                word1 = word2;


                while( (wordpos + wordlen <inlen) && (in[wordpos + wordlen] != '=') )
                        ++wordlen;

                while( (wordpos + wordlen + attrlen < inlen) && (in[wordpos + wordlen + attrlen] != '&') )
                        ++attrlen;

                if ( wordpos + wordlen + attrlen < inlen)
                        in [wordpos + wordlen + attrlen] = 0;

                if ( (wordpos + wordlen + attrlen + 2< inlen) )
                        word2 = atoi(&in[wordpos + wordlen + attrlen + 1]);
                else
                        word2 = -1;

                if ( word1 == word2 )
                        {
                        os << &in[wordpos + wordlen+1];
                        os << ',';
                        }
                else
                        {
                        os << &in[wordpos + wordlen+1];
            if (attrlen<2)
                          os << '-';
            os <<'\t';
                        if (word2 !=-1)
                                {
                                int n = word2-word1;
```

```
                                        while ( --n > 0 )
                                                os << "-\t";
                                        }
                                }


            switch (word1)
            {
              case 11:
                  if (attrlen>1)
                  {
                     emaillen = attrlen;
                       strcpy( line1, "Your e-mail adresse: " );
                        strcat( line1, &in[wordpos + wordlen+1] );
                      strcat( line1, "<BR>");
                  }
                 else
                            strcpy( line1, "Your e-mail is not registered.<BR>");

                 break;
              case 12:
                   if ((attrlen>1) && (emaillen>0))
                        strcpy( line2, "You will take part in the competition.<BR>");

                  break;
              case 13:
                   if ((attrlen>1) && (emaillen>0))
                        strcpy( line3, "You will receive an e-mail if the results are available.<BR>");


                 break;
            }
             wordpos = wordlen + wordpos +attrlen +1;
                  wordlen = 0;
                  attrlen = 0;
                       }
           os << endl;
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
           wwwtofile();
    exit(0);
    return 0;
}
```

D) Questionnaire