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Hubs-Asia : Editor Decision
1 message

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MAKARA Human Behavior Studies in Asia
MAKARA (Hubs-Asia)

Dear **Ms. Nadia Astarini**

We are pleased to inform that your manuscript entitled **Personality does not Determine Internet Addiction Behavior: A Meta-Analysis** has been accepted for publication in Makara Human Behavior Studies in Asia.

We greatly appreciate your scholarly work and your support to Makara Human Behavior Studies in Asia. We look forward to work with you again.

Thank you again for your time and work. Our production team will contact you shortly for further publication matters such as volume number.

Best regards,

Editor-in-Chief
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Author's Accepted Manuscript

Personality does not Determine Internet Addiction: A Meta-Analysis

Nadia Astarini and Ananta Yudiarso

Personality does not Determine Internet Addiction: A Meta-Analysis

Perilaku Internet Addiction Tidak Dibentuk oleh Tipe Kepribadian: Meta-analisis

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Abstract

Internet addiction (IA) is the disruption of a person's life because of the excessive use of the Internet. Severe IA can contribute to relationship conflicts, poor well-being, and low productivity. Research has found that IA can be attributed to maladaptive thinking and specific personality traits and with the Big Five in particular. However, the results of previous studies have been somewhat inconsistent, with previous meta-analytical research showing insignificant correlations. This study was a replication of a previous meta-analytic study and sought to improve the accuracy and the reliability of previous findings using different and larger samples. A total of 11 studies with 16 correlations and 8,481 participants were examined for this study. It was found that the Big Five had insignificant correlations (r = −0.233–0.061) with medium to high heterogeneity (I^2 = 70.7% to 96.8%) and no publication bias (E = 0.725), which was consistent with previous meta-analytical studies and implied that personality gave only a small contribution to IA behavior. Instrumental differences in the measurement of IA and personality (Big Five) and the participant sample characteristics were the main weaknesses in this meta-analysis.

Keywords: Big Five; Internet addiction; meta-analysis; personality.

Abstrak

Internet addiction (IA) adalah penggunaan Internet berlebihan yang mengganggu kehidupan pribadi seseorang. Dalam tingkat yang parah, IA menimbulkan konflik dalam relasi, menurunkan kesejahteraan hidup serta produktivitas kinerja. Penelitian sebelumnya menemukan bahwa IA disebabkan oleh proses kognisi maladaptif yang dikaitkan dengan ciri-ciri kepribadian tertentu, terutama dengan kepribadian Big Five. Namun, hasil penelitian sebelumnya ditemukan tidak konsisten. Penelitian meta-analitik terdahulu bahkan menunjukkan korelasi yang tidak signifikan. Meta-analisis ini merupakan replikasi penelitian sebelumnya yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan akurasi dan reliabilitas menggunakan sampel yang berbeda dan lebih besar. Penelitian melibatkan 11 studi dengan 16 nilai korelasi dengan total 8.481 peserta. Hasil penelitian konsisten dengan penelitian sebelumnya yang menunjukkan bahwa Big Five memiliki korelasi yang tidak signifikan (r = -0,233 to 0,061), dengan heterogenitas sedang hingga tinggi (I^2 = 70.7% to 96.8%), tanpa bias publikasi (E = 0,725) dan menyiratkan bahwa kepribadian memiliki kontribusi yang relatif kecil dalam membentuk perilaku IA. Perbedaan alat ukur IA dan kepribadian (*Big five*), serta variasi karakteristik sampel partisipan menjadi kelemahan utama dalam analisis meta-analisis ini.

Keywords: Big five; Internet addiction; meta-analysis; personality.

1. Introduction

Internet addiction (IA) is a dependency on the Internet that can disturb normal life. IA has been observed to have similar characteristics and symptoms to other addictive pathological addictions such as gambling and alcoholism (Young, 1996): (1) a preoccupation with the use of Internet; (2) a loss of self-control and unsuccessful restrictions on Internet use; (3) mood changes when disengaged; (4) withdrawal symptoms when not connected; (5) increased tolerance and needing more time to feel satisfied; and (6) a need to continue using the Internet despite negative consequences (Cash, Rae, Steel, & Winkler, 2012).