*Original Research Article*

GENERAL REVIEW OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION LEVEL IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

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| **Aims:** determine the level of smartphone addiction in students of the Faculty of Medicine, Indonesian Christian University, class of 2022  **Place and Duration of Study:** The research was conducted in November 2022 at the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia.  **Methodology:** This study is a descriptive study, with a sample of 164 Faculty of Medicine, Indonesian Christian University students. The research instrument used a questionnaire containing questions about the Smartphone Addiction Scale and questions about how disruptive and affected the daily activities of students were caused by smartphones  **Results:** The results of this study indicate that out of 164 samples, 85 students experienced smartphone addiction with a percentage of 51.8%. Of the 85 people, the largest percentage were female students with a total of 56 people (65.9%) and the remaining 29 were male (34.1%)  **Conclusion:** It was concluded that most of the medical students at the Indonesian Christian University were addicted to smartphones, where the largest percentage were female students with several reasons stated, namely: the Covid pandemic which requires online learning, and also the desire to get entertainment because learning is quite draining on the mind. |

*Keywords: smartphone addiction, smartphone use, risk of addiction*

1. INTRODUCTION

Technology is a very important part of people's lives today because everyone currently uses technology, especially students, to facilitate various daily activities and one of the technologies that is developing very rapidly today is communication technology1. Various discoveries and innovations not only as a means of communication but also as a tool for accessing the internet and even storing data and in communication technology have brought society into a new era1,2. In this digital era, it is an era of very rapid development of communication technology, in helping to change life, especially millennials, changing the way of thinking and lifestyle, because of the impact of technology created by smartphones.3 The use of smartphones as a learning medium is very good, but without any limitations on smartphone use, students can be more flexible in using them because they are learning tools, but in pandemic conditions like today, many activities must be carried out via smartphone media, including learning activities using smartphones can cause addiction3,4.

Smartphone addiction is a maladaptive behavior because smartphone use causes disturbances. Characteristics of smartphone addiction include orienting relationships to the virtual world, such as the feeling that friendships gained through smartphones are closer than real-life friends, experiencing an uncontrollable sense of loss when smartphones are not available, and constantly checking smartphones5.

Using smartphones as a learning medium is very good, but without restrictions on smartphone use allows students to use smartphones more flexibly based on using smartphones as a learning tool. The development of digital technology, especially the development of communication tools or what are often called smartphones, has a double effect, namely many risks, such as depression, less efficient learning time, less social activity, focus on tasks, and increased dissatisfaction. Unrestricted smartphone use can interfere with users, known as nomophobia or the fear of not being able to stay away from smartphones6.

Addiction is any activity, substance, object, or behavior that becomes the main focus of a person's life, prevents the person from doing other activities optimally, and can even cause physical, mental, or social harm to the person or others. The hobby of using smartphones can hurt students' lives, both in terms of health, academics, social, and family6 Smartphone addicts are more likely to have mental development problems, such as instability of physical problems such as emotional problems, difficulty concentrating, depression, anger, and impaired vision and hearing, obesity, body imbalance, and an underdeveloped brain. In terms of academics, smartphone addiction can have a significant negative impact on academic performance due to greater disruption in class and when using smartphones for homework and problems related to time management skills7. In terms of social matters, given that students are more likely to communicate using text messages via smartphones, excessive smartphone use plays a role in the small number of face-to-face interactions that occur. Even smartphone use can affect the quality of face-to-face interactions with others because many people still use smartphones when talking to others 8.

The results of the study on students of the Yarsi medical faculty in the 2020 intake from a total of 143 students studied showed that 119 (83.2%) students tested positive for smartphone addiction and 24 (16.8%) students were not addicted to smartphones9. The results of the study conducted at Sam Ratulangi University in Manado, from 160 respondents, the results showed that 117 (73%) respondents were addicted to smartphones and 43 (27%) were not addicted to smartphones. Researchers are interested in conducting this study because most male and female students cannot be separated from smartphones in their daily lives. Therefore, researchers are interested in seeing a picture of the level of smartphone addiction in medical faculty students in the 2022 intake10.

2. material and methods

**2.1. Research Design**

This study is a descriptive study to determine the level of smartphone addiction in students of the Faculty of Medicine, Class of 2022. The approach used in this research design is cross-sectional where data collection is carried out only once for each respondent.

**2.2. Research Location and Time**

**2.2.1. Research Location**

The location data collection was carried out at the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia.

**2.2.2. Research Time**

The research time was carried out in November 2022.

**2.3. Research Population and Sample**

**2.3.1 Research Population**

The population of this study was students of the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia, Class of 2022.

**2.3.2. Research Sample**

The sample of this study was students of the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia, Class of 2022, totaling 164 people who were determined by the sampling technique, namely purposive sampling who filled out the questionnaire

**2.4. Research Criteria**

2.4.1. Inclusion Criteria

• Students of the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia, Class of 2022

• Willing to fill out the research questionnaire.

• Smartphone Users.

**2.4.2. Exclusion Criteria**

• Did not fill out the Questionnaire

• Canceled as a respondent

• Did not use a Smartphone

**2.5. Data Collection Techniques**

The data collection method used is primary data collected using an online questionnaire using the Google Form service. The questionnaire was distributed via the LINE and WhatsApp applications to UKI Medical Faculty Students Class of 2022.

**2.6. Data Collection Instrument**

The instrument in this study was a questionnaire containing questions according to the variables studied, namely using the Smartphone Addiction Scale questions and questions about how disruptive and how affected daily activities are caused by smartphones. The questionnaire is also equipped with a letter of request for participation as a respondent from the researcher as well as an explanation of the purpose of the study and how to fill out the questionnaire.

**2.7. Data Processing**

The processing of data collected through the questionnaire used the IBM SPSS program and the Microsoft Office Excel program.

3. results and discussion

**3.1. Research Results**

This research was conducted at the Faculty of Medicine, Indonesian Christian University, Class of 2022 in November 2022. The research data was obtained through online filling by students at the research location. This research involved 164 students as research respondents.

The discussion should not repeat the results, but provide a detailed interpretation of data. This should interpret the significance of the findings of the work. Citations should be given in support of the findings. The results and discussion part can also be described as separate, if appropriate.

**Table 1. Characteristics of Research Respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Frequency | Percentage ($%) |
| Gender |  |  |
| Male  Female | 44  120 | 26.8  73.2 |
| Age |  |  |
| 16 year  17 year  18 year  19 year  20 year | 1  24  101  30  8 | 0.6  14.8  61.6  18.3  4.9 |
| Total | **164** | **100** |

The table above shows that the majority of respondents in this study were female and the majority were 18 years old**.**

**Table 2 Description of Smartphone Addiction in Research Respondents**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Frequency | Percentage ($%) |
| Smartphone Addiction |  |  |
| No  Yes | 79  85 | 48.2  51.8 |
| Total | **164** | **100** |

The table above shows that the majority of respondents in this study experienced smartphone addiction with a prevalence of 51.8%.

**Table 3. Smartphone Addiction Overview by Respondents' Gender and Age**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Frequency | Percentage ($%) |
| Gender |  |  |
| Male  Female | 29  56 | 34.1  65.9 |
| Age |  |  |
| 16 year  17 year  18 year  19 year  20 year | 0  17  52  13  3 | 0  20.0  61.2  15.3  3.5 |
| Total | **85** | **100** |

The table above shows that the majority of respondents in this study were aged 18 years and over who were addicted to smartphones and that more women were addicted than men.

**3.2. Discussion**

The smartphone revolution has brought many benefits, especially with the advent of the internet. In addition to phone calls and text messages, many other useful applications can be easily installed on smartphones21. Smartphones are widely used in providing health services, especially from the perspective of medical students, smartphones allow students to access information easily and quickly22. Despite all the benefits, there is a growing concern about the potential negative effects of excessive smartphone use on the psychology and behavior of individuals, namely addiction. Addiction can be defined as a phenomenon that manifests with tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, and dependence, and is accompanied by social problems. One of the most common definitions for smartphone addiction refers to dependence, excessive and uncontrolled smartphone use23. Smartphone addiction has many harmful effects because it interferes with the quality of life, including reducing productivity, sleep patterns, physical activity, and behavior of affected individuals24.

The instrument used to measure smartphone addiction in this study was the smartphone addiction scale questionnaire, which is used to measure the smartphone addiction scale consisting of 6 factors and 33 items with a six-point Likert scale (1: "strongly disagree" and 6: "strongly agree") based on self-reporting. The six factors are disruption of daily life, positive anticipation, withdrawal, cyber-oriented relationships, excessive use, and tolerance. At the development stage, the results of the internal consistency test (Cronbach's alpha) were 0.96725. The results of this study indicate that the majority of students at the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia are addicted to smartphones with a prevalence of 51.8%. These results are in line with a study conducted in 2020 at Syiah Kuala University. The study with a cross-sectional design involving 346 students aimed to determine the tendency of smartphone addiction in students. One of the results of the study found that the majority of students were addicted to smartphones with a percentage of 51.73% 26. Similar results were also reported in 2020 in Bandung City. The study with a cross-sectional design involving 187 students aimed to determine the relationship between loneliness and smartphone addiction in students from out of town in Bandung City. One of the results of the study found that the majority of students experienced moderate smartphone addiction with a percentage of 67.9% 27.

It is well known that smartphones are popular because they play an important role in modern society, including communication, payment, and online entertainment, resulting in increased smartphone usage 30. In recent years, due to the pandemic, smartphones have become an important entertainment tool for students participating in outdoor activities. Along with the increasing demand for online courses, smartphones have emerged as a significant learning tool31. There are many factors associated with smartphone addiction and it is often difficult to include all of them in a single study. At the same time, there are certain differences between previous studies, making it difficult to apply the results of literature studies to clinical practice. Previous studies reported that male gender, urban residence, and poor sleep quality were risk factors for smartphone addiction in medical students. In contrast, good self-esteem and harmonious family relationships were protective factors. The incidence of smartphone addiction in male medical students was higher than in females because men were more obsessed with mobile games 31.

Medical students from large and small cities have earlier access to smartphones, higher smartphone prevalence, and greater dependence on smartphones in daily life. At the same time, smartphones are an important way for students to engage in social interactions, but smartphones provide medical students with convenient and novel information to achieve global connections, thereby increasing the smartphone addiction rate of urban medical students31. The frequency and duration of smartphone use are important indicators for evaluating smartphone addiction. Medical students who use smartphones for a long time may increase their dependence on smartphones, indulge in smartphone use, waste a lot of time, and endanger learning and daily life. Medical students with poor sleep quality have difficulty sleeping at night and may use smartphones to kill time, thereby increasing the frequency of smartphone use, prolonging smartphone use, and causing addiction31.

Low self-esteem in medical students is generally caused by poor academic performance. Instead, they spend time using smartphones for entertainment, which lowers their grades and creates a vicious circle of disinterest in learning and smartphone addiction. The stability or harmony of family relationships has a significant effect on each person's addictive behavior. Parental conflict in marriage can directly result in individual psychological problems and unhappiness in family relationships. This can create a stable and negative evaluation system, which can lead to adaptive problems such as loneliness and low self-esteem. As a result, they turn to virtual friends on their smartphones for emotional support to meet their psychological needs, leading to smartphone addiction31.

In this study, the results showed that women were more likely than men to be addicted to smartphones, in contrast to the study by Song et al. which found that men were more likely than women. However, the difference is that the number of respondents in this study was not comparable between women and men. It was found that at the age of 18 years, the largest percentage of smartphone addiction was found, but there were influencing factors, namely the number of respondents who were 18 years old, amounting to 101 respondents out of 164 respondents. This study has several limitations. First, this study did not identify the characteristics of the research subjects. Second, this study did not identify various factors that influence smartphone addiction in medical students and did not identify its impact. Third, because of the uneven distribution of gender and age of respondents. This is because this study is a descriptive study that does not aim to identify these two parameters.

4. Conclusion

The results of the characteristics of this study showed that the majority of respondents were female and aged 18 years. From the results of the study, it was found that the majority of students of the Faculty of Medicine, Christian University of Indonesia were addicted to smartphones, and female gender and age 18 years had the highest number of smartphone addictions, but there were several factors that influenced the results of this study, namely the uneven distribution of respondents in gender and age.

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