STUDIO

# Summary

A research has been conducted to examine problematic social media use and its relationship with risk perception in the virtual world, internet and social media usage, social sensitivity regarding comparison processes with others, and social learning and testing. A total of 552 university students participated in the study, comprising 334 women and 218 men. The sample was drawn from psychology students at Bilkent University (Ankara, Turkey).

The study utilized a personal information form and three different scales. The personal information collected included: age (in years), gender, type of admission (regular, transfer, other), course (1st to 4th), daily internet usage time (hours), and Time of daily use of social media (hours). The three scales addressed the following aspects: problematic social media use (9 items), risk perception in the virtual world (26 items), social comparison (3 items), and social learning and testing (6 items).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Model Summary - Problematic use of social media* | | | | |
| Model | R | R² | Adjusted R² | RMSE |
| M₁ | 0.500 | 0.250 | 0.242 | 5.365 |
| *Note.* M₁ includes Age, Daily Internet usage time, Time of daily use of social media, Social learning and testing, Social comparison, Perception of risk in the virtual world. | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Coefficient* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model |  | Unstandardized | Standard Error | Standardized | t | p |
| M₁ | (Intercept) | 15.479 | 2.088 |  | 7.412 | < .001 |
|  | Age | -0.143 | 0.073 | -0.075 | -1.966 | 0.050 |
|  | Daily Internet usage time | 0.217 | 0.096 | 0.097 | 2.264 | 0.024 |
|  | Time of daily use of social media | 0.709 | 0.111 | 0.270 | 6.372 | < .001 |
|  | Social learning and testing | 0.180 | 0.047 | 0.157 | 3.824 | < .001 |
|  | Social comparison | 0.334 | 0.090 | 0.154 | 3.724 | < .001 |
|  | Risk perception in the virtual world | -0.053 | 0.010 | -0.198 | -5.254 | < .001 |

1. According to the study abstract, indicate which type of research methodology was used:
   1. Correlational [B] Observational [C] Experimental.
2. In the study, the dependent variable is measured by:
   1. The *Time of daily use of social media.*
   2. *Risk perception in the virtual world.*
   3. *Problematic use of social media*
3. The variables: *type of admission, course and age*, are of the type:
   1. ordinal, nominal and quantitative, respectively.
   2. nominal, ordinal and quantitative, respectively.
   3. nominal, quantitative and ordinal, respectively.
4. According to the summary of the study, indicate what type of variable is collected by the scale related to

*Risk perception in the virtual world*:

* 1. It is a quantitative variable that is used as a dependent variable.
  2. It is a quantitative variable used as a predictor variable.
  3. It is an ordinal variable used as a dependent variable.

1. In relation to Bibliographic References, indicate which of the alternatives is correct for APA:
   1. Kraut, R., Kiesler, S.., & Crawford, A. Internet paradox revisited.

*Journal of Social Issues,* 2002, *58*(1), 49-74, https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-4560.00248

* 1. Kraut, R., Kiesler, S., & Crawford, A. (2002). *Internet paradox revisited*. *Journal of Social Issues, 58*(1), 49-74. https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-4560.00248. https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-4560.00248
  2. Kraut, R., Kiesler, S., & Crawford, A. (2002). Internet paradox revisited. *Journal of Social Issues, 58*(1), 49-74. https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-4560.00248.

1. Indicate for which of the following variables we can only use the *mode* as an index of central tendency:
   1. *Time of daily use of social media*.
   2. *Type of admission.*
   3. *Course*.
2. We have found that for the variable *Time of daily use of social media*, subject 1 is in the 37th percentile, subject 2 is in the second quartile and subject 3 is in decile 6. Which subject spends more time on the Internet?
   1. Subject 1 [B] Subject 2 [C] Subject 3
3. Indicate which measure of association you would use to assess the relationship between the variables

*Gender* and *Type of admission*

* 1. Pearson's r [B] Spearman's r (or rho) [C] Cramer's V.

1. What percentage of variance of *Problematic use of social media use* does the regression model explain?
   1. 5.365% [B] 50% [C] 24.2%.
2. Which predictor contributes **the least in** the regression model?
   1. *Risk perception in the virtual world*, since it has the most negative standardized coefficient.
   2. *Risk perception in the virtual world*, since the absolute value of coefficient B is the smallest.
   3. *Age*, indicating that the older the age, the lower the *Problematic use of social media*.
3. According to the regression model, in direct scores, when the person's age increases by one year, holding all other predictors constant, how much does the *Problematic use of social media* score change?
   1. increases 0.143 points [B] decreases 0.075 points [C] decreases 0.143 points

*(The following questions are not related to the ones in the beginning of the Study)*

1. Indicate with how many degrees of freedom the chi-square distribution is less skewed:
   1. 10 [B] 20 [C] 1
2. Which of the following distributions results from the division of two values from another distribution?
   1. chi-square [B] Student's t [C] Fisher's F
3. In the course *Quark Architecture Designs and Universal Quantum Microstructures*, there are only four students (Jose, Maria, Laura, and Rosa). Instead of providing their raw (direct) exam scores, the teacher shared the following information: the group’s mean score is 6, the standard deviation is 1, and their z-scores are as follows: Jose has 0.2, Maria has -1, Laura has 2, and unfortunately, Rosa's z-score could not be seen due to a printer error. Can Rosa's z-score be determined?
   1. Yes, it is -1.2 [B] Yes, it is -1.8 [C] No, it is not possible to know her score.
4. We have a game in which we toss two coins (balanced) simultaneously. For participating each time, we pay 2 euros. If 2 heads come out, I get 8 euros, and otherwise we get nothing. Is it worth playing in the long run?



* 1. No, in the long run, on average I lose 0.5 euros per game [B] Yes, in the long run, on average I win 0.5 euros per game [C] It depends on the person, because I neither win nor lose in the long run.

1. Psychological variables such as intelligence, extroversion or neuroticism, in general, are assumed to follow approximately a distribution....:
   1. normal [B] binomial [C] uniform
2. A value of F(x) in a random variable X corresponds to ....:
   1. a probability, regardless of whether the random variable is discrete or continuous [B] a probability only in the case of discrete variables, but not for continuous [C] a probability density only in the case of continuous variables, but not for discrete
3. A standard (z) score of +3 on an IQ test corresponds to:
   1. To a very high score [B] To a score slightly above average [C] To a score above average, but within the normal range.
4. If we want to modify the shape of a distribution of an asymmetric variable to try to make it more symmetric, then:
   1. we will perform a linear transformation.
   2. we will perform a nonlinear transformation
   3. we will transform the data to z-scores
5. Which of the following statistics can take both positive and negative values?
   1. standard deviation [B] Spearman's r (or rho) [C] Cramer's V