

Smartphone Addiction

Discription:

The study aims to assess prevalence of smartphone addiction symptoms, and to ascertain whether depression or anxiety, independently, contributes to smartphone addiction level among a sample of university students, while adjusting simultaneously for important sociodemographic, academic, lifestyle, personality trait, and smartphone-related variables.

Methodology:

A random sample of 688 undergraduate university students (mean age = 20.64 ± 1.88 years; 53% men) completed a survey composed of a) questions about socio-demographics, academics, lifestyle behaviors, personality type, and smartphone use-related variables; b) 26- item Smartphone Addiction Inventory (SPAI) Scale; and c) brief screeners of depression and anxiety (PHQ-2 and GAD-2), which constitute the two core DSM-IV items for major depressive disorder and generalized anxiety disorder, respectively.

Importing Libraries

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [2]: from plotly import __version__
from plotly.offline import download_plotlyjs, init_notebook_mode, plot, iplot

print(__version__) # requires version >= 1.9.0
import cufflinks as cf
init_notebook_mode(connected=True)
cf.go_offline()
```

4.14.3

Exploring the Data

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('final dataset.csv')
```

```
In [4]: rawdf = pd.read_csv('S1Dataset.csv')
```

In [5]: rawdf.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 688 entries, 0 to 687
Data columns (total 57 columns):
ID                                688 non-null int64
AGE                               688 non-null object
Gender                           688 non-null object
Faculty                          688 non-null object
Class                            688 non-null object
WrkHrs_Wk                        688 non-null object
sty_prsnt                        688 non-null object
Prsnlty_type                     688 non-null object
Smoking                         688 non-null object
Alcohol_drnk                    688 non-null object
Rlgn_Prctces                     688 non-null object
AgeStrt_useSmrtPhne             688 non-null object
HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday             681 non-null float64
CallFamMem                      688 non-null object
CallFrnds                      688 non-null object
Txtng                           688 non-null object
Entertainment                   688 non-null object
RdNews                         688 non-null object
OthRsns                        688 non-null object
Study_Purposes                  688 non-null object
ExcessveSmrtPhn_Use            688 non-null object
TnseStp_Smrtphn_Use            688 non-null object
hook_smrtPhn                   688 non-null object
Rstlss_NoSmrtphn               688 non-null object
Vig_SmrtPhnUse                 688 non-null object
SmrtPhnUse_MreTmeMny           688 non-null object
SlptLss4HrsMreTh1_SmrtPhnUse   688 non-null object
SameTmeIntrnt_Ngtv_Relations   688 non-null object
UpstStp_SmrtPhnUse             688 non-null object
RcntSigIncTime_SmrtPhnUseWk    688 non-null object
FailCntrlImplse_smrtphnUse     688 non-null object
FavorSmrtPhn_SpndTimefrnds     688 non-null object
PainBckEye_ExcSmrtPhnUse       688 non-null object
FrstThghtSmrtphnUse_WakeUp     688 non-null object
NgtveSchlJob_SmrtPhnUse        688 non-null object
MissStp_SmrtPhnUse             688 non-null object
DcreasdFmlyIntrction_SmrtPhnUse 688 non-null object
DcreasdHobbies_SmrtPhnUse      688 non-null object
UrgeSmrtPhnUse_OnceStpUse      688 non-null object
LifeJoylss_NoSmrtPhn          688 non-null object
NgtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse 688 non-null object
Spnd_LsstimeSmrtPhn_EffortsUseLss 688 non-null object
DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse 688 non-null object
IncrsdTimeSmrtPhnUse_SameSatsfction 688 non-null object
CannotHveMeal_NosmrtPhn       688 non-null object
TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse 688 non-null object
Compulsive_Behavior            688 non-null object
Functional_Impairment          688 non-null object
Withdrawal                     688 non-null object
Tolerance                      688 non-null object
TotAddiction_Score             688 non-null object
Lttl_IntrstDoingThngs         688 non-null object
Feel_Deprssd                  688 non-null object
Depression_score               688 non-null object

```

```

Feel_anxious          688 non-null object
NotAble_Stpworry      688 non-null object
Anxiety_score         688 non-null object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(55)
memory usage: 306.5+ KB

```

In [6]: `df.info()`

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 266 entries, 0 to 265
Data columns (total 14 columns):
Prsnlty_type          266 non-null int64
HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday   266 non-null int64
CallFamMem            266 non-null int64
CallFrnds             266 non-null int64
Txtng                 266 non-null int64
Entertainment         266 non-null int64
NgtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse 266 non-null int64
DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse 266 non-null int64
TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse 266 non-null int64
Compulsive_Behavior   266 non-null int64
Functional_Impairment 266 non-null int64
TotAddiction_Score    266 non-null int64
Depression_score      266 non-null int64
Anxiety_score         266 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(14)
memory usage: 29.2 KB

```

In [7]: `df.head()`

Out[7]:

	Prsnlty_type	HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday	CallFamMem	CallFrnds	Txtng	Entertainment	NgtvePhy
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
2	0	1	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	0	1	1	1	
4	0	1	0	0	1	1	

In [8]: `df['CallFamMem'] = df['CallFamMem']+df['CallFrnds']+df['Txtng']`

In [9]: `df = df.rename(columns={'CallFamMem': 'Socializing'})`

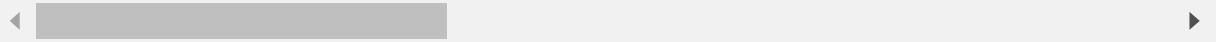
In [10]: `df.drop('CallFrnds',axis=1,inplace=True)`

In [11]: `df.drop('Txtng',axis=1,inplace=True)`

In [12]: `df.head()`

Out[12]:

	Prsnlty_type	HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday	Socializing	Entertainment	NgvtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhn
0	1	1	3	1	
1	0	1	3	1	
2	0	1	3	1	
3	0	1	2	1	
4	0	1	1	1	



In []:

In [13]: `df.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 266 entries, 0 to 265
Data columns (total 12 columns):
Prsnlty_type                266 non-null int64
HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday         266 non-null int64
Socializing                 266 non-null int64
Entertainment               266 non-null int64
NgvtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse  266 non-null int64
DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse  266 non-null int64
TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse  266 non-null int64
Compulsive_Behavior         266 non-null int64
Functional_Impairment       266 non-null int64
TotAddiction_Score          266 non-null int64
Depression_score            266 non-null int64
Anxiety_score               266 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(12)
memory usage: 25.0 KB
```

In [14]: `df.columns`

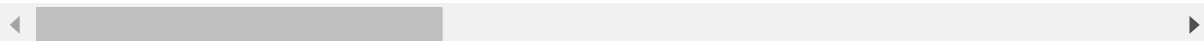
Out[14]: Index(['Prsnlty_type', 'HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday', 'Socializing', 'Entertainment', 'NgvtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse', 'DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse', 'TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse', 'Compulsive_Behavior', 'Functional_Impairment', 'TotAddiction_Score', 'Depression_score', 'Anxiety_score'], dtype='object')

In []:

In [15]: `df.tail()`

Out[15]:

	Prsnlty_type	HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday	Socializing	Entertainment	NgvtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse
261	0	1	1	1	
262	1	1	3	1	
263	1	0	3	1	
264	1	1	3	1	
265	0	0	3	1	

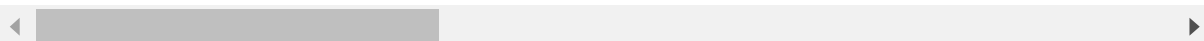


In []:

In [16]: `df.describe()`

Out[16]:

	Prsnlty_type	HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday	Socializing	Entertainment	NgvtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse
count	266.000000	266.000000	266.000000	266.000000	266.000000
mean	0.364662	0.819549	2.184211	0.736842	0.364662
std	0.482242	0.385288	1.049661	0.441177	0.482242
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	1.000000	3.000000	1.000000	0.000000
75%	1.000000	1.000000	3.000000	1.000000	0.000000
max	1.000000	1.000000	3.000000	1.000000	0.000000



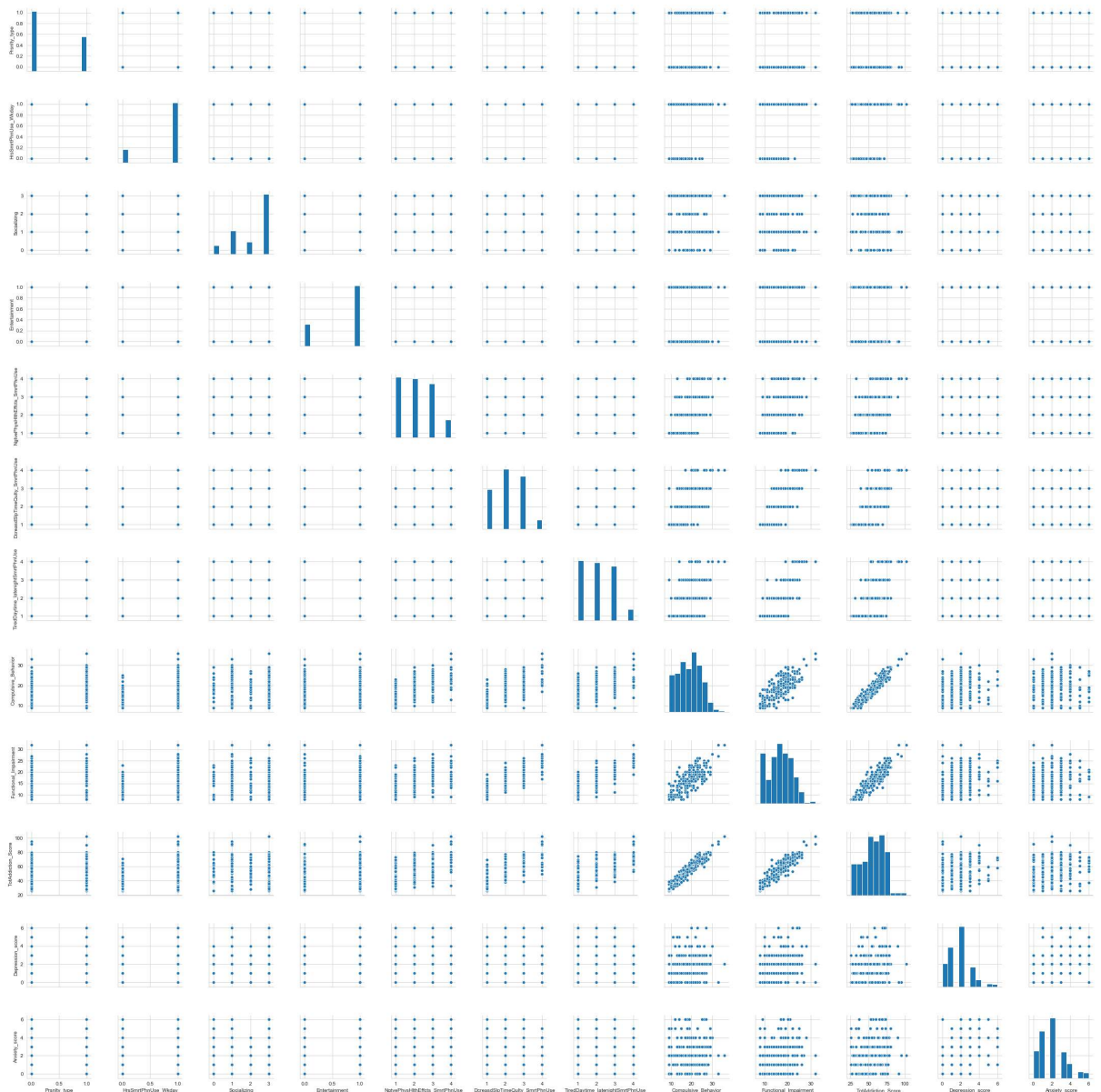
In [17]: `df.columns`

Out[17]: Index(['Prsnlty_type', 'HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday', 'Socializing', 'Entertainment', 'NgvtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse', 'DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse', 'TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse', 'Compulsive_Behavior', 'Functional_Impairment', 'TotAddiction_Score', 'Depression_score', 'Anxiety_score'], dtype='object')

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
In [18]: sns.set_style('whitegrid')
sns.pairplot(df)
```

```
Out[18]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1b29ab34978>
```



Considered Personality Types:

A personality are more competitive, ambitious, impatient, anxious, aggressive, and more likely to be workaholic. Individuals with type B personality are their counterparts


```
In [19]: sns.pairplot(df, hue="Prsnlty_type")
```

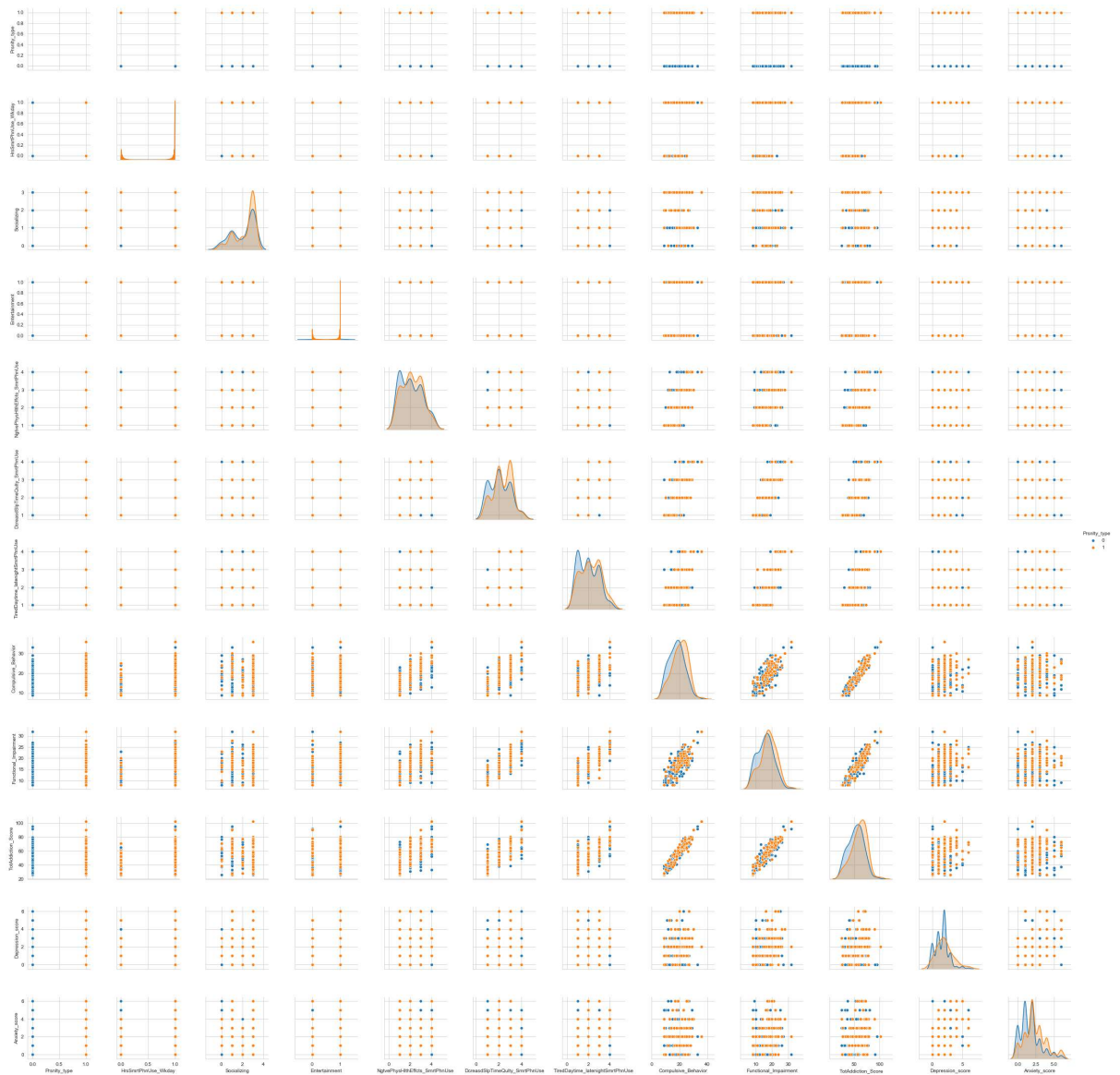
C:\Users\Asus\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\nonparametric\kde.py:48
7: RuntimeWarning:

invalid value encountered in true_divide

C:\Users\Asus\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\nonparametric\kdetools.py:34: RuntimeWarning:

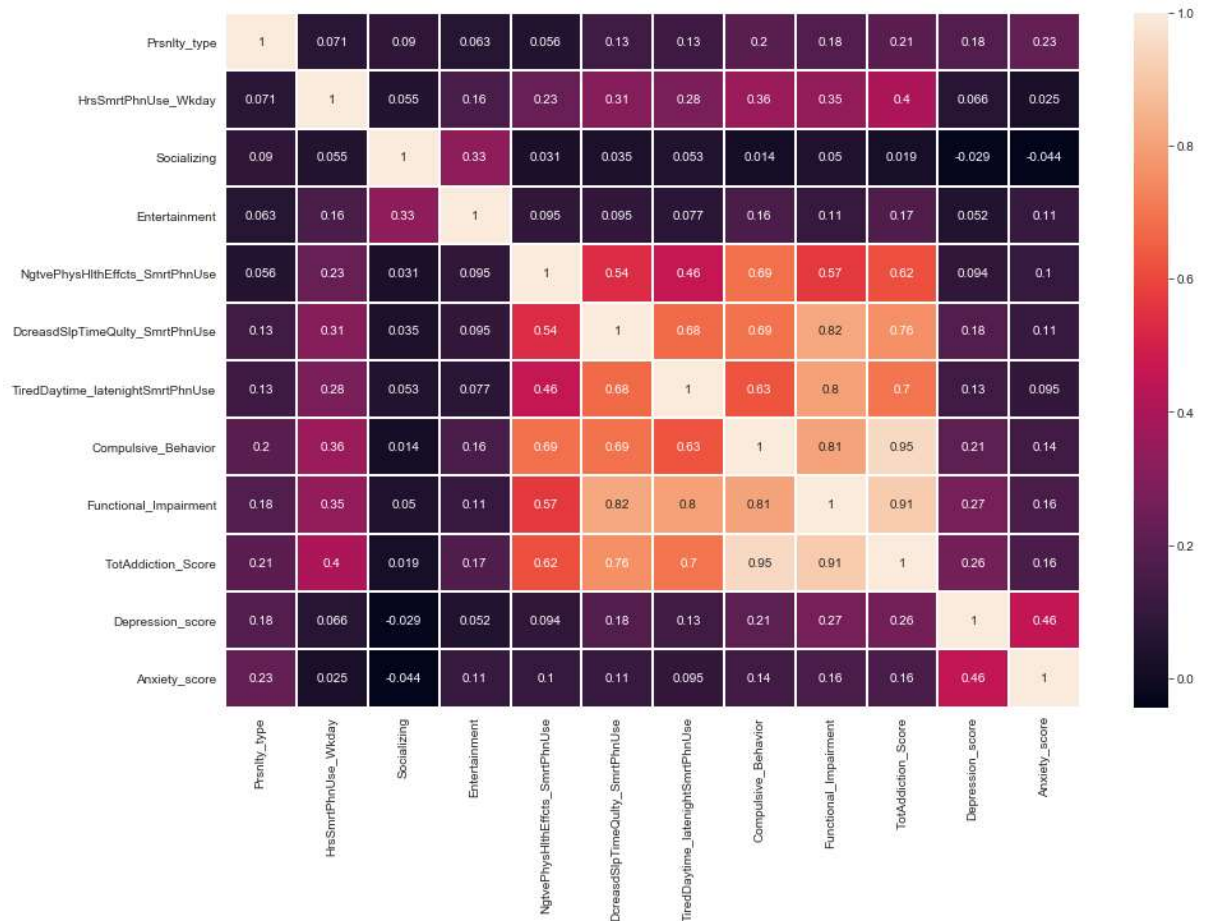
invalid value encountered in double_scalars

```
Out[19]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1b2a0dca9b0>
```



```
In [20]: plt.figure(figsize = (15,10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot = True,linewidths=1, linecolor='white',)
```

```
Out[20]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1b2a7c93048>
```



Results (research paper):

1) Revalence rates of smartphone-related compulsive behavior, functional impairment, tolerance and withdrawal symptoms were substantial.

2) Depression and anxiety scores emerged as independent positive predictors of smartphone addiction, with depression score being a more powerful predictor compared to anxiety score

3) Whereas gender, residence, work hours per week, faculty, academic performance (GPA), lifestyle habits (smoking and alcohol drinking), and religious practice did not associate with smartphone addiction score;

4) Personality type A, class (year 2 vs. year 3), younger age at first smartphone use, excessive use during a weekday, using it for entertainment and not using it to call family members, and having depression or anxiety, showed statistically significant associations with smartphone addiction.

Conclusion

Several independent positive predictors of smartphone addiction emerged including depression and anxiety. It could be that young adults with personality type A experiencing high stress level and low mood may lack positive stress coping mechanisms and mood management techniques and are thus highly susceptible to smartphone addiction.

Training a Linear Regression Model

X and y arrays

```
In [21]: df.columns
```

```
Out[21]: Index(['Prsnlty_type', 'HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday', 'Socializing', 'Entertainment',  
              'NgtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse', 'DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse',  
              'TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse', 'Compulsive_Behavior',  
              'Functional_Impairment', 'TotAddiction_Score', 'Depression_score',  
              'Anxiety_score'],  
             dtype='object')
```

```
In [22]: X = df[['Prsnlty_type', 'HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday', 'Socializing', 'Entertainment',  
              'NgtvePhysHlthEffcts_SmrtPhnUse', 'DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse',  
              'TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse', 'Compulsive_Behavior',  
              'Functional_Impairment', 'TotAddiction_Score']]  
y = df['Depression_score']
```

Train Test Split

Now let's split the data into a training set and a testing set. We will train our model on the training set and then use the test set to evaluate the model.

```
In [23]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [24]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3)
```

Creating and Training the Model

```
In [25]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
In [26]: lm = LinearRegression()
```

```
In [27]: lm.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[27]: LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

Model Evaluation

```
In [28]: # print the intercept  
print(lm.intercept_)
```

```
0.4626167205767193
```

```
In [29]: coeff_df = pd.DataFrame(lm.coef_,X.columns,columns=['Coefficient'])  
coeff_df
```

```
Out[29]:
```

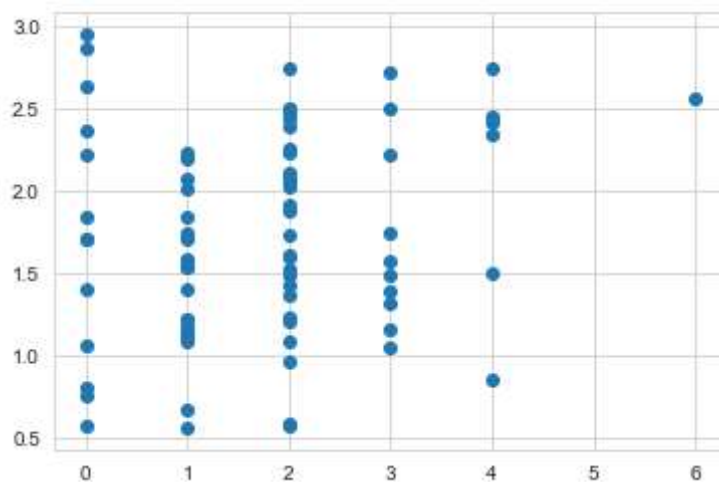
	Coefficient
Prsnlty_type	0.355763
HrsSmrtPhnUse_Wkday	0.150873
Socializing	-0.196556
Entertainment	0.032964
NgvtvePhysHlthEffects_SmrtPhnUse	-0.119057
DcreasdSlpTimeQulty_SmrtPhnUse	-0.108522
TiredDaytime_latenightSmrtPhnUse	-0.255388
Compulsive_Behavior	-0.004183
Functional_Impairment	0.084442
TotAddiction_Score	0.020787

Predictions from our Model

```
In [30]: predictions = lm.predict(X_test)
```

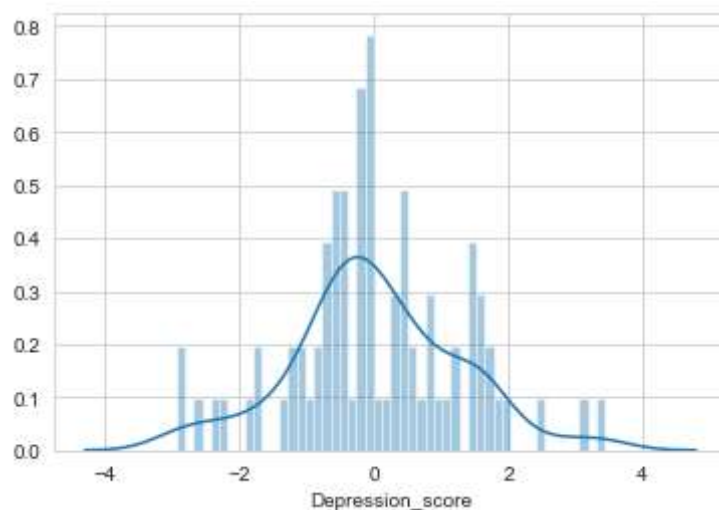
```
In [31]: plt.scatter(y_test,predictions)
```

```
Out[31]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1b2a8975940>
```



Residual Histogram

```
In [32]: sns.distplot((y_test-predictions),bins=50);
```



Regression Evaluation Metrics

```
In [33]: from sklearn import metrics
```

```
In [34]: print('MAE:', metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
print('MSE:', metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions))
print('RMSE:', np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions)))
```

```
MAE: 0.949056726936283
MSE: 1.55192857404979
RMSE: 1.2457642529988529
```

In []:

A Suggestion:

--> Incentive-

As an incentive, we could communicate with people that at the end of the study they will be provided with a detailed report from some of the best doctors in this field free of cost. Like their data will be analysed and it will be like a free checkup of their mental health. Since this is a interdisciplinary thing, like if we could get some help from AIIMS also.

In []: