

Smartphone usage and increased risk of mobile phone addiction: A concurrent study

1) Mobile/hand phones are powerful communication devices, first demonstrated by Motorola in 1973, and made commercially available from 1984. 2) In the last few years, hand phones have become an integral part of our lives. 3) The number of mobile cellular subscriptions is constantly increasing every year. 4) In 2016, there were more than seven billion users worldwide. 5) The percentage of internet usage also increased globally 7-fold from 6.5% to 43% between 2000 and 2015. 6) The percentage of households with internet access also increased from 18% in 2005 to 46% in 2015.[2]

School Violence Prevention: Teachers Establishing Relationships with Students Using Counseling Strategies

1) Although youth violence in the United States continues to decline in communities and schools, media coverage of mass homicides has significantly increased public awareness, especially school shootings. 2) Furthermore, although rates of youth violence have declined, it remains the second leading cause of death for adolescents. 3) Thus, school violence continues to be a significant public health concern in the United States. 4) Moreover, this sociocultural phenomenon is a concern for schools across the world—for example, Australia, Columbia, Hungary, Israel, Korea, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Spain. 5) In fact, Benbenishty and Astor (2008) stated that school violence is an international concern that warrants global collaboration in preventative effort

Saving Water with a Nudge (or Two): Evidence from Costa Rica on the Effectiveness and Limits of Low-Cost Behavioral Interventions on Water Use

1) The study uses a randomized controlled trial_ to test the impact_ of simple, inexpensive, and non-personalized behavioral interventions (or “nudges”) on water consumption_ in the context of a developing country. 2) A descriptive social norm intervention using neighborhood comparisons reduces average water consumption_ in the first two post-intervention months by 4.9 percent relative to the control group, while a planning postcard intervention reduces consumption_ by 4.8 percent. 3) A descriptive social norm intervention_ using a town-level comparison also reduces water consumption by 3.2 percent, but this effect is not statistically significant. 4) Finally, the study's one-time interventions continue to generate statistically significant reductions in water use_ for up to four months after they are implemented.