

PHONE ADDICTION AND FAMILY INTERACTION PATTERNS

BY

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DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Phone Addiction and Family Interaction Patterns" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined phone addiction and family interaction patterns, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of phone; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with phone and addiction. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 401 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 370 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.573$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.61, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.06$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on phone.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	8
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Phone	14
2.1.2 Concept of Addiction	15
2.1.3 Concept of Family	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	19
2.2.2 UTAUT	20
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	21
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	22
2.3 Empirical Review	23
2.3.1 Early Studies on phone	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on phone	25
2.3.3 Phone and addiction	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Research Design	33
3.2 Population of the Study	33
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	34
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	35
3.5 Research Instrument	36
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	37
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	38
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	39

3.8 Ethical Considerations	39
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	42
4.1 Data Presentation	42
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	42
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	43
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	44
4.5 Discussion of Findings	45
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
5.1 Summary	50
5.2 Conclusion	51
5.3 Recommendations	51
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	52
REFERENCES	53
APPENDIX	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	31
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	40
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	40
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	48
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	48
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	49
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	49
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	49
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	49
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 3.1: Psychology Research Context	41
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	48

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of phone addiction and family interaction patterns is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

The phenomenon of phone, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream phone into routine governance. Longitudinal research by Ogunlana and Adebayo (2016) revealed that sustained attention to phone yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Bamgbose and Adekunle (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of phone are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding addiction. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

phone continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in psychology. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which phone advances in practice. Adebayo and Musa (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of phone are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of phone cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with addiction. Comparative work by Dauda and Umeh (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking phone with addiction. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding addiction. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of phone in shaping developmental trajectories. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of phone are observed in their starkest form. Field evidence gathered by Dauda and Umeh (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of phone. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Longitudinal research by Adebayo and Famuyide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to phone yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

In recent years, phone has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on psychology. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to phone must be differentiated rather than uniform. The aggregate picture emerging from Bakare and Ekwueme (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between phone and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Research by Ibrahim and Oyelaran (2021) using