**TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE TITLE**

1Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Ayub, 2Robert Huth

1,2Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia

1afmy@upm.edu.my, 2Huth@upm.edu.my

**ABSTRACT**

Many researchers have shown that the Internet users are at risk of developing an obsessive dependency or “addiction” towards Internet.

**Keywords**: Internet addiction, Secondary School students, time-used online, types of Internet use

**Introduction**

 The Internet gains popularity rapidly with 28.7% penetration across the population as of 2010 (Internet World Stats, 2010b). In Malaysia, there were approximately eleven million Internet users back in 2006, taking third largest Internet users communities after Hong Kong and Singapore in ASEAN (International Telecommunication Union, 2006).

 Apart from gathering information in understanding better the “Internet scene” of Malaysia, this study is hoped to serve as a preliminary study in a larger scale of Internet addiction nationally. For theoretical importance, this study helps to identify the prevalence of Internet addiction in secondary school students in Kuala Lumpur.

**Methodology**

This study is a quantitative correlational research. Pen and pencil, self-assessed survey form and questionnaire are the main data collection method. Two-stage cluster sampling is utilized in this study. The standard sampling size needed for this research is 384. The first stage of clustering are selected using ordinary cluster sampling methods.

**Research Finding**

*Gender differences in Internet Addiction level among respondents.*

Using Independent samples t-test, it is found that time average spent online per day and frequency of Internet use per week is not significantly differently between male and female. However, the total IAT scores between male and female are significantly different [t(431)=.006,*p<0.05*].

Table 3: Cross Tabulation between Stress Level and Age

| **Stress** | **Age** |
| --- | --- |
|  |  | **18-29** | **Above 30** | **Total** |
| **Low Stress** | N | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| % | 9.6 | 10.5 | 20.1 |
| **Medium-high Stress** | N | 45 | 41 | 86 |
| % | 20.5 | 18.8 | 39.3 |
| **High Stress** | N | 23 | 51 | 74 |
| % | 10.5 | 23.3 | 33.8 |
| **Sig. High Stress** | N | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| % | 3.2 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| **Total** | N | 96 | 123 | 219 |
| % | 43.8 | 56.2 | 100 |

*Relationship between time-used online and Internet Addiction Level.*

The time-used online (time spent online per day and frequency of Internet Use per week) and total IAT scores are correlated using Pearson Correlation Coefficient. The results show that time average spent online per day and frequency of Internet Use per week is positive and moderately correlated (*r=*.640, *p*<.01

**Figure 1: Defining basic components of social support**

 **Discussion**

 The findings of this study are able to present important information regarding factors of Internet Addiction among adolescents. It is essential to inform the education department to be aware of these growing phenomena in order to overcome the declining of academic performances and psychological well-being among adolescents.

**References**

All references should follow APA Style