

Measuring Effects of Screen Time on the Development of Filipino Children: A Cross-sectional Study (Dy, et. al.) - Supplement Tables

Supplement Table 1. Demographics of study population

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Age of child (months)	n	
Mean	28.9	
Median	29	
Mode	24	
Range	24-36	
± Std. Dev	3.7	
Sex (Frequency, %)		
Male	217 (52%)	
Female	202 (48%)	
Age of Parents (years)	Mother	Father
Mean	32.9	34.4
Median	32	33
Mode	32	33
Range	20 - 67	22 - 68
± Std. Dev	6.3	6.7
Highest Educational attainment (Frequency, %)		
None	-	2 (0.5)
Some elementary school	-	-
Elementary school graduate	-	4 (1.0)
High school graduate	10 (2.4)	17 (4.1)
Some college	26 (6.2)	43 (10.5)
Vocational course	10 (2.4)	21 (5.1)
College graduate	273 (65.5)	271 (65.9)
Post-graduate degree	98 (23.5)	53 (12.9)
Household income (Frequency, %)		
< Php 11,000	13 (3.1)	
Php 11,000 to 22,000	38 (9.1)	
Php 22,001 to Php 44,000	83 (19.9)	
Php 44,001 to Php 76,000	81 (19.4)	
Php 76,001 to 131,000	75 (17.9)	
Php 131,001 to 219,000	37 (8.9)	

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> Php 219,000	31 (7.4)
Preferred not to say	60 (14.4)
Residence by Region (Frequency, %)	
National Capital Region (NCR)	208 (49.9)
Luzon (Regions I, II, III, IV-A, V, CAR and MIMAROPA)	152 (36.3)
Visayas (Regions VI, VII, VIII)	36 (8.6)
Mindanao (Regions IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, BARMM)	21 (5.1)
Residence by Type of City (Frequency, %)	
Urban	335 (80.0)
Rural	71 (17.0)
Unknown	13 (3.1)