Militante, Dariel M **SEPTEMBER 23, 2023**

CAS-05-501A

Frequency Tables

Frequencies

[DataSet1]

Statistics

		Sex	Year Level	Use of Cellphone
N	Valid	200	200	200
	Missing	0	0	0

Frequency Table

Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	104	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Male	96	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Year Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1st Year	45	22.5	22.5	22.5
	2nd Year	49	24.5	24.5	47.0
	3rd Year	59	29.5	29.5	76.5
	4th Year	47	23.5	23.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Use of Cellphone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Business	22	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Education	32	16.0	16.0	27.0
	Entertainment	29	14.5	14.5	41.5
	Games	24	12.0	12.0	53.5
	Others	29	14.5	14.5	68.0
	Politics	34	17.0	17.0	85.0
	Social_Networking	30	15.0	15.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Statistics

Statistics

		Pretest	Post-test
N	Valid	200	200
	Missing	0	0
Mean		61.85	62.87
Median		61.50	63.50
Mode		56	74
Std. Deviation		7.897	7.877
Variance		62.359	62.043
Skewness		.105	-.121
Std. Error of Skewness		.172	.172
Kurtosis		-1.311	-1.292
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.342	.342
Range		25	25
Minimum		50	50
Maximum		75	75
Sum		12370	12574

Text Analysis:

The pretest and posttest data is analyzed through descriptive statistics. The post-test mean of 62.87 is higher than the pretest mean of 61.85, meaning the students gain a slight quantitative increase from their scores. The results can be associated with putting a good use of cellphone for their studies and the time needed to learn the lessons. Although the scores grew in the post-test, the standard deviation remained close, the post-test standard deviation of 7.877 slightly decreased from the pretest standard deviation of 7.897. This could only mean that the participants' pretest scores are a bit scattered than the post-test scores.