# Article information:

(PDF) Factors Associated with Excessive Screen Time Usage among Preschool Children and Risk for Behavior Problems
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366019198_Factors_Associated_with_Excessive_Screen_Time_Usage_among_Preschool_Children_and_Risk_for_Behavior_Problems>

# Article summary:

1. The study found that over two-thirds of preschool children spend more than one hour of screen time daily, despite recommendations for limited screen time.

2. Factors associated with excessive screen time usage among preschool children include being older than 2 years old, male gender, and owning gadgets.

3. There was no significant association between excessive screen time usage and risk for behavior problems among preschoolers in the study.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Factors Associated with Excessive Screen Time Usage among Preschool Children and Risk for Behavior Problems" discusses the prevalence of excessive screen time usage among preschool children and its potential association with behavior problems. While the study provides valuable insights into this topic, there are several limitations and biases that need to be considered.

One potential bias in the study is the use of a non-probability sampling technique. The researchers recruited participants from local parenting Facebook groups, which may not represent the general population of preschool children. This could introduce selection bias and limit the generalizability of the findings.

Additionally, the study relies on self-reported data from parents, which may be subject to recall bias or social desirability bias. Parents may overestimate or underestimate their child's screen time usage, leading to inaccurate results. Furthermore, relying solely on parental reports does not provide objective measures of screen time, such as using tracking devices or direct observation.

The article also lacks a comprehensive discussion of potential confounding factors that could influence the relationship between screen time and behavior problems. Factors such as parental education, socioeconomic status, and parenting style have been shown to impact both screen time usage and behavior outcomes in children. Without considering these variables, it is difficult to determine if excessive screen time directly causes behavior problems or if other factors are at play.

Moreover, the study only focuses on one aspect of behavior problems – as measured by the Preschool Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PPSC). This checklist may not capture all types of behavior problems that can arise from excessive screen time usage. Other measures, such as assessments for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or emotional problems, could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between screen time and behavior.

The article also lacks a thorough exploration of potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for the findings. It primarily focuses on identifying factors associated with excessive screen time usage but does not critically analyze why these associations exist or consider alternative explanations. This limits the depth of the analysis and leaves unanswered questions about the underlying mechanisms driving these associations.

Furthermore, the article does not discuss potential risks associated with excessive screen time usage in preschool children. While it mentions that increased screen time has been linked to behavior issues, it does not delve into the potential long-term effects on cognitive development, physical health, or social-emotional well-being. This omission limits the article's ability to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

In conclusion, while the article provides some valuable insights into factors associated with excessive screen time usage among preschool children, it has several limitations and biases that need to be considered. The use of non-probability sampling, reliance on self-reported data, lack of consideration for confounding factors, limited assessment of behavior problems, and omission of potential risks all contribute to a less robust analysis. Future research should address these limitations to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between screen time and behavior problems in preschool children.

# Topics for further research:

* Long-term effects of excessive screen time on cognitive development in preschool children
* Impact of screen time on physical health and well-being in preschool children
* Relationship between screen time and social-emotional development in preschool children
* Role of parental education and socioeconomic status in screen time usage among preschool children
* Influence of parenting style on screen time usage and behavior problems in preschool children
* Alternative explanations for the association between screen time and behavior problems in preschool children

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/866d861e35ecd610510dec75d61129f0>