

Annotated Bibliography

Bowles, Nellie. "The Digital Gap Between Rich and Poor Kids Is Not What We Expected," The New York Times, The New York Times, 26. Oct. 2018, www.nytimes.com/2018/10/26/style/digital-divide-screens-schools.html

This source examines how screen prevalence is different between high and low income families, and how low income families have the higher average screen use. The technology availability between schools differs based on location and whether the school is private or public.

Carson, Valerie C, et al. "Association between Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Screen Time among Pre-School Children: a Cross-Sectional Study." NCBI, BMC Public Health, 24 Jun. 2010, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2906465/.

This in-depth study discovers the association of socioeconomic status and screen time, including many variables such as income, gender, race, and age. The study mainly analyzes pre-school children and their differences in interactions with screens based on socioeconomic class.

Editor. "New Study Reveals Countries Most Addicted to Their Screens." NetImperative, 22 Jul. 2019, www.netimperative.com/2019/07/22/new-study-reveals-countries-most-addicted-to-their-screens/.

This article discusses a new study which yielded evidence regarding which countries are most addicted to their screens. The research reveals the Philippines has the most screen use and Japan with the least amount of screen time. The influence of age and gender is compared between countries and screen use as well.

Männikkö, Niko, et al. "Parental Socioeconomic Status, Adolescents' Screen Time and Sports Participation through Externalizing and Internalizing Characteristics." Heliyon, vol. 6, no. 2, 17 Feb. 2020, Science Direct, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844020302607.

Psychologists have researched the socioeconomic classes of parents and the effects of said class on their children. The internalizing / externalizing characteristics of children were assessed using total screen exposure time and physical inactivity level of children with their parents' socioeconomic status.

Rideout, Victoria, et al. "Media Use Among White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian American Children." Northwestern University, June 2011, cmhd.northwestern.edu/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/SOCconfReportSingleFinal-1.pdf.

This study by Northwestern University shows how race affects screen time. White, black, hispanic, and Asian American children were studied to find out how screen time differs among them. Results involved other variables like gender, age and how these factors affect usage.