

# Neighborhood SES and Screen Time

A study conducted by BMC Public health analyzed the relationship between neighborhood socioeconomic status and its effects on screen usage.

## INCOME:

The study found that “children living in lower income neighborhoods engage in more screen time compared to children living in higher income neighborhoods” (Carson).

## REASONING:

There are less resources and recreational activities readily available for lower income households. Low income neighborhoods tend to have “poor neighborhood safety” and “limit children’s outdoor play” (Carson).

## VARIABLES:

There is an opposite association observed between SES and computer use due to availability (Carson). Despite gender differences, the same pattern continues.

Characteristics	Low SES	Medium SES	High SES	Linear Test for Trend
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	
Screen Time				
Boys	883.8 (555.7)	871.6 (491.8)	837.8 (452.0)	$F(1) = 1.26, p = 0.26$
Girls	906.2 (556.8)	810.1 (512.8)	756.7 (440.5)	$F(1) = 9.90, p < 0.01$
Overall	894.2 (555.5)	839.8 (503.3)	798.2 (448.0)	$F(1) = 9.03, p < 0.01$

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2906465/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2906465/)

Mean weekly minutes for total screen use per SES category