

Data table for Figure 26. Children 6–11 years of age who engaged in more than 2 hours of screen time daily, by sex and percent of poverty level: United States, average annual, 2003 and 2007

Excel and PowerPoint: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2011.htm#fig26>

<i>Sex and percent of poverty level</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>SE</i>
6–11 years		
Below 100%	41.1	1.2
100%–199%	43.0	1.0
200%–399%	38.4	0.8
400% or more	31.1	0.8
Boys 6–11 years		
Below 100%	41.1	1.6
100%–199%	43.7	1.4
200%–399%	39.1	1.1
400% or more	31.0	1.0
Girls 6–11 years		
Below 100%	41.3	1.8
100%–199%	42.4	1.4
200%–399%	37.8	1.1
400% or more	31.1	1.2

NOTES: SE is standard error. Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Totals include those with gender not stated. Screen time includes watching TV or videos, playing video games, or using a computer for non-school-related activities. Respondents were asked, “On an average weekday, about how much time does CHILD use a computer for purposes other than schoolwork?” and “On an average weekday, about how much time does CHILD usually watch TV, watch videos, or play video games?” Responses from these two questions were combined to create the screen time measure. Percent of poverty level is based on family income and family composition using U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds. The poverty categories available in the two survey years used slightly different cut points. In 2003, the available categories were: Below 100%, 100%–199%, 200%–399%, and 400% or more. In 2007, the poverty categories were: At/below 100%, 101%–200%, 201%–400%, and Above 400%. Missing family income data were imputed. See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty. Also see Table 66.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey, National Survey of Children’s Health. See Appendix I, National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH).

References (continued from Figure 26 text)

6. Vandewater EA, Shim MS, Caplovitz AG. Linking obesity and activity level with children’s television and video game use. *J Adolesc* 2004;27(1):71–85.
7. Zimmerman FJ, Bell JF. Associations of television content type and obesity in children. *Am J Public Health* 2010;100(2):334–40.
8. American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Communications and Media. Policy statement—Media violence. *Pediatrics* 2009;124(5):1495–503.