Kids and Screens

Most children struggle to limit screens. Children with attention or behavior problems use screens even more than other kids. Why?

- Screens provide easy brain stimulation ("instant gratification") for kids with attention problems
- Child may have trouble getting along with other kids, prefers to play alone
- Parents may use screens to help disruptive child be calm and quiet
- Child may resist when parents try to set screen limits
- Child's behavior may get in the way of doing other activities

Screens can make behavior worse	Signs of a Screen Use Problem
 "Technoference": Screens, even in the background, disrupt family communication Screen lights around bedtime affect sleep Violent content affects self-regulation and leads to aggression When screen time is over, there is a "dopamine crash" and tantrum 	 Tantrums when screens taken away Chooses screens over friends Gets less sleep because of screens Sneaks screens at night Needs a screen to calm down Few interests besides screens

Screen Use Guidelines by the American Academy of Pediatrics:

- Less than 1 hour/day of high-quality media up to age 5
- 1-2 hours/day of high-quality media for age 6 and up
- Close parent monitoring
 - No violent content
 - Watch together
- Choose "screen-free" zones and times

Key Recommendations

- · Childhood is the time to develop healthy screen use habits. You will thank yourself later (when your child is a teen) for making changes now.
- Taking away all screens is not reasonable for most families
- Set "screen-free" zones and times
- Have a predictable screen schedule, and be clear and consistent with how and when your child can earn and use screen time
- Set rewards for following screen time rules, and consequences for breaking them