Country, age, and gender differences in the prevalence of screen-based behaviour and family-related factors among school-aged children

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* Social mediation
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## Sample

The final sample consisted of 418 Czech (46.1% boys) and 488 Slovak (53.9% boys) pri-mary school pupils in grades five (mean age 11.0 years, standard deviation [SD] = 0.7) and nine (mean age 15.0 years, SD = 0.5)
The present survey follows the international HBSC study.

## Implications For Parents About

Parental practices / parental mediation

# Abstract

Background: New information and communication technologies have become an important part of adolescents’ everyday lives. However, the sedentary behaviour of young people in Central Europe has become more similar to that found in Western European countries. This study can provide baseline data for a future comparison and investigation of lifestyle and health behaviours in this region in the future.
Objective: The aim of this study is to assess country, age, and gender differences in the prevalence of sedentary behaviour activities and family-related factors among school-aged children.
Methods: Using the methodology of the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study was performed in 2013, collecting data from 11- and 15-year-old Slovak (n= 488) and Czech (n= 418) children. The data was explored using c2 tests to determine statistical significance.
Results: Two-thirds of the respondents watch televi-sion or use a computer for at least two hours a day. The older children (older vs. younger: 73.6% vs. 53.9%, c2 = 35.6, p