





associated with both positive and negative effects on language development. This relationship is dependent on content and program type. It is felt that given the design of the study and the analyses carried out, as well as the strengths and limitations present, these results can be interpreted with a good degree of confidence. Therefore, it is recommended these findings be considered when determining the content of television programs that are exposed to infants.

**Study #2.** Zimmerman, Christakis and Meltzoff (2007) examined the relationship between media exposure and language development by surveying parents of children from two to 24 months of age. The sample was selected based on the following criteria: parent(s) had to speak English fluently and have a working telephone number. In addition, only one child per household was eligible and children with significant disabilities were excluded. The final cross-sectional sample of children consisted of 385 infants (8-16 months) and 345 toddlers (17-24 months).

The survey instrument included questions regarding the following independent variables: parent-



