

ABSTRACT

Background: *The American Academy of Pediatrics limits gadget use for children ages 2-5 years. These efforts have not been maximized, especially with the intensity. The child becomes less stimulated and becomes less communicating. There is an increasing number of speech and language developmental delays from 2014-2016 in Kapasan Surabaya. This study aims to determine the relationship between the intensity of gadget use to speech and language developmental delays in children aged 24-60 months in Kapasan, Tambaksari, Surabaya City.* **Methods:** *This study was an observational analytic research with cross-sectional approach. The sample are 106 respondents who were selected by total sampling based on inclusion criteria. The independent variable was the intensity of gadget use, while the dependent variable was a speech and language developmental delays. To analyze the result, the data collected was tested with Spearman test.* **Results:** *The results showed that nearly half (44.3%) children use gadget with high intensity, nearly half (42.5%) with moderate intensity, and minority (13.2%) with low intensity. Nearly half (35.8%) children with speech and language developmental delays. Spearman test were resulted p value of 0,005 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there was relationship between the intensity of gadget use with speech and language developmental delays.* **Conclusion:** *There was relationship between the intensity of gadget used with speech and language developmental delays. The role of preschoolers' teachers were important to give an education to parents about intensity of gadget use.*

Keywords: Gadget, Development, Speech Delay, Preschoolers