

FOR RELEASE AUGUST 10, 2022

Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022

TikTok has established itself as one of the top online platforms for U.S. teens, while the share of teens who use Facebook has fallen sharply

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, August 2022, "Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022"

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand teens' use of digital devices, social media and other online platforms. For this analysis, we surveyed 1,316 U.S. teens. The survey was conducted online by Ipsos from April 14 to May 4, 2022.

This research was reviewed and approved by an external institutional review board (IRB), Advarra, which is an independent committee of experts that specializes in helping to protect the rights of research participants.

Ipsos recruited the teens via their parents who were a part of its [KnowledgePanel](#), a probability-based web panel recruited primarily through national, random sampling of residential addresses. The survey is weighted to be representative of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 who live with parents by age, gender, race, ethnicity, household income and other categories.

The trend data in this report comes from a [Center survey](#) on the same topic conducted from Sept. 25, 2014, to Oct. 9, 2014, and from Feb. 10, 2015, to March 16, 2015. The survey was fielded by the GfK Group on its KnowledgePanel, which was later [acquired by Ipsos](#).

Here are the [questions used for this report](#), along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022

TikTok has established itself as one of the top online platforms for U.S. teens, while the share of teens who use Facebook has fallen sharply

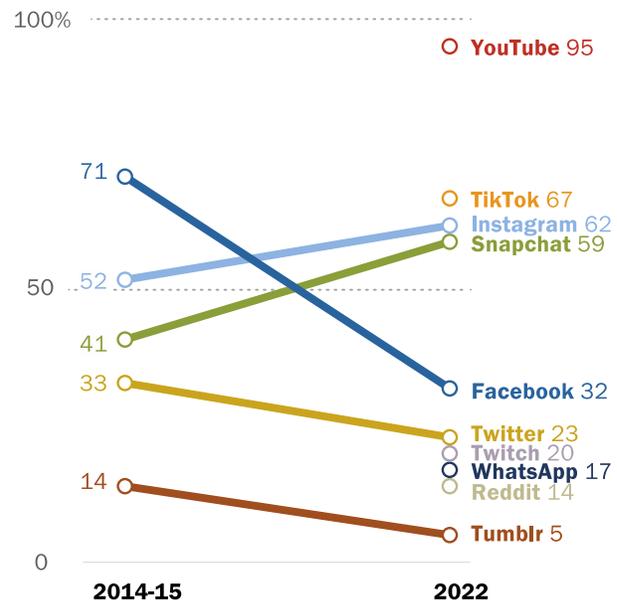
The landscape of social media is ever-changing, especially among teens who often are on [the leading edge](#) of this space. A new Pew Research Center survey of American teenagers ages 13 to 17 finds TikTok has rocketed in popularity since its [North American debut several years ago](#) and now is a top social media platform for teens among the platforms covered in this survey. Some 67% of teens say they ever use TikTok, with 16% of all teens saying they use it almost constantly. Meanwhile, the share of teens who say they use Facebook, a dominant social media platform among teens in the Center's [2014-15 survey](#), has plummeted from 71% then to 32% today.

YouTube tops the 2022 teen online landscape among the platforms covered in the Center's new survey, as it is used by 95% of teens. TikTok is next on the list of platforms that were asked about in this survey (67%), followed by Instagram and Snapchat, which are both used by about six-in-ten teens. After those platforms come Facebook with 32% and smaller shares who use Twitter, Twitch, WhatsApp, Reddit and Tumblr.¹

Changes in the social media landscape since 2014-15 extend beyond TikTok's rise and Facebook's fall. Growing shares of teens say they are using Instagram and Snapchat since then. Conversely,

Since 2014-15, TikTok has arisen; Facebook usage has dropped; Instagram, Snapchat have grown

% of U.S. teens who say they ever use any of the following apps or sites



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Those who did not give an answer are not shown. The 2014-15 survey did not ask about YouTube, WhatsApp, Twitch and Reddit. TikTok debuted globally in 2018.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022. "Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022"

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¹ A [2018 Center survey](#) also asked U.S. teens about their technology adoption and usage. Direct comparisons cannot be made across the two surveys due to differences in the ways the surveys were conducted.

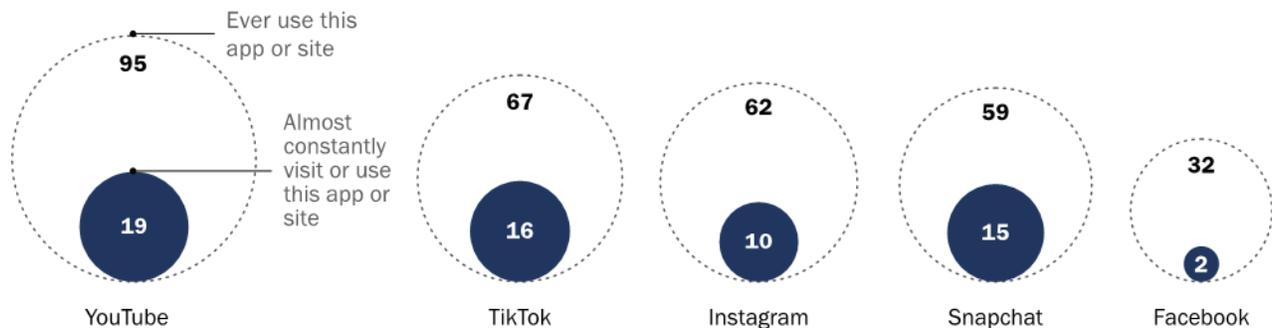
Twitter and Tumblr saw declining shares of teens who report using their platforms. And two of the platforms the Center tracked in the earlier survey – Vine and Google+ – no longer exist.

There are some notable demographic differences in teens’ social media choices. For example, teen boys are more likely than teen girls to say they use YouTube, Twitch and Reddit, whereas teen girls are more likely than teen boys to use TikTok, Instagram and Snapchat. In addition, higher shares of Black and Hispanic teens report using TikTok, Instagram, Twitter and WhatsApp compared with White teens.²

This study also explores the frequency with which teens are on each of the top five online platforms: YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat and Facebook. Fully 35% of teens say they are using at least one of them “almost constantly.” Teen TikTok and Snapchat users are particularly engaged with these platforms, followed by teen YouTube users in close pursuit. A quarter of teens who use Snapchat or TikTok say they use these apps almost constantly, and a fifth of teen YouTube users say the same. When looking at teens overall, 19% say they use YouTube almost constantly, 16% say this about TikTok, and 15% about Snapchat.

About one-in-five teens visit or use YouTube ‘almost constantly’

% of U.S. teens who say they ...



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Those who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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² There were not enough Asian American respondents in the sample to be broken out into a separate analysis. As always, their responses are incorporated into the general population figures throughout the report.

When reflecting on the amount of time they spend on social media generally, a majority of U.S. teens (55%) say they spend about the right amount of time on these apps and sites, while about a third of teens (36%) say they spend too much time on social media. Just 8% of teens think they spend too little time on these platforms.

Asked about the idea of giving up social media, 54% of teens say it would be at least somewhat hard to give it up, while 46% say it would be at least somewhat easy. Teen girls are more likely than teen boys to express it would be difficult to give up social media (58% vs. 49%). Conversely, a quarter of teen boys say giving up social media would be very easy, while 15% of teen girls say the same. Older teens also say they would have difficulty giving up social media. About six-in-ten teens ages 15 to 17 (58%) say giving up social media would be at least somewhat difficult to do. A smaller share of 13- to 14-year-olds (48%) think this would be difficult.

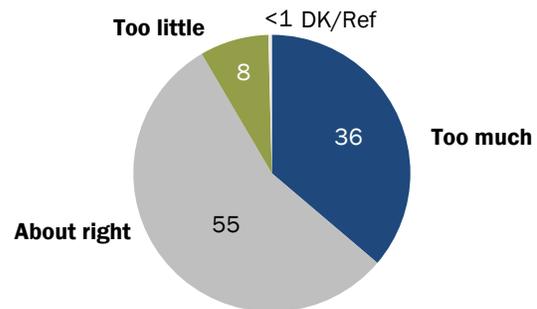
Beyond just online platforms, the new survey finds that the vast majority of teens have access to digital devices, such as smartphones (95%), [desktop or laptop computers](#) (90%) and gaming consoles (80%). And the study shows there has been an uptick in daily teen internet users, from 92% in 2014-15 to 97% today. In addition, the share of teens who say they are online almost constantly has roughly doubled since 2014-15 (46% now and 24% then).

These are some of the findings from an online survey of 1,316 teens conducted by the Pew Research Center from April 14 to May 4, 2022. More details about the findings on adoption and use of digital technologies by teens are covered below.

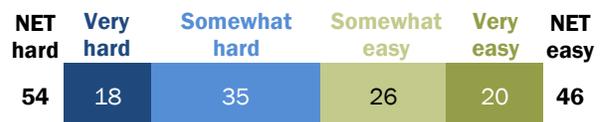
Smartphones, desktop and laptop computers, and gaming consoles remain widely accessible to teens

54% of teens say it would be hard to give up social media

% of U.S. teens who say that overall, the amount of time they spend on social media is ...



% of U.S. teens who say it would be ___ for them to give up social media



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Figures may not add up to the NET values due to rounding. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

"Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022"

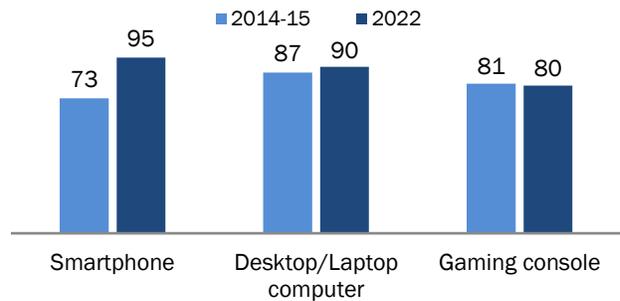
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Since 2014-15, there has been a 22 percentage point rise in the share of teens who report having access to a smartphone (95% now and 73% then). While teens' access to smartphones has increased over roughly the past eight years, their access to other digital technologies, such as desktop or laptop computers or gaming consoles, has remained statistically unchanged.

The survey shows there are differences in access to these digital devices for certain groups. For instance, teens ages 15 to 17 (98%) are more likely to have access to a smartphone than their 13- to 14-year-old counterparts (91%). In addition, teen boys are 21 points more likely to say they have access to gaming consoles than teen girls – a pattern that has been reported [in prior Center research](#).³

Nearly all teens in 2022 have access to a smartphone, up from 73% in 2014-15

% of U.S. teens who say they have access to the following devices



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Those who did not give an answer are not shown. The 2022 question wording further clarified access at home.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022. "Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022"

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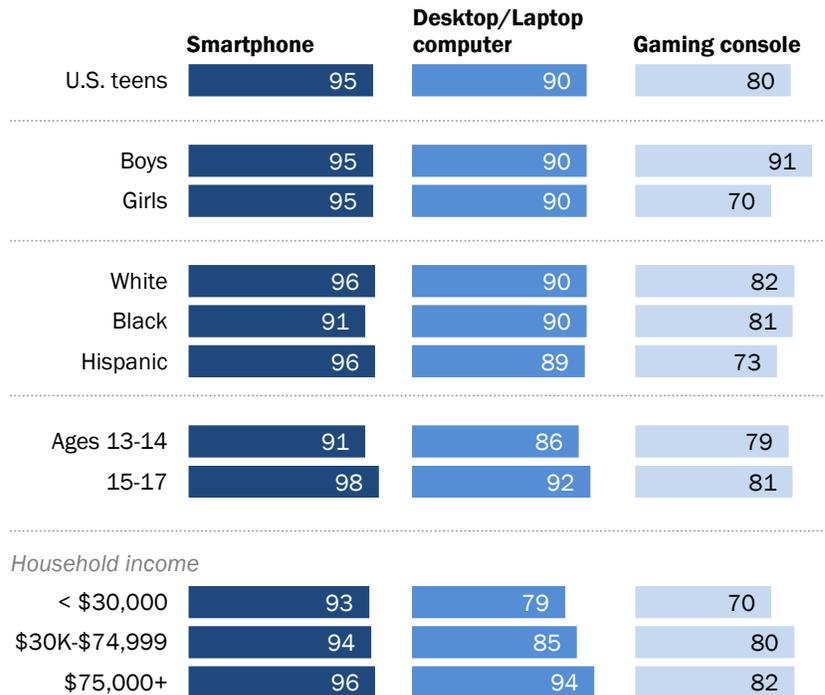
³ A [2018 Center survey](#) also asked U.S. teens about their video gaming habits. Direct comparisons cannot be made across the two surveys due to differences in the ways the surveys were conducted. Still, there are common patterns between the two separate surveys; for example, teen boys were more likely to report access to a gaming console or that they play video games than teen girls.

Access to computers and gaming consoles also differs by teens' household income. U.S. teens living in households that make \$75,000 or more annually are 12 points more likely to have access to gaming consoles and 15 points more likely to have [access to a desktop or laptop computer](#) than teens from households with incomes under \$30,000. These gaps in teen computer and gaming console access are consistent with [digital divides by household income](#) the Center has observed in previous teen surveys.

While 72% of U.S. teens say they have access to a smartphone, a computer and a gaming console at home, more affluent teens are particularly likely to have access to all three devices. Fully 76% of teens that live in households that make at least \$75,000 a year say they have or have access to a smartphone, a gaming console *and* a desktop or laptop computer, compared with smaller shares of teens from households that make less than \$30,000 or teens from households making \$30,000 to \$74,999 a year who say they have access to all three (60% and 69% of teens, respectively).

Teens living in lower-income households are less likely to report having a computer, gaming console

% of U.S. teens who say they have or have access to the following devices at home



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. White and Black teens include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic teens are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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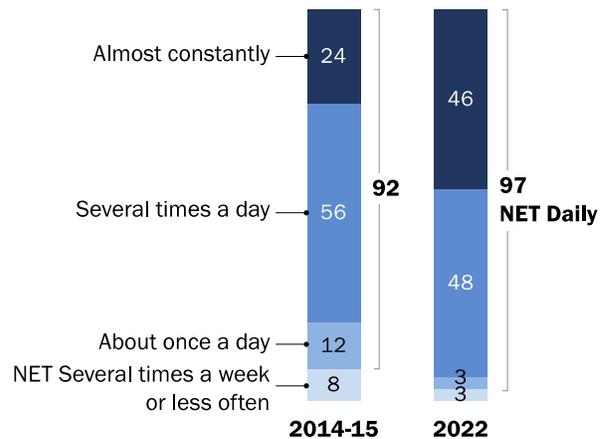
Almost all U.S. teens report using the internet daily

The share of teens who say they use the internet about once a day or more has grown slightly since 2014-15. Today, 97% of teens say they use the internet daily, compared with 92% of teens in 2014-15 who said the same.

In addition, the share of teens who say they use the internet almost constantly has gone up: 46% of teens say they use the internet almost constantly, up from only about a quarter (24%) of teenagers who said the same in 2014-15.

Nearly half of teens now say they use the internet ‘almost constantly’

% of U.S. teens who say they use the internet ...



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Figures may not add up to the NET values due to rounding. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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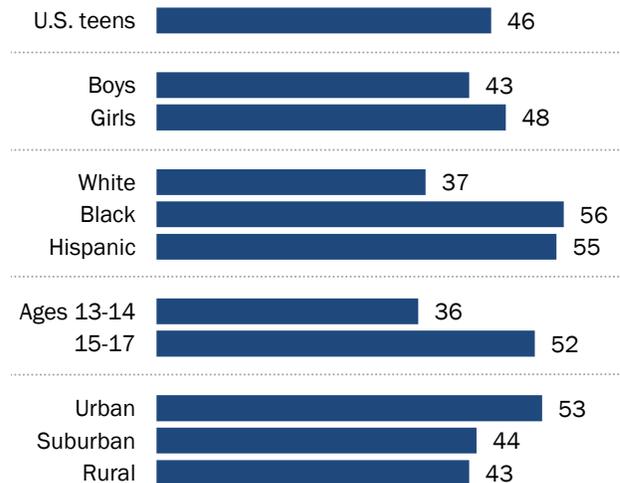
Black and Hispanic teens stand out for being on the internet more frequently than White teens. Some 56% of Black teens and 55% of Hispanic teens say they are online almost constantly, compared with 37% of White teens. The difference between Hispanic and White teens on this measure is consistent with previous findings when it comes to [frequent internet use](#).

In addition, older teens are more likely to be online almost constantly. Some 52% of 15- to 17-year-olds say they use the internet almost constantly, while 36% of 13- to 14-year-olds say the same. Another demographic pattern in “almost constant” internet use: 53% of urban teens report being online almost constantly, while somewhat smaller shares of suburban and rural teens say the same (44% and 43%, respectively).

Slight differences are seen among those who say they engage in “almost constant” internet use based on household income. A slightly larger share of teens from households making \$30,000 to \$74,999 annually report using the internet almost constantly, compared with teens from homes making at least \$75,000 (51% and 43%, respectively). Teens who live in households making under \$30,000 do not significantly differ from either group.

Black, Hispanic teens more likely than White teens to say they are online almost constantly

*% of U.S. teens who say they use the internet **almost constantly** either on a computer or a cellphone*



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. White and Black teens include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic teens are of any race. Those who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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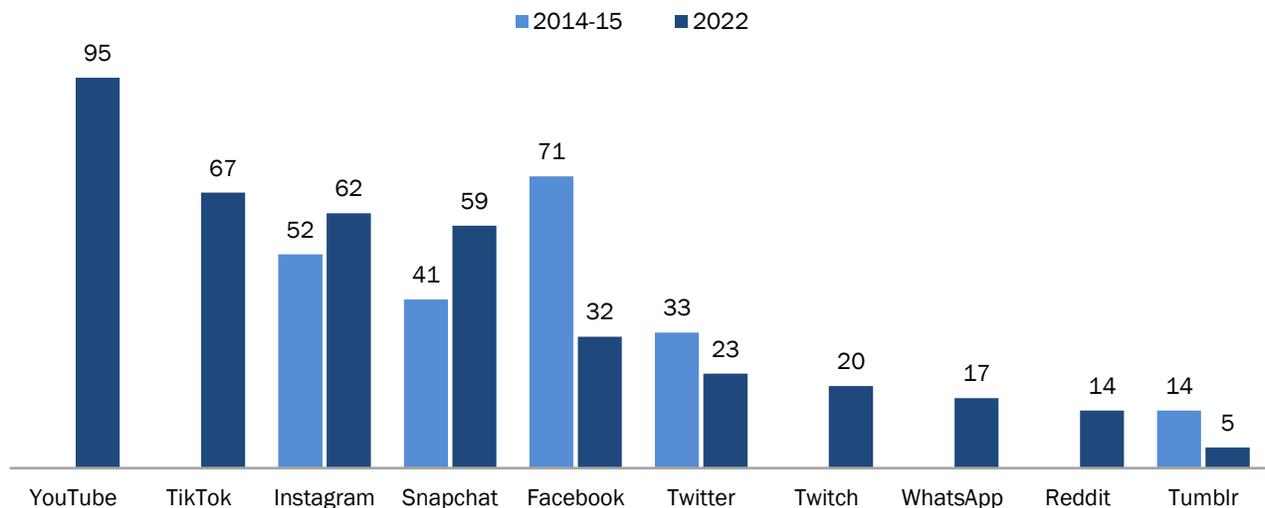
The social media landscape has shifted

This survey asked whether U.S. teens use 10 specific online platforms: YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook, Twitter, Twitch, WhatsApp, Reddit and Tumblr.

YouTube stands out as the most common online platform teens use out of the platforms measured, with 95% saying they ever use this site or app. Majorities also say they use TikTok (67%), Instagram (62%) and Snapchat (59%). Instagram and Snapchat use has grown since asked about in 2014-15, when roughly half of teens said they used Instagram (52%) and about four-in-ten said they used Snapchat (41%).

Majority of teens use YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat; share of teens who use Facebook dropped sharply from 2014-15 to now

% of U.S. teens who say they ever use each of the following apps or sites



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Those who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown. The 2014-15 survey did not ask about YouTube, WhatsApp, Twitch and Reddit. TikTok debuted globally in 2018.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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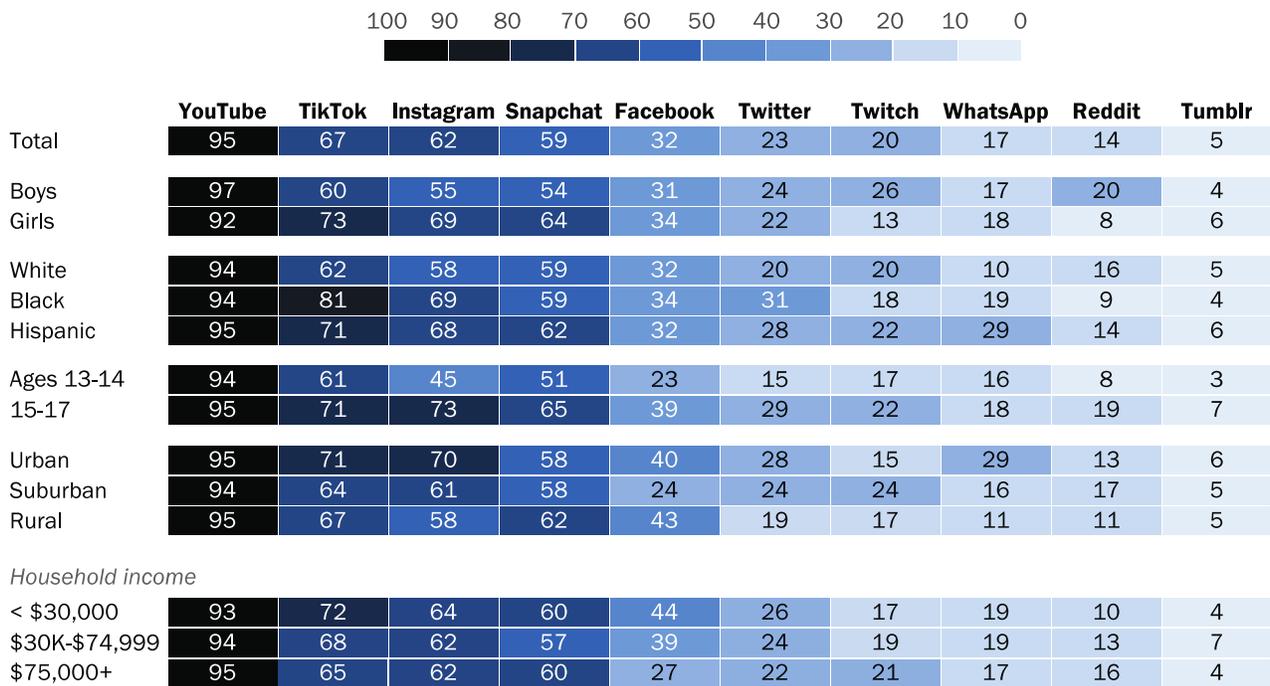
The share of teens using Facebook has declined sharply in the past decade. Today, 32% of teens report ever using Facebook, down 39 points since 2014-15, when 71% said they ever used the platform. Although today's teens do not use Facebook as extensively as teens in previous years, the platform still enjoys widespread usage among adults, as seen in [other recent Center studies](#).

Other social media platforms have also seen decreases in usage among teens since 2014-15. Some 23% of teens now say they ever use Twitter, compared with 33% in 2014-15. Tumblr has seen a similar decline. While 14% of teens in 2014-15 reported using Tumblr, just 5% of teens today say they use this platform.

The online platforms teens flock to differ slightly based on gender. Teen girls are more likely than teen boys to say they ever use TikTok, Instagram and Snapchat, while boys are more likely to use Twitch and Reddit. Boys also report using YouTube at higher rates than girls, although the vast majority of teens use this platform regardless of gender.

Teen girls are more likely than boys to use TikTok, Instagram and Snapchat; teen boys more likely to use Twitch, Reddit and YouTube; and Black teens are especially drawn to TikTok compared with other groups

% of U.S. teens who say they ever use each of the following apps or sites



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Not all numerical differences between groups shown are statistically significant. Those who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown. White and Black teens include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic teens are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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Teens’ use of certain online platforms also differs by race and ethnicity. Black and Hispanic teens are more likely than White teens to say they ever use TikTok, Instagram, Twitter or WhatsApp. Black teens also stand out for being more likely to use TikTok compared with Hispanic teens, while Hispanic teens are more likely than their peers to use WhatsApp.

Older teens are more likely than younger teens to say they use each of the online platforms asked about except for YouTube and WhatsApp. Instagram is an especially notable example, with a majority of teens ages 15 to 17 (73%) saying they ever use Instagram, compared with 45% of teens ages 13 to 14 who say the same (a 28-point gap).

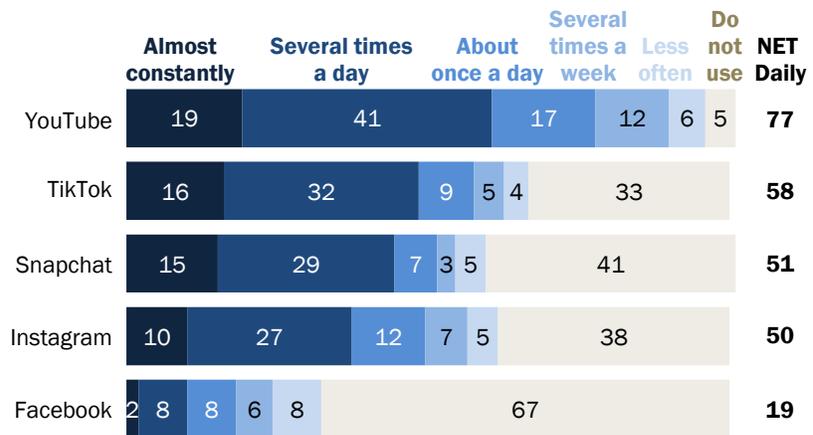
Despite Facebook losing its dominance in the social media world with this new cohort of teens, higher shares of those living in lower- and middle-income households gravitate toward Facebook than their peers who live in more affluent households: 44% of teens living in households earning less than \$30,000 a year and 39% of teens from households earning \$30,000 to less than \$75,000 a year say they ever use Facebook, while 27% of those from households earning \$75,000 or more a year say the same. Differences in Facebook use by household income were found in [previous Center surveys](#) as well (however the differences by household income were more pronounced in the past).

When it comes to the frequency that teens use the top five platforms the survey looked at, YouTube and TikTok stand out as the platforms teens use most frequently. About three-quarters of teens visit YouTube at least daily, including 19% who report using the site or app almost constantly. A majority of teens (58%) visit TikTok daily, while about half say the same for Snapchat (51%) and Instagram (50%).

Looking within teens who use a given platform, TikTok and Snapchat stand out for having larger shares of teenage users

Roughly one-in-five teens are almost constantly on YouTube; only 2% say the same for Facebook

% of U.S. teens who say they visit or use each of the following sites or apps ...



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Those who did not give an answer are not shown. Figures may not add up to the NET values due to rounding.
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who visit these platforms regularly. Fully 86% of teen TikTok or Snapchat users say they are on that platform daily and a quarter of teen users for both of these platforms say they are on the site or app almost constantly. Somewhat smaller shares of teen YouTube users (20%) and teen Instagram users (16%) say they are on those respective platforms almost constantly (about eight-in-ten teen users are on these platforms daily).

Not only is there a smaller share of teenage Facebook users than there was in 2014-15, teens who *do* use Facebook are also relatively less frequent users of the platform compared with the other platforms covered in this survey. Just 7% of teen Facebook users say they are on the site or app almost constantly (representing 2% of all teens). Still, about six-in-ten teen Facebook users (57%) visit the platform daily.

Across these five platforms, 35% of all U.S. teens say they are on at least one of them almost constantly. While this is not a comprehensive rundown of all teens who use any kind of online platform almost constantly, this 35% of teens represent a group of relatively heavy platform users and they clearly have different views about their use of social media compared with those who say they use at least one of these platforms, though less often than “almost constantly.” Those findings are covered in a later section.

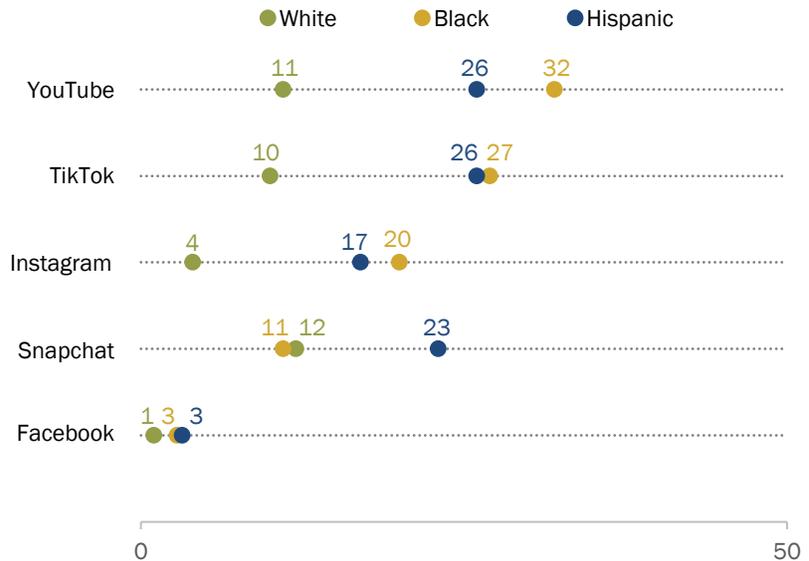
Larger shares of Black and Hispanic teens say they are on TikTok, YouTube and Instagram almost constantly than White teens. For example, Black and Hispanic teens are roughly five times more likely than White teens to say they are on Instagram almost constantly.

Hispanic teens are more likely to be frequent users of Snapchat than White or Black teens: 23% of Hispanic teens say they use this social media platform almost constantly, while 12% of White teens and 11% of Black teens say the same. There are no racial and ethnic differences in teens' frequency of Facebook usage.

Overall, Hispanic (47%) and Black teens (45%) are more likely than White teens (26%) to say they use at least one of these five online platforms almost constantly.

Black, Hispanic teens more likely than White teens to say they are almost constantly on TikTok, YouTube and Instagram

% of U.S. teens who say they visit or use each of the following sites or apps almost constantly



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. White and Black teens include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic teens are of any race. Those who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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Slight majorities of teens see the amount of time they spend on social media as about right and say it would be hard to give up

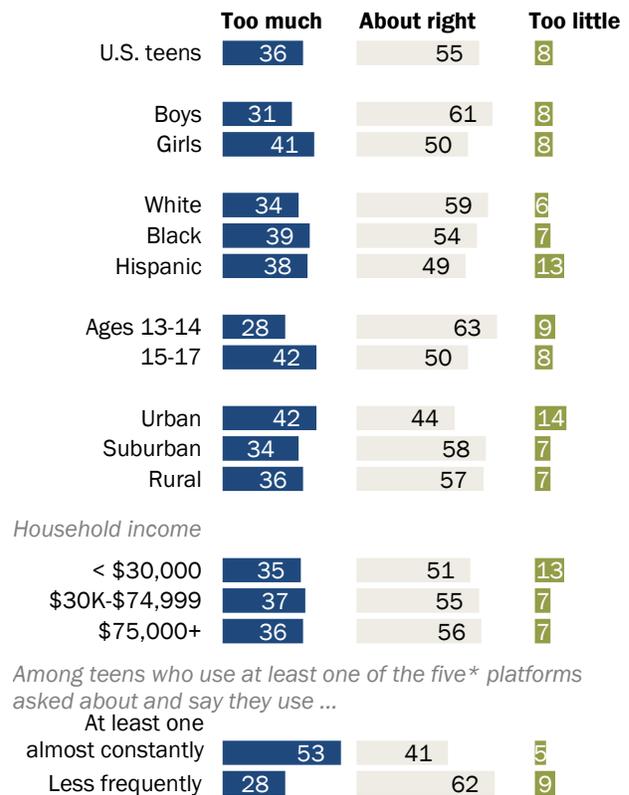
As social media use has become a common part of many teens' daily routine, the Center asked U.S. teens how they feel about the amount of time they are spending on social media. A slight majority (55%) say the amount of time they spend of social media is about right, and smaller shares say they spend too much time or too little time on these platforms.

While a majority of teen boys and half of teen girls say they spend about the right amount of time on social media, this sentiment is more common among boys. Teen girls are more likely than their male counterparts to say they spend too much time on social media. In addition, White teens are more likely to see their time using social media as about right compared with Hispanic teens. Black teens do not differ from either group.

This analysis also explored how teens who frequently use these platforms may feel about their time on them and how those feelings may differ from teens who use these sites and apps less frequently. To do this, two groups were constructed. The first group is the 35% of teens who say they use at least one of the five platforms this survey covered – YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat or Facebook – almost constantly. The other group consists of teens who say they use these platforms but not as frequently – that is, they use at least one of these five platforms but use them less often than “almost constantly.”

36% of teens say they spend too much time on social media; teen girls are more likely than boys to say this

% of U.S. teens who say the amount of time they spend on social media is ...



*The survey only asked about time on about Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, YouTube and TikTok among users of these platforms. Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. White and Black teens include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic teens are of any race. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.

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When asked how they feel about the time they spend on social media, 53% of teens who almost constantly use at least one of the platforms say they are on social media too much, while about three-in-ten teens (28%) who use at least one of these platforms but less often say the same.

Teens who are almost constantly online – not just on social media – also stand out for saying they spend too much time on social media: 51% say they are on social media too much. By comparison, 26% of teens who are online several times a day say they are on social media too much.

When reflecting on what it would be like to try to quit social media, teens are somewhat divided whether this would be easy or difficult. Some 54% of U.S. teens say it would be very (18%) or somewhat hard (35%) for them to give up social media. Conversely, 46% of teens say it would be at least somewhat easy for them to give up social media, with a fifth saying it would be very easy.

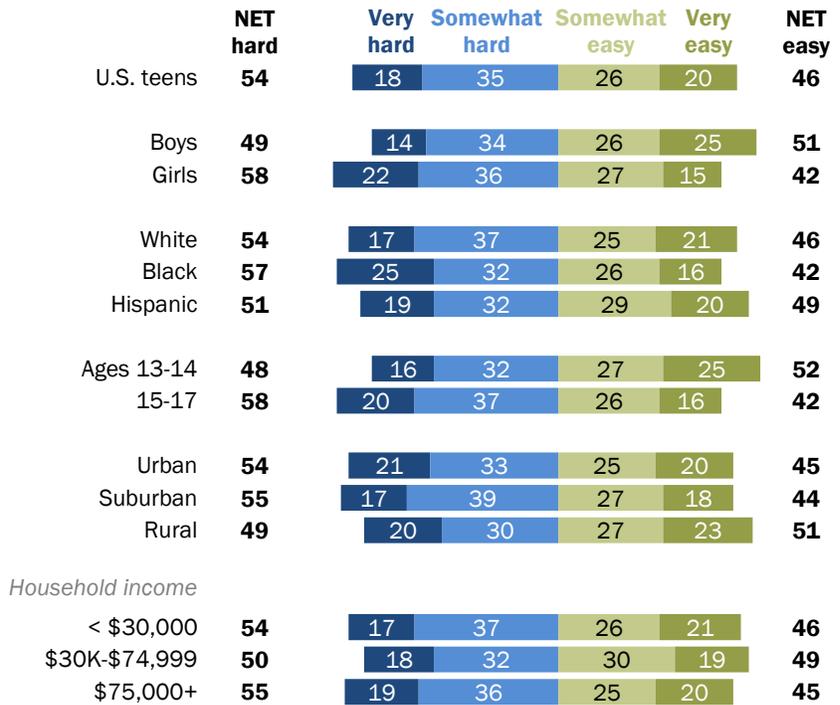
Teenage girls are slightly more likely to say it would be hard to give up social media than teen boys (58% vs. 49%). A similar gap is seen between older and younger teens, with teens 15 to 17 years old being more likely than 13- and 14-year-olds to say it would be at least somewhat hard to give up social media.

A majority of teens who use at least one of the platforms asked about in the survey “almost constantly” say it would be hard to give up social media, with 32% saying it would be very hard. Smaller shares of teens who use at least one of these online platforms but use them less often say the same.

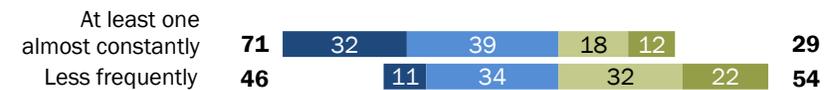
The teens who think they spend too much time on social media also report they would struggle to step back completely from it. Teens who say they spend too much time on social media are 36 percentage points more likely than teens who see their usage as about right to say giving up social

Older teens are more likely than younger teens to say it would be hard to give up social media

% of U.S. teens who say it would be ___ for them to give up social media



Among teens who use at least one of the five platforms asked about and say they use ...*



*The survey only asked about time on about Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, YouTube and TikTok among users of these platforms.

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media would be hard (78% vs. 42%). In fact, about three-in-ten teens who say they use social media too much (29%) say it would be *very* hard for them to give up social media. Conversely, a majority of teens who see their social media usage as about right (58%) say that it would be at least somewhat easy for them to give it up.

Acknowledgements

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at [pewresearch.org/internet](https://www.pewresearch.org/internet).

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In addition, the project benefited greatly from the guidance of Pew Research Center's methodology team: Courtney Kennedy, Andrew Mercer, Dorene Asare-Marfo, Nick Hatley, Ashley Amaya and Arnold Lau. This project also benefited from feedback by the following Pew Research Center staff: Ruth Igielnik, Juliana Horowitz and Justin Nortey, as well as former Pew Research Center staff: Nick Bertoni. The Center gained invaluable advice in developing the questionnaire from Amanda Lenhart, Program Director of Health and Data Research at the Data & Society Research Institute, and Bobby Duffy, Professor of Public Policy and Director of the Policy Institute at King's College London.

Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on a self-administered web survey conducted from April 14 to May 4, 2022, among a sample of 1,316 dyads, with each dyad (or pair) comprised of one U.S. teen ages 13 to 17 and one parent per teen. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 1,316 teens is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points. The survey was conducted by Ipsos Public Affairs in English and Spanish using KnowledgePanel, its nationally representative online research panel.

The research plan for this project was submitted to an external institutional review board (IRB), Advarra, which is an independent committee of experts that specializes in helping to protect the rights of research participants. The IRB thoroughly vetted this research before data collection began. Due to the risks associated with surveying minors, this research underwent a full board review and received approval (Pro00060166).

KnowledgePanel members are recruited through probability sampling methods and include both those with internet access and those who did not have internet access at the time of their recruitment. KnowledgePanel provides internet access for those who do not have it and, if needed, a device to access the internet when they join the panel. KnowledgePanel's recruitment process was originally based exclusively on a national random-digit-dialing (RDD) sampling methodology. In 2009, Ipsos migrated to an address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment methodology via the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File (DSF). The Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.⁴

Panelists were eligible for participation in this survey if they indicated on an earlier profile survey that they were the parent of a teen ages 13 to 17. A random sample of 5,580 eligible panel members were invited to participate in the study. Responding parents were screened and considered qualified for the study if they reconfirmed that they were the parent of at least one child ages 13 to 17 and granted permission for their teen who was chosen to participate in the study. In households with more than one eligible teen, parents were asked to think about one randomly selected teen and that teen was instructed to complete the teen portion of the survey. A survey was considered complete if both the parent and selected teen completed their portions of the questionnaire, or if the parent did not qualify during the initial screening.

Of the sampled panelists, 1,607 (excluding break-offs) responded to the invitation and 1,316 qualified, completed the parent portion of the survey, and had their selected teen complete the

⁴ AAPOR Task force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. ["AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."](#)

teen portion of the survey yielding a final stage completion rate of 29% and a qualification rate of 82%.⁵ The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 1%. The break-off rate among those who logged on to the survey (regardless of whether they completed any items or qualified for the study) is 37%.

Upon completion, qualified respondents received a cash-equivalent incentive worth \$10 for completing the survey.

Panelists were assigned to take the survey in batches. Email invitations and reminders were sent to panelists according to a schedule based on when they were assigned this survey in their personalized member portal, shown in the table below. The field period was closed on May 4, 2022, and thus no further email contacts past the invitation were sent for the final set of panelists.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Panelists assigned April 14, 2022	Panelists assigned April 15, 2022	Panelists assigned April 29, 2022
Invitation	April 17, 2022	April 18, 2022	May 2, 2022
First reminder	April 20, 2022	April 21, 2022	
Second reminder	April 23, 2022	April 24, 2022	
Third reminder	April 26, 2022	April 27, 2022	

Weighting

The analysis in this report was performed using a teen weight. A weight for parents was also constructed, forming the basis of the teen weight. The parent weight was created in a multistep process that begins with a base design weight for the parent, which is computed to reflect their probability of selection for recruitment into the KnowledgePanel. These selection probabilities were then adjusted to account for

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2021 March Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS)
Race/Ethnicity	
Census Region	
Metropolitan Status	
Education (Parents only)	
Household Income	
Household Income x Race/Ethnicity	
Total Household Size	
Language proficiency	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults.

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⁵ The 1,316 qualified and completed interviews exclude seven cases that were dropped because respondents did not answer one-third or more of the survey questions.

the probability of selection for this survey which included oversamples of Black and Hispanic parents. Next, an iterative technique was used to align the parent design weights to population benchmarks for parents of teens ages 13 to 17 on the dimensions identified in the accompanying table, to account for any differential nonresponse that may have occurred.

To create the teen weight, an adjustment factor was applied to the final parent weight to reflect the selection of one teen per household. Finally, the teen weights were further raked to match the demographic distribution for teens ages 13 to 17 who live with parents. The teen weights were adjusted on the same teen dimensions as parent dimensions with the exception of teen education, which was not used in the teen weighting.

Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

The following tables show the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Teens (ages 13-17)	1,316	3.2 percentage points
Boys	686	4.4 percentage points
Girls	596	4.7 percentage points
White, non-Hispanic	599	4.5 percentage points
Black, non-Hispanic	138	9.2 percentage points
Hispanic	407	6.0 percentage points
Ages 13-14	504	5.1 percentage points
15-17	812	4.1 percentage points
Urban	287	6.9 percentage points
Suburban	702	4.3 percentage points
Rural	321	6.5 percentage points
<i>Household income</i>		
Less than \$30,000	212	8.1 percentage points
\$30,000 - \$74,999	370	6.0 percentage points
\$75,000 or more	734	4.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Black and Hispanic respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

Dispositions and response rates

The tables below display dispositions used in the calculation of completion, qualification and cumulative response rates.⁶

Dispositions	
Total panelists assigned	5,580
Total study completes (including nonqualified)	1,607
Number of qualified completes	1,316
Number of study break-offs	949
Study Completion Rate (COMPR)	29%
Study Qualification Rate (QUALR)	82%
Study Break-off Rate (BOR)	37%
Cumulative response rate calculations	
Study-Specific Average Panel Recruitment Rate (RECR)	8.4%
Study-Specific Average Household Profile Rate (PROR)	58.5%
Study-Specific Average Household Retention Rate (RETR)	80.9%
Cumulative Response Rate	1.4%

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⁶ For more information on this method of calculating response rates, see Callegaro, Mario & DiSogra, Charles. 2008. "Computing response metrics for online panels." Public Opinion Quarterly 72(5). pp. 1008-1032.

Topline questionnaire: Teens Survey

**2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S TEENS SURVEY
APRIL/MAY 2022
FINAL TOPLINE
APRIL 14-MAY 4, 2022
TEENS AGES 13-17 N=1,316**

THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED BELOW ARE PART OF A LARGER SURVEY CONDUCTED ON THE IPSOS KNOWLEDGE PANEL. OTHER QUESTIONS ON THIS SURVEY HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR ARE BEING HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE.

NOTE: ALL NUMBERS ARE PERCENTAGES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE PERCENTAGES LESS THAN 0.5% ARE REPLACED BY AN ASTERISK (*). ROWS/COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL 100% DUE TO ROUNDING.

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
U.S. teens ages 13-17	1,316	+/- 3.2 percentage points

ASK ALL:

DEVICE At home, do you have or have access to...⁷ **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Yes, I do</u>	<u>No, I do not</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. A smartphone			
Apr 14-May 4, 2022	95	4	*
Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10-Mar 16, 2015	73	27	0
b. NO ITEM b			
c. A desktop or laptop computer			
Apr 14-May 4, 2022	90	10	*
Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10-Mar 16, 2015	87	13	0
d. A gaming console ⁸			
Apr 14-May 4, 2022	80	19	1
Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10-Mar 16, 2015	81	19	*

⁷ September-October 2014/February-March 2015 question wording was "Do you, personally, have or have access to each of the following items, or not. Do you have...?" (K3) with response options of "Yes" and "No."

⁸ September-October 2014/February-March 2015 item wording was "A gaming console like an Xbox, PlayStation or Wii."

ASK ALL:INTREQ About how often do you use the internet, either on a computer or a cellphone?⁹

<u>Apr 14-May 4, 2022</u>		<u>Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10-Mar 16, 2015</u>
46	Almost constantly	24
48	Several times a day	56
3	About once a day	12
1	Several times a week	5
2	Less often	3
0	No answer	0

⁹ September-October 2014/February-March 2015 wording was "Overall, how often do you use the internet?" (K2) with response options of "Almost constantly," "Several times a day," "About once a day," "Several times a week," "Once a week" and "Less often." The options "Once a week" (1%) and "Less often" (2%) have been combined and presented together under "Less often" in this table.

ASK ALL:TSNS1 Do you ever use any of the following apps or sites? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**¹⁰

		Yes, I use this <u>app or site</u>	No, I do not use this <u>app or site</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Twitter			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	23	77	*
	Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10- Mar 16, 2015	33	66	*
b.	Instagram			
	April 14-May 4, 2022	62	38	*
	Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10- Mar 16, 2015	52	48	*
c.	Facebook			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	32	67	*
	Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10- Mar 16, 2015	71	29	*
d.	Snapchat			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	59	41	*
	Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10- Mar 16, 2015	41	59	*
e.	YouTube			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	95	5	*
f.	Tumblr			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	5	94	*
	Sep 25-Oct 9, 2014 & Feb 10- Mar 16, 2015	14	86	*
g.	Reddit			
	Apr 14- May 4, 2022	14	85	1
h.	TikTok			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	67	33	*
i.	Twitch			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	20	79	1
j.	WhatsApp			
	Apr 14-May 4, 2022	17	82	*

¹⁰ September-October 2014/February-March 2015 question wording was "Which of the following social media do you use?" (K6) with response options of "Yes" and "No."

ASK IF USES INSTAGRAM, FACEBOOK, SNAPCHAT, YOUTUBE OR TIKTOK (TSNS1b-e,h=1):
 TSNS2 Thinking about the sites or apps you use, about how often do you visit or use...
[DISPLAY IF TSNS1a-d,h=1; SHOW IN SAME ORDER AS TSNS1]

		Almost constantly	Several times a day	About once a day	Several times a week	Less often	No answer
a.	NO ITEM a						
b.	ASK IF INSTAGRAM USER (TSNS1b=1) [N=809]: Instagram Apr 14-May 4, 2022	16	44	20	12	8	*
c.	ASK IF FACEBOOK USER (TSNS1c=1) [N=409]: Facebook Apr 14-May 4, 2022	7	26	24	18	24	1
d.	ASK IF SNAPCHAT USER (TSNS1d=1) [N=779]: Snapchat Apr 14-May 4, 2022	25	49	11	6	8	*
e.	ASK IF YOUTUBE USER (TSNS1e=1) [N=1,252]: YouTube Apr 14-May 4, 2022	20	43	18	13	6	0
f-g.	NO ITEMS f-g						
h.	ASK IF TIKTOK USER (TSNS1h=1) [N=871]: TikTok Apr 14-May 4, 2022	25	48	14	8	5	*
i-j.	NO ITEMS i-j						

ASK ALL:
 SMGIVEUP How hard or easy would it be for you to give up social media? **[SHOW RESPONSE OPTIONS IN REVERSE ORDER FOR RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE]**

Apr 14-May 4, 2022

18	Very hard
35	Somewhat hard
26	Somewhat easy
20	Very easy
*	No answer

ASK ALL:

SMTIME Overall, would you say the amount of time you spend on social media is...

Apr 14-May 4, 2022

36	Too much
8	Too little
55	About right
*	No answer