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How Teens and Parents Navigate Screen Time and Device Distractions

54% of U.S. teens say they spend too much time on their cellphones, and two-thirds of parents express concern over their teen's screen time. But parents face their own challenges of device-related distraction

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How Teens and Parents Navigate Screen Time and Device Distractions

54% of U.S. teens say they spend too much time on their cellphones, and two-thirds of parents express concern over their teen's screen time. But parents face their own challenges of device-related distraction

Amid roiling debates about the impact of screen time on teenagers, roughly half of those ages 13 to 17 are themselves worried they spend too much time on their cellphones. Some 52% of U.S. teens report taking steps to cut back on their mobile phone use, and similar shares have tried to limit their use of social media (57%) or video games (58%), a new Pew Research Center survey finds.

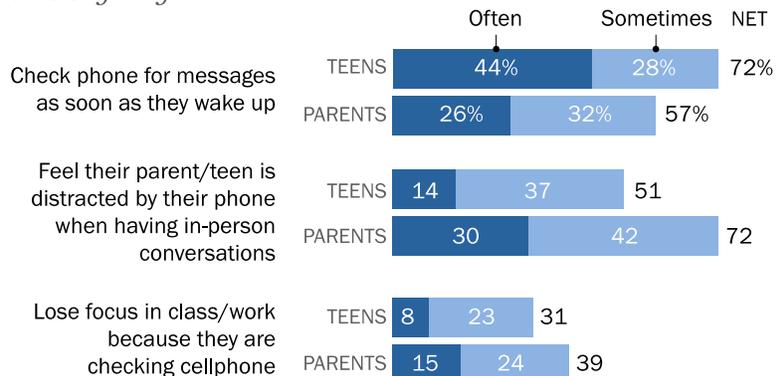
Teens' sometimes hyperconnected relationship with their devices is also evident in other findings from the Center. Fully 72% of teens say they often or sometimes check for messages or notifications as soon as they wake up, while roughly four-in-ten say they feel anxious when they do not have their cellphone with them. Overall, 56% of teens associate the absence of their cellphone with at least one of these three emotions: loneliness, being upset or feeling anxious. Additionally, girls are more likely than boys to feel anxious or lonely without their cellphone.

Parents and teens report varying levels of attachment, distraction due to their cellphones

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



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



Note: Parents refer to parents of teens ages 13 to 17. Teens were asked how often they lose focus in class, whereas parents were asked how often they lose focus at work.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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Parents, too, are anxious about the effects of screen time on their children, a separate survey shows. Roughly two-thirds of parents say they are concerned about their teen spending too much time in front of screens, and 57% report setting screen time restrictions for their teen in one way or another.

At the same time, some parents of teens admit they also struggle with the allure of screens: 36% say they themselves spend too much time on their cellphone. And 51% of teens say they often or sometimes find their parent or caregiver to be distracted by their own cellphone when they are trying to have a conversation with them.

Additionally, 15% of parents say they often lose focus at work because they are distracted by their phone. That is nearly double the share of teens (8%) who say they often lose focus in school due to their own cellphones.

These are some of the main findings from the Center’s survey of 743 U.S. teens and 1,058 U.S. parents of teens conducted March 7-April 10, 2018. Throughout the report, “teens” refers to those ages 13 to 17, and “parents” refers to parents of at least one child ages 13 to 17.

Teens express mixed views about whether they spend too much time in front of screens, but half or more have cut back on the time they spend using various technologies

Teen life is suffused with technology. The [vast majority of teens](#) in the United States have access to a smartphone, and 45% are online on a near constant basis. The ubiquity of social media and cellphones and other devices in teens’ lives has fueled [heated discussions](#) over the effects of excessive screen time and parents’ role in limiting teens’ screen exposure. In recent months, many major technology companies, including [Google](#) and [Apple](#), have announced new products aimed at helping adults and teens monitor and manage their online usage.

As they look at their own lives and those of their peers, most teens see things that worry them. Roughly nine-in-ten teens view spending too much time online as a problem facing people their age, including 60% who say it is a *major* problem.

When it comes to evaluating their own online habits, teens express mixed views about whether or not they themselves spend too much time on various screens. Roughly half (54%) believe they spend too much time on their cellphone, while 41% say they spend too much time on social media. By contrast, only around one-quarter (26%) believe they spend too much time playing video games – comparable to the share (22%) who say they spend *too little* time gaming. Meanwhile, roughly four-in-ten teens say they spend about the right amount of time on social media or gaming.

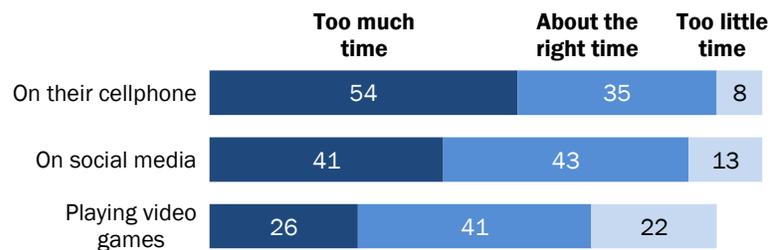
Despite these varying views about screen time, roughly half or more teens say they have tried to limit the amount of time they spend on each technology. Some 52% have ever cut back on the time they spend on their cellphone, while 57% have limited their time spent on social media and 58% have cut back on their time playing video games.

Interestingly, there is little association between teens' views of how much time they spend on various screens and whether or not they have tried to limit their time on those devices. For instance, 53% of teens who say they spend too much time on their cellphone have ever cut back the amount of time they spend on their phone. That is nearly identical to the 55% of teens who say they spend about the right amount or too little time on their phone who have tried to limit their mobile usage.

Boys and girls have differing perceptions of the amount of time they spend using various technologies. Girls are somewhat more likely than boys to say they spend too much time on social media (47% vs. 35%). By contrast, boys are roughly four times as likely to say they spend too much time playing video games (41% of boys and 11% of girls say this).¹ There are no notable statistically significant differences by race and ethnicity or household income.

Teens hold mixed opinions about whether they spend too much time in front of screens ...

% of U.S. teens who say they spend ___ on the following



... but half or more have cut back on the time they spend using various technologies

% of U.S. teens who say they ever cut back on the amount of time they spend ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer or who did not use a cellphone, social media or video games are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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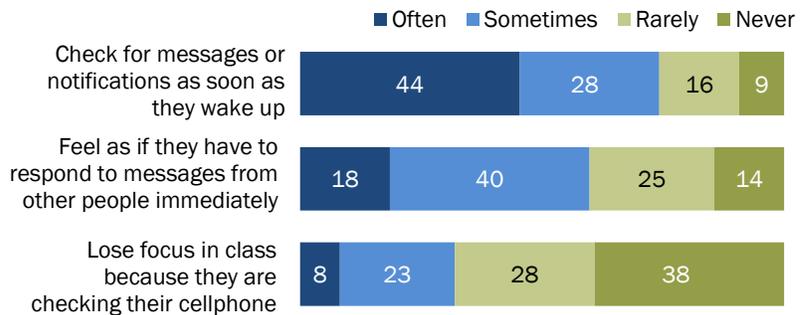
¹ A larger share of boys than girls play video games – 97% of boys vs. 83% of girls. But even among those who play games, a notably larger share of boys than girls say they spend too much time gaming (42% vs. 14%). In fact, 30% of girls – and 36% of girls who play video games – say they spend too little time gaming.

A majority of teens check their phones for messages or notifications as soon as they wake up, with 44% saying they often do this

Cellphones are deeply embedded in the everyday experiences of most U.S. teens. Most notably, 72% of teens say they at least sometimes check for messages or notifications as soon as they wake up (with 44% saying they often do this). And 57% feel they often or sometimes have to respond to messages from other people immediately. Meanwhile, 31% of teens say they lose focus in class because they are checking their cellphone – though just 8% say this often happens to them, and 38% say it never does.

44% of teens often check their phone as soon as they wake up

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



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer or who do not have access to a cellphone are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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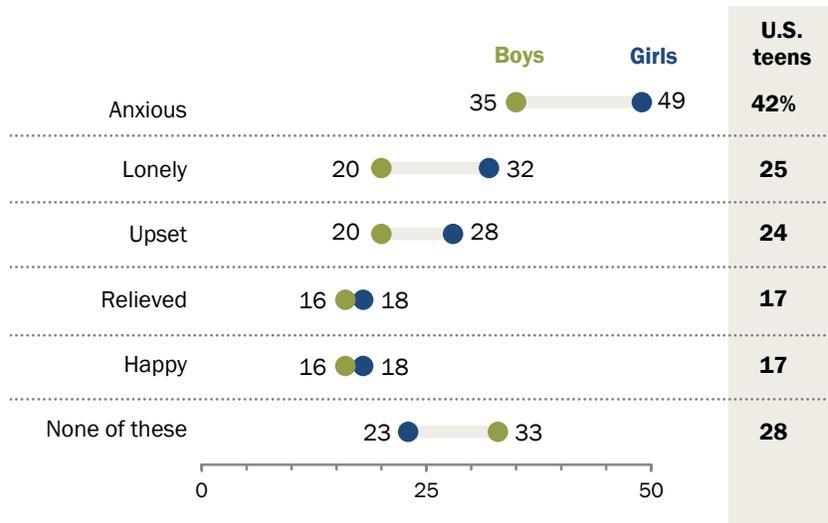
Teens across a range of demographic groups respond in similar ways to these questions about their cellphone use. However, teens ages 15 to 17 are particularly likely to say they check for messages as soon as they wake up – 49% say they often do this, compared with 37% of teens ages 13 to 14.

Teens encounter a range of emotions when they do not have their cellphones, but anxiety tops the list

The survey asked about five different emotions teens might feel when they do not have their cellphones, and “anxious” (mentioned by 42% of teens) is the one cited by the largest share. Around one-quarter say they feel lonely (25%) or upset (24%) in these instances. In total, 56% associate the absence of their cellphone with at least one of these negative emotions. Even so, 17% each say they feel relieved or happy when their cellphone is not around. And 28% say none of these words describe their feelings when they are without their phones.

Girls are more likely than boys to feel anxious or lonely without their phone

% of U.S. teens who say they feel ___ when they do not have their cellphone



Note: Respondents could select multiple options.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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Girls are more likely than boys to express feelings of anxiety (by a 49% to 35% margin) and loneliness (by a 32% to 20% margin) when they do not have their phone with them. Meanwhile, boys are somewhat more likely to say they feel none of these particular emotions when they are without their cellphone (33% vs. 23%).

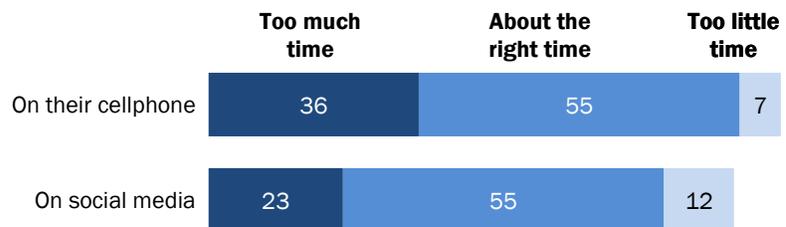
Device distractions and concerns about screen time occur among parents and teens alike

Along with asking teens about their views of screen time and distractions due to the technologies in their lives, the Center also fielded a separate survey in which parents of teenagers shared their views about a subset of these issues. At a broad level, this survey finds that parents are somewhat less concerned about their own technology use than teens are about theirs. Around one-third of parents (36%) say they spend too much time on their cellphone, and 23% say the same about their social media use. Slightly more than half of parents (55% in each case) believe they spend the right amount of time on their cellphone or on social media.² For the most part, parents of different genders, races and ethnicities, and income levels report similar levels of concerns about their own technology use.

When asked to reflect on their teen's cellphone use, a majority of parents (72%) feel their teen is at least sometimes distracted by their cellphone when they are trying to have a conversation with them. Indeed, 30% of parents say their teen often does this. At the same time, this sense of

A little over half of parents are happy with the time they spend on cellphone or social media

% of U.S. parents who say they spend ___ on the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer or who do not have a cellphone or use social media are not shown.

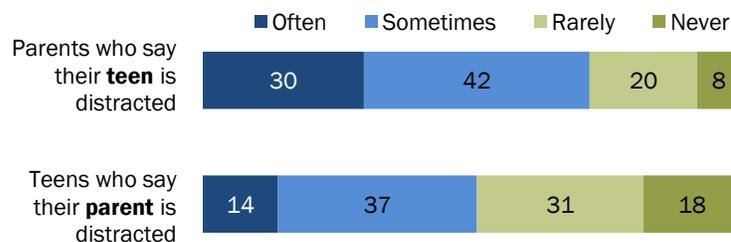
Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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About seven-in-ten parents say their teen is distracted by their cellphone during conversations at least sometimes; half of teens say the same of their parents

% of U.S. parents/teens who say their teen/parent is ___ distracted by their cellphone when they are trying to have a conversation in person



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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² Among only parents who use social media, 25% say they spend too much time on social media, and 61% say they spend the right amount.

distraction caused by cellphones is not an entirely teen-specific phenomenon. When asked this question about their parent's behavior, half of teens say their parent is distracted by their own phone at least sometimes during conversations between them (51%), with 14% of teens reporting that their parent is *often* distracted in this way.

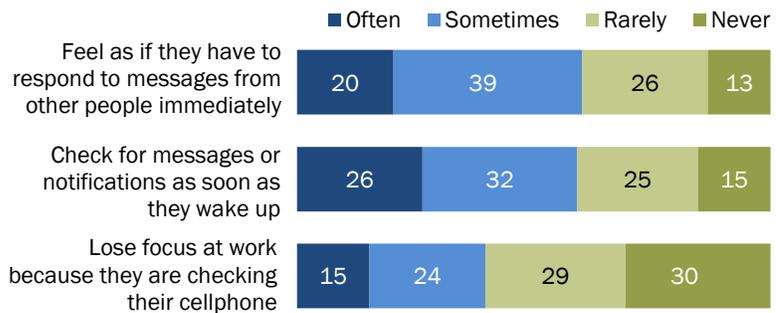
Compared with teens, parents are less likely to check their phones as soon as they wake up – but are more likely to report distractions away from home

When responding to questions related to their cellphone use, parents and teens diverge in some ways but not in others. Teens are much more likely than parents to say they often check their cellphone for messages or notifications as soon as they wake up (44% vs. 26%). But similar shares of parents and teens often feel as if they have to respond to others' messages immediately (18% of teens and 20% of parents say this). And parents are actually *more* likely than

teens to report out-of-home distractions due to their cellphone. Some 15% of parents say they often lose focus at work because they are checking their cellphone – double the share of teens (8%) who say they often lose focus in class for that reason.

Around six-in-ten parents regularly feel obligated to immediately respond to messages on their cellphone

% of U.S. parents of teens who say they ____ do the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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Roughly two-thirds of parents are concerned their teen spends too much time in front of screens; a slightly smaller share limits how often their teen can be online or on their phone

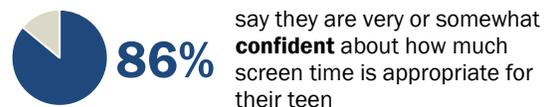
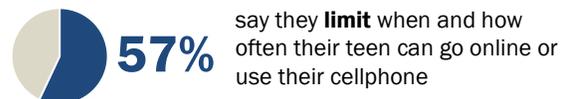
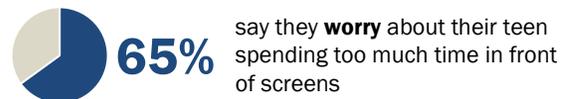
While teens' opinions about whether they spend too much time on technologies vary, parents largely agree that too much screen time for their teen is an area of concern. Overall, around two-thirds of parents (65%) say they worry to some extent about their teen spending too much time in front of screens, with one-third saying this worries them *a lot*. Additionally, more than half of parents (57%) say they limit when or how long their teen can go online or use their cellphone, including about a quarter who say they *often* do this. Using a somewhat different question wording, a 2014-2015 Pew Research Center survey of parents found that a similar share of parents said they ever [set screen time restrictions](#) for their teen.

Parents across numerous demographic groups report similar levels of concern over their teen's screen time, but certain subgroups are more likely than others to say they put screen time limits on their teen. Most notably, parents of teens ages 13 to 14 are significantly more likely to set screen time restrictions than parents of teens ages 15 to 17. Fully 71% of parents of younger teens regularly do this, compared with 47% of parents of older teens. This finding is also consistent with the Center's previous survey of parents and teens. In addition, moms of teens are more likely than dads to say they often or sometimes limit how long or when their kids can go online or use their cellphone (62% vs. 51%).

On the other hand, parents of boys and girls are equally concerned about their teen spending too much time in front of a screen, and parents are also about equally likely to set screen time limit for boys and girls.

What parents are saying about their teen's screen time

% of U.S. parents of teens who ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted March 7-April 10, 2018.

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Interestingly, parents who express heightened worries about their teen's screen exposure are more likely to say they set screen time restrictions than those who do not. Some 63% of parents who worry a lot or some about their teen's screen time say they at least sometimes set limits on that behavior, but that share falls to 47% among parents who worry not too much or not at all.

Not only do the majority of parents take actions to limit their teen's screen time, but most parents are at least somewhat confident that they know how much screen time is appropriate for their child (86%). This pattern holds true across multiple demographic groups such as gender, race and ethnicity, and educational attainment. In fact, four-in-ten parents are *very* confident about the right amount of screen time for their teen.

Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at pewresearch.org/internet.

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Methodology

This Pew Research Center analysis is based on surveys of parents and teens that were conducted using the NORC AmeriSpeak panel. AmeriSpeak is a nationally representative, probability-based panel of the U.S. household population. Randomly selected U.S. households are sampled with a known, nonzero probability of selection from the NORC National Frame, and then contacted by U.S. mail, telephone and field interviewers (face to face). More details about the NORC AmeriSpeak panel methodology are available [here](#).

This particular survey featured interviews with 1,058 parents who belong to the panel and have a teen ages 13 to 17, as well as interviews with 743 teens. Parents who have multiple teenage children were asked to provide information about each of these teens. The panel then randomly selected one teen, for whom parents were instructed to respond to all survey questions. Interviews were conducted online and by telephone from March 7 to April 10, 2018.

The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 5.0 percentage points for the full sample of 743 teen respondents and 4.5 percentage points for the full sample of 1,058 parent respondents.

The data were weighted in a multistep process that begins with the panel base sampling weights. Panel base sampling weights for all sampled housing units are computed as the inverse of probability of selection from the NORC National Frame (the sampling frame that is used to sample housing units for AmeriSpeak) or address-based sample. The sample design and recruitment protocol for the AmeriSpeak Panel involves subsampling of initial nonrespondent housing units. These subsampled nonrespondent housing units are selected for an in-person follow-up. The subsample of housing units selected for the nonresponse follow-up (NRFU) have their panel base sampling weights inflated by the inverse of the subsampling rate. The base sampling weights are further adjusted to account for unknown eligibility and nonresponse among eligible housing units. The household-level nonresponse adjusted weights are then post-stratified to external counts for number of households obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Then, these household-level post-stratified weights are assigned to each eligible adult in every recruited household. Furthermore, a person-level nonresponse adjustment accounts for nonresponding adults within a recruited household. Teen panelists carry over the parent's panel weight.

Finally, panel weights were raked to external population totals associated with age, sex, education, race/Hispanic ethnicity, housing tenure, telephone status and Census Division. The external population totals were obtained from the Current Population Survey. The weights adjusted to the external population totals are the final panel weights.

Study-specific base sampling weights are derived using a combination of the final panel weight and the probability of selection associated with the sampled panel member. Since not all sampled panel members respond to the survey interview, an adjustment is needed to account for and adjust for survey nonrespondents. This adjustment decreases potential nonresponse bias associated with sampled panel members who did not complete the survey interview for the study. Thus, the nonresponse-adjusted survey weights for the study were adjusted via a raking ratio method to general population totals associated with the following socio-demographic characteristics: age, sex, education, income, race/Hispanic ethnicity and Census division for the parent respondents, and the following socio-demographic characteristics for the teen respondents: age, sex, race/Hispanic ethnicity, highest level education associated with teen's parents and Census division associated with the teen's household. The weights adjusted to the 2017 March Current Population Survey population totals are the final study weights, which were used to produce the estimates in this report.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for teens and parents in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Teens sample	743	5.0 percentage points
Boys	348	7.2 percentage points
Girls	393	6.8 percentage points
13-14	301	7.8 percentage points
15-17	442	6.4 percentage points
Parents sample	1,058	4.5 percentage points
Male	308	8.3 percentage points
Female	750	5.3 percentage points
Teen ages 13-14	433	7.0 percentage points
Teen ages 15-17	625	5.9 percentage points

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 parent survey had a survey completion rate of 83% (1,058 completed interviews out of 1,274 screened eligible panelists). Taking account of the combined, weighted response rate for the recruitment surveys (34%) and attrition from panel members who were removed at their request or for inactivity, the weighted cumulative response rate for the parent survey is 8%.

The teen survey had a survey completion rate of 69% (743 completed interviews out of 1,075 screened eligible panelists for whom parental consent was granted). Taking account of the combined, weighted response rate for the recruitment surveys (34%) and attrition from panel members who were removed at their request or for inactivity, the weighted cumulative response rate for the teen survey is 18%.

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Topline questionnaire: Teens Survey

2018 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S Teen Survey

TOPLINE

March 7 – April 10, 2018

Teens ages 13-17 N=743

ASK ALL:

WORRY On a different topic...

Overall, how much time would you say you spend... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Too much</u>	<u>Too little</u>	<u>About the right amount</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
<i>Based on cellphone user [N=721]</i>				
a. On your cellphone March 7-April 10, 2018	55	8	36	0
<i>Based on social media user [N=720]</i>				
b. On social media March 7-April 10, 2018	42	13	44	*
<i>Based on video game player [N=672]</i>				
c. Playing video games March 7-April 10, 2018	29	25	46	*

ASK ALL:

LIMIT Have you ever cut back on the amount of time you spend... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
<i>Based on cellphone user [N=721]</i>			
a. On your cellphone March 7-April 10, 2018	54	46	0
<i>Based on social media user [N=720]</i>			
b. On social media March 7-April 10, 2018	59	41	0
<i>Based on video game player [N=672]</i>			
c. Playing video games March 7-April 10, 2018	64	36	*

ASK IF CELLPHONE USER [DEVICEa=1 or DEVICEb=1]

CELL1 How do you feel when you do NOT have your cellphone? **[RANDOMIZE 1-5 WITH ITEM 6 LAST]**

Based on cellphone user [N=721]

		<u>Selected</u>	<u>Not selected</u> <u>/No answer</u>
1.	Anxious March 7-April 10, 2018	43	57
2.	Relieved March 7-April 10, 2018	18	82
3.	Upset March 7-April 10, 2018	25	75
4.	Happy March 7-April 10, 2018	17	83
5.	Lonely March 7-April 10, 2018	26	74
6.	None of these March 7-April 10, 2018	29	71

ASK IF CELLPHONE USER [DEVICEa=1 or DEVICEb=1]

CELL3 Still thinking about your cellphone, how often, if ever, do you... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

Based on cellphone user [N=721]

	<u>Often</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
a. Feel as if you have to respond to messages from other people immediately March 7-April 10, 2018	18	41	26	14	*
b. Check for messages or notifications as soon as you wake up March 7-April 10, 2018	45	29	17	9	*
c. Lose focus in class because you're checking your cellphone March 7-April 10, 2018	8	23	28	40	*

ASK ALL:
DISTRACT

How often, if ever, do you feel that your parent or caregiver is distracted by their cellphone when you are trying to have a conversation with them?

<u>March 7- April 10, 2018</u>	
14	Often
37	Sometimes
31	Rarely
18	Never
*	DK/Refusal

ASK ALL:
OH1

Thinking of some experiences that might happen to people your own age when they use the internet or cellphones...

How much of a problem, if at all, are each of the following? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Major problem</u>	<u>Minor problem</u>	<u>Not a problem</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
d. People spending too much time online ³	60	31	9	*
March 7-April 10, 2018				

³ Items a, b and c are omitted for future release.

Topline questionnaire: Parents Survey

2018 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S Parent Survey
TOPLINE March 7 – April 10, 2018
Parents of teens ages 13-17 N=1,058

ASK ALL:

PAR2 How much, if at all, do you worry about your teen... **[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS]**

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
a. Spending too much time in front of screens March 7-April 10, 2018	33	32	20	14	*

[ITEMS b-e NOT SHOWN]

ASK ALL:

PAR3 Still thinking about your teen...

How often, if ever, do you do any of the following things? **[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS]**

[ITEMS a-b NOT SHOWN]

	<u>Often</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
c. Limit the times of day or length of time when they can go online or be on their cellphone March 7-April 10, 2018	24	33	25	18	*

[ITEMS d-e NOT SHOWN]

ASK ALL:

PAR4 In general, how confident are you in your ability to...**[RANDOMIZE OPTIONS]**

[ITEMS a-b NOT SHOWN]

	<u>Very confident</u>	<u>Somewhat confident</u>	<u>Not too confident</u>	<u>Not at all confident</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
c. Know how much screen time is appropriate for your teen March 7-April 10, 2018	40	46	11	1	1

[ITEMS d-f NOT SHOWN]

ASK ALL:PAR6 Overall, how much time would you say you spend... **RANDOMIZE OPTIONS]**

	<u>Too much</u>	<u>Too little</u>	<u>About the right amount</u>	<u>Do not have or use this</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
a. On your cellphone March 7-April 10, 2018	36	7	55	2	0
b. On social media March 7-April 10, 2018	23	12	55	10	0

ASK IF CELLPHONE USER [PAR6a=1,2,3]PAR5 Thinking now about your cellphone, how often, if ever, do you... **RANDOMIZE OPTIONS]****Based on cellphone users [N=1,037]**

	<u>Often</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/Refusal</u>
a. Feel as if you have to respond to messages from other people immediately March 7-April 10, 2018	21	40	26	13	*
b. Check for messages or notifications as soon as you wake up March 7-April 10, 2018	26	32	26	15	*
c. Lose focus at work because you're checking your cellphone March 7-April 10, 2018	15	24	29	31	*

ASK ALL:

PAR7 How often, if ever, do you feel that your teen is distracted by their cellphone when you are trying to have a conversation with them?

March 7 – April 10, 2018

30	Often
42	Sometimes
20	Rarely
8	Never
*	DK/Refusal