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Men, Women and Social Connections

Roughly equal shares of U.S. men and women say they're often lonely; women are more likely to reach out to a wider network for emotional support

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' social connections and where they turn for emotional support at a time when these topics, and the gender dynamics surrounding them, are at the forefront of national conversations.

For this analysis, we surveyed 6,204 adults from Sept. 3 to 15, 2024. Most of the respondents who took part in this survey are members of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. The survey also included an oversample of Black and Hispanic adults from the SSRS Opinion Panel, another probability-based online survey web panel recruited primarily through national, random sampling of residential addresses. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the [questions used](#) for this report, the [topline](#) and the [survey methodology](#).

Terminology

References to White, Black and Asian adults include those who are not Hispanic and identify as only one race. Hispanics are of any race.

All references to party affiliation include those who lean toward that party. Republicans include those who identify as Republicans and those who say they lean toward the Republican Party. Democrats include those who identify as Democrats and those who say they lean toward the Democratic Party.

References to college graduates or people with a college degree comprise those with a bachelor's degree or more education. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "High school" refers to those who have a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate.

"Middle income" is defined here as two-thirds to double the median annual family income for panelists on the American Trends Panel. "Lower income" falls below that range; "upper income" falls above it.

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Men, Women and Social Connections

Roughly equal shares of U.S. men and women say they're often lonely; women are more likely to reach out to a wider network for emotional support

As public debate and discussion over the status of men in America continues, some have raised [concerns about men's struggles with loneliness](#). A new Pew Research Center survey finds that, compared with women, men don't report that they feel lonely more often or have fewer close friends. However, men do seem to turn to their networks less often for social connection and emotional support.

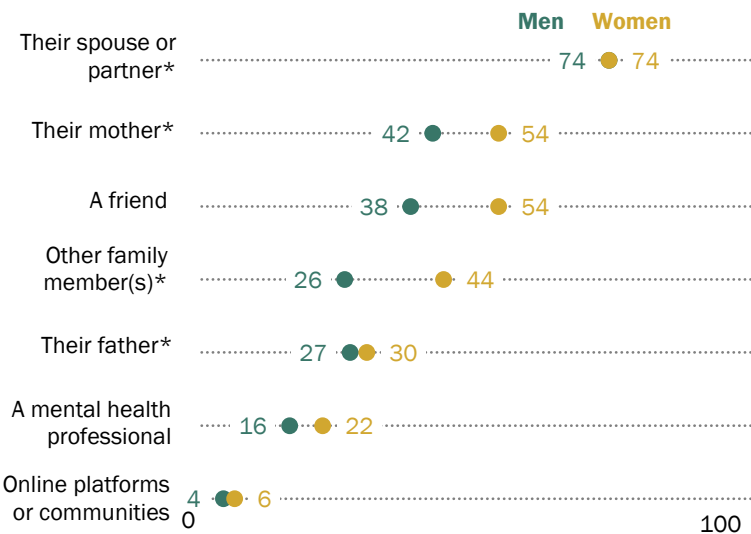
About one-in-six Americans (16%) say they feel lonely or isolated from those around them all or most of the time – including roughly equal shares of men and women. About four-in-ten adults (38%) say they sometimes feel lonely, and 47% say they hardly ever or never do.

While experiences with loneliness don't differ much by gender, they do differ significantly by age.

Adults younger than 50 are much more likely than those ages 50 and older to say they often feel lonely (22% vs. 9%). Across age groups, adults 65 and older are the most likely to say they *hardly ever or never* feel this way (66%).

Women more likely than men to tap into a broader array of sources when they need emotional support

% saying they would be extremely or very likely to turn to each of the following if they needed emotional support



* Based on those who did not indicate this doesn't apply to them.
 Note: Other response options included "Somewhat likely," "Not too likely" and "Not at all likely."

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024.
 "Men, Women and Social Connections"

We also asked Americans where they would turn for emotional support if they needed it. Women are more likely than men to say they'd be extremely or very likely to turn to each of the following sources for this type of support:

- **Their mother** (54% of women vs. 42% of men)¹
- **A friend** (54% vs. 38%)
- **Another family member** who is not their parent, spouse or partner (44% vs. 26%)
- **A mental health professional** (22% vs. 16%)

Men and women are about equally likely to say they have at least one close friend – and most do. But men who have close friends don't communicate with them as often as women do. Higher shares of women than men say they send text messages, interact on social media, and talk on the phone or video chat with a close friend at least a few times a week.

Related: [*How Americans See Men and Masculinity*](#)

This nationally representative survey of 6,204 U.S. adults was conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024, using the Center's [American Trends Panel](#).²

Other important findings

- **Emotional well-being is linked with education, income and marital status.** Adults with some college or less education, those with lower incomes and those who are not married are among the most likely to say they feel lonely all or most of the time. These groups are also among the *least* likely to say they feel optimistic about their life.
- **Adults younger than 50 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to say they'd be extremely or very likely to turn to a mental health professional for emotional support (24% vs. 14%).** In addition, higher shares of Black (26%) and Hispanic (25%) adults say they'd be likely to do this compared with White (16%) and Asian (17%) adults.
- **Two-thirds of Americans say all-female social groups have a positive impact on women's well-being.** This is higher than the share saying all-male groups have a positive

¹ Shares who say they would reach out to their mother or to another family member are based on those who did not indicate that these items don't apply to them. Respondents were asked first about their mother, father, and spouse or partner (in randomized order), then about other family members.

² For details, refer to the [Methodology](#) section of the report.

impact on men's well-being (56%). Americans are also more likely to say women-only groups have a positive impact on *society* than to say the same about all-male groups (57% vs. 43%).

1. Emotional well-being

To better understand Americans' well-being, we asked U.S. adults how often they feel *lonely or isolated* from those around them and how often they feel *optimistic about their lives*.

How often do Americans feel lonely?

There are differences across demographic groups in the shares saying they feel lonely or isolated all or most of the time. The following groups are among the most likely to say they often feel this way:

- Adults younger than 50
- Adults with some college or less education
- Lower-income Americans
- Adults who are unpartnered or living with a partner they're not married to

There is no significant difference between the shares of men and women saying they often feel lonely or isolated. This remains true across all age groups.

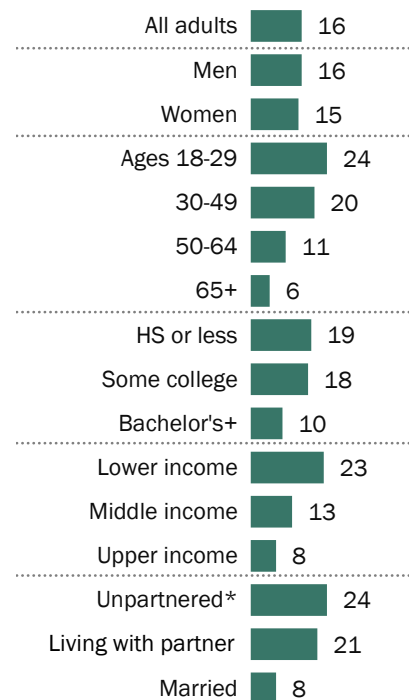
How often do Americans feel optimistic?

A majority of adults (58%) say they feel optimistic about their life all or most of the time, while 32% say they feel this way sometimes. One-in-ten say they hardly ever or never feel optimistic.

As is the case with feelings of loneliness, the shares saying they often feel optimistic vary by age, education, income and marital status. For the most part, the patterns are the opposite of what we see with loneliness.

Adults under 50 are more likely than older adults to feel lonely

% saying they feel lonely or isolated from those around them **all or most of the time**



* Includes those who are neither married nor living with a partner.

Note: Other response options included "Sometimes," "Hardly ever" and "Never." "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2023 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024.

"Men, Women and Social Connections"

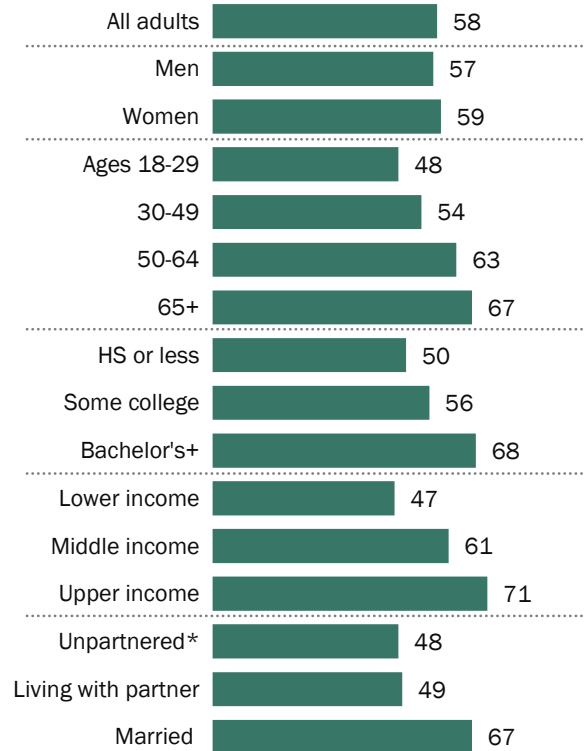
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These groups are among the most likely to say they feel optimistic all or most of the time:

- Adults ages 50 and older
- Adults with a bachelor's degree or more education
- Upper-income adults
- Married adults

Married adults, those with at least a bachelor's degree and those with upper incomes are among the most optimistic

*% saying they feel optimistic about their life **all or most of the time***



* Includes those who are neither married nor living with a partner.
 Note: Other response options included "Sometimes," "Hardly ever" and "Never." "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2023 earnings. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024. "Men, Women and Social Connections"

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2. Where men and women turn for emotional support and social connection

About three-quarters of U.S. adults (74%) say they would be extremely or very likely to turn to their spouse or partner if they needed emotional support.³

Men and women are equally likely to say they'd lean on their spouse or partner in this way.

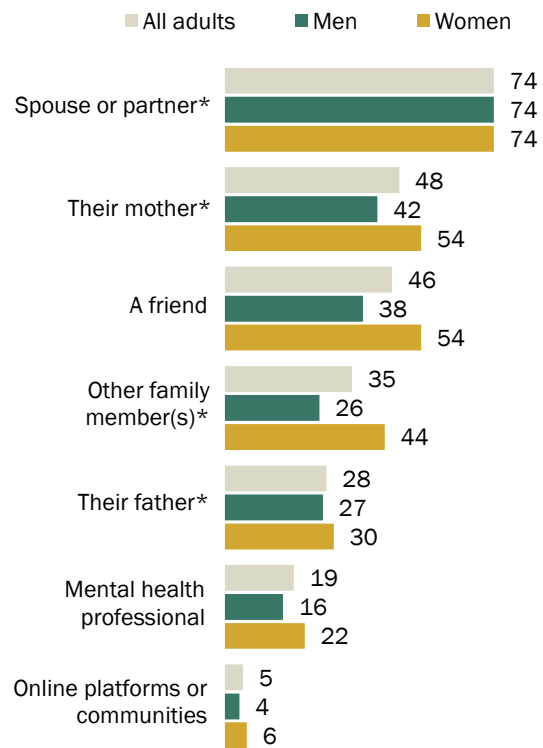
Mothers and friends are also frequent sources of support: 48% of adults point to their mother and 46% point to a friend as someone they'd be extremely or very likely to go to. Smaller shares would go to their father (28%) or to another family member (35%).

There are significant gender differences when it comes to certain sources of support. By margins ranging from 12 to 18 percentage points, greater shares of women than men say they'd be extremely or very likely to turn to:

- Their mother (54% of women vs. 42% of men)
- A friend (54% vs. 38%)
- Another family member who is not their parent, spouse or partner (44% vs. 26%)

Women are more likely than men to turn to their mother, a friend or other family members for support

*% saying they would be **extremely or very likely** to turn to each of the following if they needed emotional support*



* Based on those who did not indicate this doesn't apply to them.
 Note: Other response options included "Somewhat likely," "Not too likely" and "Not at all likely."
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024.
 "Men, Women and Social Connections"

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³ Shares who say they would reach out to their spouse or partner, mother, father, or another family member are based on those who did not indicate that these items don't apply to them.

Turning to mental health professionals and online communities

Americans are less likely to say they'd turn to a mental health professional for emotional support than to say they'd turn to family or friends. About one-in-five adults (19%) say they'd be extremely or very likely to turn to a mental health professional for this type of support.

Some demographic groups are more likely than others to say they'd be extremely or very likely to seek out a mental health professional:

- Women are more likely to say this than men (22% vs. 16%).
- Black (26%) and Hispanic (25%) adults are more likely to say this than White (16%) and Asian (17%) adults.
- Adults younger than 50 are more likely to say this than those ages 50 and older (24% vs. 14%).

When it comes to seeking emotional support from online platforms or communities, relatively small shares of adults say they would be extremely or very likely to do this (5% overall).

Getting emotional support today versus 20 years ago

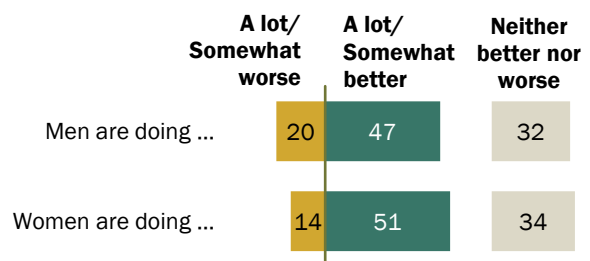
We also asked Americans how they think men and women are doing compared with 20 years ago in terms of having someone to turn to for emotional support. On balance, the public thinks men and women are doing *better* in this area than they were two decades ago.

Some 47% of adults say men are doing a lot or somewhat better, 20% say they're doing a lot or somewhat worse, and 32% say they're doing neither better nor worse. There's a similar pattern for women: 51% say they're doing better, 14% say they're doing worse, and 34% say neither better nor worse.

Women are more likely than men to say that *men* are doing better these days when it comes to having someone to turn to for emotional support (51% vs. 42%). Similar shares of men (50%) and women (52%) say *women* are doing better compared with 20 years ago.

On balance, Americans say men and women have better access to emotional support than they did in the past

% saying men/women are doing ___ than 20 years ago when it comes to having someone to turn to for emotional support



Note: Shares of respondents who didn't offer an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024. "Men, Women and Social Connections"

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Communicating with friends

We also asked Americans about their friends and how they stay in touch with them. About eight-in-ten adults (81%) say they have at least one close friend – not counting their family members – and most (64%) have more than one close friend. About one-in-five (18%) say they don't have any close friends.

Among adults who have close friends, 74% say they connect with one at least a few times a week, whether by texting, interacting on social media, talking on the phone or video chatting, or seeing them in person.

Texting is the most common form of communication between friends. Most adults with close friends (61%) say they text one either a few times a week or daily.

Sizable shares also interact with friends on social media (39%) or talk to them via phone or video chat (35%). About three-in-ten (29%) say they see a close friend in person at least a few times a week.

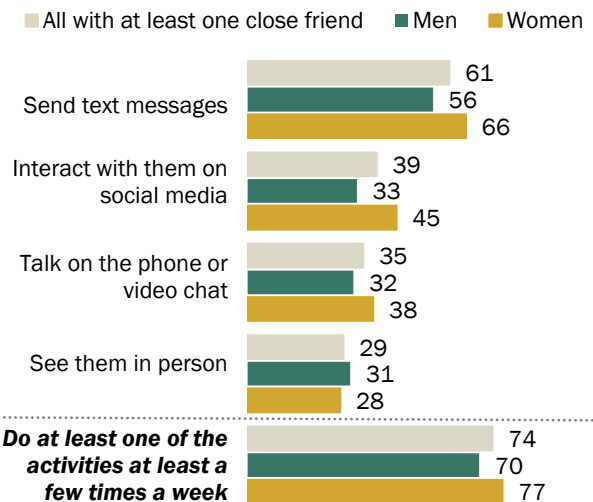
Differences by gender and age

There are large differences in how often men and women text or interact on social media with close friends. Women are more likely than men to say they communicate frequently in these ways by margins of 10 points or more.

Women are also somewhat more likely than men to talk on the phone or video chat with a close friend at least a few times a week (38% vs. 32%). But men (31%) are somewhat more likely than women (28%) to say they frequently see friends in person.

Women are more likely than men to keep in touch with friends by phone, text and social media

Among those who have at least one close friend, % saying they do each of the following with a close friend **at least once a day or a few times a week**



Note: Other response options included "A few times a month," "Once a month," "Less than once a month" and "Never."

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024. "Men, Women and Social Connections"

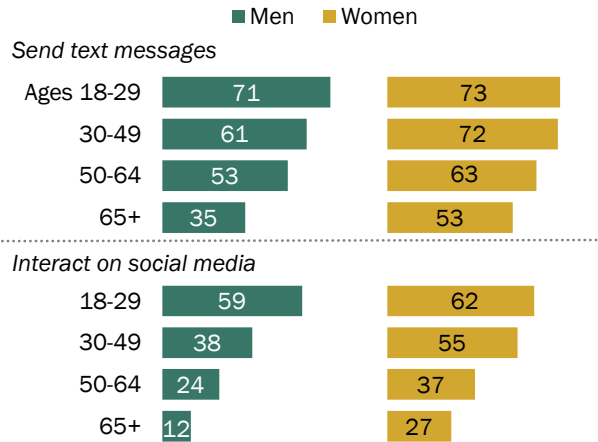
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This gender gap is fairly consistent across adults ages 30 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 and older. However, among those younger than 30, men and women are about equally likely to communicate with close friends in these ways.

Looking just at age, adults younger than 30 are the most likely to say they text (72%) or interact on social media (60%) with a close friend at least a few times a week. Those ages 65 and older are the least likely to say they regularly use these forms of communication.

Similar shares of men and women under 30 regularly text and interact on social media with friends

Among those who have at least one close friend, % saying they do each of the following with a close friend **at least once a day or a few times a week**



Note: Other response options included "A few times a month," "Once a month," "Less than once a month" and "Never."
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024.
 "Men, Women and Social Connections"

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3. The impact of all-male and all-female social groups

We were also interested in learning how the public feels about same-gender organized social groups or places where men can gather with other men and women with other women.

Majorities of U.S. adults say these groups have a positive impact on the well-being of men and women, respectively. Still, more say all-female groups have a positive impact on women's well-being (67%) than say the same about the impact of male-only groups on men (56%).

In thinking about the impact these types of groups have on *society*, a majority of Americans (57%) say that all-female social groups have a very or somewhat positive effect; a smaller share (43%) say the same about all-male groups.

Differences by gender

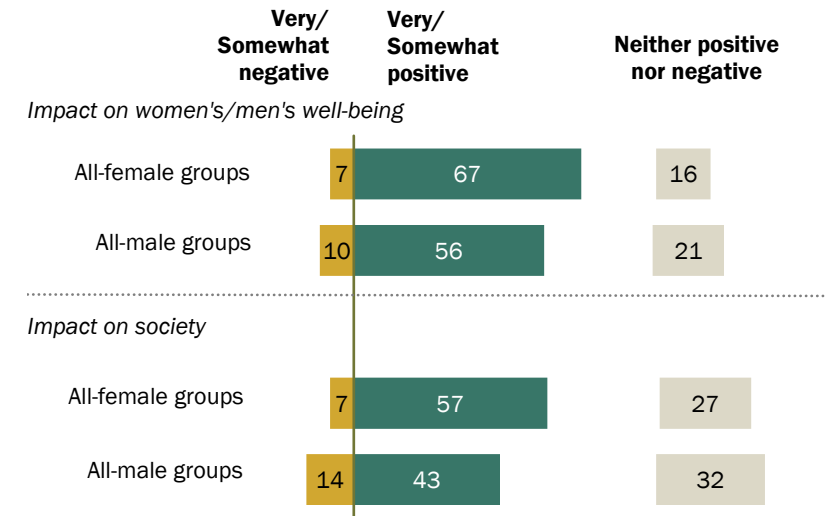
Men and women both see more benefits in all-female groups than in all-male groups.

Among men

- 63% of men say all-female groups have a positive impact on women's well-being; 57% say all-male groups have a positive impact on men's well-being.
- 55% say all-female groups have a positive impact on society overall; 47% say the same about all-male groups.

Majorities say all-female and all-male social groups have a positive impact on women's and men's overall well-being

% saying all-female/all-male organized social groups or places have a ____ impact on each of the following overall



Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. Shares of respondents who didn't offer an answer or who said they are not sure are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024.

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Among women

- 71% of women say all-female groups have a positive impact on women’s well-being; 56% say all-male groups have positive impact on men’s well-being.
- 59% say all-female groups have a positive impact on society overall; 39% say the same about all-male groups.

Differences by party

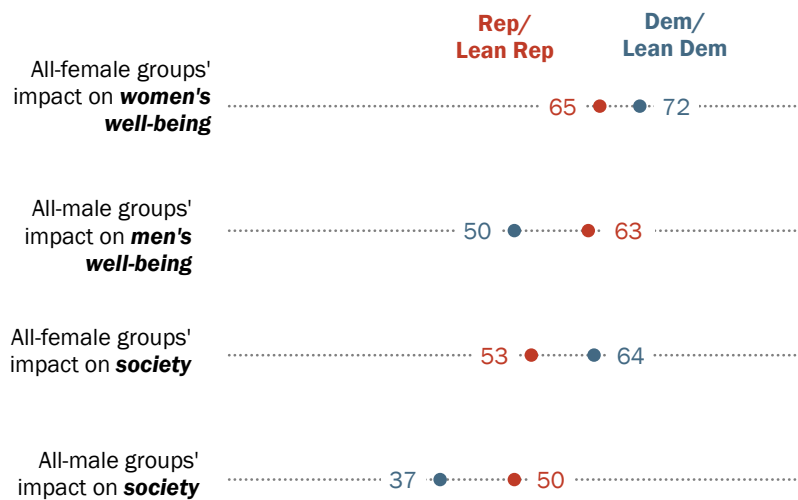
Republicans and Democrats have different views on the impact of same-gender social groups.

By double-digit margins, larger shares of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents than Democrats and Democratic leaners say that all-male social groups have a positive impact on men’s overall well-being (63% vs. 50%) and on society (50% vs. 37%).

In turn, more Democrats than Republicans say that all-female social groups benefit both women’s overall well-being (72% vs. 65%) and society (64% vs. 53%).

Republicans more likely than Democrats to say all-male social groups are good for men and for society

*% saying all-female/all-male social groups or places have a **very or somewhat positive** impact on well-being and on society overall*



Note: Other response options included “Neither positive nor negative,” “Somewhat negative” and “Very negative.”

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024. “Men, Women and Social Connections”

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There are some notable differences by gender within each party. Democratic women are the most likely to say that all-female groups are beneficial for women and society. For example, 76% of Democratic women say all-female groups have a positive impact on women’s overall well-being. This compares with 70% of Republican women, 67% of Democratic men and 60% of Republican men.

In turn, Republican men are the most likely to say all-male groups have a positive impact on society – 54% say this, compared with 45% of Republican women, 40% of Democratic men and only 34% of Democratic women.

Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 154 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted Sept. 3-15, 2024. A total of 6,204 panelists responded out of 8,216 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 76%. This includes 5,202 respondents from the ATP and an additional 1,002 from the SSRS Opinion Panel.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 2%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 6,204 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic Black adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=5,974) and live telephone (n=230) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel.](#)”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.⁴ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.⁵ Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

⁴ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)”

⁵ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic adults, non-Hispanic Black adults and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

The ATP was supplemented with an oversample of self-identified non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic panelists from SSRS’s Opinion Panel.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 for ATP respondents, and \$5 to \$10 for SSRS Opinion Panel respondents, depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Sept. 3-15, 2024. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:⁶ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists on Sept. 3.⁷ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch for ATP, which began with an initial invitation sent on Sept. 3. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Sept. 4. For the SSRS Opinion Panel, 112 panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Sept. 4. All remaining SSRS panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Sept. 5.

Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to four email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to four SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 154

	ATP		SSRS OP	
	Soft launch	Full launch	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Sept. 3, 2024	Sept. 4, 2024	Sept. 4, 2024	Sept. 5, 2024
First reminder	Sept. 7, 2024	Sept. 7, 2024	Sept. 7, 2024	Sept. 7, 2024
Second reminder	Sept. 10, 2024	Sept. 10, 2024	Sept. 10, 2024	Sept. 10, 2024
Third reminder	Sept. 12, 2024	Sept. 12, 2024	Sept. 12, 2024	Sept. 12, 2024
Final reminder	Sept. 14, 2024	Sept. 14, 2024	Sept. 14, 2024	Sept. 14, 2024

Note: For ATP, reminders 3 and 4 were sent to Black men only. For SSRS OP, reminders 2, 3 and 4 were sent to men only.

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For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Aug. 28, and reminder postcards were mailed on Sept. 3. Soft launch took place on Sept. 3 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed

⁶ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁷ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

This survey is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. For ATP panelists, these weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys, panel attrition, and differential probabilities of selection for this specific survey. Base weights for Opinion Panel respondents were provided by SSRS.

The weights for respondents from each sample were then rescaled and combined to account for the inclusion of multiple samples and their designs. The combined weight was then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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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 different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 154

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	6,204	1.5 percentage points
Men	2,710	2.3 percentage points
Women	3,446	2.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,515	2.3 percentage points
Dem/Lean Rep	3,531	2.1 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic Asian 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 Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 154

	AAPOR code	ATP	SSRS OP	TOTAL
Completed interview	1.1	5,202	1,002	6,204
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	92	199	291
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	69	82	151
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	322	1,246	1,568
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0	0	0
Other noninterview	2.30	0	0	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2	0	2
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,687	2,529	8,216
Completed interviews	I	5,202	1,002	6,204
Partial interviews	P	0	0	0
Refusals	R	161	281	442
Noncontact	NC	322	1,246	1,568
Other	O	2	0	2
Unknown household	UH	0	0	0
Unknown other	UO	0	0	0
Not eligible	NE	0	0	0
Total		5,687	2,529	8,216
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		91%	40%	76%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 154

	ATP	SSRS OP	TOTAL
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%	5%	9%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%	59%	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 154	35%	72%	46%
Response rate to Wave 154 survey	91%	40%	76%
Cumulative response rate	3%	1%	2%

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A note about the Asian adult sample

This survey includes a total sample size of 554 Asian adults. The sample primarily includes English-speaking Asian adults and, therefore, may not be representative of the overall Asian adult population. Despite this limitation, it is important to report the views of Asian adults on the topics in this study. As always, Asian adults' responses are incorporated into the general population figures throughout this report.

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