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The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences

Teen girls and boys in the U.S. face different pressures and have different experiences at school but want the same things out of life

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About Pew Research Center

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to better understand teens' views on their school experiences, friendships and future plans.

The Center conducted an online survey of 1,391 U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 from Sept. 18 to Oct. 10, 2024, through Ipsos. Ipsos recruited the teens via their parents, who were part of its [KnowledgePanel](#). The KnowledgePanel is a probability-based web panel recruited primarily through national, random sampling of residential addresses. The survey was weighted to be representative of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 who live with their parents by age, gender, race and ethnicity, household income, and other categories.

Questions in this report that focus on students' experiences in their school were not asked of the 91 students who said they are homeschooled.

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

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

Terminology

References to White and Black teens include those who identify as only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanic teens are of any race. The views and experiences of Asian teens are not analyzed separately in this report due to sample limitations. Asian teens' responses – and responses of teens from other racial and ethnic groups – are incorporated into the general figures throughout the report but are not analyzed separately due to sample limitations.

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.

Table of contents

About Pew Research Center	1
How we did this	2
Terminology	3
Overview	5
1. Problems teens see in their schools	8
2. Pressures teens are facing	12
3. Teens' friendships and emotional support networks	14
4. Teens' future plans and goals	17
Acknowledgments	21
Methodology	22

The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences

Teen girls and boys in the U.S. face different pressures and have different experiences at school but want the same things out of life

American teens [face a host of challenges these days](#) – both inside and outside the classroom. A new Pew Research Center survey of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 finds that, while there is some common ground, many of the problems and pressure points teens are dealing with differ significantly for boys and girls. In addition, many teens see imbalances in how boys and girls are experiencing school and how they’re performing academically.

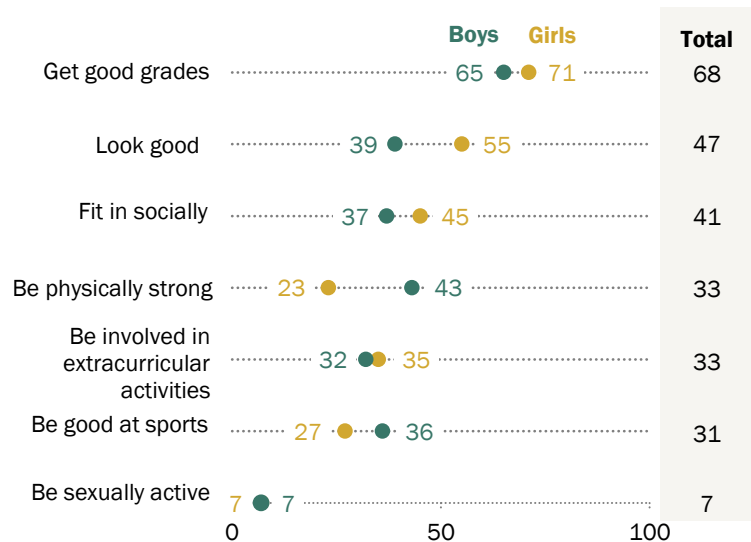
Anxiety and depression tops the list of problems teens say their peers at school are dealing with, of the issues we asked about. Three-in-ten teens say it’s extremely or very common among their fellow students.

And on balance, teens say anxiety and depression is more common among girls at their school than among boys. At the same time, majorities of teen boys and girls alike say girls have it easier when it comes to having friends they can turn to for emotional support.¹

Academics are the biggest source of pressure for teens today. Roughly seven-in-ten (68%) say they personally feel a great deal or fair amount of pressure to get good grades. Girls and boys are about equally likely to say this (71% vs. 65%).

Most teens feel pressure to get good grades; girls feel more social pressure than boys

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they personally feel a great deal/fair amount of pressure to ...



Note: Other response options included “Some,” “Not much” and “None at all.”
 Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.
 “The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences”

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¹ This question and others that asked teens about experiences at school were only asked of those who are not homeschooled.

Girls are significantly more likely than boys to say they face at least a fair amount of pressure to:

- Look good (55% vs. 39%)
- Fit in socially (45% vs. 37%)

Greater shares of boys than girls say they face pressure to:

- Be physically strong (43% vs. 23%)
- Be good at sports (36% vs. 27%)

Teens' plans for the future

Looking ahead, boys and girls want many of the same things out of life. Majorities of teens say it's extremely or very important to them that as adults they have a job or career they enjoy (86%), have close friends (69%) and have a lot of money (58%).

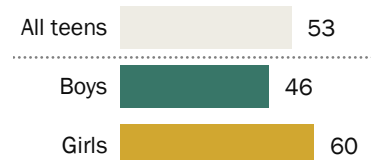
But they may take different paths to get there. Teen girls are significantly more likely than teen boys to say they plan to attend a four-year college after they graduate from high school (60% vs. 46%).

In turn, boys are more likely than girls to say they'll go to a vocational school (11% vs. 7%), work full time (9% vs. 3%) or join the military (5% vs. 1%) after high school.

This survey – conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024, among 1,391 teens ages 13 to 17 – focused on school experiences, friendships and future plans.

Teen girls more likely than boys to say they plan to attend a 4-year college

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they plan to attend a four-year college after high school



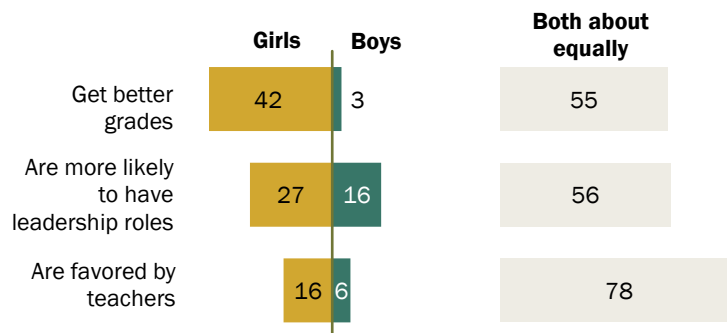
Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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About 4 in 10 teens say girls get better grades than boys at their school

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying girls/boys at their school ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

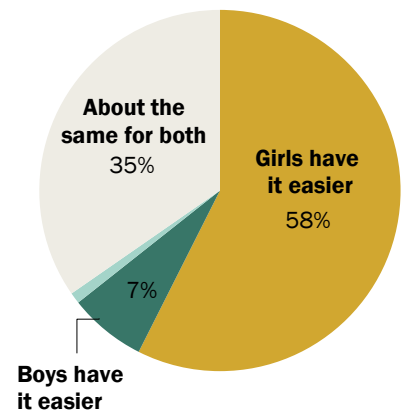
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Other key findings

- 42% of teens say girls at their school get better grades than boys.** Only 3% say boys get better grades than girls, and 55% say things are about equal. Additionally, about one-in-four teens (27%) say girls at their school get more leadership positions than boys, while 16% say boys get more of these positions; 56% say there's no differences.
- 63% of teens say boys are more disruptive in class than girls.** Only 4% say girls are more disruptive, and 32% say there's no difference. Inversely, teens are more likely to say girls speak up more in class than to say the same about boys (34% vs. 18%). Roughly half (48%) say there's no difference.
- Almost all teens (98%) say they have at least one close friend, with 34% saying they have five or more.** Boys and girls are equally likely to say they have at least one close friend. We also asked whether they think one group has it easier when it comes to having friends they can turn to for emotional support: A 58% majority of teens say girls do. Very few say boys have an easier time (7%), and 35% say it's about the same for both.
- Thinking ahead to their adult lives, teens place less importance on getting married or having children than they do on job satisfaction, friendship and financial success.** Republican teens and those who lean to the Republican Party are more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners to say marriage and parenthood are important to them.

Majority of teens say girls have it easier when it comes to having friends for emotional support

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying girls/boys have it easier when it comes to having friends they can turn to for emotional support



Note: Share of respondents who did not answer is shown (1%) but not labeled. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

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1. Problems teens see in their schools

We asked U.S. teens how common a variety of problems are among students at their school.

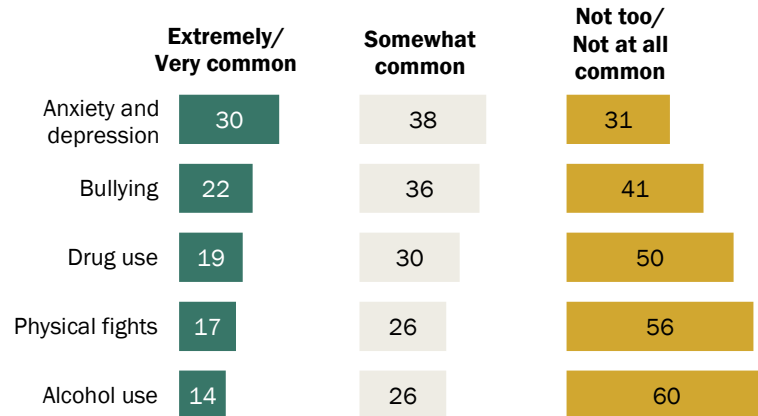
Anxiety and depression tops the list, with 30% of teens saying it's extremely or very common at their school.

About one-in-five teens (22%) say **bullying** is extremely or very common at their school. A similar share (19%) say the same about **drug use**.

Some 17% of students say **physical fights** are highly common at their school, and 14% say **alcohol use** is highly common.

3 in 10 teens say anxiety and depression is highly common among their peers at school

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying each is ___ among students who go to their school



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

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Girls are more likely than boys to say anxiety and depression is extremely or very common at their school (35% vs. 24%). Girls are also more likely to say the same about alcohol use (17% vs. 10%). Girls and boys are about equally likely to say the other items are common at their school.

Are problems in school more common among boys or girls?

We asked teens who say these issues are at least somewhat common at their school whether each is more common among boys or girls.

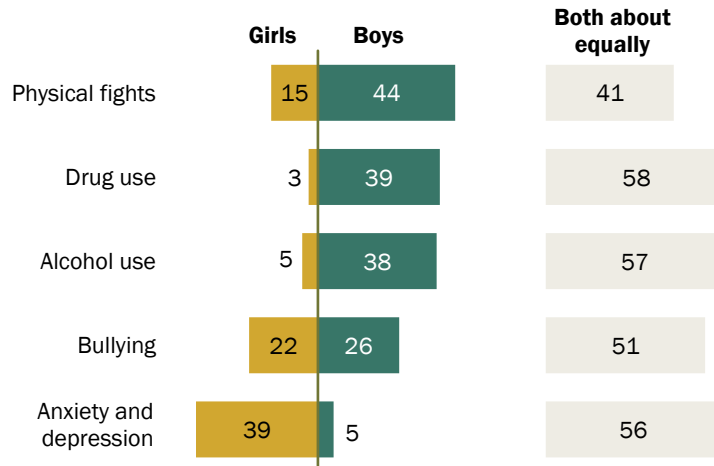
With the exception of physical fights, about half or more of these teens say the issues are *equally common* among boys and girls. Still, among those who see a gender difference, the scale more often tips toward boys.

More common among boys

- Among teens who say **physical fights** are at least somewhat common at their school, 44% say these are more common among boys. Another 15% say fights are more common among girls, and 41% say there's not much difference.
- Among those who say **drug use** is common at their school, 39% say it's more common among boys, while only 3% say it's more common among girls; 58% say there isn't much difference. The pattern is almost identical when it comes to perceptions of **alcohol use**.

Many teens say physical fights, drug and alcohol use are more common among boys than girls at their school

Among U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 who say each is at least somewhat common among students at their school, % saying it is more common among ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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More common among girls

- 39% of teens who say **anxiety and depression** is common at their school say it's more common among girls. Only 5% say it's more common among boys, and 56% say it affects both about equally. Girls are more likely than boys to say these mental health challenges are more common for girls at their school (50% vs. 28%). For their part, boys are more likely than girls to say that it's about equal (64% vs. 49%).

Mixed views

- Teens who say **bullying** is common at their school are divided on whether it's more common among boys or girls. About one-in-four (26%) say it's more common among boys, 22% say girls and 51% say both about equally. Boys themselves lean toward the perception that bullying is more prevalent among boys, while girls are split in their views.

Do teens see gender biases in their schools?

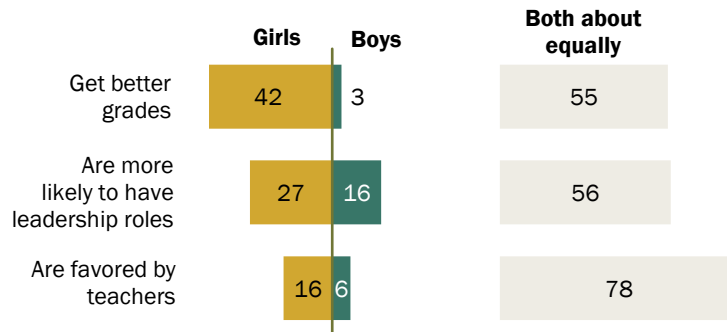
Some of the current discussion about [how men are doing in the U.S. today](#) relative to women focuses on [gender gaps in K-12 education](#). To explore this topic from a teen perspective, we asked teens whether they think boys or girls are doing better in school and whether they receive different treatment.

In three key areas – grades, leadership opportunities and treatment by teachers – majorities of teens say things are about equal. But those who do see a gender difference tend to think girls have advantages over boys.

- Grades:** 42% of teens say girls get better grades than boys at their school. Only 3% say boys get better grades than girls; 55% say things are about equal. Girls are more likely than boys to say girls get better grades at their school (47% vs. 36%), while a higher share of boys than girls say there's no difference (59% vs 52%).

About 4 in 10 teens say girls get better grades than boys at their school

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying girls/boys at their school ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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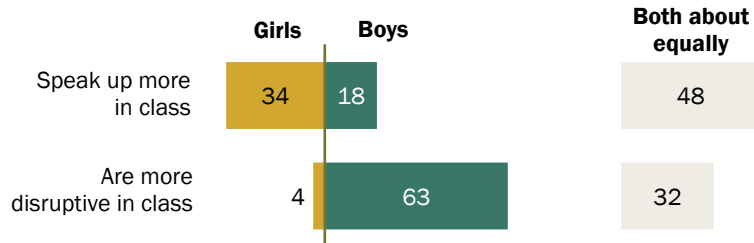
- Leadership roles:** 27% of teens say girls are more likely than boys to have leadership roles at their school; 16% say boys are more likely to have these roles. A 56% majority say boys and girls are about equally likely to have leadership roles. Girls and boys are largely in agreement about this.
- Teacher favoritism:** A large majority of teens (78%) say teachers treat girls and boys about equally at their school. Among the rest, 16% say teachers favor girls and 6% say they favor boys. Boys are especially likely to say teachers favor girls (23% say this, compared with 9% of girls).

We also asked teens whether girls or boys speak up more in class, and whether they think one group is more disruptive.

- Speaking up in class:** 34% of teens say girls speak up more than boys in class, while 18% say boys speak up more. About half (48%) say both speak up about equally. Girls and boys have similar views on this.

Majority of teens say boys are more disruptive in class than girls

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying girls/boys at their school ...



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

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

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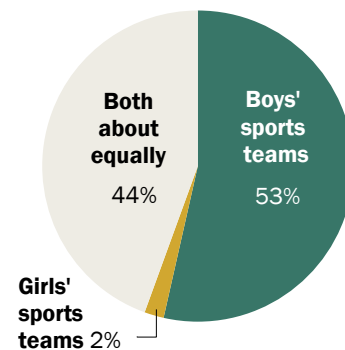
- Disrupting class:** A 63% majority of teens say boys are more disruptive in class than girls. Only 4% say girls are more disruptive. About a third (32%) say it's about the equal. Again, girls and boys largely agree on this.

When it comes to athletics, 53% of teens who have sports teams at their school say the boys' teams are valued more than the girls' teams. Only 2% say the girls' teams are valued more, and 44% say the teams are valued about equally.

Boys and girls tend to agree on this, with 51% of boys and 56% of girls saying more value is placed on the boys' teams at their school.

Only 2% of teens say girls' sports teams are valued more than boys' teams at their school

Among U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 who have sports teams at their school, % saying ___ are valued more



Note: Based on teens who are not homeschooled. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer (<1%) is not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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2. Pressures teens are facing

In addition to asking about the problems their peers at school are dealing with, we asked teens about the pressures they personally face.

By far the biggest source of pressure for teens is their grades. Roughly seven-in-ten teens (68%) say they face a great deal or fair amount of pressure to get good grades.

Substantial shares of teens say they feel certain social pressures as well. Some 47% say they feel at least a fair amount of pressure to **look good**, and 41% feel pressure to **fit in socially**.

A third say they feel a great deal or fair amount of pressure to **be physically strong**. The same share feel pressure to **be involved in extracurricular activities**. And 31% say they feel pressure to **be good at sports**.

Very few teens (7%) say they feel a great deal or fair amount of pressure to **be sexually active**.

Differences by gender

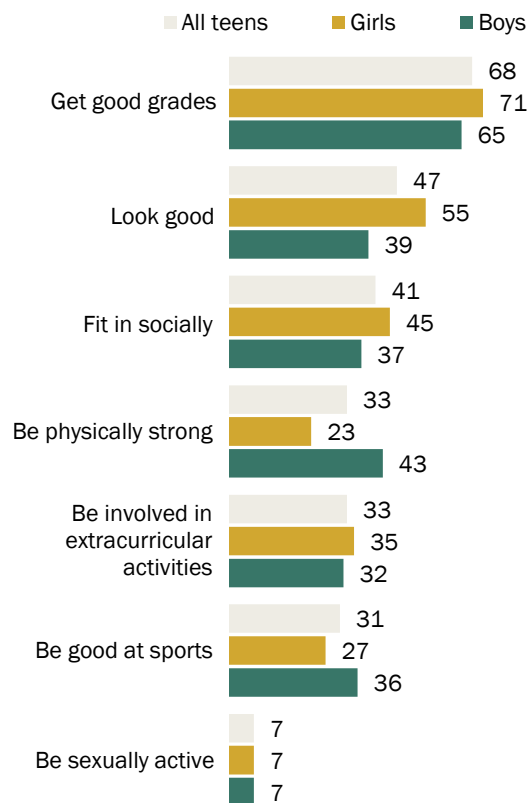
While girls and boys share some of the same pressure points, there are significant differences in certain areas.

Where girls feel more pressure than boys

- **Looking good:** A 55% majority of girls say they feel a great deal or fair amount of pressure to look good. A smaller share of boys (39%) say the same.
- **Fitting in socially:** While 45% of girls say they feel pressure to fit in socially, the share is lower among boys (37%).

Grades top the list of pressures teens face; girls and boys feel pressured in different areas

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they feel a great deal/fair amount of pressure to ...



Note: Other response options included "Some," "Not much" and "None at all."

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024. "The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Where boys feel more pressure than girls

- **Being physically strong:** By a margin of 20 percentage points, boys are more likely than girls to say they feel a great deal or fair amount of pressure to be physically strong (43% vs. 23%).
- **Being good at sports:** 36% of boys feel pressure to be good at sports, compared with 27% of girls.

Where boys and girls feel equally pressured

There are three areas where roughly equal shares of teen boys and girls say they feel a great deal or fair amount of pressure.

- **Getting good grades:** 71% of teen girls compared with 65% of teen boys say they feel a great deal or a fair amount of pressure to get good grades.
- **Being involved in extracurricular activities:** 35% of girls and 32% of boys.
- **Being sexually active:** 7% for both girls and boys.

3. Teens' friendships and emotional support networks

Friendships play a large role in many teens' lives. Relationships with friends can also be a [predictor of long-term outcomes](#) for teens, including the quality of their adult relationships and work performance.

We asked U.S. teens a few questions about their friend networks, and more specifically, whether they can turn to these networks for emotional support.

Number and gender of friends

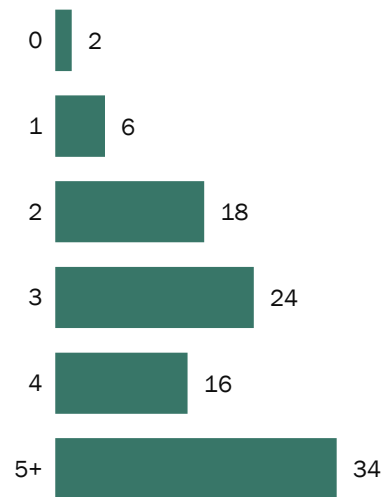
Roughly two-thirds of teens (64%) say they have between one and four close friends. About a third (34%) say they have five or more close friends – fairly similar to the [share of U.S. adults](#) who say the same. Only 2% of teens say they have no close friends.

Teens' friends are often the same gender as them. About half of teens who have at least one close friend (49%) say *all* of their friends are the same gender as them. Another 48% say their friends are a mix of genders, while only 2% of teens say none of their friends are the same gender as them.

There are no major differences between teen boys and girls in the number of friends they have or the gender makeup of their close friend circles. This is [slightly different from what we found among adults](#) – women are more likely than men to say all or most of their close friends are their same gender as them (71% vs. 61%).

About a third of teens say they have 5 or more close friends

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they have ___ close friend(s)



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer is not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Emotional support networks

Among teens with at least one close friend, most teens (89%) say they have at least one friend they can turn to for emotional support, while 11% say they do not. However, there are some notable gender gaps on this question.

Boys are less likely than girls to say they have a close friend they can turn to if they need emotional support. Still a large majority of boys (85%) say they do; 16% say they don't have a friend they can turn to.

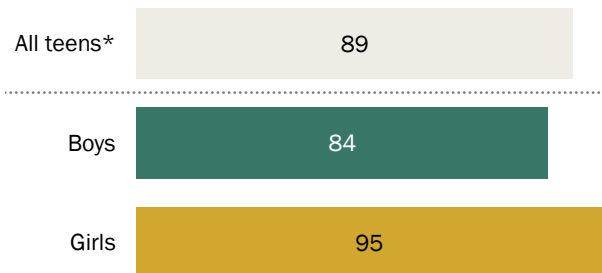
Among teen girls, 95% say they have a close friend they can go to for emotional support, while only 5% say they don't.

Relatedly, a [recent Center survey of adults](#)

found a significant gap in the shares of women and men who said they would be extremely or very likely to turn to a friend as a source emotional support (54% of women vs. 38% of men).

Teen girls are more likely than boys to have a friend they can lean on for emotional support

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they have at least one close friend they can turn to for emotional support



* Based on the 98% of teens who have at least one close friend.
Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.
"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

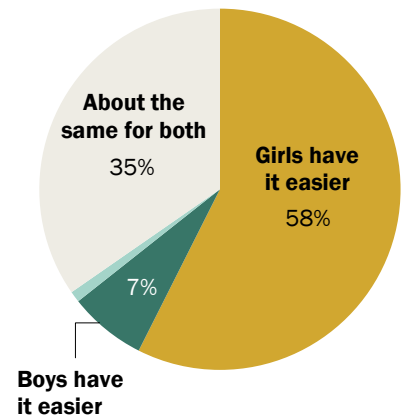
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We also asked teens whether they think boys or girls have it *easier* when it comes to having friends they can turn to for emotional support. A 58% majority of teens say girls have it easier. About a third (35%) say it's about the same for both, while only 7% say boys have it easier.

Teen girls and boys gave similar answers on this question, with majorities of each group saying girls have it easier. Still, girls were more likely than boys to say boys have it easier (10% vs. 3%).

Majority of teens say girls have it easier when it comes to having friends for emotional support

% of U.S. teens saying girls/boys have it easier when it comes to having friends they can turn to for emotional support



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer (1%) is shown but not labeled. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024.

"The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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4. Teens' future plans and goals

Given the current [gender gap in college completion](#) and the growing share of [adults who don't want to have children](#), we were curious about teens' long-term goals and plans for adulthood.

Plans after high school

When we asked teens what they plan to do after they finish high school, **53% said they plan to attend a four-year college.**

Among teens, plans for attending college after high school differ by key demographics:

- **Gender:** 60% of girls, compared with 46% of boys, say they plan to attend a four-year college.
- **Household income:** Teens from households that make over \$75,000 annually are the most likely to say they plan to go to a four-year college after high school (63%). A much smaller share of teens from households with incomes under \$30,000 say the same (23%).

Some teens have other plans for after high school, including:

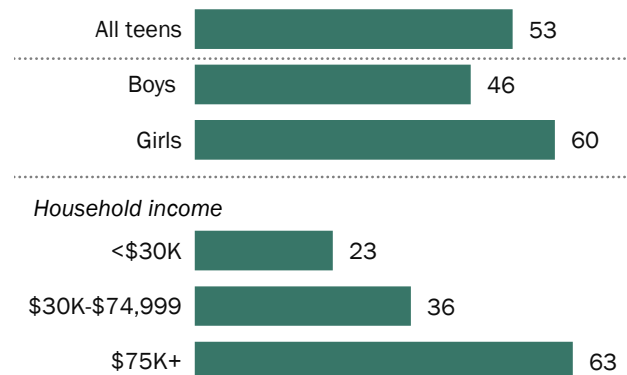
- Attending a two-year college (10%)
- Enrolling in a technical or vocational school (9%)
- Working full time (6%)
- Joining the military (3%)

About one-in-five teens (18%) are unsure of their plans.

Boys are more likely than girls to say they plan to enroll in a technical school, work full time or join the military after high school.

Teens from higher income households are more likely to say they plan to go to college

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they plan to attend a four-year college after they finish high school



Note: Full question wording was "Which of the following comes closest to what you plan to do after you finish high school?" and response options included "Attend a four-year college," "Attend a two-year college," "Enroll in a technical or vocational school," "Work full time," "Join the military," "Not sure" and "Other."
Source: Survey of U.S. conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024. "The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Boys and girls are about equally likely to say they aren't sure of what they plan to do after high school.

There are also racial and ethnic differences on a couple of items. A 55% majority of White teens say they plan to attend a four-year college, while Hispanic teens are less likely to say this (43%). Among Black teens, 50% say they'll attend a four-year college (not significantly different from White or Hispanic teens). In turn, Black and Hispanic teens are more likely than White teens to say they plan to attend a two-year college (13% and 15% vs. 7%). The sample size for Asian teens is too small for separate analysis.

Future goals

We also asked teens about some long-term goals – specifically, what they hope to achieve as adults.

A large majority of teens (86%) say it's extremely or very important to them to have a job or career they enjoy when they're an adult.

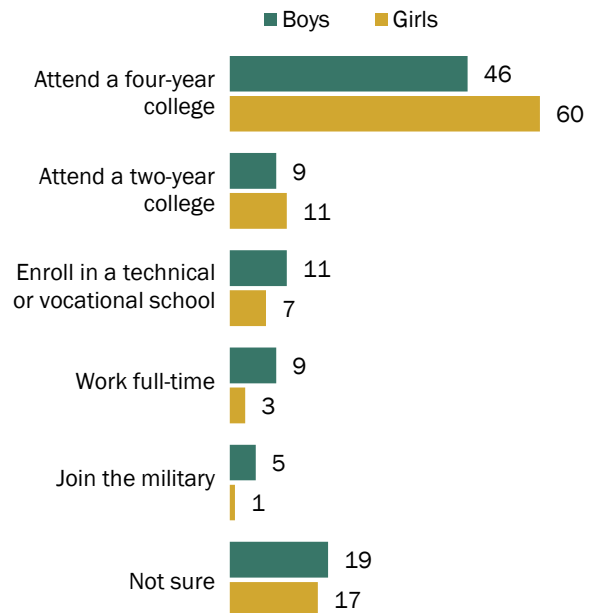
This includes 41% who say this is *extremely* important.

Majorities also say having close friends (69%) and having a lot of money (58%) are highly important to them.

Smaller shares of teens place a high level of importance on family life milestones like getting married (36%) and having children (30%). We saw a similar pattern [among adults in 2023](#) when we asked what they thought was important in order for people to live a fulfilling life. Job satisfaction and having close friends ranked higher marriage and parenthood.

Teen girls are more likely than boys to say they plan to attend a 4-year college

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying they plan to ____ after they finish high school



Note: Full question wording was "Which of the following comes closest to what you plan to do after you finish high school?" Share of respondents who selected "Other" (2%) is not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024. "The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Of the potential goals we asked about, fame is least important among teens. Only 6% say becoming famous is important to them personally. By contrast, 80% say this is not too or not at all important.

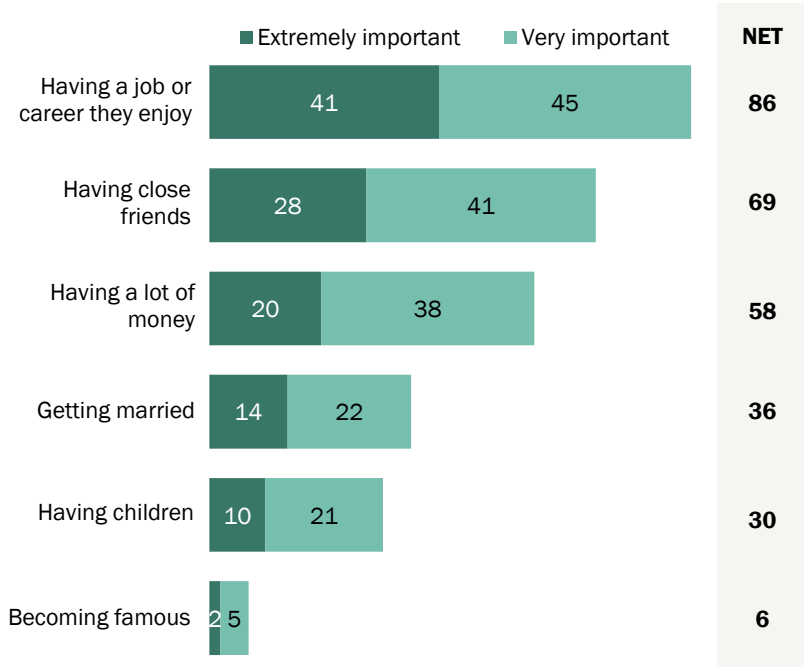
Boys and girls answer similarly on all these items, except for one: Girls are 9 points more likely than boys to say having close friends is highly important to them (74% vs. 65%).

There are also a couple notable racial and ethnic differences. Black and Hispanic teens are more likely than White teens to say having a lot of money is extremely or very important. Some 76% of Black teens and 66% of Hispanic teens say this, compared with 50% of White teens.

In turn, White teens are more likely to say having close friends in adulthood is highly important: 75% say this, compared with 64% of Hispanic teens and 62% of Black teens.

Looking toward adulthood, teens value job satisfaction and close friends

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying that, looking ahead to when they're an adult, each of the following is **extremely/very important** to them personally



Note: Other response options included "Somewhat important," "Not too important" and "Not at all important." Figures may not add to subtotals due to rounding.

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024. "The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Views by political party

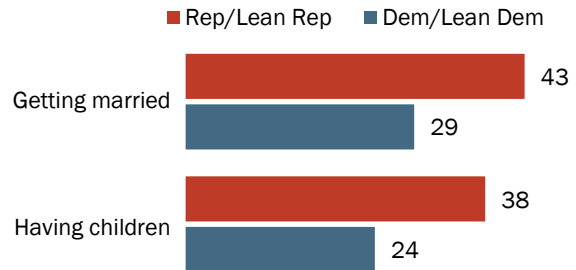
Republican and Republican-leaning teens are more likely than Democratic and Democratic leaners to say getting married (43% vs. 29%) and having children (38% vs. 24%) are highly important to them personally.

This also mirrors what we saw when we asked adults [what makes a fulfilling life](#). In 2023, about a third of Republican adults said having children or being married is extremely or very important in order for people to live a fulfilling life. About one-in-five or fewer Democratic adults said the same.

On the other items, teens from both parties give similar answers.

Republican teens are more likely than Democratic teens to say marriage and kids are highly important for their future

% of U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 saying that, looking ahead to when they're an adult, each of the following is extremely/very important to them personally



Note: Other response options included "Somewhat important," "Not too important" and "Not at all important."

Source: Survey of U.S. teens conducted Sept. 18-Oct. 10, 2024. "The Gender Gap in Teen Experiences"

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Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on a self-administered web survey conducted from Sept. 18 to Oct. 10, 2024, among a sample of 1,391 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 1,391 teens is plus or minus 3.3 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 (Approval ID Pro00080537).

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.²

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 3,233 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 age 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, 1,665 (excluding break-offs) responded to the invitation and 1,391 qualified, completed the parent portion of the survey, and had their selected teen complete the teen portion of the survey, yielding a final stage completion rate of 51.5% and a qualification rate

² AAPOR Task force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

of 84%.³ The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attribution is 2.7%. 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 21.4%.

Upon completion, qualified respondents received a cash-equivalent incentive worth \$10 for completing the survey. To encourage response from non-Hispanic Black panelists, the incentive was \$40.

All panelists received email invitations and any nonresponders received reminders, shown in the table. The field period was closed on Oct. 10, 2024.

Weighting

The analysis in this report was performed using separate weights for parents and teens. 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 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.

Invitation and reminder dates

Invitation	Sept. 18, 2024
First reminder	Sept. 20, 2024
Second reminder	Sept. 24, 2024
Third reminder (<i>only sent to Hispanic nonresponders and non-Hispanic Black nonresponders</i>)	Oct. 1, 2024
Fourth reminder (<i>only sent to non-Hispanic Black nonresponders</i>)	Oct. 4, 2024
Fifth reminder (<i>only sent to non-Hispanic Black nonresponders</i>)	Oct. 7, 2024

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2024 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	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)

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

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³ The 1,391 qualified interviews exclude two cases that were dropped for having skipped one-third or more of the survey questions.

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 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:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Teens (ages 13 to 17)	1,391	3.3 percentage points
Boys	698	4.6 percentage points
Girls	669	4.7 percentage points
<i>Household income</i>		
<\$30,000	245	8.5 percentage points
\$30K - \$74,999	387	6.3 percentage points
\$75,000+	759	4.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic 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. Refer to the Weighting section for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for 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.⁴

Dispositions	
Total panelists assigned	3,233
Total study completes (including nonqualified)	1,665
Number of qualified completes	1,391
Number of study break-offs	453
Study completion rate (COMPR)	51.5%
Study qualification rate (QUALR)	84.0%
Study break-off rate (BOR)	21.4%
Cumulative response rate calculations	
Study-specific average panel recruitment rate (RECR)	8.7%
Study-specific average household profile rate (PROR)	59.5%
Study-specific average household retention rate (RETR)	39.6%
Cumulative response rate	2.7%

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⁴ For more information on this method of calculating response rates, refer to Callegaro, Mario, and Charles DiSogra. 2008. "[Computing response metrics for online panels.](#)" Public Opinion Quarterly.