

Supporting Materials: B
Federal Data Use and
Perspectives on Federal Statistics
Analyses of Census Household Pulse Survey and
NORC AmeriSpeak® Panel

American Statistical Association
Assessing the Health of the
Federal Statistical Agencies Project Team
with NORC at the University of Chicago

July 2025

This document is part of the American Statistical Association Assessing the Health of the Federal Statistical Agencies Project 2025 report, [The Nation's Data at a Crossroads](#), which is part of our [project to assess and monitor the health of the federal statistical agencies](#).

Acknowledgements: The project team thanks Ting Yan for expert guidance with designing the AmeriSpeak questionnaire, Angelo Cozzubo for excellent support conducting data analysis, and the NORC at the University of Chicago AmeriSpeak team for overseeing and conducting the survey data collection.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Census Household Pulse Survey October 2024 to February 2025 Analyses	2
3. NORC AmeriSpeak Panel June 2025 Analyses	8
A. Federal Data Use.....	8
B. Perspectives on Federal Statistics.....	12
4. Methodology for AmeriSpeak June 2025 Data Collection.....	17
5. Questionnaire for AmeriSpeak June 2025 Data Collection	18
References	20

1. Introduction

These supporting materials for the Assessing the Health of the Federal Statistical Agencies Project Year Two Status Report provide analyses regarding two topics that the project team is studying to better understand the health of the federal statistical system: federal data use and perspectives on federal statistics among the U.S. adult population.

Section 2 analyzes the U.S. Census Bureau's [Household Pulse Survey](#)¹ (Census HPS) to examine the perspectives of U.S. adults regarding federal statistics, including: (a) trust in federal statistics, (b) whether federal statistics are needed by policymakers to make good decisions, and (c) confidence in the Census Bureau and in U.S. federal statistical agencies. Data are analyzed from the three most recently available cycles of the HPS corresponding to the files for October 2024, December 2024, and February 2025.

Section 3 analyzes both data use and perspectives on federal statistics among the U.S. adult population using data collected from NORC at the University of Chicago's [AmeriSpeak® panel](#) between June 26 and June 30, 2025, from 1,163 respondents. Analyses are presented regarding type of data use, frequency of data use, and a range of specific items regarding perspectives on federal statistics. We analyze results by a variety of panelist characteristics.

Section 4 provides methodological background regarding the AmeriSpeak data collection, with the AmeriSpeak questionnaire included in Section 5.

¹ Starting in January 2025, this survey was relaunched as the Household Trends and Outlook Pulse Survey.

2. Census Household Pulse Survey October 2024 to February 2025 Analyses

The section analyzes perspectives on federal statistics among the U.S. adult population across the three most recent rounds of the Census HPS: the October 2024 cycle with data collected between October 15 and October 29, 2024, from 9,355 respondents; the December 2024 cycle with data collected between December 17, 2024, and January 3, 2025, from 9,404 respondents; and the February 2025 cycle with data collected between February 21 and March 7, 2025, from 6,740 respondents. The methodology of the Census HPS is available from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/technical-documentation/source-accuracy.html>.

Table 1 analyzes perspectives on federal statistics for the overall U.S. adult population across the three rounds, specifically regarding trust in federal statistics, whether federal statistics are needed by policymakers to make good decisions, confidence in the Census Bureau, and confidence in U.S. federal statistical agencies. The confidence measures are compared to estimates regarding confidence in range of U.S. institutions.

In February 2025:

- An estimated 69% of U.S. adults tend to trust federal statistics.
- 82% strongly or somewhat agree that policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions about things like federal funding.
- 68% have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the U.S. Census Bureau.
- 59% have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in U.S. statistical agencies.

These estimates are overall similar over the period October 2024 to February 2025.

Tables 2 to 5 examine each of the above four topics in more detail, examining perspectives on federal statistics by survey month and by demographic characteristics. The tables show that higher levels of education are related to more favorable opinions of federal statistics. Among race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic black alone adults tend to have the least favorable views of federal statistics while the non-Hispanic all other group (neither black alone nor white alone) tends to have the most favorable views.

Table 1: Estimates Regarding Perspectives on Federal Statistics Among U.S. Adult Population,
By Survey Cycle, Census Household Pulse Survey

Estimated percentage of U.S. adults who...	October 2024	December 2024	February 2025
Tend to trust U.S. federal statistics	68%	69%	69%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Strongly or somewhat agree that policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions about things like federal funding	82%	82%	82%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the U.S. Census Bureau	70%	70%	68%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in U.S. statistical agencies	59%	60%	59%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Confidence in other institutions for comparison			
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the military	73%	72%	68%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the police	57%	57%	54%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in public schools	46%	44%	48%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court	35%	35%	35%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the criminal justice system	31%	29%	32%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the Presidency	29%	25%	31%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Have a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in Congress	17%	17%	19%
<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>1%</i>

Table 2: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Tending to Trust U.S. Federal Statistics,
By Demographic Characteristics and Survey Month, Census Household Pulse Survey

	October 2024	December 2024	February 2025
All Adults	68%	69%	69%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Age Group			
18 to 29	73%	73%	72%
Standard Error	3%	3%	2%
30 to 44	67%	69%	70%
Standard Error	2%	1%	2%
45 to 59	66%	68%	69%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
60 or older	67%	67%	67%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	67%	70%	70%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	59%	57%	52%
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	69%	70%	70%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, All other	74%	74%	79%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Education			
High school graduate or less	57%	58%	61%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Some college	66%	67%	67%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Bachelor's degree	79%	80%	78%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Graduate degree	84%	85%	82%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%

Table 3: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Strongly Agree or Somewhat Agree That Policymakers Need Federal Statistics to Make Good Decisions About Things Like Federal Funding,
By Demographic Characteristics and Survey Month, Census Household Pulse Survey

	October 2024	December 2024	February 2025
All Adults	82%	82%	82%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Age Group			
18 to 29	81%	80%	76%
Standard Error	2%	2%	3%
30 to 44	79%	79%	80%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
45 to 59	81%	82%	83%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
60 or older	84%	85%	86%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	80%	80%	77%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	68%	71%	70%
Standard Error	3%	2%	3%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	84%	84%	85%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, All other	84%	81%	88%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Education			
High school graduate or less	73%	75%	76%
Standard Error	2%	1%	2%
Some college	82%	80%	78%
Standard Error	1%	1%	2%
Bachelor's degree	90%	89%	91%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Graduate degree	92%	91%	92%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%

Table 4: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults with a Great Deal or Quite a Lot of Confidence in the U.S. Census Bureau,
By Demographic Characteristics and Survey Month, Census Household Pulse Survey

	October 2024	December 2024	February 2025
All Adults	70%	70%	68%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Age Group			
18 to 29	66%	65%	67%
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%
30 to 44	64%	68%	62%
Standard Error	2%	1%	2%
45 to 59	71%	71%	71%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
60 or older	76%	75%	73%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	69%	70%	67%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	60%	62%	58%
Standard Error	2%	2%	3%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	72%	73%	70%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, All other	70%	69%	73%
Standard Error	2%	3%	2%
Education			
High school graduate or less	64%	66%	66%
Standard Error	2%	1%	2%
Some college	68%	68%	63%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Bachelor's degree	76%	75%	74%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Graduate degree	81%	80%	77%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%

Table 5: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults with a Great Deal or Quite a Lot of Confidence in U.S. Statistical Agencies,
By Demographic Characteristics and Survey Month, Census Household Pulse Survey

	October 2024	December 2024	February 2025
All Adults	59%	60%	59%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Age Group			
18 to 29	57%	59%	54%
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%
30 to 44	55%	59%	55%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
45 to 59	61%	60%	62%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
60 or older	62%	63%	62%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	57%	62%	57%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	47%	46%	43%
Standard Error	2%	2%	3%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	61%	63%	61%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, All other	62%	62%	66%
Standard Error	2%	3%	2%
Education			
High school graduate or less	50%	53%	52%
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%
Some college	55%	56%	54%
Standard Error	1%	2%	2%
Bachelor's degree	69%	69%	67%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%
Graduate degree	76%	77%	72%
Standard Error	1%	1%	1%

3. NORC AmeriSpeak Panel June 2025 Analyses

This section analyzes data collected through NORC at the University of Chicago's AmeriSpeak® panel between June 26 and 30, 2025, from 1,163 respondents. There are two subsections, one for analyses focused on data use, and one for analyses focused on perspectives on federal statistics. Many of the survey questions were adapted from literature on these topics (Childs et al. 2015, Fobia et al. 2019, Childs et al. 2019).

A. Federal Data Use

The first set of tables focuses on data use. Table 6 provides estimates of the percentage of the U.S. adult population that reports having ever used a federal statistical product as well as with different types of data use.

- An estimated 24% of U.S. adults report having ever used federal data.
- 15% have used individual statistics, tables, and/or maps.
- 14% have cited facts or figures from a federal statistics report.

Table 7 analyzes the frequency of data use among these data users. An estimated 33% of data users reported using federal data less than once a year while 47% use federal data at least quarterly.

Table 8 provides estimates of the percentage of all data users in different employment sectors. Tables 9 and 10 provide estimates of the industries and occupations of federal data users, focusing on data users who report using federal data at least quarterly. These tables demonstrate the variety of professional backgrounds of data users.

Table 6: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Report Having Ever Used a Statistical Product from Federal Statistical Agencies for Study and/or Work,
By Type of Use, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
No, I am not familiar with federal statistical agencies	43%	2%
No, I have not used a statistical product from federal statistical agencies	33%	2%
Yes, I have used federal data in any of the below ways	24%	2%
Yes, I have used individual statistical tables and/or maps	15%	1%
Yes, I have cited facts or figures from a federal statistics report	14%	1%
Yes, I have used public use microdata	6%	1%
Yes, I have used data that are confidential and restricted	2%	1%
Yes, I have used statistical products in some other way	2%	1%

Table 7: Estimated Frequency of Federal Data Use Among U.S. Adults Who Report Having Ever Used Federal Statistical Products,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
Less than once a year	33%	4%
Annually	20%	3%
Quarterly	28%	4%
Monthly	11%	2%
More than once a month	8%	2%

Table 8: Estimated Percentage in Different Employment Sectors Among U.S. Adults Who Report Having Ever Used Federal Statistical Products,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
For-profit company or organization	48%	5%
Local government	13%	3%
State government	10%	3%
Non-profit organization	8%	2%
Federal government civilian employee	7%	3%
Owner of non-incorporated business, professional practice, or farm	6%	2%
Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm	5%	2%

Table 9: Estimated Percentage in Different Industries Among U.S. Adults Who Report Using Federal Statistical Products at Least Quarterly,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
Educational Services	17%	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	15%	6%
Retail Trade	9%	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	9%	3%
Public Administration	7%	3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	7%	4%
Manufacturing	7%	3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6%	3%
Transportation and Warehousing	4%	2%

Table 10: Estimated Percentage in Different Occupations Among U.S. Adults Who Report Using Federal Statistical Products at Least Quarterly,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	15%	4%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	13%	7%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	13%	4%
Management Occupations	10%	3%
Sales and Related Occupations	6%	2%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	5%	2%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	5%	3%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	4%	2%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	4%	2%

B. Perspectives on Federal Statistics

The second set of tables in this section analyze U.S. adult perspectives on federal statistics using the June 2025 AmeriSpeak data. Table 11 provides estimates of trust in federal statistics among the U.S. adult population by a variety of panelist characteristics including data use, age group, race/ethnicity, education, and political party identification. An estimated 57% of U.S. adults tend to trust federal statistics, with higher levels of trust for data users, younger age groups, the non-Hispanic white alone and all other race/ethnicity groups, more highly educated adults, and Democrats. This indicates a decline in trust in federal statistics since February 2025 per the Census HPS results in Table 2. However, differences between these estimates may in part be due to methodological differences between the Census HPS and AmeriSpeak.

Tables 12 and 13 provide estimates regarding the U.S. adult population's perspectives on specific aspects of federal data, where Table 12 focuses on the full population and Table 13 provides estimates among individuals who use federal data at least quarterly. The questions cover the topics of data accuracy, accessibility, relevance, timeliness, and granularity. Additionally, there are analyses of questions regarding perspectives on statistical agencies respecting people's privacy and on combining data from different agencies. For many of the statements on federal statistics studied, there is a sizable portion who report neither agreeing nor disagreeing with the statement. Key observations include:

- An estimated 40% of U.S. adults agree or strongly agree that statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate, compared with an estimate of 67% among frequent data users (who use federal data at least quarterly).
- 35% of U.S. adults agree or strongly agree that federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy, compared with an estimate of 64% for frequent data users.
- 60% of U.S. adults and 67% of frequent data users agree or strongly agree that the government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals' information is kept strictly confidential.

Table 14 analyzes four of these specific questions by panelist characteristics. Groups that tend to have more favorable views of federal statistics for most questions include data users, those age 60 or older, the non-Hispanic all other group (neither white alone nor black alone), more educated adults, and Democrats.

Table 11: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Tending to Trust U.S. Federal Statistics,
By Panelist Characteristics, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
All adults	57%	2%
Ever used federal data	75%	4%
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	76%	5%
Age Group		
18 to 29	61%	6%
30 to 44	61%	4%
45 to 59	52%	4%
60 or older	54%	3%
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	44%	5%
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	45%	5%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	60%	2%
Non-Hispanic, All other	75%	5%
Education		
High school graduate or less	42%	4%
Some college	56%	3%
Bachelor's degree	64%	4%
Professional degree or post-graduate study	86%	2%
Political Party Identification		
Democrat or Lean Democrat	69%	3%
Independent	46%	5%
Republican or Lean Republican	47%	3%

Table 12: Estimates of Level of Agreement with Different Statements About Federal Statistics Among U.S. Adults,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree or Strongly Agree
Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate.	16%	45%	40%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	2%	2%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are often biased.	21%	50%	29%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%
Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions.	9%	33%	58%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	2%	2%
Businesses need federal statistics to make good decisions.	11%	39%	51%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	2%	2%
People can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential.	29%	40%	31%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%
Federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy.	24%	42%	35%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%
The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals' information is kept strictly confidential.	6%	34%	60%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	2%	2%

Table 13: Estimates of Level of Agreement with Different Statements About Federal Statistics Among U.S. Adults Who Report Using Federal Statistical Products at Least Quarterly,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree or Strongly Agree
Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate.	8%	26%	67%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	5%	6%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are often biased.	32%	44%	24%
<i>Standard Error</i>	6%	6%	5%
People can easily find out how federal statistics are produced.	22%	36%	42%
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	6%	6%
Statistics from federal agencies are accessible.	9%	27%	64%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	5%	6%
Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions.	10%	22%	68%
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	5%	6%
Businesses need federal statistics to make good decisions.	9%	24%	67%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	5%	5%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are available in a timely manner for decision-making.	11%	35%	53%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	6%	6%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are available with the subgroup detail needed for decision-making.	13%	34%	53%
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	5%	6%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are available with the geographic detail needed for decision-making.	9%	29%	62%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	6%	6%
People can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential.	18%	26%	56%
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	5%	6%
Federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy.	16%	21%	64%
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	5%	6%
The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals' information is kept strictly confidential.	6%	27%	67%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	6%	6%

Table 14: Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree with Different Statements About Federal Statistics,
By Panelist Characteristics, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June 2025

	Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate		Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions		Federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy		The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making	
	Est. % Agree or Strongly Agree	Std. Error	Est. % Agree or Strongly Agree	Std. Error	Est. % Agree or Strongly Agree	Std. Error	Est. % Agree or Strongly Agree	Std. Error
All adults	40%	2%	58%	2%	35%	2%	60%	2%
Ever used federal data	63%	4%	74%	4%	55%	4%	73%	4%
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	67%	6%	68%	6%	64%	6%	67%	6%
Age Group								
18 to 29	43%	6%	57%	6%	36%	6%	55%	6%
30 to 44	44%	4%	50%	4%	31%	3%	51%	4%
45 to 59	29%	3%	56%	4%	34%	3%	62%	4%
60 or older	41%	3%	68%	3%	38%	3%	69%	3%
Race/Ethnicity								
Hispanic	27%	4%	52%	5%	25%	5%	51%	5%
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	36%	5%	46%	5%	33%	6%	48%	5%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	42%	2%	61%	2%	37%	2%	64%	2%
Non-Hispanic, All other	53%	7%	65%	6%	41%	8%	66%	7%
Education								
High school graduate or less	30%	4%	44%	4%	28%	4%	48%	4%
Some college	38%	3%	57%	3%	31%	3%	64%	3%
Bachelor's degree	43%	4%	70%	4%	38%	4%	61%	4%
Professional degree or post-graduate study	64%	4%	80%	3%	55%	4%	82%	3%
Political Party Identification								
Democrat or Lean Democrat	50%	3%	68%	3%	38%	3%	64%	3%
Independent	30%	5%	41%	5%	32%	5%	48%	5%
Republican or Lean Republican	31%	3%	55%	3%	33%	3%	62%	3%

4. Methodology for AmeriSpeak June 2025 Data Collection

NORC at the University Chicago AmeriSpeak® panel survey data for this study were collected from 1,163 respondents between June 26 and 30, 2025, to represent the population of adults in the U.S. The American Statistical Association Assessing the Health of the Federal Statistical Agencies project supported the work for data analysis and reporting.

Survey questions were asked as part of the [AmeriSpeak Omnibus](#), with 1,055 web interviews and 108 telephone interviews conducted, with all interviews conducted in English. 7,260 panelists were sampled. Accounting for panelist recruitment and retention, the final response rate was 3.3% (AAPOR RR3).

A technical overview of the AmeriSpeak panel is available from: <https://amerispeak.norc.org/content/dam/amerispeak/about-amerispeak/pdf/amerispeak-technical-overview.pdf>. Standard errors for analyses reported in Section 3 account for sampling error as well as the design effect due to survey weighting procedures. Survey results are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors, such as nonresponse error and measurement error. There may be unmeasured error in this survey or any other survey.

For analyses of industry and occupation, panelist information was coded according to the North American Industry Classification System and the Standard Occupational Classification system.

The questionnaire is included in the following section.

5. Questionnaire for AmeriSpeak June 2025 Data Collection

STATS1.

Numbers such as (1) census population counts, (2) numbers of deaths in the U.S. from different diseases, (3) numbers of farms and ranches, (4) crime rates, (5) inflation rates, and (6) unemployment rates are produced by federal statistical agencies that are part of the federal government. These numbers are often shared in tables, maps, reports, and datasets. They are collectively called statistical products.

Have you ever used a statistical product from federal statistical agencies for study and/or work?

For a list of recognized statistical agencies, please see: <https://www.statspolicy.gov/about/>

Please select all that apply.

- 01 No, [CAWI: I am; CATI: you are] not familiar with federal statistical agencies. [SP]
- 02 No, [CAWI: I; CATI: you] have not used a statistical product from federal statistical agencies. [SP]
- 03 Yes, [CAWI: I; CATI: you] have cited facts or figures from a federal statistics report.
- 04 Yes, [CAWI: I; CATI: you] have used individual statistical tables and/or maps.
- 05 Yes, [CAWI: I; CATI: you] have used public use microdata (or record-level data) with records for individual respondents, households, or businesses.
- 06 Yes, [CAWI: I; CATI: you] have used data that are confidential and restricted access.
- 07 Yes, [CAWI: I; CATI: you] have statistical products in some other way (Please specify): [TEXTBOX]

#[SHOWN IF STATS1=3,4,5,6,7]

STATS2.

How often do you use statistics, tables, maps, reports, and/or datasets from federal statistical agencies?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 01 Less than once a year
 - 02 Annually
 - 03 Quarterly
 - 04 Monthly
 - 05 More than once a month
-

STATS3.

Personally, would you say that you tend to trust federal statistics or tend not to trust them?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 01 Tend to trust federal statistics
- 02 Tend not to trust federal statistics

STATS4.

Whether or not you use statistics or other data products from federal statistical agencies, please indicate the extent to which you [RANDOMLY ASSIGNED: disagree or agree, agree or disagree] with the following statements.

GRID ITEMS, ORDER RANDOMIZED:

- A. Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate.
- B. Statistics provided by federal agencies are often biased.
- C. People can easily find out how federal statistics are produced.
- D. Statistics from federal agencies are accessible.
- E. Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions.
- F. Businesses need federal statistics to make good decisions.
- G. Statistics provided by federal agencies are available in a timely manner for decision-making.
- H. Statistics provided by federal agencies are available with the subgroup detail needed for decision-making.
- I. Statistics provided by federal agencies are available with the geographic detail needed for decision-making.
- J. People can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential.
- K. Federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy.
- L. The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals' information is kept strictly confidential.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:**RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER 1-2-3-4-5 OR 5-4-3-2-1**

- 01 Strongly disagree
- 02 Disagree
- 03 Neither agree nor disagree
- 04 Agree
- 05 Strongly agree

References

Childs, J. H., Fobia, A. C., King, R., & Morales, G. (2019). Trust and Credibility in the U.S. Federal Statistical System. *Survey Methods: Insights from the Field*, 1-10.

<https://doi.org/10.13094/SMIF-2019-00001>

Childs, J. H., King, R., & Fobia, A. C. (2015). Confidence in U. S. Federal Statistical Agencies. *Survey Practice* 8(5). <https://doi.org/10.29115/SP-2015-0024>

Fobia, A. C., Holzberg, J., Eggleston, C., Childs, J. H., Marlar, J., & Morales, G. (2019). Attitudes towards data linkage for evidence-based policymaking. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 83(S1), 264-279. <https://doi.org/10.1093/poq/nfz008>