



SUPPORTING MATERIALS: B

FEDERAL DATA USE AND PERSPECTIVES ON FEDERAL STATISTICS

Analyses of NORC AmeriSpeak® Panel

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

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This document is part of the American Statistical Association Assessing the Health of the Federal Statistical Agencies Project Year Two Report, which is part of our [project to assess and monitor the health of the federal statistical agencies](#).

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1. INTRODUCTION

These supporting materials for the Assessing the Health of the Federal Statistical Agencies Project Year Two Report provide new 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.

This document provides new analyses relative to [Supporting Materials](#) for the July 2025 [Year Two Status Report](#), [The Nation's Data at a Crossroads](#). The previous report analyzed U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey data from October 2024 to February 2025 and data from NORC at the University of Chicago's [AmeriSpeak® panel](#) from June 2025 regarding federal data use and perspectives on federal statistics. We analyze the June 2025 AmeriSpeak data jointly with new cycles of AmeriSpeak data collected in July, August, and September, for a total of 4,536 respondents. Specifically, the dates for each cycle were:

- June 26 to 30, 2025 (1,163 respondents),
- July 24 to 28, 2025 (1,132 respondents),
- August 21 to 25, 2025 (1,121 respondents), and
- September 25 to 29, 2025 (1,120 respondents).

Section 2 presents results on federal data use, and Section 3 presents results on the U.S. population's perspectives on federal statistics. Specific analyses are presented regarding type of data use, frequency of data use, and a range of specific items regarding perspectives on federal statistics. Many of the survey questions were adapted from literature on these topics (Childs et al. 2015; Childs et al. 2019; Fobia et al. 2019). We analyze results by a variety of AmeriSpeak panelist characteristics.

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

2. FEDERAL DATA USE

In this section we present findings regarding use of federal statistical products among the U.S. adult population. In Table B-1, we find:

- An estimated 23% of U.S. adults report having ever used federal data;
- 14% have cited facts or figures from a federal statistics report; and
- 13% have used individual statistics, tables, and/or maps.

Table B-2 analyzes the frequency of data use among these data users. An estimated 39% of data users reported using federal data less than once a year while 41% use federal data at least quarterly.

We conduct additional analyses focusing on two subgroups of data users: those who use federal data at least quarterly, which we refer to in this report as “frequent data users” (423 respondents), and users of either microdata or confidential/restricted data (320 respondents). Table B-3 provides estimates of the percentage of these two groups of data users who are in different employment sectors. Tables B-4 and B-5 provide estimates of the industries and occupations of these two groups of federal data users. These tables demonstrate the wide variety of professional backgrounds of data users.

TABLE B-1. 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–September 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
No, I am not familiar with federal statistical agencies	42%	1%
No, I have not used a statistical product from federal statistical agencies	34%	1%
Yes, I have used federal data in any of the below ways	23%	1%
Yes, I have cited facts or figures from a federal statistics report	14%	1%
Yes, I have used individual statistical tables and/or maps	13%	1%
Yes, I have used public use microdata	6%	1%
Yes, I have used data that are confidential and restricted access	2%	<1%
Yes, I have used statistical products in some other way	1%	<1%

TABLE B-2. Estimated Frequency of Federal Data Use Among U.S. Adults Who Report Having Ever Used Federal Statistical Products, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	Estimate	Standard Error
Less than once a year	39%	2%
Annually	20%	2%
Quarterly	22%	2%
Monthly	12%	1%
More than once a month	8%	1%

**TABLE B-3. Estimated Percentage in Different Employment Sectors
Among Employed U.S. Adults Who Report Using Federal Statistical Products,
NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025**

	Frequent Data Users (Use Federal Data at Least Quarterly)		Microdata and/or Restricted Data Users	
	Estimate	Std. Error	Estimate	Std. Error
For-profit company or organization	49%	4%	42%	5%
Nonprofit organization	14%	3%	17%	3%
Local government	13%	4%	16%	4%
State government	10%	2%	12%	3%
Federal government civilian employee	5%	2%	5%	2%
Owner of non-incorporated business, professional practice, or farm	3%	1%	2%	1%
Owner of incorporated business, professional practice, or farm	2%	1%	2%	1%

**TABLE B-4. Estimated Percentage in Different Industries Among U.S. Adults Who Report
Using Federal Statistical Products, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025**

	Frequent Data Users (Use Federal Data at Least Quarterly)		Microdata and/or Restricted Data Users	
	Estimate	Std. Error	Estimate	Std. Error
Educational services	18%	2%	14%	2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10%	2%	16%	3%
Retail trade	9%	2%	8%	2%
Health care and social assistance	8%	2%	11%	2%
Public administration	8%	2%	10%	2%
Construction	7%	2%	5%	3%
Manufacturing	6%	2%	4%	1%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	6%	2%	2%	1%
Finance and insurance	5%	1%	6%	2%
Accommodation and food services	5%	1%	3%	2%
Other services (except public administration)	5%	1%	5%	2%
Transportation and warehousing	3%	1%	2%	1%
Information	2%	1%	3%	1%

TABLE B-5. Estimated Percentage in Different Occupations Among U.S. Adults Who Report Using Federal Statistical Products, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	Frequent Data Users (Use Federal Data at Least Quarterly)		Microdata and/or Restricted Data Users	
	Estimate	Std. Error	Estimate	Std. Error
Educational instruction and library occupations	12%	2%	10%	2%
Business and financial operations occupations	12%	2%	12%	2%
Management occupations	9%	2%	9%	2%
Computer and mathematical occupations	7%	3%	8%	3%
Office and administrative support occupations	7%	2%	5%	1%
Construction and extraction occupations	6%	2%	4%	3%
Transportation and material moving occupations	4%	1%	3%	1%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4%	1%	4%	2%
Community and social service occupations	4%	1%	5%	1%
Sales and related occupations	4%	1%	6%	2%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4%	1%	3%	1%
Production occupations	4%	1%	2%	1%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3%	1%	4%	1%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2%	1%	3%	1%

3. PERSPECTIVES ON FEDERAL STATISTICS

This section analyzes U.S. adult perspectives on federal statistics using the June to September AmeriSpeak data. Table B-6 provides estimates of trust in federal statistics from the June, August, and September survey cycles, as the trust question was not asked during the July cycle. Estimates are presented for the overall U.S. adult population and by a variety of panelist characteristics including data use, age group, race/ethnicity, education, and political party identification. The estimated percentage of U.S. adults who tend to trust federal statistics declined from 57% in June to 55% in August and then to 52% in September. p-values are shown for the test of a significant difference between the June and September estimates, and the change in this estimate is not statistically significant (p-value 0.11). There are higher levels of trust in federal statistics for data users, the non-Hispanic all other (neither white alone nor black alone) race/ethnicity group, more highly educated adults, and Democrats. We find statistically significant declines in trust in federal statistics among the non-Hispanic white alone population (7 percentage point decline) and among those with a professional degree or with post-graduate study (10 percentage point decline). The estimates show declines in trust during this period for multiple subgroups, though the declines are not statistically significant.

Tables B-7 and B-8 provide estimates regarding the U.S. adult population's perspectives on specific aspects of federal data, where Table B-7 focuses on the full population and Table B-8 provides estimates among individuals who use federal data at least quarterly. For these two tables, estimates are based on combining data across all four months. The questions cover the topics of data accuracy, accessibility, relevance, timeliness, and granularity. Additionally, there are analyses regarding perspectives on statistical agencies respecting people's privacy and on combining data from different agencies. For many of the statements on federal statistics, there is a sizable portion who report neither agreeing nor disagreeing with the statement. Key observations include:

- An estimated 37% of U.S. adults agree or strongly agree that statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate, compared with an estimate of 64% among frequent data users (who use federal data at least quarterly).
- 56% of U.S. adults agree or strongly agree that policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions, compared with an estimate of 74% for frequent data users.
- 31% of U.S. adults agree or strongly agree that federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy, compared with an estimate of 59% for frequent data users.
- 5% of U.S. adults and 69% 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 B-9 presents estimates of the percentage of U.S. adults who agree or strongly agree with different statements about federal statistics by survey cycle. For six of the seven statements, there are declines in the percentage with favorable views about federal statistics between June and September that are statistically significant at the 10% level. Among the notable findings, we found that:

- The percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing that statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate decreased from 40% in June to 32% in September (p -value 0.01).
- The percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing that people can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential decreased from 31% in June to 25% in September (p -value 0.02).
- The percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing that federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy decreased from 35% in June to 27% in September (p -value <0.01).
- The percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing that the government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals' information is kept strictly confidential decreased from 60% in June to 51% in September (p -value <0.01).

Tables B-10 to B-14 examine the percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing with different statements about federal statistics by survey cycle and 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. In each table, we find multiple subgroups with statistically significant decreases in favorable views of federal statistics between June and September. In all five tables, both the non-Hispanic white group and the group with some college education but not a bachelor's degree have statistically significant decreases at the 5% level in agreeing or strongly agreeing with favorable statements about federal statistics.

We will monitor additional AmeriSpeak data anticipated to be collected and analyzed in upcoming months to help assess whether these trends persist or whether they are temporary fluctuations.

TABLE B-6. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Tending to Trust U.S. Federal Statistics, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June, August, and September 2025

	June	August	September	Change (Sept-June)	p-value
All adults	57%	55%	52%	-5%	0.11
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%		
Ever used federal data	75%	79%	74%	-1%	0.82
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	3%	4%		
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	76%	76%	69%	-7%	0.45
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	6%	8%		
Age Group					
18 to 29	61%	55%	50%	-11%	0.19
<i>Standard Error</i>	6%	6%	6%		
30 to 44	61%	58%	55%	-6%	0.29
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	4%	4%		
45 to 59	52%	56%	45%	-7%	0.21
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	4%	4%		
60 or older	54%	53%	56%	2%	0.71
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%		
Race/Ethnicity					
Hispanic	44%	53%	49%	5%	0.51
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	5%	6%		
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	45%	41%	39%	-6%	0.41
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	6%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, White alone	60%	57%	53%	-7%**	0.04
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	3%		
Non-Hispanic, All other	75%	71%	68%	-7%	0.44
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	6%	7%		
Education					
High school graduate or less	42%	43%	40%	-2%	0.79
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	4%	4%		
Some college	56%	52%	49%	-7%	0.15
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%		
Bachelor's degree	64%	68%	60%	-4%	0.42
<i>Standard Error</i>	4%	4%	4%		
Professional degree or post-graduate study	86%	74%	76%	-10%**	0.05
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	4%	4%		

	June	August	September	Change (Sept-June)	p-value
Political Party Identification					
Democrat or Lean Democrat	69%	65%	63%	-5%	0.18
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%		
Independent	46%	40%	39%	-6%	0.35
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	5%	5%		
Republican or Lean Republican	47%	53%	46%	0%	0.94
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	4%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level. Estimates are available for June, August, and September cycles, but not for July cycle when this question was not asked.

TABLE B-7. Estimates of Level of Agreement with Different Statements About Federal Statistics Among U.S. Adults, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June-September 2025

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree or Strongly Agree
Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate.	16%	47%	37%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are often biased.	21%	52%	26%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%
Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions.	10%	35%	56%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%
Businesses need federal statistics to make good decisions.	11%	41%	48%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%
People can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential.	26%	46%	28%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%
Federal statistical agencies generally respect people's privacy.	20%	49%	31%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%
The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals' information is kept strictly confidential.	7%	38%	55%
<i>Standard Error</i>	1%	1%	1%

TABLE B-8. 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–September 2025

	Disagree or Strongly Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree or Strongly Agree
Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate.	13%	23%	64%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are often biased.	37%	35%	28%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%
People can easily find out how federal statistics are produced.	24%	33%	43%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%
Statistics from federal agencies are accessible.	9%	23%	69%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions.	8%	18%	74%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	3%
Businesses need federal statistics to make good decisions.	9%	22%	69%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are available in a timely manner for decision-making.	16%	32%	52%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are available with the subgroup detail needed for decision-making.	11%	35%	54%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
Statistics provided by federal agencies are available with the geographic detail needed for decision-making.	9%	31%	60%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
People can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential.	21%	31%	48%
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%
Federal statistical agencies generally respect people’s privacy.	16%	24%	59%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%
The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals’ information is kept strictly confidential.	7%	24%	69%
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	3%	3%

TABLE B-9. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree with Different Statements About Federal Statistics, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.–June)	p-value
Statistics provided by federal agencies are generally accurate.	40%	36%	39%	32%	-8%***	0.01
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Statistics provided by federal agencies are often biased.	29%	20%	28%	29%	0%	0.87
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	1%	2%	2%		
Policymakers need federal statistics to make good decisions.	58%	55%	57%	53%	-6%*	0.06
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Businesses need federal statistics to make good decisions.	51%	49%	48%	46%	-5%*	0.08
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%		
People can trust federal statistical agencies to keep information about them confidential.	31%	28%	27%	25%	-6%**	0.02
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Federal statistical agencies generally respect people’s privacy.	35%	32%	29%	27%	-8%***	<0.01
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%		
The government should combine data from different agencies to inform decision-making as long as individuals’ information is kept strictly confidential.	60%	54%	55%	51%	-9%***	<0.01
<i>Standard Error</i>	2%	2%	2%	2%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level.

TABLE B-10. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree That Statistics Provided by Federal Agencies Are Generally Accurate, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.–June)	p-value
All adults	40%	36%	39%	32%	-8%***	0.01
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Ever used federal data	63%	62%	67%	57%	-6%	0.31
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	5%		
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	67%	60%	68%	60%	-7%	0.49
Standard Error	6%	6%	6%	8%		
Age Group						
18 to 29	43%	43%	42%	34%	-10%	0.23
Standard Error	6%	7%	6%	6%		
30 to 44	44%	31%	38%	34%	-10%**	0.05
Standard Error	4%	3%	4%	4%		
45 to 59	29%	33%	39%	27%	-2%	0.66
Standard Error	3%	4%	4%	4%		
60 or older	41%	39%	37%	33%	-9%**	0.04
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	27%	31%	30%	24%	-2%	0.73
Standard Error	4%	6%	4%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	36%	26%	31%	23%	-12%*	0.09
Standard Error	5%	5%	7%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, White alone	42%	41%	41%	33%	-9%***	0.01
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Non-Hispanic, All other	53%	29%	48%	50%	-3%	0.75
Standard Error	7%	5%	8%	8%		
Education						
High school graduate or less	30%	28%	29%	23%	-7%	0.20
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Some college	38%	31%	35%	24%	-14%***	<0.01
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Bachelor's degree	43%	43%	47%	43%	0%	0.94
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Professional degree or post-graduate study	64%	57%	56%	53%	-10%*	0.09
Standard Error	4%	4%	5%	5%		

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.- June)	p-value
Political Party Identification						
Democrat or Lean Democrat	50%	49%	48%	41%	-9%* *	0.03
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Independent	30%	21%	27%	25%	-5%	0.40
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	4%	5%	4%		
Republican or Lean Republican	31%	31%	34%	26%	-6%	0.20
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level.

TABLE B-11. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree That Policymakers Need Federal Statistics to Make Good Decisions, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.–June)	p-value
All adults	58%	55%	57%	53%	-6% *	0.06
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Ever used federal data	74%	77%	78%	77%	3%	0.53
Standard Error	4%	4%	3%	4%		
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	68%	72%	77%	80%	12%	0.17
Standard Error	6%	6%	5%	6%		
Age Group						
18 to 29	57%	48%	47%	51%	-6%	0.48
Standard Error	6%	7%	6%	6%		
30 to 44	50%	52%	54%	48%	-2%	0.71
Standard Error	4%	3%	4%	4%		
45 to 59	56%	56%	61%	48%	-8%	0.17
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
60 or older	68%	61%	63%	62%	-7%	0.11
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	52%	46%	46%	44%	-8%	0.29
Standard Error	5%	6%	5%	6%		
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	46%	43%	43%	44%	-2%	0.77
Standard Error	5%	6%	7%	6%		
Non-Hispanic, White alone	61%	60%	62%	54%	-7% **	0.04
Standard Error	2%	3%	2%	3%		
Non-Hispanic, All other	65%	59%	67%	72%	8%	0.42
Standard Error	6%	7%	7%	7%		
Education						
High school graduate or less	44%	40%	42%	39%	-5%	0.43
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Some college	57%	51%	51%	47%	-10% **	0.03
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Bachelor's degree	70%	68%	72%	64%	-6%	0.30
Standard Error	4%	4%	3%	4%		
Professional degree or post-graduate study	80%	82%	82%	81%	2%	0.73
Standard Error	3%	3%	4%	3%		

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.- June)	<i>p</i> -value
Political Party Identification						
Democrat or Lean Democrat	68%	70%	67%	65%	-2%	0.54
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Independent	41%	38%	36%	38%	-3%	0.63
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	5%	5%	5%		
Republican or Lean Republican	55%	49%	56%	47%	-9%*	0.07
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	4%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level.

TABLE B-12. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree That People Can Trust Federal Statistical Agencies to Keep Information About Them Confidential, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.–June)	p-value
All adults	31%	28%	27%	25%	-6%**	0.02
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Ever used federal data	49%	42%	49%	40%	-9%	0.11
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	56%	41%	54%	38%	-18%*	0.06
Standard Error	6%	7%	7%	7%		
Age Group						
18 to 29	41%	33%	31%	28%	-13%	0.11
Standard Error	6%	7%	6%	5%		
30 to 44	33%	25%	25%	26%	-6%	0.19
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
45 to 59	23%	26%	22%	20%	-4%	0.37
Standard Error	3%	4%	3%	3%		
60 or older	30%	27%	30%	26%	-4%	0.36
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	22%	25%	20%	23%	2%	0.79
Standard Error	4%	6%	4%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	32%	33%	23%	24%	-8%	0.25
Standard Error	6%	5%	5%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, White alone	33%	28%	29%	23%	-10%***	<0.01
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Non-Hispanic, All other	40%	24%	33%	44%	4%	0.75
Standard Error	8%	5%	9%	7%		
Education						
High school graduate or less	31%	26%	25%	22%	-9%*	0.07
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	3%		
Some college	29%	21%	22%	16%	-13%***	<0.01
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	2%		
Bachelor's degree	27%	30%	28%	34%	7%	0.16
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	4%		
Professional degree or post-graduate study	44%	40%	42%	37%	-7%	0.26
Standard Error	4%	4%	5%	5%		

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept.- June)	<i>p</i> -value
Political Party Identification						
Democrat or Lean Democrat	36%	33%	36%	30%	-6%	0.15
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Independent	27%	22%	18%	20%	-7%	0.25
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	4%	4%	4%		
Republican or Lean Republican	27%	25%	23%	22%	-6%	0.19
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level.

TABLE B-13. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree That Federal Statistical Agencies Generally Respect People’s Privacy, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept. – June)	p-value
All adults	35%	32%	29%	27%	-8%***	<0.01
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Ever used federal data	55%	48%	51%	55%	0%	0.99
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	64%	48%	61%	62%	-2%	0.83
Standard Error	6%	7%	6%	7%		
Age Group						
18 to 29	36%	37%	27%	25%	-11%	0.15
Standard Error	6%	7%	6%	5%		
30 to 44	31%	27%	27%	26%	-5%	0.31
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
45 to 59	34%	28%	27%	25%	-9%*	0.08
Standard Error	3%	4%	4%	3%		
60 or older	38%	37%	33%	30%	-8%*	0.05
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	25%	24%	23%	25%	0%	0.97
Standard Error	4%	6%	4%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	33%	29%	21%	17%	-16%**	0.02
Standard Error	6%	6%	4%	4%		
Non-Hispanic, White alone	37%	35%	32%	26%	-12%***	<0.01
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Non-Hispanic, All other	41%	31%	34%	51%	10%	0.37
Standard Error	8%	6%	8%	7%		
Education						
High school graduate or less	28%	32%	23%	20%	-8%	0.10
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	3%		
Some college	31%	21%	25%	20%	-10%**	0.02
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Bachelor’s degree	38%	35%	33%	36%	-2%	0.70
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Professional degree or post-graduate study	55%	49%	46%	43%	-13%**	0.04
Standard Error	4%	4%	5%	5%		

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept. - June)	p-value
Political Party Identification						
Democrat or Lean Democrat	38%	38%	35%	31%	-7%*	0.09
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Independent	32%	22%	19%	24%	-8%	0.23
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	4%	4%	4%		
Republican or Lean Republican	33%	32%	28%	23%	-9%**	0.03
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level.

TABLE B-14. Estimated Percentage of U.S. Adults Who Agree or Strongly Agree That The Government Should Combine Data from Different Agencies to Inform Decision-Making, By Panelist Characteristics and Survey Cycle, NORC AmeriSpeak Panel, June–September 2025

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept. – June)	p-value
All adults	60%	54%	55%	51%	-9%***	<0.01
Standard Error	2%	2%	2%	2%		
Ever used federal data	73%	71%	73%	66%	-7%	0.21
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Frequent (at least quarterly) data users	67%	67%	69%	71%	4%	0.67
Standard Error	6%	6%	6%	7%		
Age Group						
18 to 29	55%	44%	51%	47%	-8%	0.33
Standard Error	6%	7%	6%	6%		
30 to 44	51%	55%	53%	46%	-5%	0.37
Standard Error	4%	3%	4%	4%		
45 to 59	62%	54%	57%	44%	-18%***	<0.01
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
60 or older	69%	58%	57%	61%	-8%*	0.06
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic	51%	48%	46%	40%	-11%	0.13
Standard Error	5%	6%	5%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, Black alone	48%	44%	43%	44%	-4%	0.62
Standard Error	5%	6%	7%	5%		
Non-Hispanic, White alone	64%	57%	59%	52%	-12%***	<0.01
Standard Error	2%	3%	2%	3%		
Non-Hispanic, All other	66%	58%	59%	72%	6%	0.54
Standard Error	7%	7%	7%	7%		
Education						
High school graduate or less	48%	41%	41%	36%	-12%**	0.03
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		
Some college	64%	52%	53%	47%	-18%***	<0.01
Standard Error	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Bachelor's degree	61%	65%	68%	67%	6%	0.27
Standard Error	4%	4%	4%	4%		

	June	July	August	September	Change (Sept. - June)	p-value
Professional degree or post-graduate study	82%	72%	73%	69%	-13%***	0.01
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	4%	4%	4%		
Political Party Identification						
Democrat or Lean Democrat	64%	62%	61%	58%	-6%	0.15
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		
Independent	48%	40%	38%	44%	-4%	0.56
<i>Standard Error</i>	5%	5%	5%	5%		
Republican or Lean Republican	62%	52%	56%	46%	-16%***	<0.01
<i>Standard Error</i>	3%	3%	3%	3%		

Notes: ***Statistically significant at 1% level. **Statistically significant difference at 5% level. *Statistically significant difference at 10% level.

4. DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

NORC at the University Chicago AmeriSpeak® panel survey data for this study were collected from a total of 4,536 respondents between June and September 2025 to represent the population of adults in the United States. The dates of data collection across the four cycles of AmeriSpeak data collection are provided in Section 1. 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 both web and telephone interviews conducted and with all interviews conducted in English. 29,050 panelists were sampled. Accounting for panelist recruitment and retention, the final response rate was 3.3% for the June cycle and 3.2% for each of the July, August, and September cycles (AAPOR RR3). A technical overview of the AmeriSpeak panel is available from: <https://amerispeak.norc.uchicago.edu/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

The same questionnaire was used for June, August, and September cycles. For the July cycle, a different question was used for STATS3, the third question, while all other questions were the same as for the other cycles. The questionnaire is provided below.

STATS1. (June, July, August, and September cycles)

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.statpolicy.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]
-

STATS2. (June, July, August, and September cycles)

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

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. (June, August, and September cycles only)

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
-

STATS3. (July cycle only)

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

For which of the following topics have you used statistics, tables, maps, reports, and/or datasets from federal statistical agencies?

Please select all that apply.

RESPONSE OPTIONS, ORDER RANDOMIZED:

- 01 Agriculture
 - 02 Business and/or Industry
 - 03 Crime and/or Criminal Justice
 - 04 Economic Growth (National and/or Regional)
 - 05 Education
 - 06 Employment and/or Labor
 - 07 Energy
 - 08 Environment
 - 09 Families and/or Households
 - 10 Finance and/or Wealth
 - 11 Health
 - 12 Housing
 - 13 Income and/or Poverty
 - 14 Inflation, Prices, and/or Spending
 - 15 International Trade
 - 16 Migration
 - 17 Population and/or Demography
 - 18 Science and/or Technology
 - 19 Social Service Programs
 - 20 Time Use
 - 21 Transportation
 - 22 Voting and/or Political Representation
 - 23 Other (Please specify): [TEXTBOX]
-

STATS4. (June, July, August, and September cycles)

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

American Statistical Association Assessing the Health of the Federal Statistical Agencies Project Team with NORC at the University of Chicago. (2025). Federal Data Use and Perspectives on Federal Statistics: Analyses of Census Household Pulse Survey and NORC AmeriSpeak® Panel. Supporting Materials for Year 2 Status Report: The Nation's Data at a Crossroads. <https://www.amstat.org/docs/default-source/amstat-documents/pol-2025statusreportsupportingmaterial-b.pdf>.

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