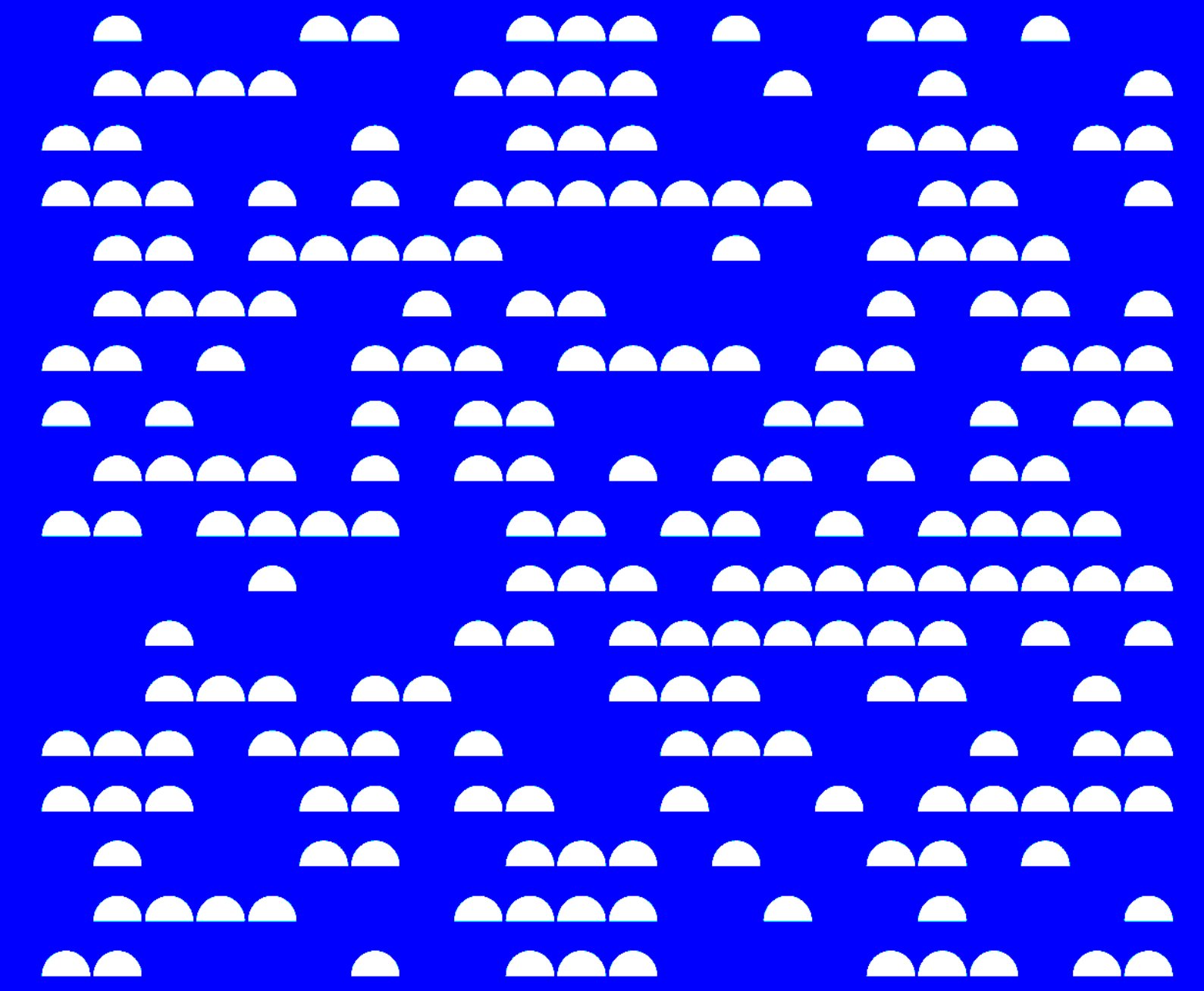




Community Trust in ABS Statistics Survey (CTASS)

Summary Report

June 2025

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1. Survey Overview

1.1. About the survey

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) commissioned the Social Research Centre (SRC) to conduct the 2025 Community Trust in ABS Statistics Survey (CTASS). This was the fourth iteration of the survey, as it was previously undertaken in 2010, 2015, and 2020.

The aim of the CTASS was to better understand levels of trust in the ABS and the statistics it produces amongst the general community and informed users of ABS statistics.

Previous iterations of the CTASS were conducted via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The 2025 survey was the first to be conducted entirely online for informed users and predominantly online for the general community with a very small portion of offline respondents participating via CATI.

The main fieldwork period for both surveys took place during May 2025. The average survey length for the general community survey was 12.2 minutes, with a median of 7.5 mins¹ for the informed users survey.

1.2. About this report

This report presents a summary of the key findings for the 2025 CTASS, highlighting results from the general community and informed user surveys.

The data for the general community survey have been weighted to the Australian population. Statistical tests have been carried out to highlight significant differences between subgroups of interest (at the 95% confidence level). Significant differences of note are included in the commentary for this report with the full analysis available in the Detailed Report provided to the ABS. Where no differences were found this is not mentioned. Subgroup differences for the general community mentioned in this report include:

- Gender²
 - Males
 - Females
- Education
 - Bachelor's degree or higher
 - Advanced Diploma or Certificate
 - Have completed Year 12
 - Have not completed Year 12
- Socio-economic status (SES)³
 - High SES
 - Low SES
- ABS survey participation (yes/no)
- Use of ABS statistics (yes/no)
- Knowledge of the ABS:
 - NET 'Well' / 'fairly well'
 - NET 'Know a little bit' / 'have only heard the name'
- NET Trust / NET Distrust for:
 - Trust in the ABS
 - Trust in ABS statistics
 - Trust in the Australian Government

The informed user dataset is unweighted and statistical tests have not been carried out between groups of users due to the small sample size and nature of the sample (a convenience sample which is not probability based).

¹ The average survey length can be skewed by respondents who keep the online survey open and return to complete later, resulting in unusually long completion times that inflate the average (34.6 minutes for informed users). The median has therefore been provided as it reflects the midpoint of all completion times and is less affected by these outliers.

² Other genders were not included for significance testing as there were less than 30 respondents in these categories. Other genders are included in the total figures.

³ Low SES consists of Quintile 1 (most disadvantage) and Quintile 2. High SES consists of Quintile 3, Quintile 4 and Quintile 5 (least disadvantage). These are based on the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA).

High level comparisons with the 2020 CTASS are presented in Section 3.4. Comparisons should be interpreted with caution due to the change in survey methodology from CATI to predominantly online for the 2025 iteration.

Throughout this report, percentages have been rounded up to whole numbers. Single-response items may not add to 100% due to rounding. The bases presented in the tables and figures are unweighted numbers.

All aspects of this research were undertaken in accordance with ISO 20252:2019 Market, Opinion and Social Research Standard, The Research Society (formerly AMSRS) Code of Professional Behaviour, the Australian Privacy Principles and the Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021.

2. Methodology

The survey questionnaires were provided by the ABS. These were operationalised by the SRC for online completion by informed users and online and CATI completion for the general community. The 2025 iteration involved the addition and removal of some questions and statements, however, the overall content of the survey closely aligns with previous iterations.

It is worth noting that the 2025 CTASS was conducted two days after the federal election on May 3rd. This may have impacted attitudes towards certain topics and should be considered in the interpretation of the results.

2.1. General Community

The general community component of the 2025 CTASS involved n=2,267 completed surveys with Australian residents, aged 15 and over, from all states and territories. The sample was stratified by age, gender, location and education to allow responses to fall out approximately as per population distribution for key variables. The data was weighted to population benchmarks to ensure estimates are reflective of the general population.

The general community survey was conducted using Life in Australia™, the Social Research Centre's probability-based panel. The cooperation rate (the percentage of invited panellists who completed the survey) for the General Community Survey was 64.0%.

Table 1 **General Community - Key field statistics**

Key field statistics	
Target surveys	2,200
Surveys achieved	2,267
Average survey duration	12.2 minutes
Co-operation rate (sample yield)	64.0%
Sample frame	LinA™
Invited to complete survey	3,544
Fieldwork period	5 May – 18 May 2025

2.2. Informed Users

The sample for the informed user survey was managed by the ABS and included academics, economists, policy / government workers, researchers, service delivery workers, journalists and a small number of people in other fields. The sample frame comprised known users of ABS statistics, who had been in direct contact with the ABS or were registered to use the ABS DataLab.

The informed users survey set out to achieve approximately 200 completes from up to 3,600 users (noting the final number of distributions is unknown). No quotas were set by user type. A total of n=325 interviews were achieved with 102 academics, 97 economists, 72 policy / government workers, 35 researchers, 16 service delivery workers and very few journalists or other professions. The informed users were drawn from a convenience sample using two sources which were not mutually exclusive. Approximately 3,500 to 3,600 were invited to complete the survey, but an exact number is not known. A co-operation rate therefore cannot be calculated for this group.

Table 2 Informed Users - Key field statistics

Key field statistics	
Target interviews	180-200
Interviews achieved	325
Median interview duration	7.5 minutes
Sample frame	Supplied by the ABS
Invited to complete survey	3,500 – 3,600*
Fieldwork period	5 May – 18 May 2025

*Estimate only as the final number of informed users invited is unknown.

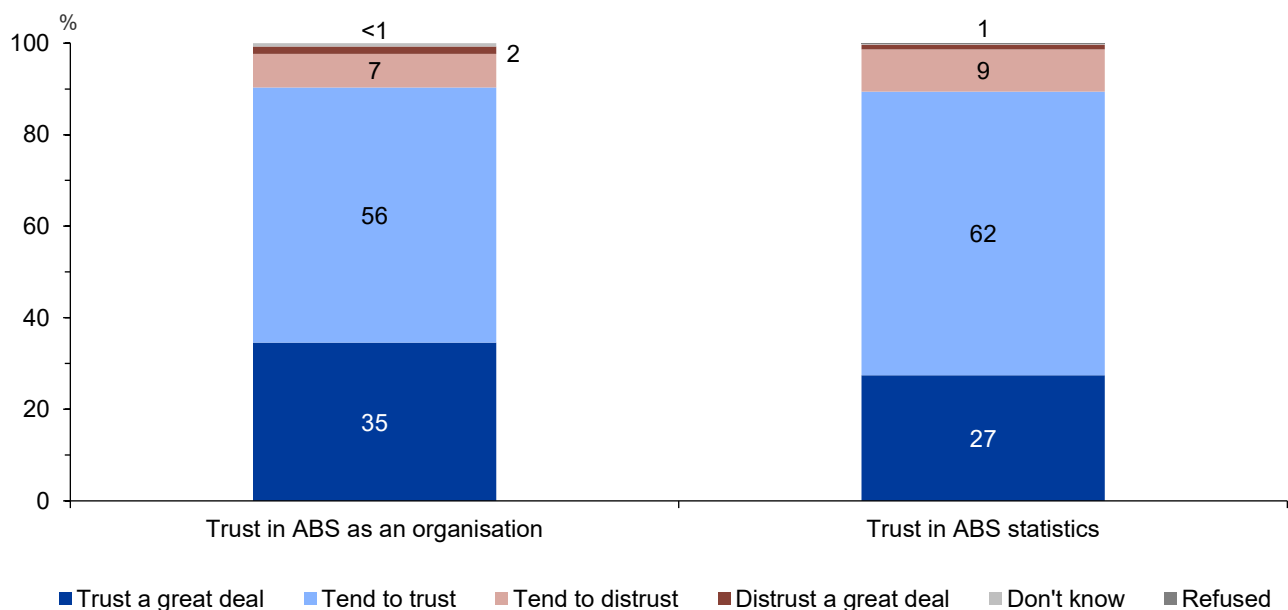
3. Key Findings

3.1. Trust in the ABS

Results of the general community survey revealed high levels of trust in the ABS as an organisation and the statistics produced by the ABS.

Overall, nine in ten respondents (90%) indicated that they trust the ABS as an organisation with 35% reporting they 'trust it a great deal' and 56% reporting they 'tend to trust it'. Similarly, 89% of respondents indicated that they trusted the statistics produced by the ABS with 27% reporting they 'trust them a great deal' and 62% reporting they 'tend to trust them'.

Figure 1 General Community - Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics (%)



Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Due to the large sample size for the general community survey, results were able to be compared across subgroups of interest. There was a correlation between higher levels of trust for the ABS as an organisation and ABS statistics with higher levels of education, high socio-economic status, and higher levels of trust for the Australian Government.

The following subgroup differences were observed for trust in the ABS as an organisation, with higher trust recorded among:

- Males (92%) compared to females (89%)
- Those with a bachelor's degree or higher (94%) compared to those with Advanced Diploma or Certificate (88%) and those who have not completed Year 12 (88%)
- Those with a high SES (92%) compared to those with a low SES (87%)
- Those who have used statistics produced by the ABS for work or study (94%) compared to those who have not (88%)
- Those who trust the Australian Government (97%) compared to those who do not (80%)
- Those who trust statistics produced by the ABS (96%) compared to those who do not (46%)

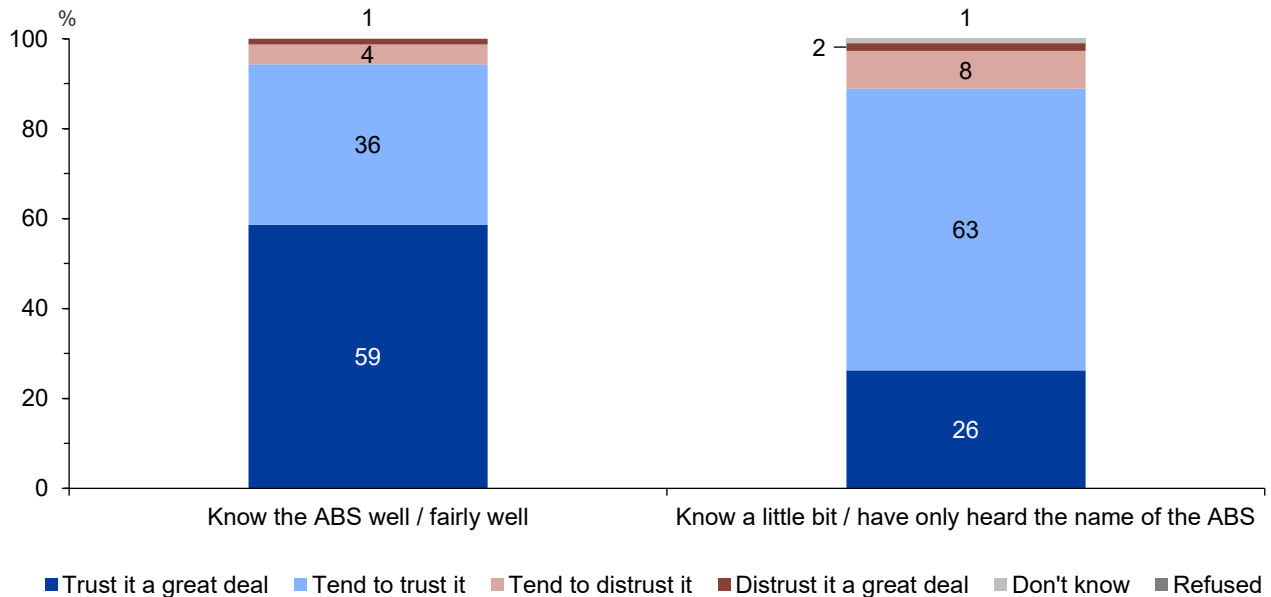
The following sub-group differences were observed for trust in the ABS statistics, with higher trust recorded among:

- Those with a bachelor's degree or higher (93%) compared to those with Advanced Diploma or Certificate (87%) and those who have not completed Year 12 (87%)
- Those with a high SES (92%) compared to those with a low SES (85%)
- Those who have not participated in a survey conducted by the ABS, other than the Census (91%) compared to those who have (86%)
- Those who have used statistics produced by the ABS for work or study (94%) compared to those who have not (87%)
- Those who trust the ABS as an organisation (95%) compared to those who do not (41%)
- Those who trust the Australian Government (97%) compared to those who do not (78%)

Of those who took part in the general community survey, 91% indicated that they were aware of the ABS when presented with a list of Australian organisations. However, when asked to self-report their level of awareness, just one in four (26%) of those who had heard of the ABS indicated that they know it 'well' or 'fairly well', suggesting most had a passing knowledge.

General community respondents with greater knowledge of the ABS showed higher levels of trust. Close to all (94%) those who reported they knew the ABS 'well' or 'fairly well' trusted the ABS as an organisation. Overall levels of trust were comparably high for those who reported knowing the ABS 'a little bit' or had 'only heard the name' with close to nine in ten (89%) indicating trust. Levels of trust 'a great deal' were much higher among those who knew the ABS 'well' or 'fairly well' (59%, compared with 26% of those who knew the ABS 'a little bit' or had 'only heard the name').

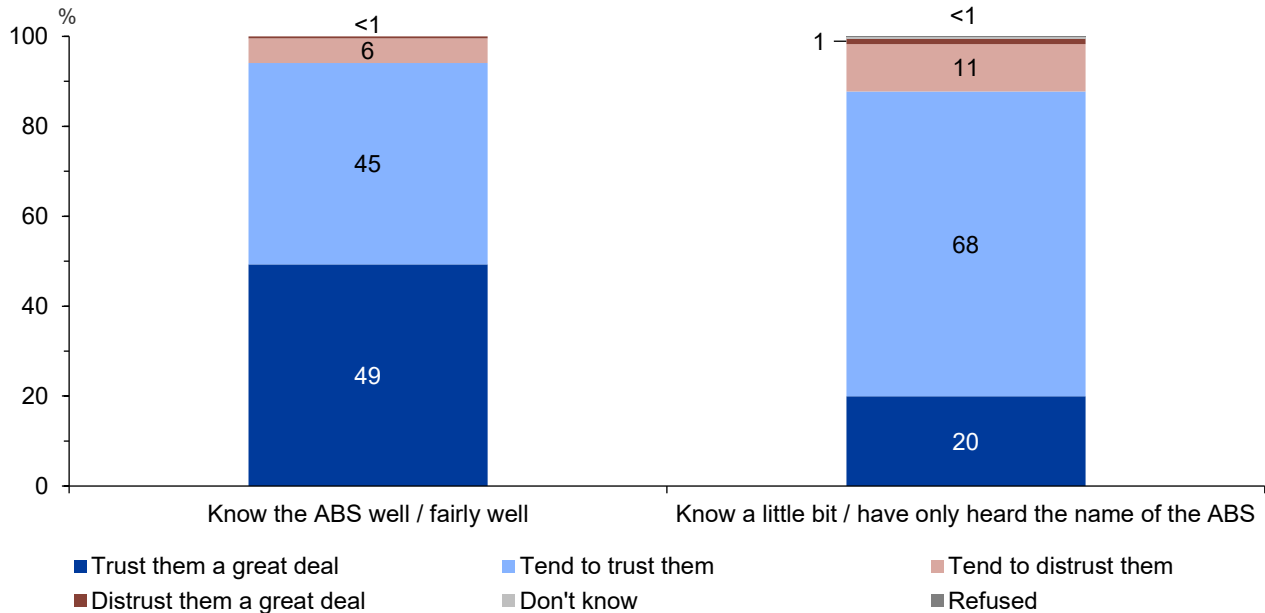
Figure 2 General Community - Trust in ABS as an organisation by knowledge of the ABS (%)



Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Similarly, general community respondents with higher familiarity with the ABS showed higher levels of trust for ABS statistics. Close to half (49%) of those who knew the ABS 'well' or 'fairly well' indicated a 'great deal' of trust for ABS statistics compared to 20% of those who knew the ABS 'a little bit' or had 'only heard the name'. Overall levels of trust were similar with 94% of those who knew the ABS 'well' or 'fairly well' and 88% of those who knew the ABS 'a little bit' or had 'only heard the name'.

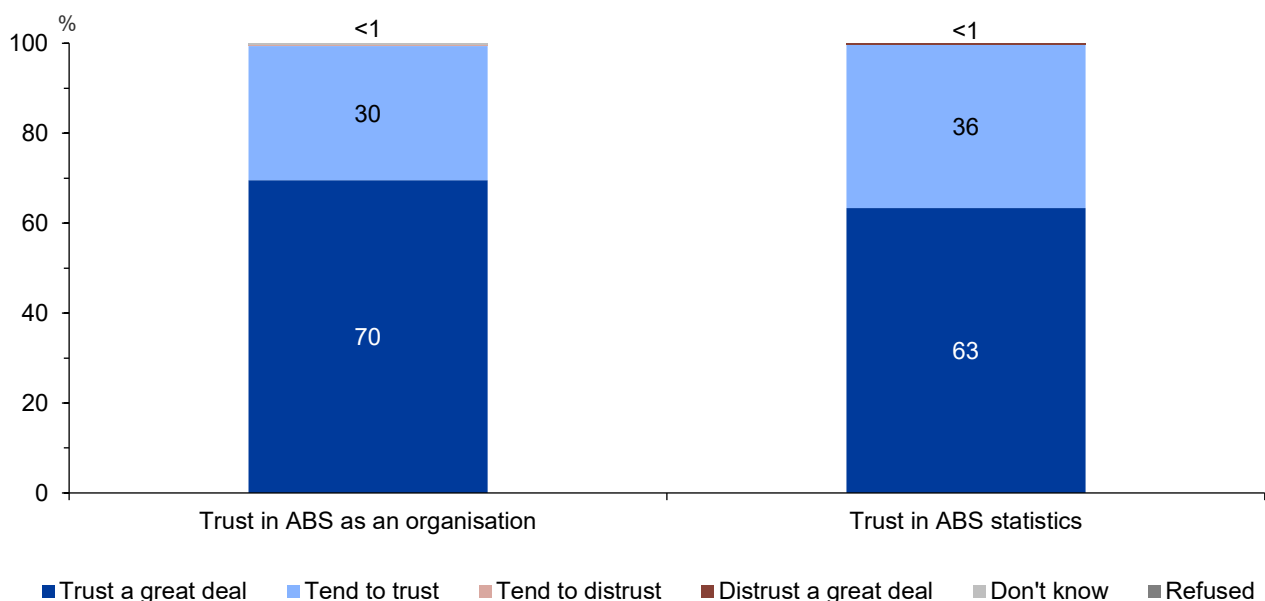
Figure 3 General Community - Trust in ABS statistics by knowledge of the ABS (%)



Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Higher levels of trust were recorded among the informed users, both in the ABS itself as well as the statistics produced by the ABS. Almost all users (99%) said that they trusted the ABS as an organisation with 70% reporting they 'trust it a great deal' and 30% reporting they 'tend to trust it'. Close to all (100%) of the informed users who answered the question indicated they trust ABS statistics with 63% reporting they trust them 'a great deal' and 36% reporting they 'tend to trust' them, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Informed Users - Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics (%)



Trust in ABS as an organisation base: All respondents (n=325)

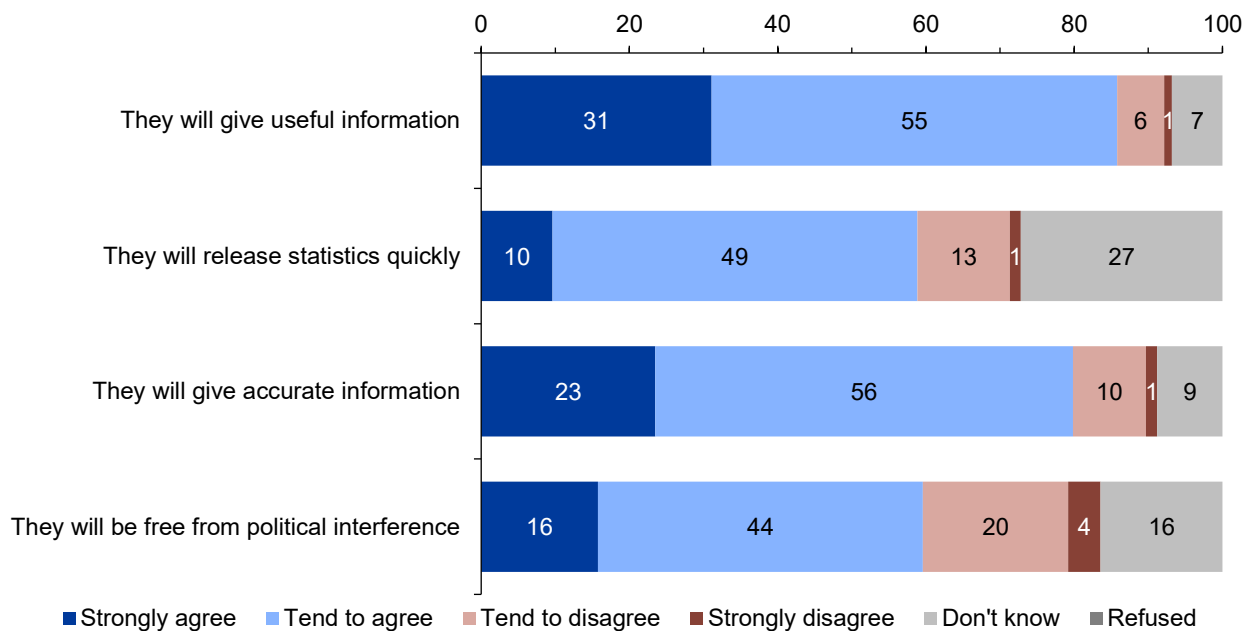
Trust in ABS statistics base: Respondents who have used ABS statistics (or not specified) (n=322)

3.2. Future ABS Statistics

General community respondents who were familiar with at least one of the sets of ABS statistics asked about in the survey (Census, employment and unemployment rates, Gross Domestic Product or Consumer Price Index) and informed users were asked a set of questions about future statistics produced by the ABS. Positivity about future ABS statistics was higher among informed users than in the general population; with nearly all (95%) informed users in agreement that future statistics 'will give useful information', compared with 86% of the general community.

Overall, around four in five general community respondents (80%) believed that future statistics will give accurate information, and around three in five agreed that they will be free from political interference (60%) and that they will be released quickly (59%).

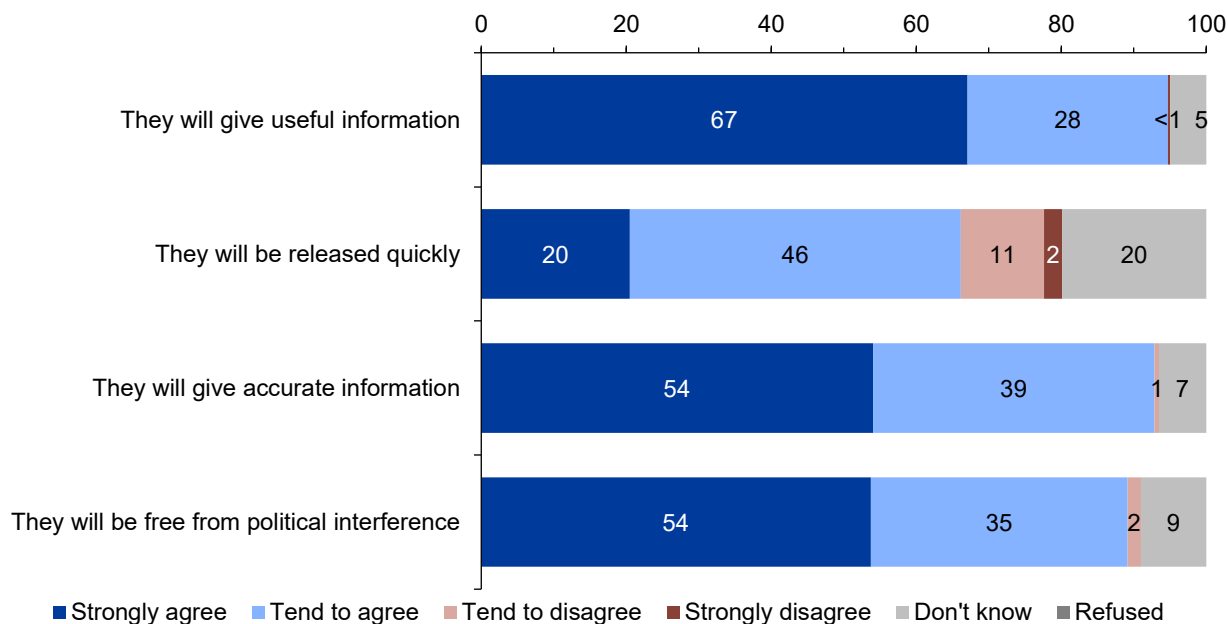
Figure 5 General Community - Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics (%)



Base: Respondents who are familiar with ABS statistics (n=2,018).

For informed users, agreement was higher that future statistics will give accurate information (93%) and be free from political interference (89%) while agreement that they would be released quickly was lower (66%). Even so, trust amongst informed users was higher than the general community across all measures.

Figure 6 Informed Users - Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics (%)

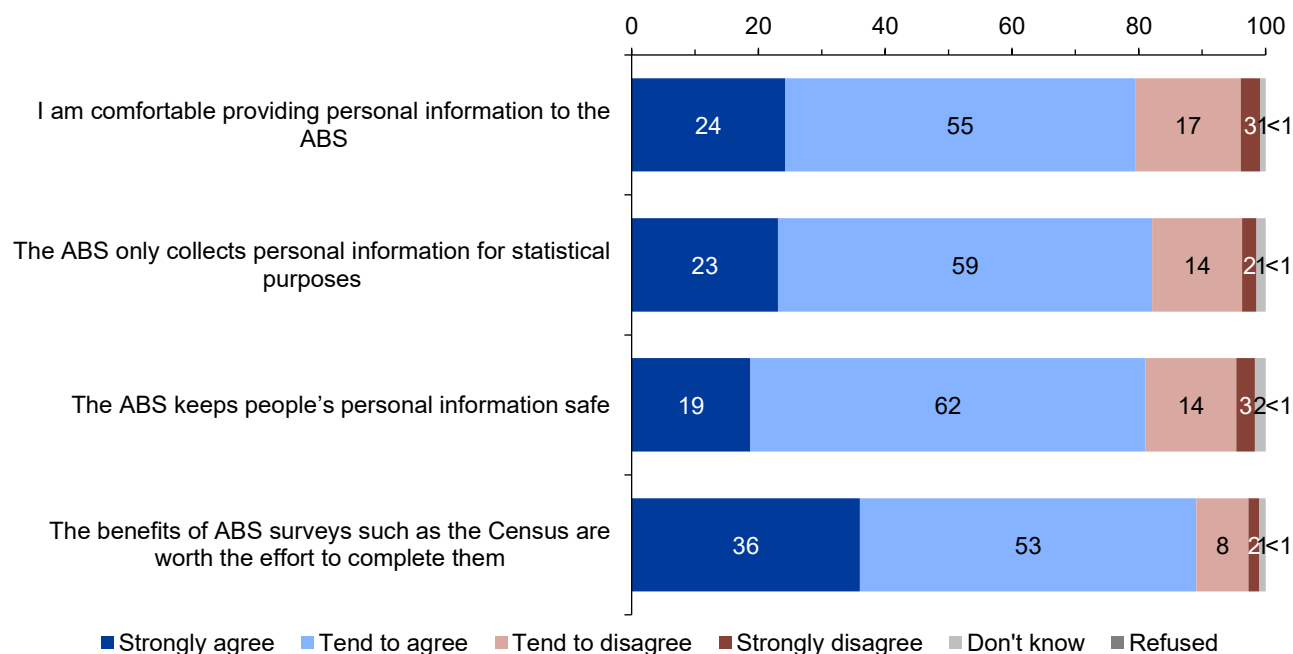


Base: Respondents who have used ABS statistics (or not specified) (n=322).

3.3. Providing information to the ABS

General community respondents were asked how comfortable they felt about providing personal information to the ABS. Overall, around four in five respondents agreed with the statement 'the ABS only collects personal information for statistical purposes' (82%), that the 'ABS keeps people's personal information safe' (81%), and that they 'would be comfortable providing personal information to the ABS' (79%). Almost nine in ten (89%) agreed that the 'benefits of ABS surveys are worth the effort to complete them'.

Figure 7 General Community – Providing information to the ABS (%)



Base: All respondents (n=2,267).

3.4. Comparison with previous CTASS results

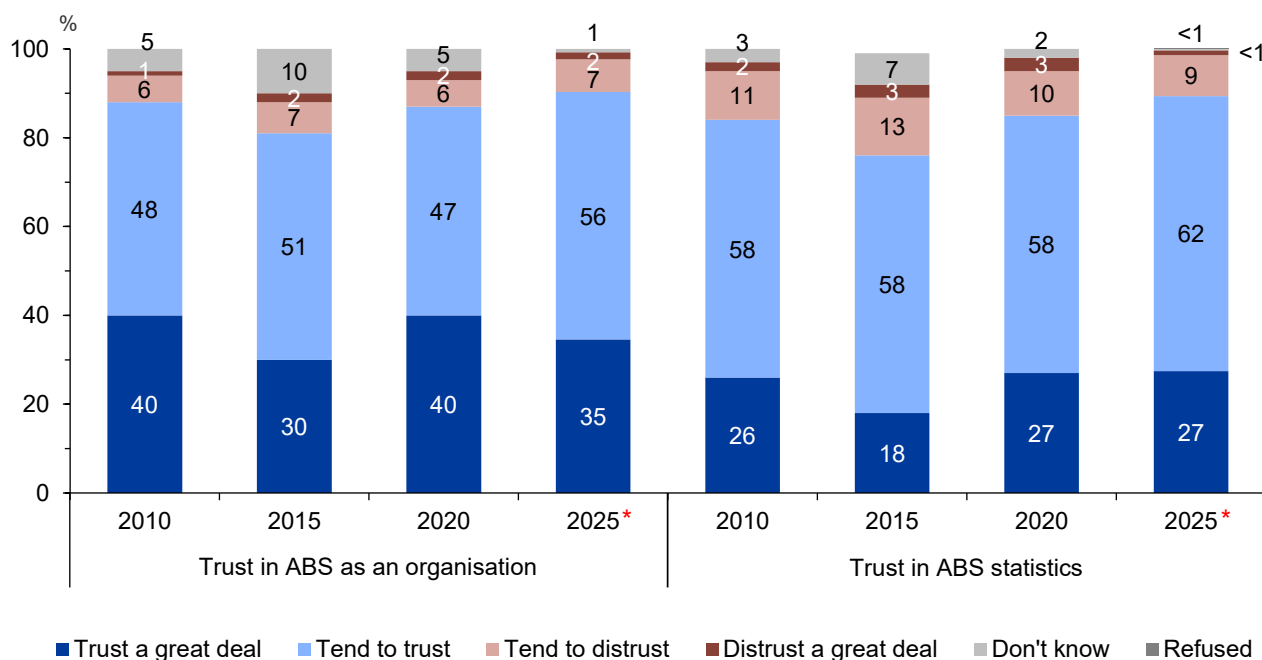
This section provides an overview of 2025 results with comparison to those collected during the previous iteration of the CTASS in 2020. It is important to note that results were previously collected via telephone, whereas the majority of responses in 2025 were obtained online. It is possible that any differences observed may be, at least in part, due to mode effects and inferences about any changes should be made with caution.

The proportion of general community respondents indicating they trust the ABS as an organisation ‘a great deal’, was 35% in 2025 and 40% in 2020. This is an example of a result that may be impacted by social desirability bias when administered via telephone (meaning we would expect a lower level of trust be recorded in 2025). Overall levels of trust in the ABS as an organisation appear steady at 90% in 2025, from 87% in 2020.

In 2025, the proportion of respondents indicating that they trust ABS statistics ‘a great deal’ remained steady at 27%. However, there appears to be an increase in the proportion of respondents indicating they ‘tend to trust’ ABS statistics (62% compared to 58% in 2020).

Overall, trust in the ABS as an organisation and the statistics it provides remains consistently high.

Figure 8 General Community – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025

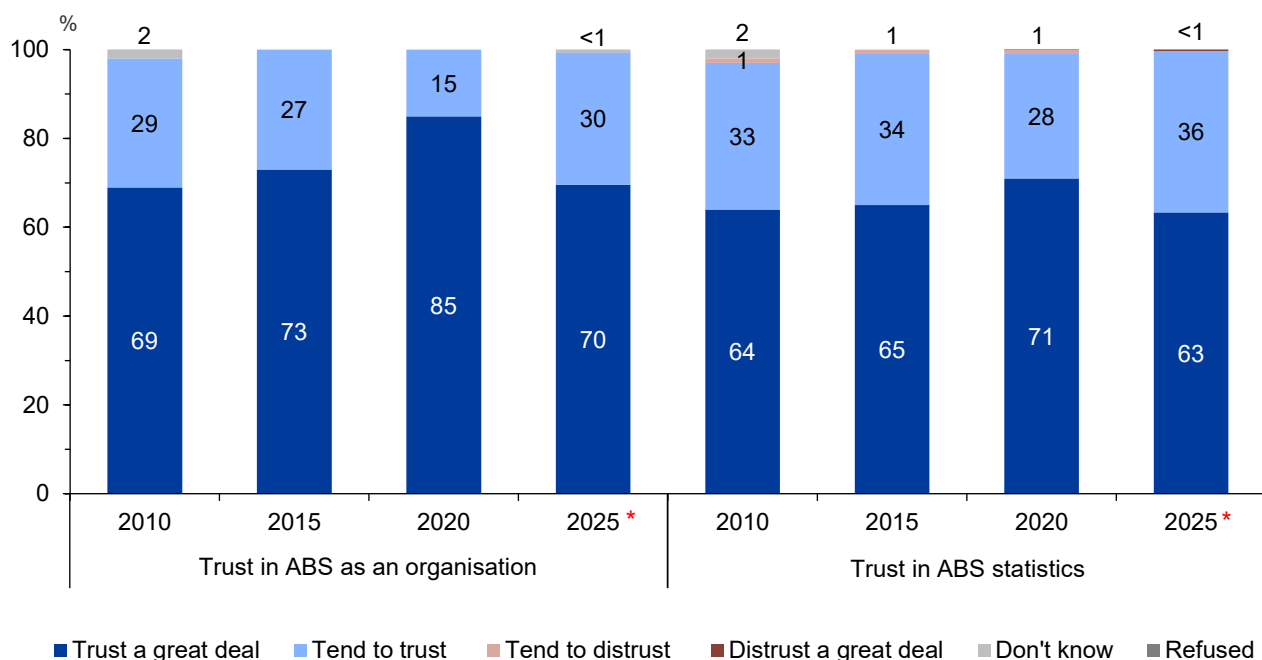


Base: Respondents who had heard of the ABS. 2010 (n=2,094); 2015 (n=1,995); 2020 (n=1,936); 2025 (n=2,066).

* The sample frame and mode of administration changed in 2025 (to predominantly online) compared to previous iterations of the survey (conducted via telephone). Consequently, any changes between 2025 and prior waves should be treated as indicative only. Significance testing was not conducted due to the change in survey methodology.

Trust among informed users remains high, with nearly all users (in 2025 and prior years) indicating that they trust the ABS as an organisation (100%). However, the proportion of users who trust the ABS ‘a great deal’ has reduced from 85% in 2020 to 70% in 2025. Similarly, trust in ABS statistics in this sample has demonstrated very little change, with overall trust from 99% in 2020 and 100% in 2025.

Figure 9 Informed Users – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025



Trust in ABS as an organisation base: 2010 (n=137); 2015 (n=142); 2020 (n=178); 2025 (n=325).

Trust in ABS statistics base: 2010 (n=137); 2015 (n=142); 2020 (n=177); 2025 (n=322).

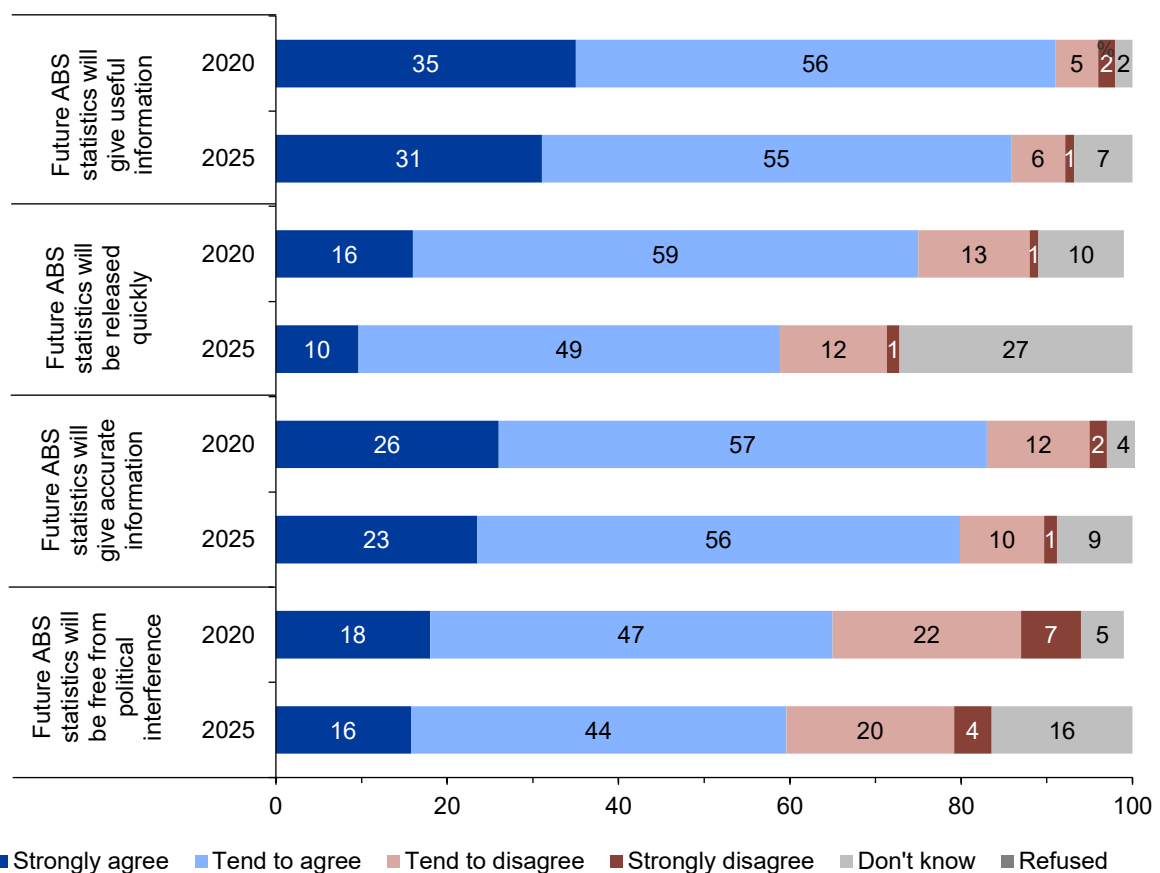
* The sample frame and mode of administration changed in 2025 (to online) compared to previous iterations of the survey (conducted via telephone). Consequently, any changes between 2025 and prior waves should be treated as indicative only. Significance testing was not conducted due to the change in survey methodology.

The general community was asked to think about future ABS statistics. As shown in Figure 10, there appeared to be a decrease in the proportion of respondents who agreed overall that future ABS statistics 'will give useful information' (86%, down from 91% in 2020); 'be released quickly' (59%, down from 75% in 2020); 'give accurate information' (80%, down from 83% in 2020) and 'be free from political interference' (60%, down from 65% in 2020).

Levels of disagreement appear to be consistent across all statements. However, the proportion of respondents who strongly disagreed that future ABS statistics 'will be free from political interference' decreased from 7% in 2020 to 4% in 2025.

It is possible these findings have been influenced by mode effects, with the option of 'don't know' being displayed on screen in the online version of the survey in 2025 (compared to not being read out during CATI administration in 2020). The proportion of general community respondents unable to provide a response increased across all statements in 2025 with more respondents indicating they 'don't know' whether future ABS statistics 'will give useful information' (7%, up from 2% in 2020); 'be released quickly' (27%, up from 10% in 2020); 'give accurate information' (9%, up from 4% in 2020) or 'be free from political interference' (16%, up from 5% in 2020). Where agreement or disagreement has decreased, it is therefore unclear the extent to which this was due to changes in mode.

Figure 10 General Community – Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics, 2020 and 2025 (%)

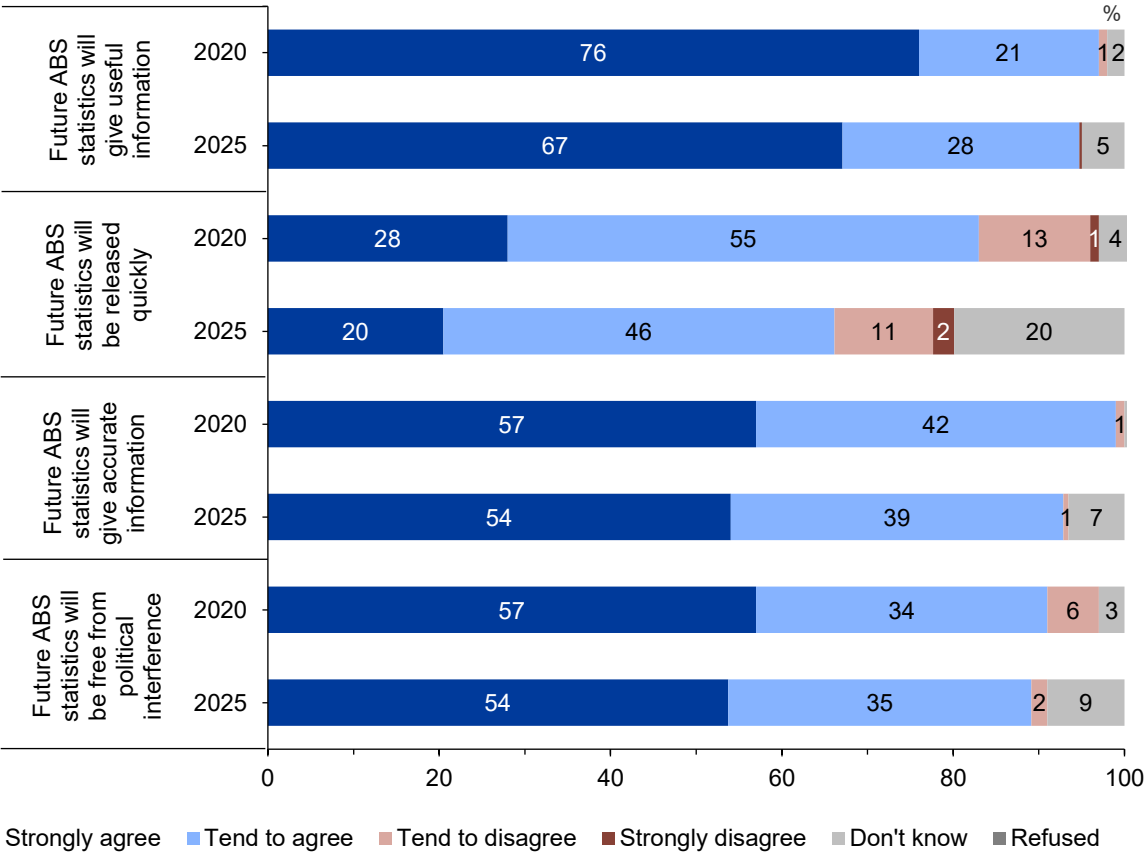


Base: 2020 (n=1,706); 2025 (n=2,018).

Informed users were also asked to think about future ABS statistics. While overall agreement remains consistently high for usefulness of information (95% and 98% in 2020), accuracy of information (93% and 98% in 2020) and freedom from political interference (89% and 91% in 2020), agreement appears to have decreased in relation to future statistics being released quickly (66%, down from 82% in 2020). Levels of disagreement remained relatively consistent across all statements. As discussed in relation to the general community results, it is likely the decrease in agreement regarding the speed of release has been influenced by mode effects ('don't know' being displayed on screen for the online survey in 2025 compared to not read out during CATI calls in 2020).

Levels of uncertainty increased across all statements for informed users. The proportion of respondents who selected 'don't know' was higher in 2025 for whether future ABS statistics 'will give useful information' (5%, up from 2% in 2020), 'be released quickly' (20%, up from 4% in 2020), 'give accurate information' (7%, up from 0% in 2020) and 'be free from political interference' (9%, up from 3% in 2020).

Figure 11 Informed Users – Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics, 2020 and 2025 (%)



Base: 2020 (n=177); 2025 (n=322).

4. Results Tables

Table 3 General Community – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics (%)

	Trust a great deal %	Tend to trust %	Tend to distrust %	Distrust a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Trust in the ABS as an organisation	35%	56%	7%	2%	1%
Trust in ABS statistics	27%	62%	9%	1%	0%

Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Table 4 General Community – Trust in ABS as an organisation by subgroups (%)

	Trust it a great deal %	Tend to trust it %	Tend to distrust it %	Distrust it a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Males	40%	52%	7%	1%	0%
Females	29%	60%	8%	2%	1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	48%	46%	5%	0%	1%
Advanced Diploma or Certificate	28%	60%	9%	2%	1%
Have not completed Year 12	24%	64%	10%	1%	0%
High SES	37%	55%	6%	1%	1%
Low SES	29%	58%	11%	2%	0%
Used statistics produced by the ABS for work or study	48%	46%	5%	1%	0%
Not used statistics produced by the ABS for work or study	27%	62%	9%	2%	1%
Trust the Australian Government	46%	51%	2%	0%	0%
Distrust the Australian Government	17%	63%	16%	4%	1%
Trust statistics produced by the ABS	38%	57%	4%	1%	0%
Distrust statistics produced by the ABS	4%	42%	40%	11%	3%

Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Table 5 General Community – Trust in ABS statistics by subgroups (%)

	Trust them a great deal %	Tend to trust them %	Tend to distrust them %	Distrust them a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Bachelor's degree or higher	37%	57%	6%	1%	0%
Advanced Diploma or Certificate	23%	64%	12%	1%	1%
Have not completed Year 12	19%	68%	10%	2%	0%
High SES	31%	61%	7%	1%	0%
Low SES	21%	64%	13%	2%	0%
Participated in a survey conducted by the ABS (other than the Census)	27%	59%	12%	1%	0%
Have not participated in a survey conducted by the ABS (other than the Census)	29%	62%	8%	1%	0%
Used statistics produced by the ABS for work or study	39%	54%	6%	1%	0%
Not used statistics produced by the ABS for work or study	20%	66%	12%	1%	0%
Trust the ABS as an organisation	30%	64%	5%	0%	0%
Distrust the ABS as an organisation	1%	40%	51%	7%	1%
Trust the Australian Government	37%	60%	2%	0%	0%
Distrust the Australian Government	12%	66%	20%	2%	0%

Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Table 6 General Community – Trust in ABS as an organisation by knowledge of the ABS (%)

	Trust it a great deal %	Tend to trust it %	Tend to distrust it %	Distrust it a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Know it well / fairly well	59%	36%	4%	1%	0%
Know a little bit / only heard the name	26%	63%	8%	2%	1%

Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Table 7 General Community – Trust in ABS statistics by knowledge of the ABS (%)

	Trust them a great deal %	Tend to trust them %	Tend to distrust them %	Distrust them a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Know it well / fairly well	49%	45%	6%	0%	0%
Know a little bit / only heard the name	20%	68%	11%	1%	0%

Base: Respondents who have heard of the ABS (n=2,066).

Table 8 Informed Users – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics (%)

	Trust a great deal %	Tend to trust %	Tend to distrust %	Distrust a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Trust in the ABS as an organisation	70%	30%	0%	0%	0%
Trust in ABS statistics	63%	36%	0%	0%	0%

Trust in ABS as an organisation base: All respondents (n=325)

Trust in ABS statistics base: Respondents who have used ABS statistics (or not specified) (n=322)

Table 9 Informed Users – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics by user group (%)

	Trust a great deal %	Tend to trust %	Tend to distrust %	Distrust a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Academic					
Trust in the ABS as an organisation (n=102)	71%	28%	0%	0%	1%
Trust in ABS statistics (n=101)	68%	32%	0%	0%	0%
Economist					
Trust in the ABS as an organisation (n=97)	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%
Trust in ABS statistics (n=96)	58%	41%	0%	1%	0%
Policy					
Trust in the ABS as an organisation (n=72)	69%	29%	1%	0%	0%
Trust in ABS statistics (n=72)	64%	36%	0%	0%	0%
Research					
Trust in the ABS as an organisation (n=35)	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Trust in ABS statistics (n=35)	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%

Trust in ABS as an organisation base: All respondents (n=325)

Trust in ABS statistics base: Respondents who have used ABS statistics (or not specified) (n=322)

Table 10 General Community – Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics (%)

	Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know / refused %
Usefulness of information	31%	55%	6%	1%	7%
Released quickly	10%	49%	12%	1%	27%
Accurate information	23%	56%	10%	1%	9%
Free from political interference	16%	44%	20%	4%	16%

Base: Respondents who are familiar with ABS statistics (n=2,018).

Table 11 Informed Users – Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics (%)

	Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know / refused %
Usefulness of information	67%	28%	0%	0%	5%
Released quickly	20%	46%	11%	2%	20%
Accurate information	54%	39%	1%	0%	7%
Free from political interference	54%	35%	2%	0%	9%

Base: Respondents who have used ABS statistics (or not specified) (n=322).

Table 12 General Community – Providing information to the ABS (%)

	Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know / refused %
Comfortable providing information to the ABS	24%	55%	17%	3%	1%
ABS only collects personal information for statistical purposes	23%	59%	14%	2%	1%
ABS keeps people's personal information safe	19%	62%	14%	3%	2%
Benefits of ABS surveys are worth the effort to complete them	36%	53%	8%	2%	1%

Base: All respondents (n=2,267).

Table 13 General Community – Overall level of agreement and disagreement about providing information to the ABS (%)

	Total agree (strongly and tend to) %	Total disagree (strongly and tend to) %	Don't know / refused %
Comfortable providing information to the ABS	79%	20%	1%
ABS only collects personal information for statistical purposes	82%	16%	1%
ABS keeps people's personal information safe	81%	17%	2%
Benefits of ABS surveys are worth the effort to complete them	89%	10%	1%

Base: All respondents (n=2,267).

Table 14 General Community – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025 (%)

	Year	Trust a great deal %	Tend to trust %	Tend to distrust %	Distrust a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Trust in the ABS as an organisation	2010	40%	48%	6%	1%	5%
	2015	30%	51%	7%	2%	10%
	2020	40%	47%	6%	2%	5%
	2025	35%	56%	7%	2%	1%
Trust in ABS statistics	2010	26%	58%	11%	2%	3%
	2015	18%	58%	13%	3%	7%
	2020	27%	58%	10%	3%	2%
	2025	27%	62%	9%	1%	0%

Base: Respondents who had heard of the ABS. 2010 (n=2,094); 2015 (n=1,995); 2020 (n=1,936); 2025 (n=2,066).

Table 15 Informed Users – Trust in ABS as an organisation compared to trust in ABS statistics, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025 (%)

	Year	Trust a great deal %	Tend to trust %	Tend to distrust %	Distrust a great deal %	Don't know / refused %
Trust in the ABS as an organisation	2010	69%	29%	0%	0%	2%
	2015	73%	27%	0%	0%	0%
	2020	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%
	2025	70%	30%	0%	0%	0%
Trust in ABS statistics	2010	64%	33%	1%	0%	2%
	2015	65%	34%	1%	0%	0%
	2020	71%	28%	1%	1%	0%
	2025	63%	36%	0%	0%	0%

Trust in ABS as an organisation base: 2010 (n=137); 2015 (n=142); 2020 (n=178); 2025 (n=325).

Trust in ABS statistics base: 2010 (n=137); 2015 (n=142); 2020 (n=177); 2025 (n=322).

Table 16 General Community – Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics, 2020 and 2025 (%)

	Year	Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know / refused %
Usefulness of information	2020	35%	56%	5%	2%	2%
	2025	31%	55%	6%	1%	7%
Released quickly	2020	16%	59%	13%	1%	10%
	2025	10%	49%	12%	1%	27%
Accurate information	2020	26%	57%	12%	2%	4%
	2025	23%	56%	10%	1%	9%
Free from political interference	2020	18%	47%	22%	7%	5%
	2025	16%	44%	20%	4%	16%

Base: 2020 (n=1,706); 2025 (n=2,018).

Table 17 General Community – Overall agreement and disagreement with statements about future ABS statistics, 2020 and 2025 (%)

	Year	Total agree (strongly and tend to) %	Total disagree (strongly and tend to) %	Don't know / refused %
Usefulness of information	2020	91%	7%	2%
	2025	86%	7%	7%
Released quickly	2020	75%	15%	10%
	2025	59%	14%	27%
Accurate information	2020	83%	13%	4%
	2025	80%	11%	9%
Free from political interference	2020	65%	29%	5%
	2025	60%	24%	16%

Base: 2020 (n=1,706); 2025 (n=2,018).

Table 18 Informed Users – Agreement with statements about future ABS statistics, 2020 and 2025 (%)

	Year	Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know / refused %
Usefulness of information	2020	76%	21%	1%	0%	2%
	2025	67%	28%	0%	0%	5%
Released quickly	2020	28%	55%	13%	1%	4%
	2025	20%	46%	11%	2%	20%
Accurate information	2020	57%	42%	1%	0%	1%
	2025	54%	39%	1%	0%	7%
Free from political interference	2020	57%	34%	6%	0%	3%
	2025	54%	35%	2%	0%	9%

Base: 2020 (n=177); 2025 (n=322).

Table 19 Informed Users – Overall agreement and disagreement with statements about future ABS statistics, 2020 and 2025 (%)

	Year	Total agree (strongly and tend to) %	Total disagree (strongly and tend to) %	Don't know / refused %
Usefulness of information	2020	98%	1%	2%
	2025	95%	0%	5%
Released quickly	2020	82%	14%	4%
	2025	66%	14%	20%
Accurate information	2020	98%	1%	1%
	2025	93%	1%	7%
Free from political interference	2020	91%	6%	3%
	2025	89%	2%	9%

Base: 2020 (n=177); 2025 (n=322).