




COUNT ON STATS

Sponsored by



Why Generate Federal Statistics?

Businesses, governments, researchers and investors across the United States rely heavily on the availability of federal statistics to inform critical decisions. Here are a few of the innumerable activities reliant on the data only the Federal Government can effectively provide:




Informing distribution of over \$600 billion in federal funds



Assessing national food security and farm production



Tracking the Nation's health and disease risk




Determining educational outcomes and new school locations



Improving public safety through crime and enforcement monitoring




Planning investments and evaluating financial risk




Mapping of federal, state, and local legislative districts



Evaluating transportation needs and performance




Monitoring energy use, pollution and environmental health



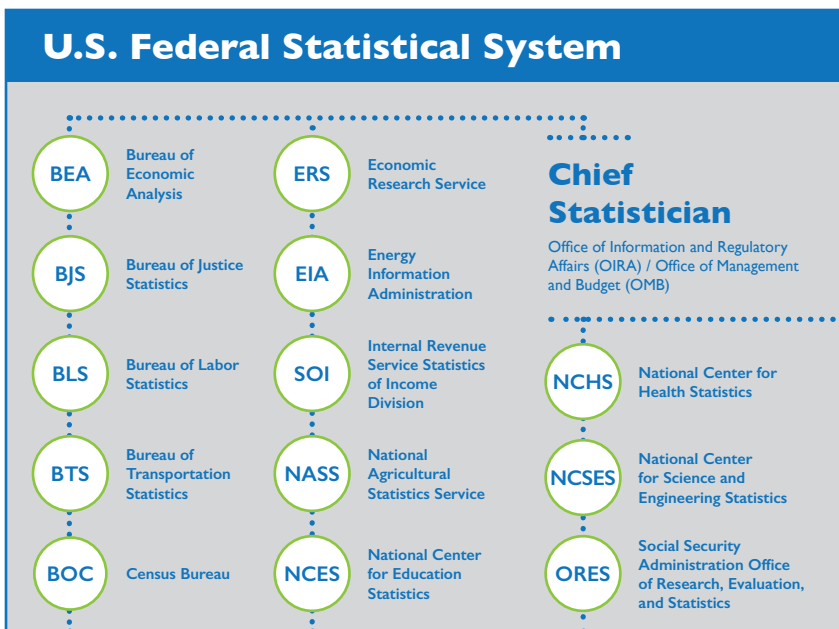
Measuring the condition and progress of STEM education and workforce



Evaluating labor market activity and working conditions



Analyzing tax policy, revenues, and the impact of tax law changes



How Does the System Work?

The federal statistical system is decentralized across the federal government with 13 primary statistical agencies and approximately 100 statistical offices. Operating out of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Chief Statistician provides coordination, guidance and oversight for the designated agencies.

How are Data Collected?

Federal statistical agencies collect information using a variety of methods; however, surveys are one of the most common collection tools. From planning to data release, the statistical community maintains rigorous standards for quality and integrity in every aspect of survey methodology.