



Cato Institute 2022 Financial Privacy National Survey

CATO INSTITUTE/YOUGOV • AUGUST 17–23, 2022 • N=2,000

MARGIN OF ERROR +/- 2.39%. COLUMNS MAY NOT ADD UP TO 100% DUE TO ROUNDING.

[Q1-26, Q29-31 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE]

27. Do you think it would be reasonable or unreasonable for your bank to share your records and bank transactions with the federal government?

- Reasonable
- Unreasonable
- Don't Know/refused
- Total

28. Do you think the government should or should not need to obtain a warrant to access your financial records?

- Should need
- Should not need
- Don't Know/Refused
- Total

	ALL AMERICANS	DEMOCRAT	INDEPENDENT	REPUBLICAN
Reasonable	21%	32%	17%	11%
Unreasonable	79%	68%	83%	89%
Don't Know/refused	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Should need	83%	82%	76%	87%
Should not need	17%	18%	24%	13%
Don't Know/Refused	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Cato Institute 2022 Financial Privacy National Survey was conducted by the Cato Institute in collaboration with YouGov. YouGov collected responses August 17 to 23, 2022 from 2,272 Americans 18 years of age and older. These were then matched into a nationally representative sample of 2000 to produce the final dataset. Results have been weighted to be representative of the national adult sample. The margin of error for the survey is +/- 2.39 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. This does not include other sources of non-sampling error, such as selection bias in panel participation or response to a particular survey.

YouGov conducted the surveys online with its proprietary Web-enabled survey software, using a method called Active Sampling. Restrictions are put in place to ensure that only the people selected and contacted by YouGov are allowed to participate.

The respondents in each survey were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, education. The frame was constructed

by stratified sampling from the full 2019 American Community Survey 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file).

Each set of matched cases were weighted to its sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, census region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

The nationally representative weights were then post-stratified on the 2016 and 2020 Presidential vote choice, on a four-way stratification of gender, four category age, four category race, and 4 category education, to produce the final weight.