European
Commission

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 557

European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**

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FACE TO FACE
EUROBAROMETER

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Introduction

Introduction

Investing in research and innovation is investing in Europe's future. It helps Europe to compete globally and preserve its unique social model. It improves the daily lives of millions of people in Europe and around the world, helping to solve some of our biggest societal challenges.

EU support for research and innovation adds value by encouraging cooperation between research teams across countries and disciplines, which is vital in making breakthrough discoveries.

Through its multiannual research and innovation framework programmes, the EU provides funding to:

- strengthen the EU's position in science;
- strengthen industrial innovation, including investment in key technologies, greater access to capital and support for small businesses;
- address major social concerns, such as climate change, sustainable transport and renewable energy;
- ensure technological breakthroughs are developed into viable products with real commercial potential – by building partnerships with industry and governments;
- step up international cooperation on research and innovation.

Horizon Europe, the EU's major Research and Innovation programme, is the successor to Horizon 2020. It is the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation, with an indicative budget of €93.5 billion. It aims to tackle climate change, help to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and boost the EU's competitiveness and growth.

This Special Eurobarometer report provides an insight into perceptions of science and technology. The survey covers the following topics:

- Knowledge about science and technology, including level of information about and understanding of a range of scientific facts, sources of information and overall attitudes towards science and technology;

- Views on the impacts of science and technology, including its influence on society, the areas likely to be affected in the future, and the risks and perceived benefits of new technologies;

- Views on the governance of science and technology, responsibility for security in international research collaboration, and attitudes regarding public access to research results;

- Attitudes towards scientists, including their perceived characteristics, credibility, and views on the role(s) that they should play in society;

- Citizens' engagement in science and technology, including the preferred level of public involvement in decision-making about science and technology, current – and ideal – levels of engagement, barriers to engagement, and views on the best people to explain scientific and technological developments on society;

- Diversity, inclusiveness, and social responsibility, including views on young people and science and technology, the role of science and technology with regards to inclusiveness and social responsibility, and perceptions of gender equality in science and technology.

- Views on the use of AI for scientific research, including how well-informed people feel about the benefits and risks of AI, levels of trust in research conducted with the use of AI and expectations for the future.

The survey continues in the tradition of a long line of surveys stretching back to the late 1970s. This includes the following surveys on science and technology:

- EBS 225: Social Values, Science & Technology (2005);
- EBS 340: Science and Technology (2010);
- EBS 401: Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI), Science and Technology (2013);
- EBS 516: European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology (2021);

In order to show trends over time, the report includes trend comparisons with the previous Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2021.

Methodology

This survey was carried out by Verian Brussels (formerly Kantar Public) in the 27 EU Member States and eight non-EU countries between 12 September and 10 October 2024. A total of 34,207 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in their mother tongue. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD)

Throughout the report, results are compared to those from the 2021 wave, Special Eurobarometer 516. In 2021, due to the impact of COVID-19, in some countries, the methodology used was Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI). The countries where the methodology differs completely compared to 2021 are Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, and United Kingdom. The countries where the methodology differs partially compared to 2021 are Denmark, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, and Türkiye. Therefore, evolutions compared to 2021 should be interpreted with caution. When possible, results have been compared to the Special Eurobarometer 516 mentioned above. The technical specification annexed to this report also specifies the differences in methodologies between 2024 and 2021 (see pg. 307).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit).

We would like to thank all respondents in Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.

Note: In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation, as listed below:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus*	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Albania	AL	North Macedonia	MK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Serbia	RS
Montenegro	ME	Türkiye	TR
Kosovo[1]	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU27 average.

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[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Key findings

The survey covers the 27 EU Member States, as well as eight European countries outside of the EU. This summary focuses on results for the EU and the 27 Member States. All of the trend results are based on comparisons with the 2021 survey.

Eight in ten Europeans feel well informed about environmental problems, while just over half feel well informed about new scientific discoveries and technological developments and about new medical discoveries.

- Around eight in ten EU citizens (79%) feel well informed about environmental problems including climate change, while just over half feel well informed about new scientific discoveries and technological developments (56%) and about new medical discoveries (52%).

  - The proportion that feels 'very well informed' is 23% for environmental problems, 11% for scientific discoveries and technological developments and 10% for new medical discoveries.

- Respondents are less likely than in 2021 to say they feel well informed about new medical discoveries (-15 percentage points) and new scientific discoveries and technological developments (-10 pp).

- In the current survey, respondents in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Sweden tend to feel best informed about these issues, while those in Portugal, Bulgaria and Hungary feel least well informed.

When respondents are asked their opinion about the correctness or falsity of scientific facts, incorrect answers have become more prevalent since 2021, including in relation to conspiracy theories.

- Respondents were presented with statements on scientific issues, which they were asked to identify as either true or false. Overall, one in ten respondents (10%) correctly answered more than eight out of ten questions, almost two in three (64%) gave between five and eight correct answers, and around one in four (26%) were able to provide fewer than five correct answers.

- In terms of natural history and geography, a clear majority of respondents (84%) knows that the continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future, and that human beings as we know them today developed from earlier species of animals (67%). Most also say that it is false that the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs (68%). Fewer are able to say that it is false that the world's human population

is currently more than ten billion (42%). These results are similar to those seen in 2021, except that respondents are now more likely to give an incorrect answer about the world's population (+9 pp).

- When it comes to citizens' knowledge of the natural and physical sciences, 83% know that the oxygen we breathe comes from plants, and 58% know it is false that climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities. While a majority of respondents know that it is false that antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria (53%), fewer know that lasers do not work by focusing sound waves (45%).

  - Since, 2021, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of incorrect answers (between +7pp and +10 pp), for all of these items except for "the oxygen we breathe comes from plants", where there has been little change.

- With regards to the last set of scientific fact statements, a majority know it is false that viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (54%) and that the cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests (55%). However, the proportion of incorrect answers has increased since 2021 (+7 pp and +8 pp respectively).

Europeans want to learn more about scientific developments, but often find science complicated and removed from their daily lives.

- While the majority of Europeans (58%, +4 pp) agree that they would like to learn more about scientific developments, over half (53%, +7 pp) agree that science is so complicated that they do not understand much about it, and more than a third (36%, +3 pp) agree that in their daily life it is not important to know about science.

- Television (61%, -2 pp) is the preferred means to obtain information about developments in science and technology, followed far behind by online social networks and blogs (31%, +2 pp), online and printed newspapers (19%, -5 pp) and radio, including podcasts (17%, +3 pp).

There is a clear consensus that science and technology have a positive influence on society.

- More than eight in ten respondents (83%, -3 pp) think the overall influence of science and technology on society is positive, compared with one in seven (14%, +3 pp) who say it is negative. More than six in ten respondents in every country think the influence is positive, led by those in Sweden, Lithuania and Portugal.

- Respondents are most likely to think that renewable energies (87%), information and communication

technology (79%, –3pp) and vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (77%, –9pp) will have a positive effect on our way of life in the next 20 years.

■ Almost half of all respondents think health and medical care (47%, no change) will be most affected by research and innovation in the coming years, while 34% (–6 pp) think it will be the fight against climate change, and 32% (no change) the energy supply.

■ Two-thirds of respondents (67%, –2 pp) agree that science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable.

■ Only a minority of respondents (29%, +3 pp) agree that thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible, while almost half (46%, –5 pp) disagree.

■ Three in ten respondents (30%, +1 pp) agree that artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate, while four in ten disagree (40%, no change).

■ The majority of respondents in the EU agree that science makes our ways of life change too fast (63%) and that the applications of science and technology can threaten human rights (56%). Agreement with both statements has increased since 2021 (+6 pp and +4 pp, respectively).

A majority favour government regulation in science and technology, with decisions guided by experts

■ Just over half of respondents (53%, +1 pp) agree that we have no option but to trust those governing science and technology.

■ On balance, Europeans think that science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government (54%), although more than four in ten (44%) think it should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace like a business.

  • There has been a slight shift in favour of greater regulation since the 2021 survey (+4 pp).

■ Respondents are more likely to think that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned (57%, +2 pp) than to say these decisions should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies (41%, –2 pp).

■ Seven in ten Europeans (70%, –2 pp) say that decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts, rather than based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think (28%, +1 pp).

■ More than seven in ten respondents (72%, no change) think that the government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone, compared with 27%, (no change) who think that it is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies.

■ Almost three-quarters (73%) think the government should make private companies tackle climate change, although this proportion has decreased since 2021 (–6 pp). A quarter (25%, +5 pp) say we should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change.

■ Respondents are most likely to say that research institutions should be responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration (41%), ahead of governments (29%) and funding agencies (26%).

■ Eight in ten Europeans (80%, +1 pp) agree that the results of publicly funded research should be freely available online, while just 5% disagree (no change).

The majority think that scientists should intervene in political debate, although there is some scepticism over how much scientists can be trusted.

■ Respondents mostly agree that scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence (68%, no change), with fewer agreeing with the opposite statement that scientists should not intervene in this way (42%, +3 pp).

■ Half of respondents (50%, no change) agree that we can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry. One in five disagree (21%, –1 pp).

■ Just under half of respondents (48%, +3 pp) agree that "scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective", while 21% disagree (–4 pp).

■ Just over a third of respondents (35%, +3 pp) agree that "nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them", while a slightly larger proportion disagrees (37%, –4 pp).

■ Almost half of respondents (48%, –3 pp) disagree that scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like them to explain their work, with 27% (+4 pp) agreeing.

■ Just over half of EU citizens (52%) agree that "because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous". Agreement has increased since 2021 (+6 pp), while disagreement has fallen (23%, –6 pp).

Europeans mainly associate scientists with positive characteristics, such as intelligence and reliability.

- Respondents have a mostly positive view of scientists, with 89% (no change) saying that "intelligent" describes scientists well. More than half of respondents say that "reliable" (71%, +3 pp), "honest" (63%, +5 pp) and "'know best what is good for people" (53%, +6 pp) are characteristics that describe scientists well.

- Fewer respondents see scientists as "bad at communicating" (43%, +4 pp), "arrogant" (30%, +2 pp), "narrow minded" (28%, +5 pp), or "immoral" (19%, +3 pp).

- Asked what qualities they want to see most in scientists, respondents mention "intelligence" (49%, −1 pp), followed by "honesty" (46%, +3 pp), "reliability" (41%, +2 pp) and "morality" (35%, +1 pp).

Europeans want to be informed about decisions on science and technology, but the majority think decisions should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians.

- The most prevalent view among Europeans is that "decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but that the public should always be informed" (52%, no change). Around a third (32%, no change) think that the public should be consulted and public opinion should be seriously considered. Fewer think that the public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology (6%, −1 pp) or that public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology (8%, no change).

- Respondents are most likely to engage with science and technology by watching documentaries or reading science and technology related publications, magazines, books or podcasts (58%, −1 pp) or by talking about science and technology issues with family or friends (52%, −3 pp). Around three in ten (31%, −2 pp) say they visit science and technology museums.

- These are also the ways that respondents say they would consider to increase their engagement with science and technology in the future: watching documentaries or reading science and technology-related publications, magazines, books or podcasts (43%, −5 pp), talking about science and technology-related issues with family or friends (39%, −7 pp) and visiting science and technology museums (28%, −5 pp).

- Asked why they may sometimes find it difficult to engage with science and technology, respondents most frequently mention lack of time (40%, −1 pp), lack of interest (37%, +3 pp) and lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology (36%, −3 pp).

- Professional scientists are seen as best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society; specifically, scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation (57%, −4 pp) and scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation (39%, −1 pp). Around a quarter (26%, −3 pp) choose general practitioners and specialist doctors as one of the categories of people and organisations that are best qualified to explain these issues.

Most Europeans think science and technology should be inclusive but tend to believe that currently only certain groups of the population benefit.

- Social responsibility is considered important for science and technology, with 77% of respondents (−1 pp) agreeing that science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products.

- Around six in ten (61%, +4 pp) agree that science and technology could improve everyone's lives, but mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off; the majority of respondents in every EU27 country agrees with this statement.

- Around two-thirds of respondents (68%, −2 pp) agree that science and technology could improve living conditions in less developed countries, but mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries; the majority in every country agrees.

- Almost two-thirds (64%, −1 pp) agree that science and technology could help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but that they mostly help companies make money; again, the majority in every Member State agrees with the statement.

- Science is considered important for young people, with 61% of respondents (no change) agreeing that science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens. In addition, 68% (−1 pp) agree that thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations.

- Gender equality in the science and technology workforce is considered important. Respondents agree that it would help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society (69%, −4 pp) and that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve the outcomes of science and technology (63%, −2 pp). Moreover, a majority agrees that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy (55%, −3 pp).

  - On each of these statements, there has been a small decrease since 2021 in overall levels of agreement, and a sharp decline in "strong" agreement (down 10 or 11 percentage points for each of the three statements).

Around one in three EU citizens feel well informed about the potential benefits and risks of AI in science.

- Just over a third of EU citizens (37%) feel well informed about "the potential benefits of using AI in scientific work", while the majority (62%) do not feel well informed.

- A similar proportion (35%) say they feel well informed about "the potential risks of using AI in scientific work," with two-thirds of respondents (64%) saying they do not feel well informed.

- Just over a third of respondents (38%) say they trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI, while a quarter (25%) distrust this type of research, and 35% neither trust nor distrust it. Levels of trust are highest among respondents in Denmark, Portugal, Sweden and Malta, and lowest in Romania, Croatia and Hungary.

- Half of EU citizens (50%) agree that "AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases." One in six respondents disagree (16%).

I. Knowledge about science and technology

This report begins with an examination of how well-informed respondents feel about a range of everyday activities, including areas related to science and technology.

The chapter then explores respondents' actual knowledge and understanding of a range of issues, covering science in a broad sense, including some common conspiracy theories.

It then focuses on sources of information about scientific and technological developments, assessing which sources respondents use the most and which they use the least.

The final section of this chapter examines general attitudes towards science and technology.

1. Level of information about and understanding of science and technology

The majority of Europeans feel very or moderately well informed about new scientific discoveries and technological developments

Respondents were asked how well informed they felt about six spheres of activity[2]. More than half of Europeans say they feel well informed (either "very well" or "moderately well") about each of the six areas of interest.

EU citizens are most likely to say they feel well informed about environmental problems including climate change (79%), while three in four feel well informed about politics (75%). More than six in ten feel well informed about sports news (65%) and culture and the arts (63%). Just over half feel well informed about new scientific discoveries and technological developments (56%) and new medical discoveries (52%).

More than one in five EU citizens say they are "very well informed" about sports news (26%), politics (24%) and environmental problems (23%).

Smaller proportions say they feel "very well informed" about culture and the arts (12%), new scientific discoveries and technological developments (11%) and new medical discoveries (10%).

There have been some changes since the previous survey conducted in 2021 (EBS 516). Respondents are now less likely to say they feel well informed (either "very well" or "moderately well") about new medical discoveries (-15 percentage points) and new scientific discoveries and technological developments (-10 pp). Specifically, there has been a fall in the proportions that feel "moderately well informed" about new medical discoveries (-12 pp) and new scientific discoveries and technological developments (-8 pp), while there has been a corresponding rise in the proportions that feel "poorly informed" (+16 pp and +11 pp respectively).

Less substantial changes can be observed for the other spheres of activity. Respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say they feel well informed about sports news (+5 pp), while they are slightly less likely to say they feel well informed about environmental problems (-3 pp) and culture and the arts (-3 pp).

QA1. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are ... (EU27) (%)

Environmental problems including climate change

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed
Sept/Oct 2024	23	56	21
Apr/May 2021	21	61	18

Politics

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed
Sept/Oct 2024	24	51	25
Apr/May 2021	23	52	24

Sports news

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed
Sept/Oct 2024	26	39	35
Apr/May 2021	23	37	39

Culture and arts

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed
Sept/Oct 2024	12	51	37
Apr/May 2021	13	53	33

New scientific discoveries and technological developments

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed
Sept/Oct 2024	11	45	44
Apr/May 2021	13	53	33

New medical discoveries

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed
Sept/Oct 2024	10	42	48
Apr/May 2021	13	54	32

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

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[2] QA1. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are ... very well informed; moderately well informed; poorly informed; don't know.

There is considerable variation between countries in relation to how well informed people feel about **environmental problems, including climate change**.

Among EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who say they are "very well informed" about environmental problems including climate change ranges from just 3% in Portugal to almost half in Luxembourg (49%), Denmark (47%) and Sweden (45%).

Respondents in Portugal are particularly likely to say they are "poorly informed" about environmental problems (51%), followed by those in Bulgaria (37%) and Hungary (36%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, people are most likely to say they are "very well informed" about environmental problems in the UK (31%) and Montenegro (23%). Around four in ten respondents say they are "poorly informed" about environmental problems in Kosovo (41%) and Albania (39%).

QA1.6. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
:-Environmental problems including climate change (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

QA1.6. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are … :-Environmental problems including climate change (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

Comparing the current survey results with those reported in 2021, there are 15 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents saying they feel "very well informed" about environmental problems, including tackling climate change, has increased, with increases of more than ten percentage points seen in Sweden (45%, +20 percentage points), Denmark (47%, +15 pp), Luxembourg (49%, +14 pp), the Netherlands (38%, +13 pp), Latvia (21%, +13 pp) and Finland (29%, +12 pp).

There are ten EU Member States where the proportion who say they feel "very well informed" has dropped, with the most notable shift in Portugal (3%, −18 pp).

QA1.6 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
Environmental problems including climate change (%)

		EU27	SE	DK	LU	NL	LV	FI	FR	MT	LT	SI	IE	ES	BG	CZ	SK	HR	PL	EE	IT	BE	EL	HU	AT	RO	DE	CY	PT
Very well informed	Sept/Oct 2024	23	45	47	49	38	21	29	37	36	22	26	32	29	8	17	15	13	15	16	6	26	12	7	23	9	24	27	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲20	▲15	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼18
Moderately well-informed	Sept/Oct 2024	56	51	48	45	58	62	64	50	50	60	63	50	49	55	64	65	59	57	57	63	57	57	57	53	60	60	49	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼17	▼11	▼14	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼8	▼12	▼6	▼2	▼16	▼7	▲2	▼9	▲5	▼10	=	▼13	▲3	▼7	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼24
Poorly informed	Sept/Oct 2024	21	4	5	6	4	17	7	13	14	18	11	17	22	37	18	20	27	27	26	31	16	31	36	24	31	16	24	51
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼3	▼4	=	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼6	▲9	▲2	▼2	▲6	▼6	▲9	▲1	▲13	▼1	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲8	▲11	▲8	▲10	▲42
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who say they feel "very well informed" about environmental problems in Montenegro (23%, +15 pp) and in the UK (31%, +11 pp). The proportion has fallen substantially in Türkiye (15%, −14 pp).

QA1.6 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
Environmental problems including climate change (%)

		UK	ME	TR	MK	BA	RS	AL	XK
Very well informed	Sept/Oct 2024	31	23	15	17	10	13	13	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲11	▲15	▼14	=	▼1	▲7	▲5	▼2
Moderately well-informed	Sept/Oct 2024	53	61	57	53	60	52	44	39
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼17	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼14	▼9
Poorly informed	Sept/Oct 2024	16	16	28	30	30	35	39	41
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▼17	▲15	=	▲1	▼6	▲11	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲1

Variation between EU Member States is less marked in relation to how well informed people feel about **new medical discoveries**.

Relative to the EU average of 10%, respondents are most likely to say they feel "very well informed" about new medical discoveries in Denmark (23%), Luxembourg (19%) and Sweden (18%), while they are least likely to say they are "very well informed" in Portugal (2%) and in Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary (all 3%). Respondents are particularly likely to say they feel "poorly informed" about new medical discoveries in Portugal (77%), Hungary (70%) and in Bulgaria and Italy (both 66%).

By contrast, less than a third of respondents feel "poorly informed" in Denmark (30%), Luxembourg (31%) and in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 32%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion of respondents who say they are "very well informed" about new medical discoveries ranges from just 4% in Serbia to 20% in Montenegro. The proportion of respondents saying they are "poorly informed" about new medical discoveries is highest in Serbia (61%) and North Macedonia (55%).

QA1.1. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are ... :-New medical discoveries (%)
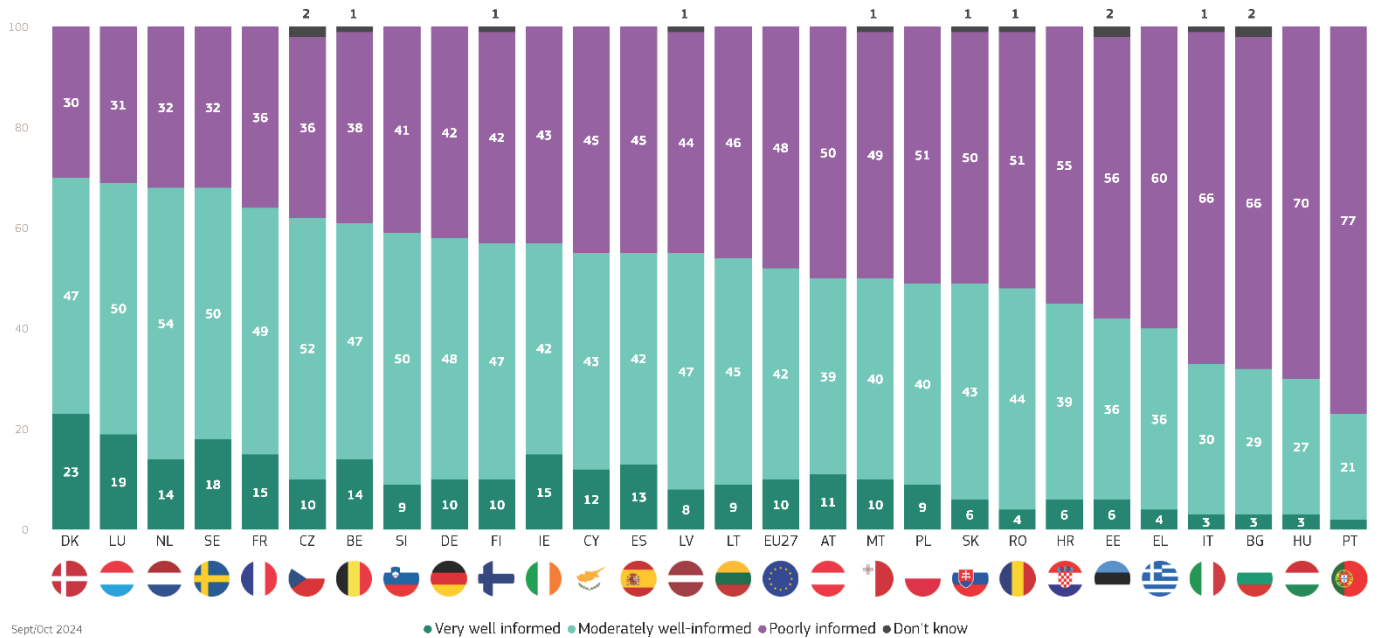
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

QA1.1. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are ... :-New medical discoveries (%)
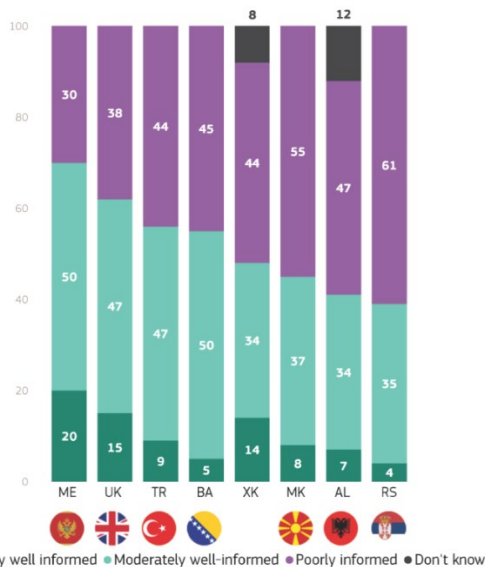
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

Comparing the current survey results with those reported in 2021, there are seven EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who say they feel "very well informed" about new medical discoveries has increased, with the largest increases seen in Sweden (18%, +8 pp) and the Netherlands (14%, +7 pp).

There are 15 EU Member States where the proportion who say they feel "very well informed" has dropped, with the most notable declines in Spain (13%, –7 pp), Romania (4%, –6 pp), Malta (10%, –6 pp) and Portugal (2%, –6 pp).

QA1.1 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
New medical discoveries (%)

		EU27	SE	NL	DK	LV	FI	LU	IE	SI	LT	PL	SK	EE	CZ	BE	EL	BG	AT	HR	FR	CY	IT	HU	DE	MT	RO	PT	ES
Very well informed	Sept/Oct 2024	10	18	14	23	8	10	19	15	9	9	9	6	6	10	14	4	3	11	6	15	12	3	3	10	10	4	2	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7
Moderately well-informed	Sept/Oct 2024	42	50	54	47	47	47	50	42	50	45	40	43	36	52	47	36	29	39	39	49	43	30	27	48	40	44	21	42
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼12	▼14	▼9	▼10	▼7	▼3	▼16	▼22	▼8	▼12	▼9	▼13	▼19	▼17	▼16	▼15	▼10	▼16	▼19	▼7	▼17	▼17	▼11	▼10	▼19	▼10	▼51	▼10
Poorly informed	Sept/Oct 2024	48	32	32	30	44	42	31	43	41	46	51	50	56	36	38	60	66	50	55	36	45	66	70	42	49	51	77	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲6	▲2	▲5	▲1	▼2	▲14	▲20	▲8	▲12	▲11	▲13	▲17	▲16	▲16	▲16	▲15	▲19	▲22	▲12	▲21	▲21	▲15	▲16	▲26	▲16	▲57	▲17
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼3	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, Montenegro again shows a notable increase in the proportion of respondents saying they feel "very well informed" (20%, +13 pp), while there has been a decrease in Türkiye (9%, –8pp).

QA1.1 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
New medical discoveries (%)

		ME	UK	RS	AL	MK	BA	XK	TR
Very well informed	Sept/Oct 2024	20	15	4	7	8	5	14	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲2	=	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8
Moderately well-informed	Sept/Oct 2024	50	47	35	34	37	50	34	47
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼17	▼5	▼23	▼13	▼2	▼17	▼14
Poorly informed	Sept/Oct 2024	30	38	61	47	55	45	44	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▲15	▲6	▲18	▲19	▲9	▲16	▲22
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	▼1	▲8	▼1	▼1	▲7	=

The level of variation between EU Member States in relation to how well informed people feel about **new scientific discoveries and technological developments** is similar to that seen in relation to new medical discoveries.

Respondents in Denmark (26%), Luxembourg (25%) and Sweden (20%) are the most likely to say they are "very well informed", while those in Portugal (2%) and in Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary (all 4%) are the least likely to feel "very well informed".

The EU Member States where respondents are most likely to say they are "poorly informed" are Portugal (71%) and Hungary and Bulgaria (both 62%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion of respondents who say they are "very well informed" about new scientific discoveries and technological developments ranges from just 3% in Serbia to 19% in Montenegro. Respondents in Serbia (57%) are particularly likely to say they are "poorly informed" about new scientific discoveries and technological developments.

QA1.2. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are … :-New scientific discoveries and technological developments (%)
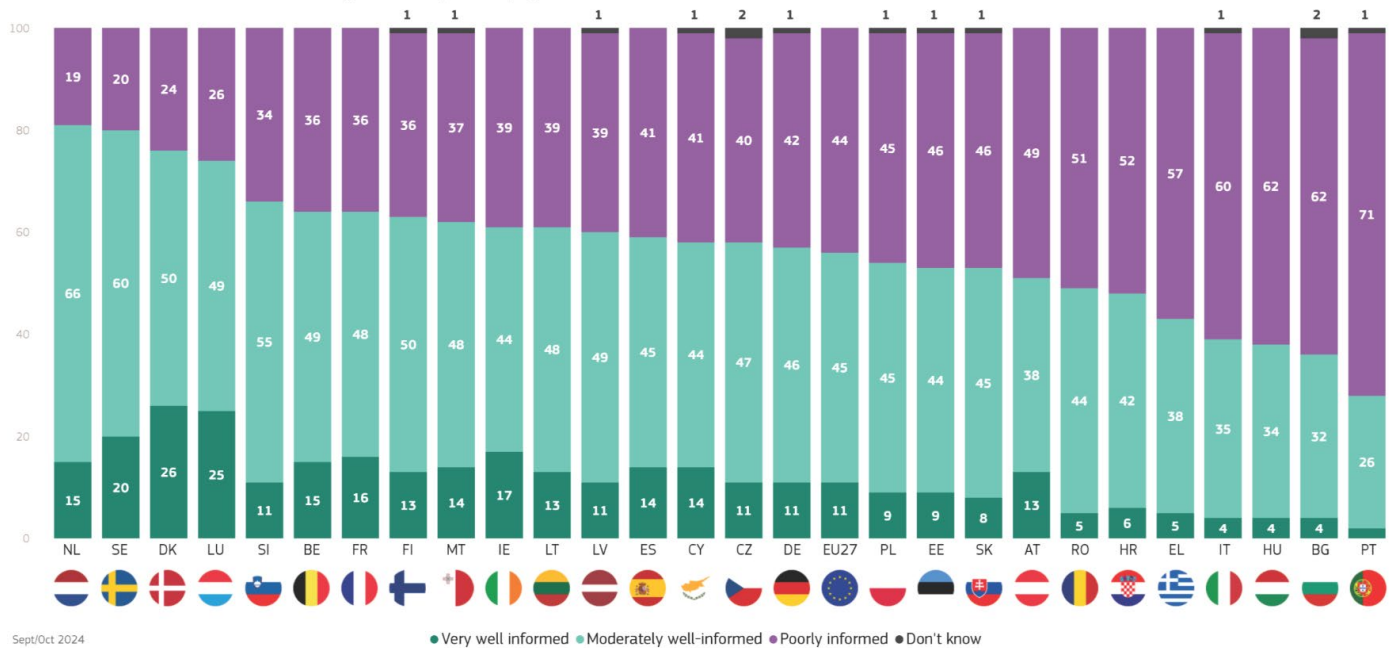
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

QA1.2. In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are … :-New scientific discoveries and technological developments (%)
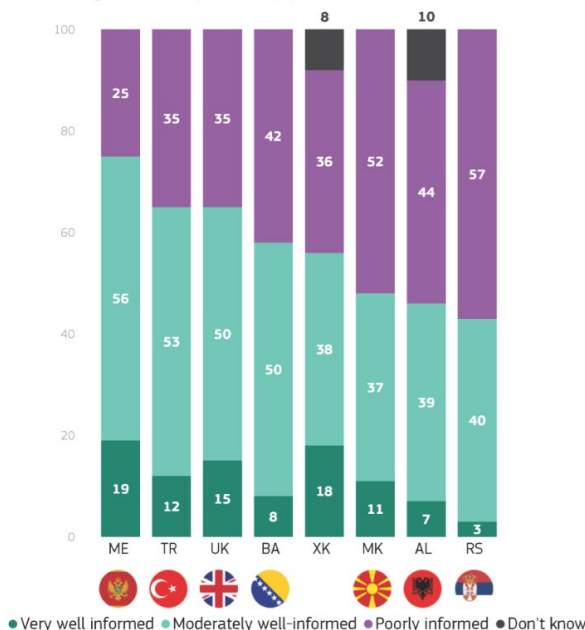
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very well informed ● Moderately well-informed ● Poorly informed ● Don't know

Comparing the current results with those reported in 2021, there are nine EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who say they feel "very well informed" about new scientific discoveries and technological developments has increased, with the most notable shifts in Denmark (26%, +6 pp) and Luxembourg (25%, +6 pp).

Among the 17 EU Member States where the proportion who say they feel "very well informed" has dropped, the most notable change is in Portugal (2%, -8 pp).

QA1.2 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
New scientific discoveries and technological developments (%)

		EU27	DK	LU	SE	FI	LV	NL	IE	LT	SI	BG	FR	PL	SK	AT	EL	CZ	EE	IT	BE	HR	HU	MT	CY	ES	DE	RO	PT
Very well informed	Sept/Oct 2024	11	26	25	20	13	11	15	17	13	11	4	16	9	8	13	5	11	9	4	15	6	4	14	14	14	11	5	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8
Moderately well-informed	Sept/Oct 2024	45	50	49	60	50	49	66	44	48	55	32	48	45	45	38	38	47	44	35	49	42	34	48	44	45	46	44	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼8	▼14	▼7	▼5	▼5	▲4	▼20	▼9	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼11	▼8	▼20	▼17	▼8	▼13	▼17	▼5	▼7	▼14	▼3	▼11	▼9	▼45
Poorly informed	Sept/Oct 2024	44	24	26	20	36	39	19	39	39	34	62	36	45	46	49	57	40	46	60	36	52	62	37	41	41	42	51	71
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲11	▲2	▲8	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼7	▲18	▲7	▲1	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲13	▲9	▲20	▲18	▲10	▲16	▲20	▲9	▲13	▲17	▲8	▲16	▲15	▲52
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the most notable changes are again in Montenegro, where the proportion of respondents saying they feel "very well informed" about new scientific discoveries and technological discoveries has increased (19%, +13 pp); and in Türkiye, where there has been a marked decline (12%, -12 pp).

QA1.2 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …
New scientific discoveries and technological developments (%)

		ME	UK	BA	XK	MK	AL	RS	TR
Very well informed	Sept/Oct 2024	19	15	8	18	11	7	3	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼12
Moderately well-informed	Sept/Oct 2024	56	50	50	38	37	39	40	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼15	▼2	▼11	▼8	▼20	▲2	▼8
Poorly informed	Sept/Oct 2024	25	35	42	36	52	44	57	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▲14	▲4	▲7	▲11	▲17	=	▲20
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	8	0	10	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	▼1	▲6	▼1	▲5	=	=

Socio-demographic table

QA1 In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less informed. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are ...
('Very well informed')
(% – EU)

|	Sports news	Politics	Environmental problems including climate change	Culture and arts	New scientific discoveries and technological developments	New medical discoveries
EU27	26	24	23	12	11	10
Gender						
Man	38	29	25	13	14	10
Woman	14	19	21	12	8	10
Age						
15-24	31	16	22	12	15	9
25-39	26	20	23	12	13	10
40-54	27	25	24	13	11	10
55 +	22	27	22	12	9	10
Education (End of)						
15-	17	14	14	6	5	5
16-19	24	20	16	10	8	8
20+	30	34	33	18	16	14
Still studying	29	18	25	13	15	9
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	30	27	25	13	13	10
Managers	29	33	35	17	19	14
Other white collars	28	23	20	11	9	7
Manual workers	26	18	18	11	9	9
House persons	13	15	16	8	7	7
Unemployed	26	21	23	11	11	9
Retired	22	28	22	13	8	11
Students	29	19	24	13	16	10
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	23	20	21	9	8	9
From time to time	23	17	15	10	8	8
Almost never/ Never	27	27	25	14	12	11
Use of the Internet						
Everyday	27	25	25	13	12	11
Often/ Sometimes	22	19	16	10	7	8
Never	15	15	11	6	4	6
No Internet access	4	4	1	1	0	0
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development						
You alone do or did in the past	27	34	37	18	28	20
A family member does or did in the past	28	34	41	21	19	19
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	28	33	38	20	23	19
No	25	22	19	11	8	8
Medical discoveries						
Well informed	40	52	61	37	50	100
Moderately informed	28	28	28	15	11	0
Poorly informed	21	14	9	6	3	0
Scientific discoveries						
Well informed	40	52	60	35	100	46
Moderately informed	30	29	28	14	0	9
Poorly informed	18	12	8	5	0	2
Environmental problems						
Well informed	42	56	100	31	29	27
Moderately informed	23	18	0	8	7	6
Poorly informed	15	6	0	3	2	2
Influence of science and technology						
Total 'Positive'	27	24	23	13	12	10
Total 'Negative'	22	21	20	10	9	10

This section of the report explores people's **actual knowledge and understanding of science**. This was conducted using a 'quiz' format, in which respondents were given a set of ten statements – some true and others false – and were asked to say whether they believed each statement to be true or false[3]. The results are grouped into three broad topic areas: natural history, demographics and geography; the natural and physical sciences; and common conspiracy theories. A final section then examines the total number of correct answers given, in order to summarise respondents' knowledge and understanding of scientific issues.

For each statement, respondents were offered a 'don't know' option (the "don't know" answer option was read out loud in face-to-face interviewing).

This section examines the four statements that relate to natural history, demographics and geography. The four statements were:

- *"The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs"* (FALSE);

- *"The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future"* (TRUE);

- *"The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion"* (FALSE);

- *"Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals"* (TRUE).

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[3] QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.

Of the four questions, respondents are most likely to be able to correctly say that it is true that "**the continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future**". More than eight in ten EU citizens (84%, + 2 percentage points since 2021) correctly say that this statement is true. Just one in ten respondents (10%, +1 pp) incorrectly say that it is false, with 6% (-3 pp) unable to say if it is true or false. Around two-thirds of respondents (68%) correctly say that it is false that "**the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs**" (+2 pp). Almost one in four respondents (23%, +3 pp) incorrectly say this is true. Around one in ten respondents (9%, -5 pp) say they don't know whether the statement is true or false.

Two-thirds of Europeans (67%, no change) correctly say it is true that "**human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals**".

Just over one in four respondents (27%, +4 pp) incorrectly identify this as false, with a small proportion (6%, -4 pp) unable to say if this statement is true or false. There is limited awareness of the world's current population: just over two-fifths (42%, -1 pp) of respondents correctly say that it is false that "**the world's human population is currently more than 10 billion**". A slightly higher proportion (46%, +9 pp) incorrectly identify it as true, with around one in eight (12%, -8 pp) unable to say if it is true or false. The main change since the 2021 survey is that respondents are now more likely to say incorrectly that it is true that "the world's human population is currently more than 10 billion" (+9 pp).

Since the 2021 survey, all statements have seen a fall in the proportion of "don't know" answers.

QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. (EU27) (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

In 25 out of 27 Member States, more than half of respondents correctly say that it is false that "**the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs**".

Respondents are most likely to correctly say that it is false that the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs in Sweden (91%), the Netherlands (81%) and Luxembourg (80%). Less than half of respondents correctly say this is false in Bulgaria (43%) and Greece (45%). In Greece, a particularly high proportion (40%) incorrectly say that this statement is true.

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion of respondents who correctly say that it is false that the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs is highest in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia (both 66%), with less than half of respondents giving a correct answer in Montenegro (45%) and Albania (47%). Montenegro has a notably high proportion of respondents (53%) who think this statement is true.

QA17.1. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs (%)

	EL	IT	HU	BG	PL	HR	RO	IE	LV	CY	PT	BE	EU27	EE	SK	ES	LT	SI	CZ	FR	AT	DE	FI	LU	MT	NL	DK	SE
Don't know	15	7	7	24	3	13	13	12	18	23	18	5	9	14	16	13	20	10	10	7	5	9	13	8	11	7	12	5
False	45	56	58	43	65	57	58	61	55	51	56	71	68	64	62	66	60	71	72	75	78	76	73	80	77	81	77	91
True	40	37	35	33	32	30	29	27	27	26	26	24	23	22	22	21	20	19	18	18	17	15	14	12	12	12	11	4
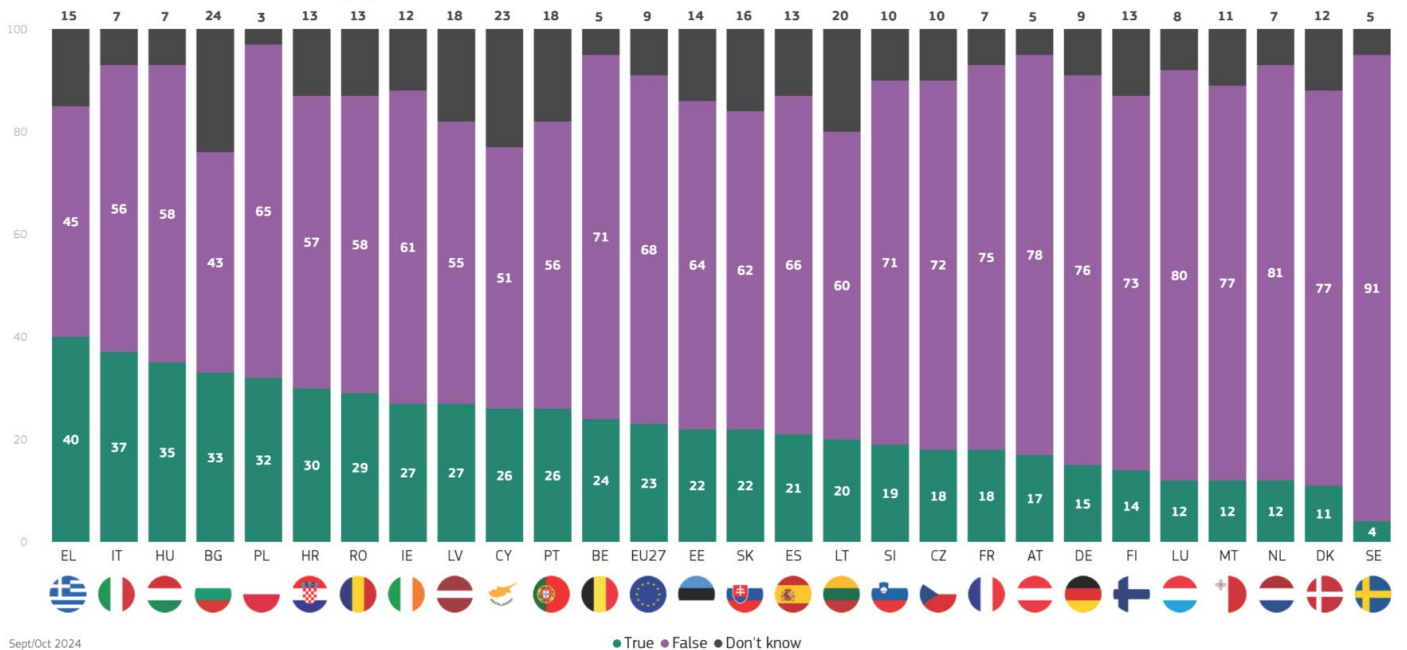
Sept/Oct 2024 — True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.1. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs (%)

	ME	AL	MK	TR	BA	XK	RS	UK
Don't know	2	12	10	5	4	18	7	10
False	45	47	54	59	66	54	66	65
True	53	41	36	36	30	28	27	25

Sept/Oct 2024 — True ● False ● Don't know

Comparing the findings with those from 2021, there are 17 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who correctly say that it is false that the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs has increased, with the most notable shifts in Malta (77%, +17 pp), Slovenia (71%, +14 pp) and Romania (58%, +13 pp).

Among the ten EU Member States where the proportion who correctly say this statement is false has dropped, the most notable decreases are in Portugal (56%, –16 pp), Belgium (71%, –11 pp) and Czechia (72%, –10 pp).

QA17.1 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs (%)

		EU27	BE	IE	PT	EE	LV	CZ	EL	DE	FI	LU	HR	SK	HU	BG	PL	ES	DK	IT	CY	LT	SE	FR	NL	SI	MT	RO	AT
True	Sept/Oct 2024	23	24	27	26	22	27	18	40	15	14	12	30	22	35	33	32	21	11	37	26	20	4	18	12	19	12	29	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲19	▲17	▲17	▲14	▲12	▲12	▲10	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼11
False	Sept/Oct 2024	68	71	61	56	64	55	72	45	76	73	80	57	62	58	43	65	66	77	56	51	60	91	75	81	71	77	58	78
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼11	▼9	▼16	▼3	▲3	▼10	▼5	▼5	▲3	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲8	▲7	▼5	▲8	▲3	▲6	▲11	▲5	▲5	▲12	▲14	▲17	▲13	▲12
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	9	5	12	18	14	18	10	15	9	13	8	13	16	7	24	3	13	12	7	23	20	5	7	7	10	11	13	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼1	▼11	▼15	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼9	▼4	▼7	▼2	▼6	▼12	▼11	▲1	▼12	▼6	▼9	▼13	▼6	▼5	▼12	▼11	▼14	▼8	▼1

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there are three countries where there has been a sharp rise in the proportion of respondents who correctly say that it is false that the earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs: Albania (47%, +21 pp), Kosovo (54%, +20 pp) and Türkiye (59%, +17 pp). The proportion has fallen most strongly in Montenegro (45%, –15 pp).

QA17.1 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs (%)

		ME	MK	UK	BA	XK	RS	TR	AL
True	Sept/Oct 2024	53	36	25	30	28	27	36	41
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲28	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲8	▲3	▼7
False	Sept/Oct 2024	45	54	65	66	54	66	59	47
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲20	▲7	▲17	▲21
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	10	10	4	18	7	5	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▼12	▼12	▼16	▼30	▼15	▼20	▼14

In 25 out of 27 EU Member States, at least half of respondents correctly say that it is true that "**human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals**".

Respondents are most likely to correctly say that human beings developed from earlier species of animals in Sweden (88%) Denmark (85%) and Spain (79%). Less than half of respondents correctly say that this is true in Cyprus and Slovakia (both 46%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in the UK (78%) are most likely to correctly say that it is true that human beings developed from earlier species of animals, while those in Kosovo (30%), Türkiye (39%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (40%) are the least likely to say this.

QA17.7. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals (%)

	SE	DK	ES	CZ	NL	BE	IE	FI	IT	AT	FR	LU	PT	EU27	HU	SI	EE	EL	BG	DE	PL	LT	HR	MT	RO	LV	CY	SK
Don't know	3	5	6	7	4	3	7	9	4	4	6	7	14	6	2	6	11	9	16	6	4	15	6	8	6	16	12	12
False	9	10	15	17	20	22	18	18	23	24	23	23	18	27	31	29	29	31	26	36	38	29	40	38	43	34	42	42
True	88	85	79	76	76	75	75	73	73	72	71	70	68	67	67	65	60	60	58	58	58	56	54	54	51	50	46	46
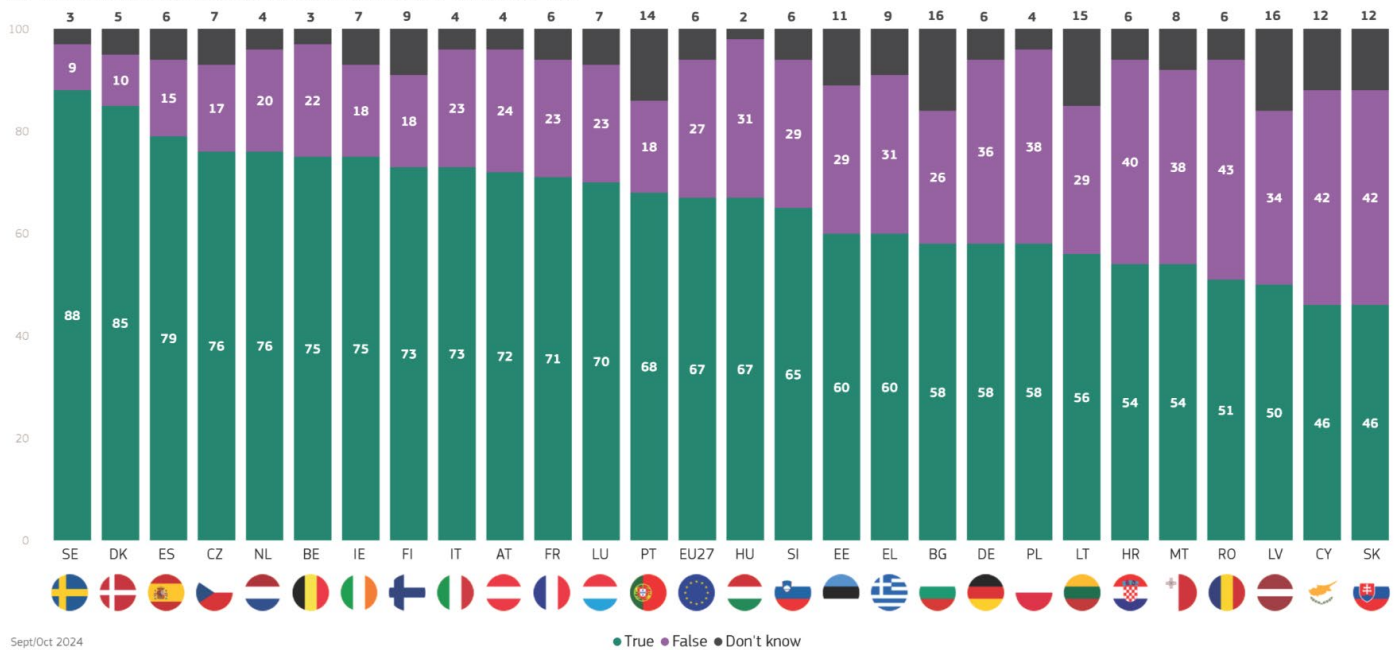
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.7. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals (%)

	UK	AL	MK	ME	RS	BA	TR	XK
Don't know	5	8	4	1	4	3	4	15
False	17	32	37	42	41	57	57	55
True	78	60	59	57	55	40	39	30

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

Comparing the current survey findings with those of 2021, there are 15 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents correctly saying that it is true that human beings developed from earlier species of animals has increased.

The most notable changes can be seen in Greece (60%, +12 pp), Latvia (50%, +11 pp), Slovenia (65%, +10 pp) and Slovakia (46%, +10 pp). Among the 11 EU Member States where the proportion who correctly say this statement is true has dropped, the most notable decreases can be seen in Malta (54%, –20 pp) and Luxembourg (16%, –13 pp).

QA17.7 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals (%)

		EU27	EL	LV	SI	SK	BG	PL	SE	CZ	ES	IT	LT	NL	AT	DK	FI	HU	FR	RO	HR	CY	EE	BE	DE	IE	PT	LU	MT
True	Sept/Oct 2024	67	60	50	65	46	58	58	88	76	79	73	56	76	72	85	73	67	71	51	54	46	60	75	58	75	68	70	54
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼13	▼20
False	Sept/Oct 2024	27	31	34	29	42	26	38	9	17	15	23	29	20	24	10	18	31	23	43	40	42	29	22	36	18	18	23	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼6	▲1	=	▼6	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲5	▲1	=	▲3	▲4	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲7	▲5	▲9	▲11	▲13	▲10	▲4	▲13	▲23
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	6	9	16	6	12	16	4	3	7	6	4	15	4	4	5	9	2	6	6	6	12	11	3	6	7	14	7	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼6	▼12	▼10	▼4	▼11	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼9	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼1	▲5	=	▼3

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the most notable changes are the large increases in correct answers seen in Montenegro (57%, +17 pp) and Albania (60%, +11 pp).
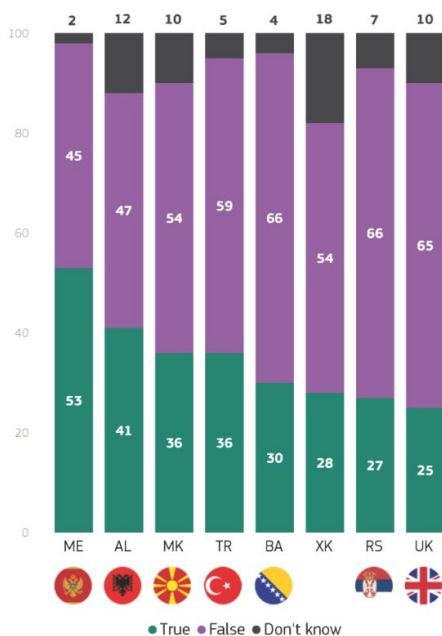
QA17.7 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals (%)

		ME	AL	MK	XK	RS	TR	BA	UK
True	Sept/Oct 2024	57	60	59	30	55	39	40	78
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲5	▲2	=	▼1
False	Sept/Oct 2024	42	32	37	55	41	57	57	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▲7	▲1	▲21	▲6	▲7	▲10	▲6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	8	4	15	4	4	3	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼18	▼9	▼29	▼11	▼9	▼10	▼5

In 15 EU Member States, a majority of respondents correctly say it is false that "**the world's human population is currently more than 10 billion**". In 11 EU Member States, the majority view is that this statement is true, while there is an equal split of "true" and "false" responses in France.

Respondents are most likely to correctly say that it is false that the world's population is more than 10 billion in Luxembourg (65%), Slovenia (54%) and Germany (53%), with the lowest proportions of correct answers given in Portugal (15%), Spain (25%) and Malta (30%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, more than half of respondents in Serbia (55%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (53%) correctly say it is false that the world's human population is more than 10 billion, while those in Türkiye (28%) are least likely to give a correct answer.

QA17.6. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:–The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion (%)

	PT	CZ	BE	ES	MT	SE	EL	IT	PL	EU27	HU	AT	BG	FR	SK	EE	NL	CY	IE	HR	RO	DE	SI	FI	LT	DK	LU	LV
Don't know	23	6	6	19	15	10	18	11	11	12	3	11	22	12	10	13	10	17	12	11	14	9	9	13	20	17	6	23
False	15	36	37	25	30	38	34	41	41	42	51	44	34	44	46	45	48	42	47	49	47	53	54	51	48	52	65	48
True	62	58	57	56	55	52	48	48	48	46	46	45	44	44	44	42	42	41	41	40	39	38	37	36	32	31	29	29

Sept/Oct 2024

●True ●False ●Don't know

QA17.6. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:–The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion (%)

	TR	ME	UK	BA	AL	MK	RS	XK
Don't know	3	1	10	4	13	11	6	19
False	28	43	40	53	45	49	55	42
True	69	56	50	43	42	40	39	39

Sept/Oct 2024

●True ●False ●Don't know

In 13 EU countries, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion that correctly says it is false that the world's population is more than 10 billion. The largest increases can be observed in Cyprus (42%, +18 pp) and Romania (47%, +11 pp).

There has been a decrease in 12 EU countries, most notably in Czechia (36%, –24 pp), Portugal (15%, –19 pp), Estonia (45%, –17 pp) and Belgium (37%, –14 pp).

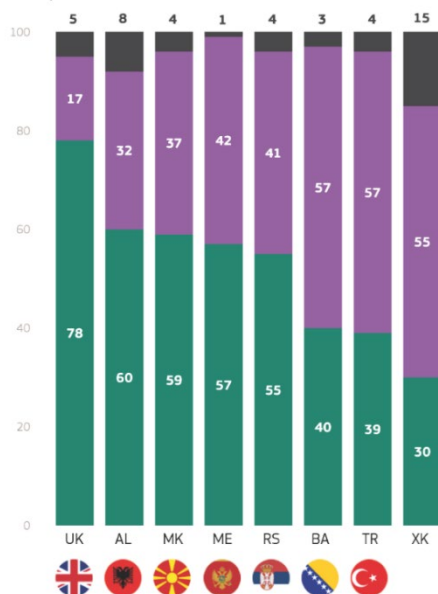QA17.6 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion (%)

		EU27	CZ	PT	BE	EE	SE	IE	MT	ES	BG	DK	DE	HR	LU	AT	FI	FR	NL	SI	SK	EL	IT	LV	PL	LT	HU	RO	CY
True	Sept/Oct 2024	46	58	62	57	42	52	41	55	56	44	31	38	40	29	45	36	44	42	37	44	48	48	29	48	32	46	39	41
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▲26	▲23	▲22	▲18	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼10
False	Sept/Oct 2024	42	36	15	37	45	38	47	30	25	34	52	53	49	65	44	51	44	48	54	46	34	41	48	41	48	51	47	42
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼24	▼19	▼14	▼17	▼7	▼8	▲2	▼3	▲7	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▼6	▼2	▼2	▲5	▲1	▼5	=	▲7	▲2	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲11	▲18
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	12	6	23	6	13	10	12	15	19	22	17	9	11	6	11	13	12	10	9	10	18	11	23	11	20	3	14	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼2	▼4	▼8	▼1	▼9	▼7	▼16	▼8	▼17	▼10	▼8	▼7	▼10	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼12	▼8	▼2	▼5	▼12	▼7	▼10	▼5	▼6	▼10	▼8

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in correct answers in Albania (45%, +22 pp), Montenegro (43%, +12 pp) and Kosovo (42%, +11 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in Türkiye (28%, –10 pp).

QA17.6 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion (%)

		UK	TR	MK	XK	BA	RS	ME	AL
True	Sept/Oct 2024	50	69	40	39	43	39	56	42
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲22	▲19	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲3	▲2	▼7
False	Sept/Oct 2024	40	28	49	42	53	55	43	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼10	▲4	▲11	▲4	▲8	▲12	▲22
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	10	3	11	19	4	6	1	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▼9	▼17	▼24	▼16	▼11	▼14	▼15

The majority of respondents across all EU Member States correctly say that it is true that "**the continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future**."

There are four EU Member States where more than nine in ten respondents correctly say that it is true that continents have been moving for millions of years and will continue to do so: Sweden (96%), the Netherlands (93%) and Denmark and Luxembourg (both 91%). The lowest proportions are in Romania (64%), Cyprus (69%) and Bulgaria (70%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion of respondents that answer correctly ranges from 87% in the UK and 84% in Türkiye, to 59% in Kosovo.

QA17.2. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future (%)

	SE	NL	DK	LU	FI	SI	DE	CZ	EE	FR	ES	EU27	IT	MT	AT	BE	HU	IE	EL	LT	PT	HR	LV	SK	PL	BG	CY	RO
Don't know	2	2	5	2	6	4	5	5	6	5	8	6	7	6	3	3	4	8	10	14	13	8	12	12	7	18	13	7
False		5	4	7	4	6	6	8	7	8	7	10	9	10	15	15	15	11	11	7	9	15	11	13	21	12	18	29
True	96	93	91	91	90	90	89	87	87	87	85	84	84	84	82	82	81	81	79	79	78	77	77	75	72	70	69	64

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.2. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future (%)

	UK	TR	AL	MK	ME	RS	BA	XK
Don't know	5	4	6	7		5	3	18
False	8	12	17	18	27	23	28	23
True	87	84	77	75	73	72	69	59

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know
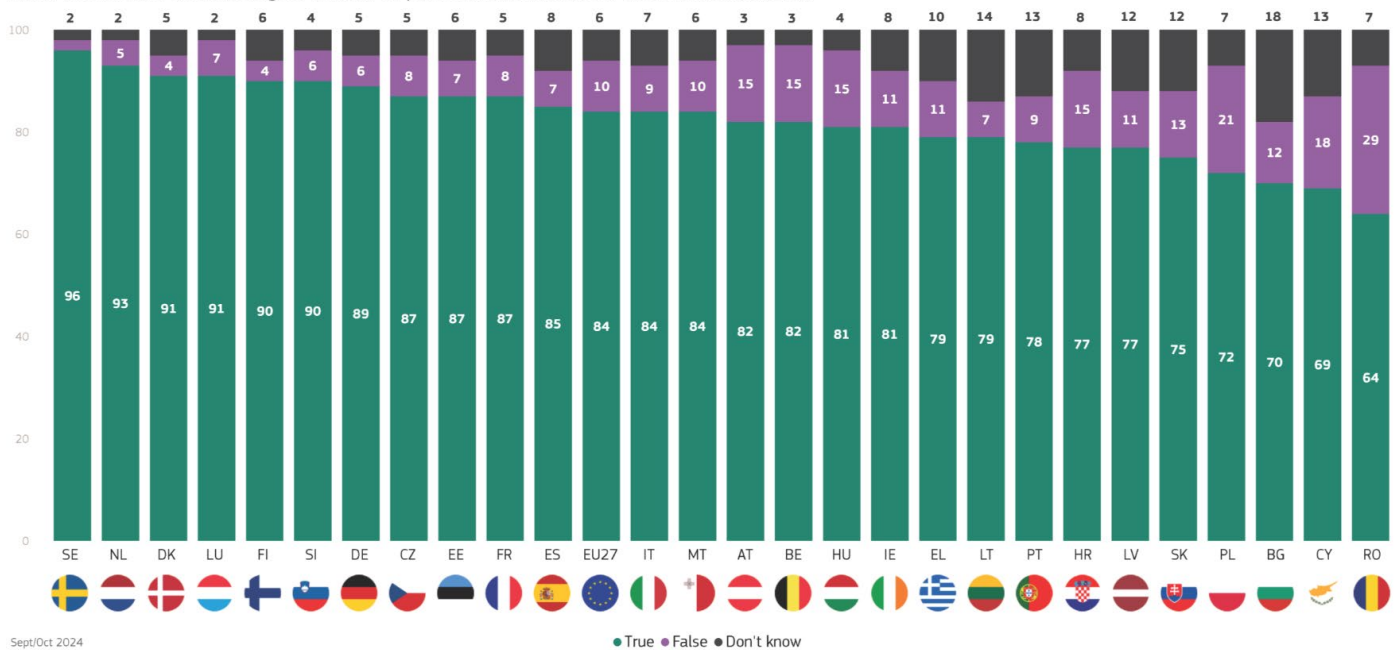
Comparing current survey findings with those of 2021, there are 14 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents correctly saying that it is true that continents have been moving for millions of years and will continue to do so has increased, with the most notable shifts in Italy (84%, +8 pp) and Finland (90%, +6 pp).

Among the ten EU Member States where the proportion who correctly say this statement is true has dropped, the most notable changes are in Ireland (81%, -10pp), Belgium (82%, -8 pp) and Portugal (78%, -8 pp).

QA17.2 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future (%)

		EU27	IT	FI	EL	ES	LT	AT	SE	BG	DK	FR	NL	RO	MT	SI	LU	HU	PL	CZ	EE	DE	LV	HR	SK	CY	BE	PT	IE
True	Sept/Oct 2024	84	84	90	79	85	79	82	96	70	91	87	93	64	84	90	91	81	72	87	87	89	77	77	75	69	82	78	81
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼10
False	Sept/Oct 2024	10	9	4	11	7	7	15	2	12	4	8	5	29	10	6	7	15	21	8	7	6	11	15	13	18	15	9	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼7	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲4	=	=	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲11	▲12	▲7	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	6	7	6	10	8	14	3	2	18	5	5	2	7	6	4	2	4	7	5	6	5	12	8	12	13	3	13	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▲1	=

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there have been large increases in the proportions giving a correct answer in Kosovo (59%, +24 pp), Albania (77%, +23 pp) and North Macedonia (75%, +15 pp).

QA17.2 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future (%)

		XK	AL	MK	RS	TR	UK	BA	ME
True	Sept/Oct 2024	59	77	75	72	84	87	69	73
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	▲23	▲15	▲7	▲3	=	=	▼1
False	Sept/Oct 2024	23	17	18	23	12	8	28	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼9	▼3	▲6	▲3	▲5	▲11	▲9
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	18	6	7	5	4	5	3	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼29	▼14	▼12	▼13	▼6	▼5	▼11	▼8

Socio-demographic table

QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you
1,2,6,7 can indicate so.
('True')
(% – EU)

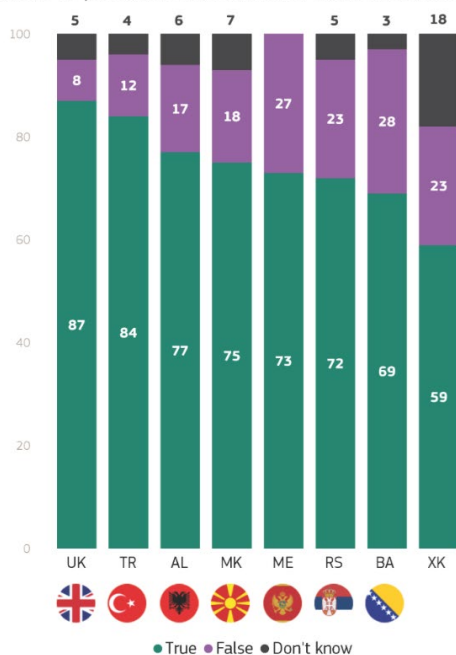|	The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future	Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals	The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion	The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs
EU27	84	67	46	23
Gender				
Man	86	70	42	23
Woman	81	65	49	23
Age				
15-24	85	72	44	22
25-39	86	71	46	22
40-54	86	69	48	24
55 +	81	63	45	24
Education (End of)				
15-	74	58	50	28
16-19	82	65	49	26
20+	89	72	41	18
Still studying	88	73	41	19
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	86	71	46	23
Managers	91	73	40	19
Other white collars	86	73	47	27
Manual workers	82	66	49	24
House persons	75	60	49	24
Unemployed	83	67	51	22
Retired	80	61	44	23
Students	88	72	42	19
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	78	67	50	27
From time to time	80	66	50	29
Almost never/ Never	86	68	44	20
Use of the Internet				
Everyday	86	70	45	22
Often/ Sometimes	77	59	50	27
Never	68	51	43	23
No Internet access	62	57	14	24
Religiosity / Spirituality				
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	89	75	44	18
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	83	67	46	25
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	77	55	46	27
Medical discoveries				
Well informed	88	72	48	24
Moderately informed	86	70	47	23
Poorly informed	81	64	44	23
Scientific discoveries				
Well informed	88	73	45	23
Moderately informed	87	71	45	22
Poorly informed	79	62	46	24
Environmental problems				
Well informed	90	74	42	19
Moderately informed	85	67	46	23
Poorly informed	73	59	47	26
Influence of science and technology				
Total 'Positive'	86	70	47	23
Total 'Negative'	74	57	43	25

This section focuses on four statements that relate to knowledge of the natural and physical sciences:

- *"Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria"* (FALSE);
- *"The oxygen we breathe comes from plants"* (TRUE);
- *"Lasers work by focusing sound waves"* (FALSE);
- *"Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities"* (FALSE).

Across the four statements, respondents are most likely to correctly say it is true that "**the oxygen we breathe comes from plants**" (83%, +1 percentage point since 2021). One in seven respondents (14%, +1 pp) incorrectly say that it is false. A very small minority (3%, –2 pp) are unable to say if it is true or false.

Almost six in ten respondents (58%, –7 pp) correctly say it is false that "**climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities**". More than a third of respondents (35%, +9 pp) incorrectly say that the statement is true. Less than one in ten (7%, –2 pp) are unable to say whether it is true or false.

Over half of EU citizens (53%, –2 pp) correctly say it is false that "**antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria**". Four in ten respondents (39%, +7 pp) incorrectly think that the statement is true.

Less than one in ten respondents (8%, –5 pp) are unable to say if it is true or false.

Less than half of respondents correctly say it is false that "**lasers work by focusing sound waves**" (45%, +3 pp). More than a third of respondents (36%, +10 pp) incorrectly think that this is true, while one in five respondents (19%, –13 pp) are unable to give an answer.

Since 2021, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of incorrect answers. Respondents are now more likely to say that "climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities" (+9 percentage points), while the proportion correctly saying this is false has decreased (–7 pp). There has also been an increase in the proportion that incorrectly say that it is true that "antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria" (+7 pp); and in the proportion incorrectly saying it is true that "lasers work by focusing sound waves" (+10 pp). On this last statement, there has been a notable fall in the proportion of "don't know" responses (–13 pp).

QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. (EU27) (%)

The oxygen we breathe comes from plants

	True	False	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	83	14	3
Apr/May 2021	82	13	5

Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria

	True	False	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	39	53	8
Apr/May 2021	32	55	13

Lasers work by focusing sound waves

	True	False	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	36	45	19
Apr/May 2021	26	42	32

Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities

	True	False	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	35	58	7
Apr/May 2021	26	65	9

● True ● False ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

At least seven in ten respondents in every EU Member State correctly say it is true that "**the oxygen we breathe comes from plants**."

The proportion of respondents correctly saying that it is true that the oxygen we breathe comes from plants ranges from 97% in Slovenia and 93% in both Finland and Latvia, to 71% in Romania and 75% in Belgium.

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Albania (93%) are most likely to say correctly that it is true that the oxygen we breathe come from plants. The lowest proportion can be seen among respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina (79%).

QA17.4. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The oxygen we breathe comes from plants (%)
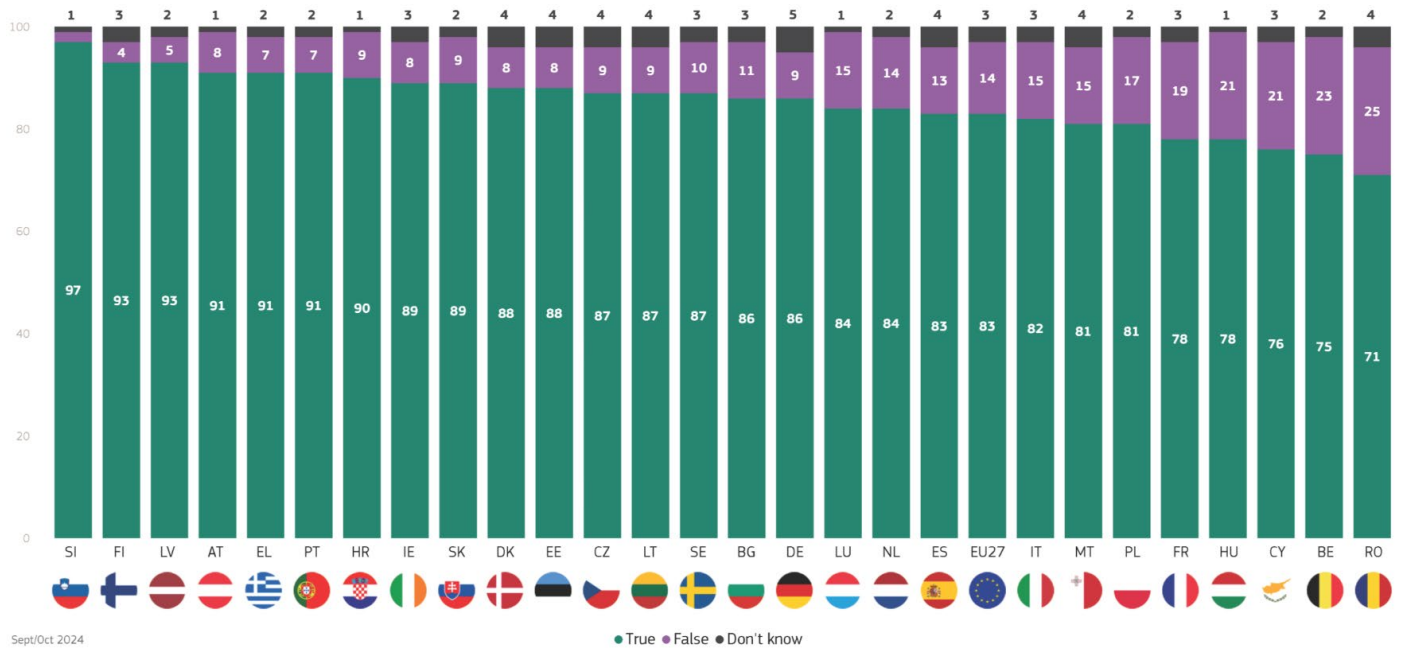
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.4. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The oxygen we breathe comes from plants (%)
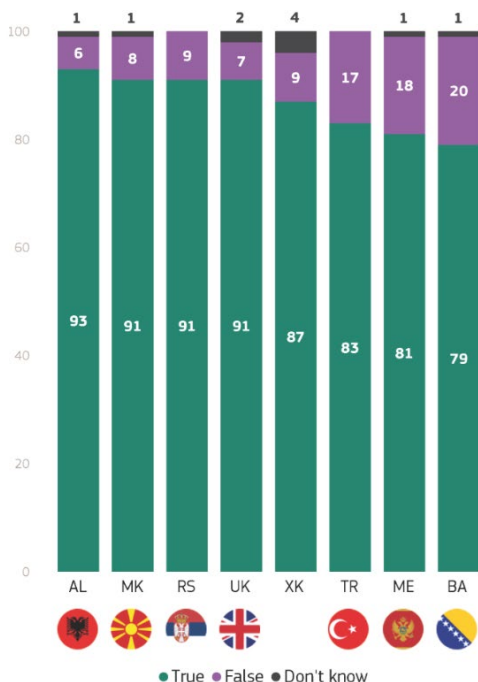
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

Comparing the current results with those from 2021, there are 19 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who correctly say it is true that the oxygen we breathe comes from plants has increased. The most notable changes can be observed in Austria (91%, +10 pp) and Portugal (91%, +7 pp).

There are just four EU Member States where the proportion who correctly say this statement is true has dropped, with the most notable shift in Cyprus (76%, –10 pp).

QA17.4 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The oxygen we breathe comes from plants (%)

		EU27	AT	PT	BE	IT	DK	EL	FI	CZ	EE	IE	LV	LT	LU	HU	SK	ES	BG	HR	PL	DE	NL	SI	SE	FR	MT	RO	CY
True	Sept/Oct 2024	83	91	91	75	82	88	91	93	87	88	89	93	87	84	78	89	83	86	90	81	86	84	97	87	78	81	71	76
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲10	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼10
False	Sept/Oct 2024	14	8	7	23	15	8	7	4	9	8	8	5	9	15	21	9	13	11	9	17	9	14	2	10	19	15	25	21
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼7	▼5	▲1	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲12
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	2	4	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	5	2	1	3	3	4	4	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increase in the proportion of correct answers can be seen in Albania (93%, +41 pp), followed by Kosovo (87%, +16 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (79%, –8 pp).

QA17.4 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The oxygen we breathe comes from plants (%)

		AL	XK	MK	UK	TR	RS	ME	BA
True	Sept/Oct 2024	93	87	91	91	83	91	81	79
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲41	▲16	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲2	▼2	▼8
False	Sept/Oct 2024	6	9	8	7	17	9	18	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼23	▲2	▼6	▼2	=	▲1	▲5	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	4	1	2	0	0	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼18	▼18	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼2

In 21 out of 27 EU Member States, the majority of respondents correctly say it is false that "**climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities**." In the other six Member States, respondents are more likely to say this statement is true than say it is false.

Respondents in Finland (80%), the Netherlands (78%) and Malta (72%) are most likely to correctly say it is false that climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities. By contrast, more than half of respondents incorrectly say this statement is true in Poland (52%) and in Czechia, Slovakia and Hungary (all 51%).

Among the non-EU countries, respondents in the UK (58%), Serbia (57%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (55%) are most likely to correctly say it is false that climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities. By contrast, a majority of respondents incorrectly say this statement is true in Türkiye (64%) and Montenegro (59%).

QA17.8. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities (%)

	PL	CZ	HU	SK	RO	EE	HR	AT	LV	IT	LT	BG	EL	PT	SI	EU27	IE	DE	BE	ES	CY	FR	LU	SE	DK	MT	NL	FI
Don't know	5	8	2	9	8	11	4	7	8	6	7	12	6	6	4	7	7	8	3	7	5	5	5	6	7	6	5	6
False	43	41	47	40	44	43	52	50	51	54	54	51	57	57	60	58	59	59	67	63	68	68	68	71	71	72	78	80
True	52	51	51	51	48	46	44	43	41	40	39	37	37	37	36	35	34	33	30	30	27	27	27	23	22	22	17	14
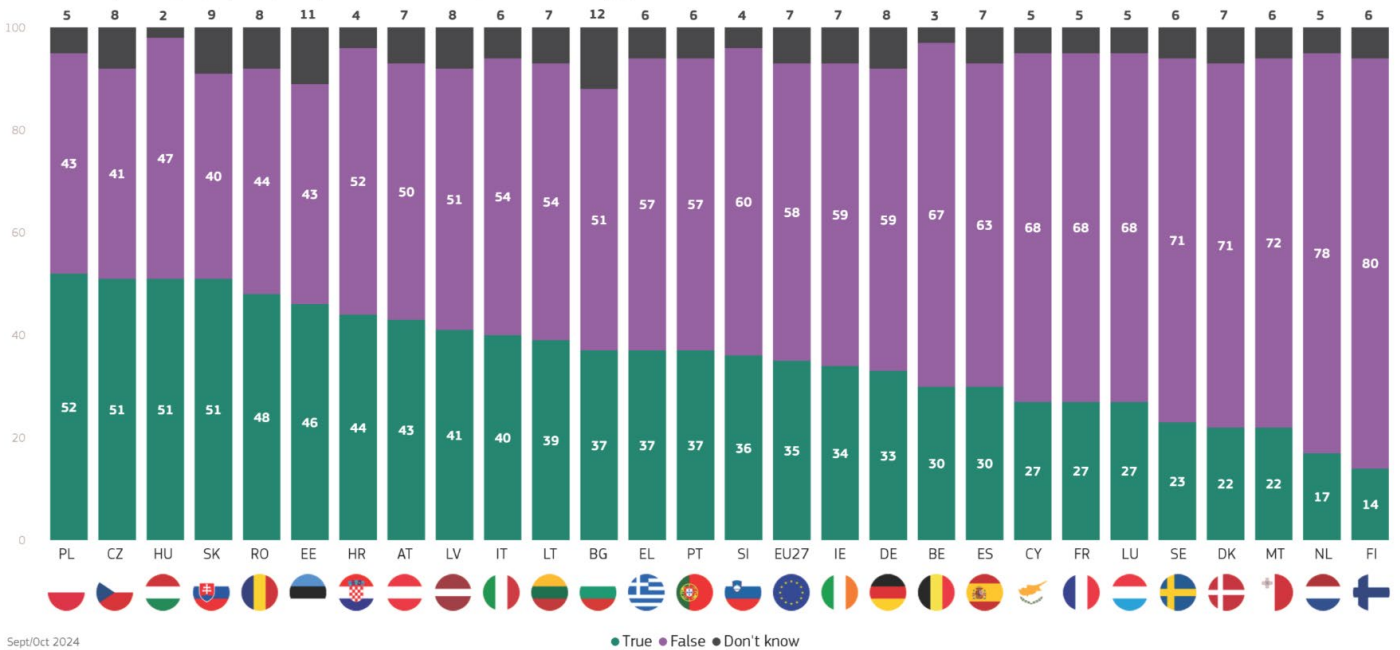
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.8. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities (%)

	TR	ME	AL	MK	BA	XK	RS	UK
Don't know	2	1	2	3	2	12	1	7
False	34	40	53	52	55	45	57	58
True	64	59	45	45	43	43	42	35

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

In six EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportions that correctly say it is false that "climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities." The largest increases can be seen in Finland (80%, +8 pp) and Sweden (71%, +7 pp).

There are 19 EU countries where the proportion of correct answers has fallen. This includes some large decreases in Portugal (57%, –27 pp), Ireland (59%, –18 pp), Czechia (41%, –17 pp) and Estonia (43%, –14 pp).

QA17.8 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities (%)

		EU27	PT	CZ	EE	IE	PL	BE	LT	HR	AT	EL	DE	ES	IT	LV	BG	LU	SK	SI	DK	FR	HU	MT	NL	CY	RO	SE	FI
True	Sept/Oct 2024	35	37	51	46	34	52	30	39	44	43	37	33	30	40	41	37	27	51	36	22	27	51	22	17	27	48	23	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▲24	▲21	▲20	▲19	▲17	▲16	▲16	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2
False	Sept/Oct 2024	58	57	41	43	59	43	67	54	52	50	57	59	63	54	51	51	68	40	60	71	68	47	72	78	68	44	71	80
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼27	▼17	▼14	▼18	▼11	▼9	▼11	▼9	▼11	▼10	▼10	▼7	▼9	▼5	=	▼2	▼6	▼3	▲4	▼1	=	▲4	▼2	▲1	▲4	▲7	▲8
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	7	6	8	11	7	5	3	7	4	7	6	8	7	6	8	12	5	9	4	7	5	2	6	5	5	8	6	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▼4	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼8	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼6

In the non-EU countries, the proportion of correct answers has increased substantially in Albania (53%, +31 pp) and Kosovo (45%, +10 pp), while there have been large decreases in Türkiye (34%, –21 pp) and Montenegro (40%, –14 pp).

QA17.8 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities (%)

		TR	ME	UK	BA	MK	RS	XK	AL
True	Sept/Oct 2024	64	59	35	43	45	42	43	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲29	▲20	▲15	▲12	▲11	▲7	▲6	▼11
False	Sept/Oct 2024	34	40	58	55	52	57	45	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼21	▼14	▼8	▼3	▼3	▲1	▲10	▲31
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	7	2	3	1	12	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼8	▼8	▼16	▼20

In 13 EU Member States, the majority of respondents correctly say it is false that "**antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria**." However, in the other 14 Member States, the majority view is that this statement is true.

Respondents in Sweden (81%) are most likely to correctly say it is false that antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria, followed by those in Finland and the Netherlands (both 72%). The lowest proportions of respondents correctly saying this is false are in Greece (23%), Cyprus (31%) and Bulgaria (32%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the UK is the only country where the majority correctly say it is false that "antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria" (51%). Less than a quarter of respondents correctly say the statement is false in Kosovo (14%) and Albania (20%).

QA17.3. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria (%)

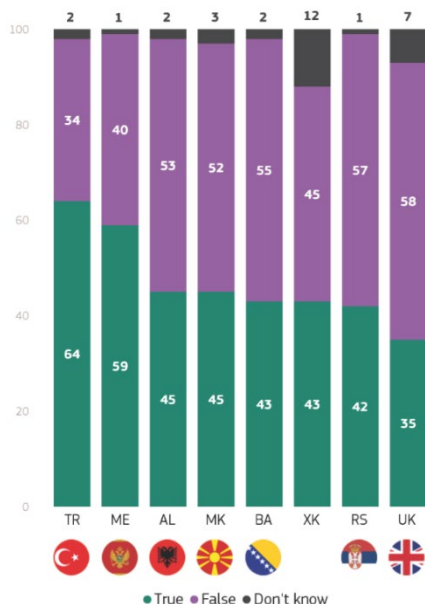|	EL	CY	BG	LV	RO	PT	EE	CZ	SK	HU	PL	HR	MT	LT	ES	BE	IT	EU27	IE	SI	AT	FR	DK	LU	DE	NL	FI	SE
Don't know	10	7	8	7	6	5	8	3	3	2	4	4	5	8	7	3	8	8	5	5	8	9	11	5	12	6	11	4
False	23	31	32	34	36	40	38	44	44	47	45	47	47	45	49	55	50	53	56	57	58	57	60	67	65	72	72	81
True	67	62	60	59	58	55	54	53	53	51	51	49	48	47	44	42	42	39	39	38	34	34	29	28	23	22	17	15
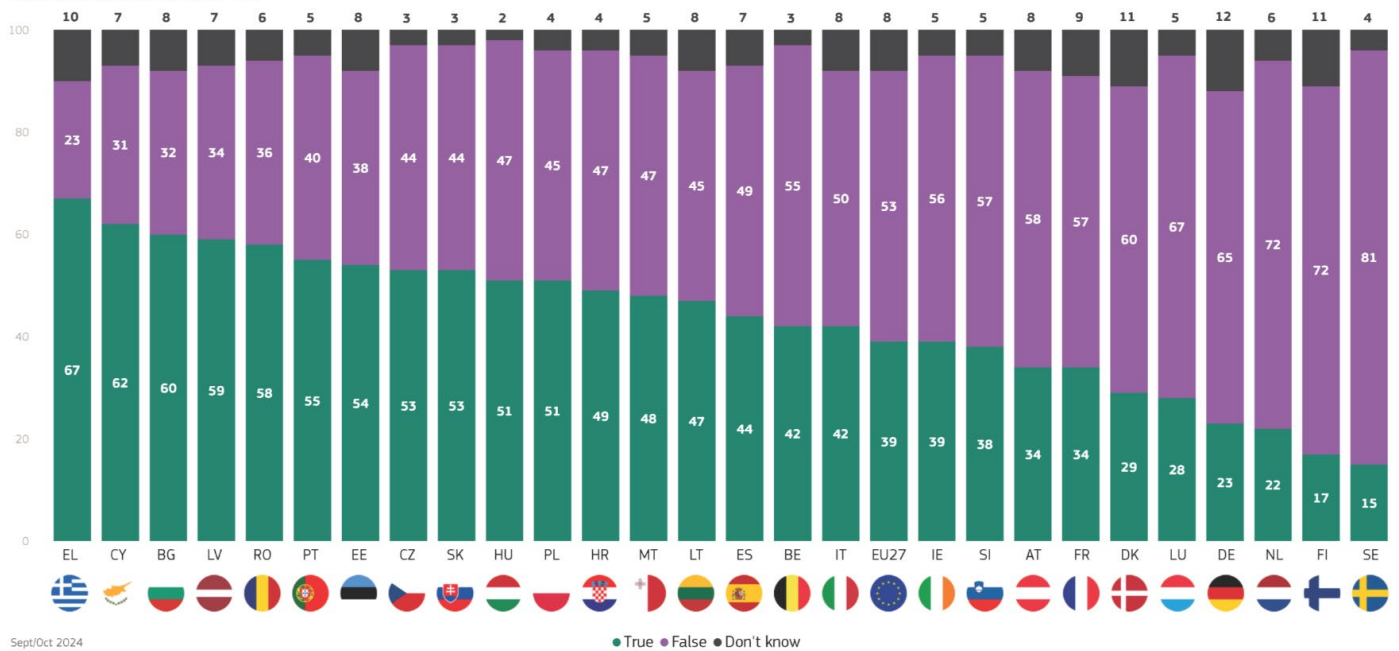
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.3. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria (%)

	AL	XK	ME	MK	TR	BA	RS	UK
Don't know	2	9	1	3	2	2	2	7
False	20	14	26	28	38	39	45	51
True	78	77	73	69	60	59	53	42

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

Comparing the results with those from 2021, there are nine EU Member States where the proportion of respondents correctly saying it is false that antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria has increased. The largest increases can be observed in Cyprus (31%, +11 pp) and Bulgaria (32%, +10 pp).

Among the 16 EU Member States where the proportion of correct answers has dropped, there have been some large decreases in Portugal (40%, –31 pp), Czechia (44%, –29 pp), Belgium (55%, –28 pp) and Ireland (56%, –21 pp).

QA17.3 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria (%)

		EU27	PT	BE	CZ	IE	EE	LV	LU	DK	MT	SK	DE	AT	LT	PL	FI	SE	HU	NL	IT	SI	ES	HR	FR	EL	BG	RO	CY
True	Sept/Oct 2024	39	55	42	53	39	54	59	28	29	48	53	23	34	47	51	17	15	51	22	42	38	44	49	34	67	60	58	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲37	▲35	▲32	▲26	▲22	▲16	▲16	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼9
False	Sept/Oct 2024	53	40	55	44	56	38	34	67	60	47	44	65	58	45	45	72	81	47	72	50	57	49	47	57	23	32	36	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼31	▼28	▼29	▼21	▼17	▼10	▼13	▼9	=	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲4	▲10	▲7	▲11
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	8	5	3	3	5	8	7	5	11	5	3	12	8	8	4	11	4	2	6	8	5	7	4	9	10	8	6	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼10	▼6	▼7	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼2

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there have been large falls in the proportion of correct answers in the UK (51%, –20 pp) and Montenegro (26%, –15 pp).

QA17.3 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria (%)

		UK	TR	AL	ME	XK	MK	BA	RS
True	Sept/Oct 2024	42	60	78	73	77	69	59	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲27	▲24	▲21	▲20	▲17	▲11	▲9	▲7
False	Sept/Oct 2024	51	38	20	26	14	28	39	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼20	▼8	▼2	▼15	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	7	2	2	1	9	3	2	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼16	▼19	▼5	▼16	▼7	▼10	▼5

There are seven EU countries where more than half of respondents correctly say that it is false that "**lasers work by focusing on sound waves**". The highest proportions giving a correct answer can be seen in Sweden (69%), the Netherlands (62%) and in Luxembourg and Slovenia (both 60%). The lowest proportions are reported in Bulgaria (25%), Greece (31%) and Portugal (33%). The proportion of 'don't know' responses is particularly high in Lithuania (37%) and Portugal (36%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the UK (52%) and Serbia (46%) are the only ones where a majority of respondents correctly say it is false that lasers work by focusing on sound waves. The countries with the lowest proportion of respondents correctly saying this is false are Kosovo (23%) and Montenegro (27%).

QA17.5. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Lasers work by focusing sound waves (%)
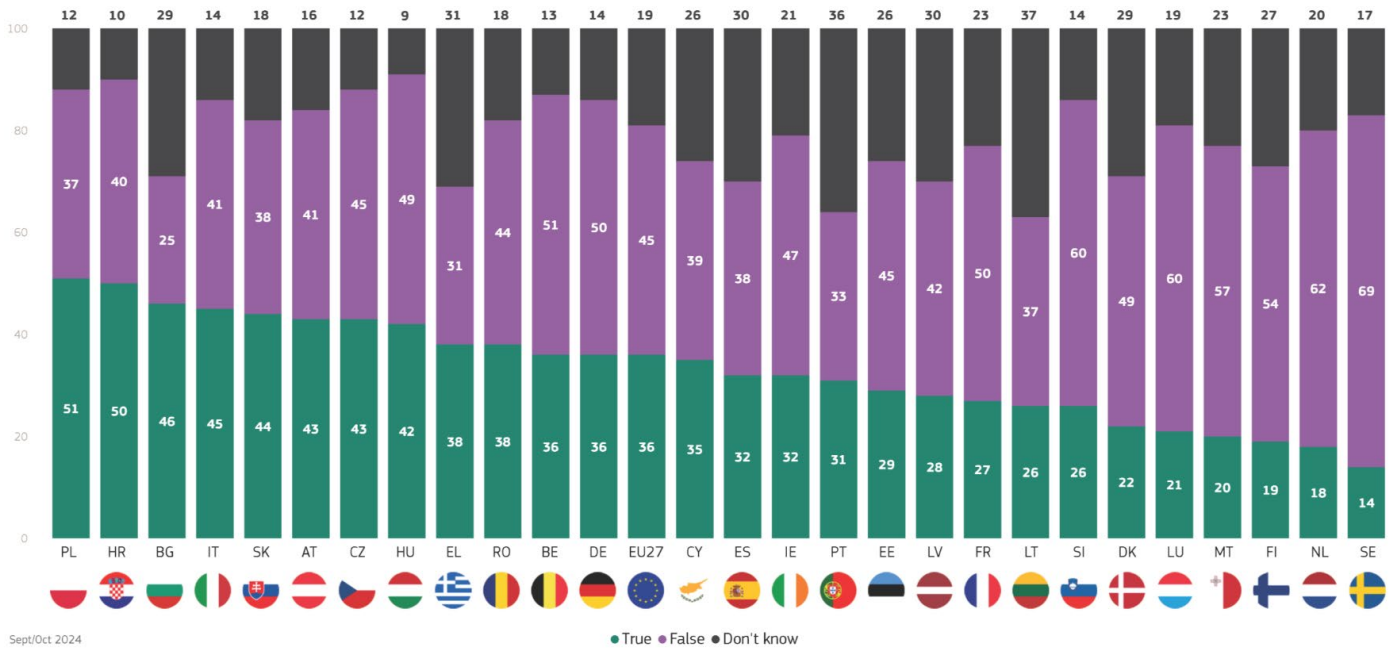
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.5. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Lasers work by focusing sound waves (%)
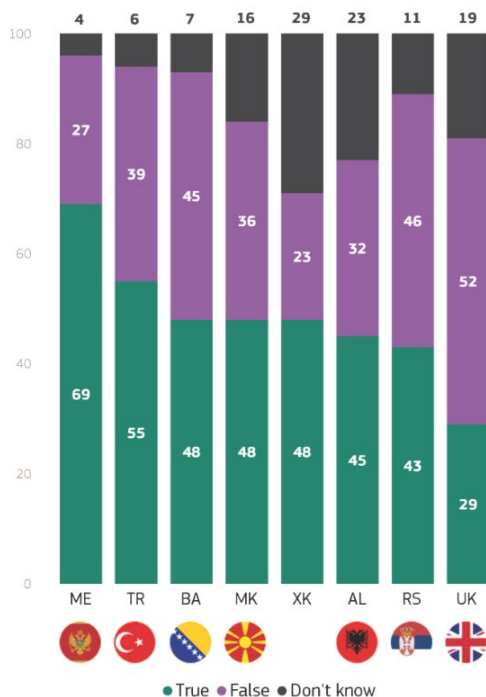
Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

Comparing the current results with the 2021 findings, there are 20 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who correctly say it is false that lasers work by focusing on soundwaves has increased, with the most notable increases in Malta (57%, +20 pp), Cyprus (39%, +17 pp), Romania (44%, +16 p) and Sweden (69%, +16 pp).

Among the seven EU Member States where the proportion who correctly say this statement is false has dropped, the most notable changes are in Portugal (33%, -19 pp) and Czechia (45%, -18 pp).
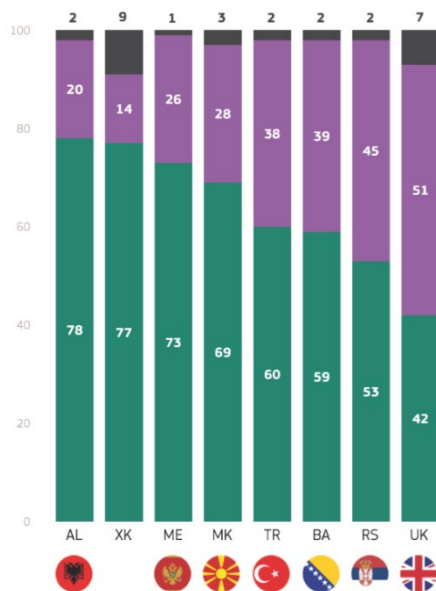
QA17.5 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Lasers work by focusing sound waves (%)

		EU27	CZ	BE	PT	IE	DE	LV	BG	EE	HR	LT	ES	FR	LU	PL	HU	FI	DK	IT	SK	NL	MT	AT	EL	RO	SE	CY	SI
True	Sept/Oct 2024	36	43	36	31	32	36	28	46	29	50	26	32	27	21	51	42	19	22	45	44	18	20	43	38	38	14	35	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲32	▲27	▲23	▲22	▲18	▲18	▲17	▲16	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼4	▼5
False	Sept/Oct 2024	45	45	51	33	47	50	42	25	45	40	37	38	50	60	37	49	54	49	41	38	62	57	41	31	44	69	39	60
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼18	▼1	▼19	▼7	▼7	▼8	▲9	▲4	▲5	▼4	▲4	▲7	▲4	▲5	▲8	▲5	▲9	▲8	▲1	▲11	▲20	▲1	▲3	▲16	▲16	▲17	▲13
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	19	12	13	36	21	14	30	29	26	10	37	30	23	19	12	9	27	29	14	18	20	23	16	31	18	17	26	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▼14	▼26	▼4	▼15	▼11	▼10	▼26	▼20	▼17	▼7	▼13	▼15	▼12	▼13	▼14	▼11	▼14	▼13	▼6	▼15	▼21	▼2	▼3	▼16	▼16	▼13	▼8

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the most notable change is in Türkiye, where the proportion of respondents who correctly say it is false that lasers work by focusing on soundwaves has increased (39%, +16 pp).

QA17.5 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Lasers work by focusing sound waves (%)

		XK	UK	BA	MK	TR	ME	RS	AL
True	Sept/Oct 2024	48	29	48	48	55	69	43	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▲18	▲18	▲17	▲16	▲16	▲8	=
False	Sept/Oct 2024	23	52	45	36	39	27	46	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲4	▲16	▲2	▲9	▲5
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	29	19	7	16	6	4	11	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼26	▼21	▼25	▼21	▼32	▼18	▼17	▼5

Socio-demographic table

QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you
**3,4,5,8** can indicate so.
('True')
(% – EU)

	The oxygen we breathe comes from plants	Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria	Lasers work by focusing sound waves	Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities
EU27	83	39	36	35
Gender				
Man	84	39	35	37
Woman	82	38	37	34
Age				
15-24	85	40	36	31
25-39	83	38	37	35
40-54	83	38	37	37
55 +	82	39	34	35
Education (End of)				
15-	82	47	37	39
16-19	82	44	40	39
20+	85	30	30	31
Still studying	86	36	33	27
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	85	39	35	35
Managers	84	27	30	28
Other white collars	84	41	40	40
Manual workers	82	42	39	38
House persons	82	48	41	39
Unemployed	77	44	34	34
Retired	82	39	33	36
Students	86	37	33	28
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	81	46	39	41
From time to time	80	45	42	41
Almost never/ Never	84	36	33	33
Use of the Internet				
Everyday	84	37	35	34
Often/ Sometimes	80	47	41	41
Never	77	47	33	38
No Internet access	86	58	17	8
Religiosity / Spirituality				
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	84	30	30	31
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	81	41	39	36
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	84	49	39	40
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development				
You alone do or did in the past	81	34	33	34
A family member does or did in the past	82	28	27	29
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	81	31	30	32
No	83	40	37	36
Medical discoveries				
Well informed	83	36	34	39
Moderately informed	84	37	37	36
Poorly informed	82	41	35	34
Scientific discoveries				
Well informed	84	36	32	35
Moderately informed	85	37	36	35
Poorly informed	81	41	36	35
Environmental problems				
Well informed	83	31	31	29
Moderately informed	85	39	37	36
Poorly informed	78	45	38	41
Influence of science and technology				
Total 'Positive'	85	39	37	35
Total 'Negative'	74	40	34	40

The final part of this section looks at two statements examining belief in conspiracy theories:

- *"The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests" (FALSE);*

- *"Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom" (FALSE).*

Over half of EU citizens (55%, –1 percentage point since 2021) correctly say it is false that "**the cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests**". One in three respondents (34%, +8 pp) incorrectly say that this is true. Around one in ten (11%, –7 pp) is unable to say whether it is true or false.

A similar proportion of respondents (54%, –1 pp) correctly say it is false that "**viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom**". Around one in three respondents (35%, +7 pp) think incorrectly that this is true. Around one in ten respondents (11%, –6 pp) do not know whether it is true or false.

On both statements, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion saying incorrectly that the statement is true, and a fall in the proportion of "don't know" answers.

QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. (EU27) (%)

Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom

	True	False	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	35	54	11
Apr/May 2021	28	55	17

The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests

	True	False	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	34	55	11
Apr/May 2021	26	56	18

● True ● False ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

There are 20 EU Member States where the majority of respondents correctly say that it is false that "**the cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests**". In the other seven Member States, the majority view is that this statement is true.

In four EU Member States, more than three-quarters of respondents correctly say it is false that a cancer cure exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests: Sweden (86%), Denmark (83%) and Finland and the Netherlands (both 78%). By contrast, less than a third of respondents say the statement is false in Bulgaria (25%), Cyprus (26%) and Greece (31%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the UK (57%) is the only one where a majority of respondents correctly say it is false that a cancer cure exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests. By contrast, no more than one in five respondents say it is false in Kosovo (18%), Albania (19%) and North Macedonia (20%).

QA17.9. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests (%)

	CY	HU	EL	HR	BG	LT	PL	RO	SI	IE	MT	IT	LU	LV	PT	ES	EU27	SK	CZ	EE	FR	BE	DE	AT	NL	FI	DK	SE
Don't know	11	6	13	10	25	14	8	13	12	9	11	9	7	16	15	18	11	14	11	20	11	6	13	16	6	12	9	6
False	26	36	31	35	25	40	47	43	45	49	48	51	54	45	46	46	55	52	56	48	60	67	60	63	78	78	83	86
True	63	58	56	55	50	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	39	39	36	34	34	33	32	29	27	27	21	16	10	8	8

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.9. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests (%)

	MK	TR	AL	XK	BA	ME	RS	UK
Don't know	8	1	11	16	2	3	8	9
False	20	28	19	18	34	35	41	57
True	72	71	70	66	64	62	51	34

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

In 13 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportions that correctly say it is false that "the cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests." The largest increases can be seen in Slovakia (52%, +10 pp) and Malta (48%, +10 pp).

There has been a decrease in 11 EU countries, most notably in Ireland (49%, -16 pp), Luxembourg (54%, -13 pp) and Spain (46%, -13 pp).

QA17.9 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests (%)

		EU27	IE	LU	EE	BE	HR	PT	ES	CZ	LV	FR	HU	BG	IT	LT	DE	NL	PL	CY	EL	SE	DK	MT	SI	FI	AT	RO	SK
True	Sept/Oct 2024	34	42	39	32	27	55	39	36	33	39	29	58	50	40	46	27	16	45	63	56	8	8	41	43	10	21	44	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▲28	▲27	▲18	▲17	▲17	▲16	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	=	▼2	▼4
False	Sept/Oct 2024	55	49	54	48	67	35	46	46	56	45	60	36	25	51	40	60	78	47	26	31	86	83	48	45	78	63	43	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼16	▼13	▼9	▼9	=	▼6	▼13	▼6	▲4	▼9	▼1	▲3	▼4	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	=	▲10	▲9	=	▲1	▲9	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	11	9	7	20	6	10	15	18	11	16	11	6	25	9	14	13	6	8	11	13	6	9	11	12	12	16	13	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼12	▼14	▼9	▼8	▼17	▼10	▼1	▼7	▼17	▼1	▼9	▼12	▼4	▼10	▼11	▼9	▼8	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼13	▼12	▼3	▼1	▼7	▼6

Among the non-EU countries, the largest increase in the proportion of correct answers can be seen in Montenegro (35%, +12 pp). However, there have been large decreases in the UK (57%, -14 pp) and Albania (19%, -10 pp).

QA17.9 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests (%)

		UK	XK	TR	MK	AL	BA	RS	ME
True	Sept/Oct 2024	34	66	71	72	70	64	51	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▲21	▲19	▲19	▲19	▲16	▲7	▼6
False	Sept/Oct 2024	57	18	28	20	19	34	41	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼14	▼3	▲2	▼9	▼10	▲3	▲6	▲12
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	9	16	1	8	11	2	8	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼18	▼21	▼10	▼9	▼19	▼13	▼6

There are 18 EU Member States where the majority of respondents correctly say that it is false that "**viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom**". In the other nine Member States, respondents are more likely to say this statement is true than to say it is false.

Respondents in Sweden (83%), Denmark (82%) and the Netherlands (76%) are most likely to correctly say it is false that viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom. The lowest proportions giving the correct answer can be found in Portugal (23%), Bulgaria (24%) and Spain (31%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, only in the UK do a majority correctly say it is false that viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (54%). Only around one in five respondents give a correct answer in Albania (19%) and North Macedonia (21%).

QA17.10. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (%)

	PT	HR	BG	CY	ES	HU	PL	EL	RO	IT	EE	SI	LU	LV	BE	EU27	LT	IE	FR	CZ	SK	MT	AT	FI	DE	NL	SE	DK
Don't know	15	8	19	13	17	7	7	14	12	9	16	10	11	20	8	11	15	12	14	13	12	14	14	18	10	8	7	9
False	23	34	24	33	31	43	43	39	43	50	44	50	53	44	57	54	50	56	55	57	61	60	61	64	73	76	83	82
True	62	58	57	54	52	50	50	47	45	41	40	40	36	36	35	35	35	32	31	30	27	26	25	18	17	16	10	9

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

QA17.10. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.:-Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (%)

	TR	MK	AL	BA	ME	XK	RS	UK
Don't know	2	7	10	3	2	14	6	11
False	24	21	19	29	35	24	39	54
True	74	72	71	68	63	62	55	35

Sept/Oct 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

In 14 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportions correctly saying it is false that "viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom." The largest increases can be seen in Malta (60%, +25 pp), Slovakia (61%, +17 pp), Slovenia (50%, +14 pp) and Romania (43%, +12 pp).

The proportion of correct answers has decreased in 12 EU countries, most notably in Portugal (23%, –27 pp), Belgium (57%, –17 pp), Ireland (56%, –17 pp) and Luxembourg (53%, –13 pp).

QA17.10 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (%)

		EU27	PT	BE	LU	IE	EE	CZ	ES	PL	NL	HR	LV	FI	IT	HU	BG	LT	DK	DE	EL	SE	CY	AT	FR	SI	RO	MT	SK
True	Sept/Oct 2024	35	62	35	36	32	40	30	52	50	16	58	36	18	41	50	57	35	9	17	47	10	54	25	31	40	45	26	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲43	▲25	▲23	▲22	▲19	▲16	▲16	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼10
False	Sept/Oct 2024	54	23	57	53	56	44	57	31	43	76	34	44	64	50	43	24	50	82	73	39	83	33	61	55	50	43	60	61
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼27	▼17	▼13	▼17	▼8	▼9	▼11	▲2	▼8	▲6	▲3	▼5	▼2	=	▲5	▲10	▼1	▲4	▲8	▲8	▲7	▼3	▲1	▲14	▲12	▲25	▲17
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	11	15	8	11	12	16	13	17	7	8	8	20	18	9	7	19	15	9	10	14	7	13	14	14	10	12	14	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼16	▼8	▼10	▼5	▼11	▼7	▼5	▼12	▼1	▼14	▼11	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼10	▼14	▼2	▼7	▼11	▼11	▼9	▲1	▼2	▼7	▼4	▼15	▼7

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increase in the proportion of correct answers can be seen in Montenegro (35%, +13 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in the UK (54%, –15 pp).

QA17.10 For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (%)

		UK	TR	AL	BA	MK	XK	RS	ME
True	Sept/Oct 2024	35	74	71	68	72	62	55	63
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▲23	▲18	▲16	▲12	▲9	▲4	▼8
False	Sept/Oct 2024	54	24	19	29	21	24	39	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼3	▲6	▲8	▲13
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	11	2	10	3	7	14	6	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼25	▼13	▼15	▼9	▼15	▼12	▼5

Socio-demographic table

QA17. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or
9,10 false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
('True')
(% – EU)

	Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom	The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests
EU27	35	34
Gender		
Man	34	32
Woman	36	36
Age		
15-24	32	31
25-39	35	34
40-54	37	36
55 +	34	33
Education (End of)		
15-	43	42
16-19	38	37
20+	29	28
Still studying	26	25
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	35	34
Managers	22	24
Other white collars	37	36
Manual workers	41	39
House persons	48	44
Unemployed	43	38
Retired	33	33
Students	27	28
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	50	45
From time to time	44	42
Almost never/ Never	30	30
Use of the Internet		
Everyday	34	32
Often/ Sometimes	39	41
Never	39	38
No Internet access	24	55
Religiosity / Spirituality		
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	27	25
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	37	36
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	44	44
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development		
You alone do or did in the past	34	31
A family member does or did in the past	26	27
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	30	29
No	36	35
Medical discoveries		
Well informed	35	34
Moderately informed	35	35
Poorly informed	35	33
Scientific discoveries		
Well informed	32	33
Moderately informed	33	32
Poorly informed	37	35
Environmental problems		
Well informed	29	27
Moderately informed	34	34
Poorly informed	43	40
Influence of science and technology		
Total 'Positive'	33	32
Total 'Negative'	44	45

This section presents an **overview of the number of correct and incorrect answers** given by respondents across all ten 'quiz' questions that were included in the survey.

One in ten Europeans (10%) answered more than eight out of ten questions correctly, while almost two in three (64%) gave between five and eight correct answers, and around one in four (26%) were correct with fewer than five of their answers.

In the EU, respondents are most likely to be able to give more than eight correct answers in Sweden (26%), Denmark (22%) and in the Netherlands and Finland (both 19%). The countries where respondents are most likely to give fewer than five correct answers are Cyprus and Bulgaria (both 55%) and Greece (51%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to be able to give more than eight correct answers in the UK (13%). Respondents in Kosovo (67%) and Albania (52%) are most likely to give fewer than five correct answers.

It is not possible to compare these overall numbers with the 2021 survey, as the number of 'quiz' questions has changed (11 in 2021, 10 in 2024).

QA17T. For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so. (EU27) (%)

More than 8 correct answers
10

Less than 5 correct answers
26

Between 5 and 8 correct answers
64
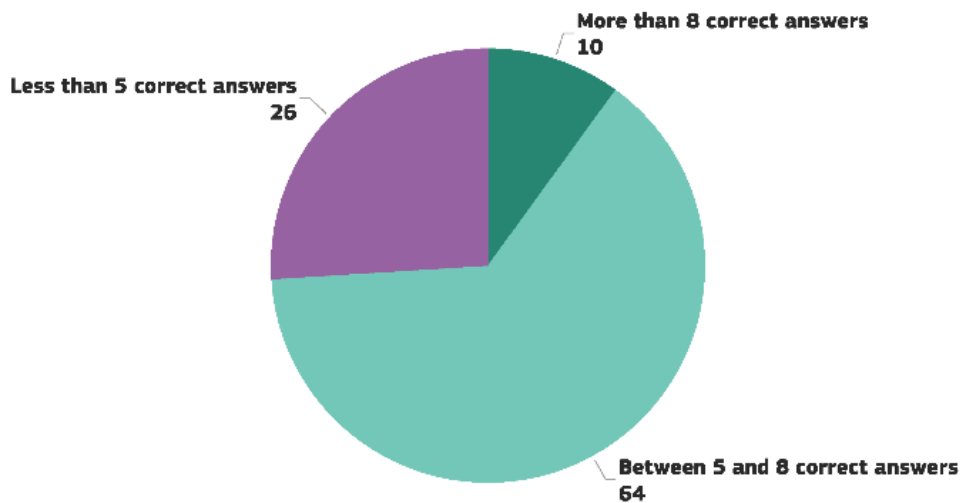
Less than 5 correct answers	▲6
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	▲8
More than 8 correct answers	▼14

Sept/Oct 2024

Socio-demographic table

QA17T For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.
(% – EU)

	Less than 5 correct answers	Between 5 and 8 correct answers	More than 8 correct answers
EU27	26	64	10
Gender			
Man	23	64	13
Woman	29	64	7
Age			
15-24	24	64	12
25-39	23	65	12
40-54	24	65	11
55 +	30	62	8
Education (End of)			
15-	47	50	3
16-19	29	64	7
20+	17	68	15
Still studying	20	64	16
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	22	67	11
Managers	14	69	17
Other white collars	23	66	11
Manual workers	29	64	7
House persons	40	58	2
Unemployed	33	58	9
Retired	33	60	7
Students	20	65	15
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	60	5
From time to time	33	62	5
Almost never/ Never	23	65	12
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	23	66	11
Often/ Sometimes	34	62	4
Never	48	49	3
No Internet access	70	30	0
Religiosity / Spirituality			
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	19	66	15
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	27	65	8
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	38	57	5
Mother's level of education			
Total 'Low education'	34	61	5
Total 'Secondary'	24	65	11
Total 'At least some higher education'	18	67	15
Father's level of education			
Total 'Low education'	35	60	5
Total 'Secondary'	23	66	11
Total 'At least some higher education'	17	66	17
Parents' level of education			
Primary maximum	36	60	4
Secondary maximum	29	64	7
At least one higher education	20	67	13
Both higher education	16	66	18
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development			
You alone do or did in the past	22	61	17
A family member does or did in the past	17	67	16
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	20	64	16
No	28	64	8
Medical discoveries			
Well informed	22	64	14
Moderately informed	23	66	11
Poorly informed	30	62	8
Scientific discoveries			
Well informed	21	62	17
Moderately informed	22	66	12
Poorly informed	33	61	6
Environmental problems			
Well informed	19	66	15
Moderately informed	25	65	10
Poorly informed	37	58	5
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	24	65	11
Total 'Negative'	35	60	5

2. Sources of information about scientific and technological developments

Television is the most widely used information source for developments in science and technology

Respondents were offered a list of different sources of information that may be used to find out about developments in science and technology and were asked to choose the two main sources that they use[4].

Around six in ten Europeans say they that television, either via a TV set or via the internet, is one of their two main sources of information (61%, -2 percentage points since 2021). This is the most widely used source, well ahead of online social networks and blogs (31%, +2 pp). Around one in five (19%, -5 pp) use online or printed newspapers, and a slightly smaller proportion use radio, including podcasts (17%, +3 pp).

One in ten EU citizens say that they use online encyclopaedias (10%, -3 pp), while less than one in ten use online or printed magazines (9%, no change), online or printed scientific journals (8%, -2 pp) and books, either in print or e-books (6%, -1 pp).

A small proportion of respondents (5%, +2 pp) say spontaneously that they do not look for information about developments in science and technology.

QA2a. Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)

Source	Sept/Oct 2024	Change
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	61	▼2
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	31	▲2
Newspapers, either online or in print	19	▼5
Radio, including podcasts	17	▲3
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	10	▼3
Magazines, either online or in print	9	=
Scientific journals, either online or in print	8	▼2
Books, either in print or e-books	6	▼1
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	5	▲2

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021
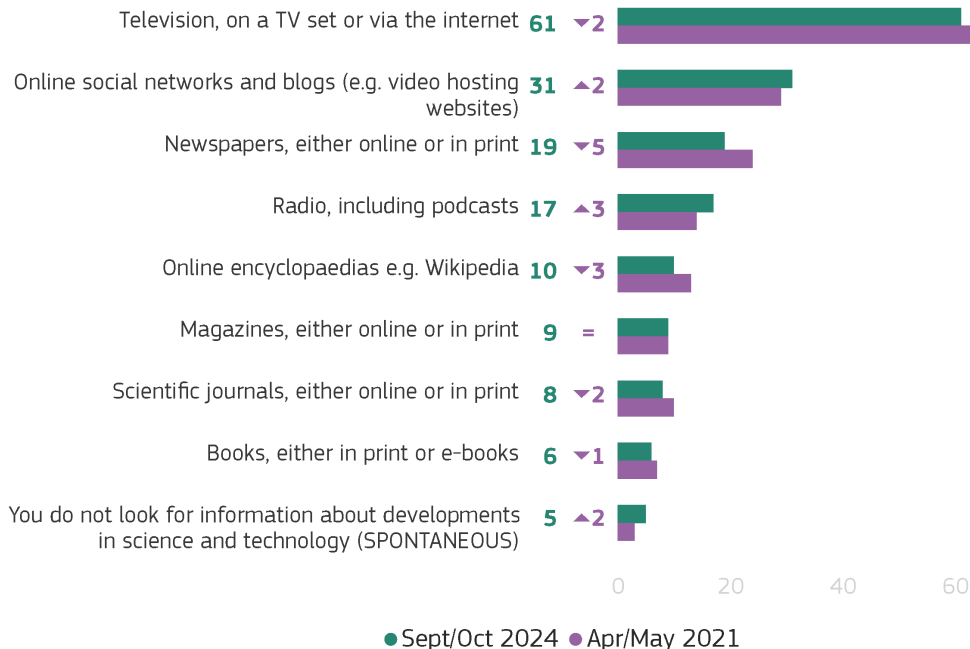
Sept/Oct 2024

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[4] QA2a. Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Television is the most commonly used source of information about developments in science and technology in 23 EU Member States, and it also ranks joint highest in Latvia.

Respondents are most likely to say television is one of their two main sources in Portugal (75%), Bulgaria and Italy (both 69%) and in Hungary (68%). Respondents are least likely to mention television as a main source of information about developments in science and technology in the Netherlands (46%), Luxembourg (47%) and in Cyprus and Austria (both 48%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to mention television as a main source of information about developments in science and technology in Albania (69%), Türkiye (67%) and Serbia (66%), while it is mentioned least frequently by respondents in the UK (57%).

Using **online social networks and blogs** is the most widely mentioned source of information in two EU Member States: Cyprus (57%) and Malta (51%). It also ranks joint highest in Latvia (53%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents mention this as a main source of information about developments in science and technology in Portugal (21%), Italy (23%) and Belgium (24%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, online social networks and blogs is the most frequently mentioned information source in Kosovo (65%) and is also mentioned by more than half of respondents in Albania (64%) and Montenegro (56%). The lowest proportions can be seen in Serbia (34%) and Türkiye (41%).

Among EU countries, the proportion of respondents mentioning **newspapers (either online or in print)** is highest in the Netherlands (55%), where it is the most frequently mentioned information source. The proportions mentioning newspapers as a main information source are also relatively high in Sweden (43%) and Finland (38%). In five Member States, less than one in ten respondents mention this as a main source of information: Romania and Poland (both 5%), Hungary (8%) and Bulgaria and Cyprus (both 9%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in the UK and Serbia (both 24%) are most likely to use newspapers as a main source of information, while those in Albania (4%) and North Macedonia (5%) are least likely to do so.

In the EU, **radio, including podcasts** is mentioned most frequently as a main information source by respondents in Sweden (29%), Denmark (27%) and Malta (25%). By contrast, less than one in ten respondents mention this as a main source of information in Portugal (6%), Greece (8%) and in Italy and Romania (both 9%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in the UK (16%) are most likely to use radio, including podcasts as a main source of information, while the lowest proportions are among those in Albania (1%) and Kosovo (3%).

The analysis now looks at the remaining sources that can be used for information about developments in science and technology.

The proportion of respondents in EU countries using **online encyclopaedias** as one of their two main sources of information ranges from a high of 27% in Greece and 24% in Latvia, to a low of 4% in both Spain and Portugal. In non-EU countries, the proportions range from 15% in the UK to 5% in Albania.

In the EU, **magazines, either online or in print** are mentioned most frequently by respondents in Sweden (15%), Belgium (14%) and Germany (13%), and least frequently by those in Bulgaria (2%) and in Spain and Portugal (both 4%). In non-EU countries, the proportions range from 8% in both Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina, to 2% in Albania.

Finland (22%) is the EU Member State with the highest proportion of respondents using **scientific journals** as one of their two main sources of information. This is followed by Luxembourg (16%) and Denmark (15%), while the lowest proportions can be seen in Bulgaria (2%) and in Cyprus and Czechia (both 4%). In non-EU countries, proportions range from a high of 10% in the UK to a low of 2% in Albania.

Within the EU, the use of **books, either in print or e-books** is most widespread in Luxembourg (10%) and in Austria and the Netherlands (both 8%). It is least widely mentioned as a source of information by respondents in Cyprus and Portugal (both 3%).

In non-EU countries, respondents in the UK (9%) are most likely to mention books as an information source, while those in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia (5%) are least likely to do so.

QA2a. Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	61	48	64	69	48	62	64	59	54	51	52	50	64	67	68	55	69	58	47	53	49	46	61	75	67	52	63	64
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	31	26	24	33	57	28	25	32	33	48	48	28	37	29	38	42	23	45	30	53	51	26	28	21	25	26	45	27
Newspapers, either online or in print	19	27	32	9	9	19	25	34	21	14	15	38	16	18	8	20	16	15	32	11	24	55	5	11	5	43	10	11
Radio, including podcasts	17	14	21	10	13	19	22	27	23	8	14	14	22	17	15	21	9	13	18	20	25	22	13	6	9	29	13	22
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	10	16	7	11	15	17	10	9	15	27	4	17	10	10	15	11	10	12	13	24	8	11	8	4	6	16	9	18
Magazines, either online or in print	9	11	14	2	5	11	13	8	8	5	4	10	11	10	8	4	10	7	11	7	11	11	6	4	4	15	6	11
Scientific journals, either online or in print	8	13	10	2	4	4	9	15	9	8	7	22	8	7	7	8	7	8	16	6	9	13	6	6	5	10	8	7
Books, either in print or e-books	6	8	6	4	3	5	7	6	7	5	6	7	7	4	5	5	6	4	10	4	6	8	4	3	6	5	6	5
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	5	13	2	11	2	4	3	0	5	5	7	1	3	2	3	4	6	6	1	1	1	0	9	10	9	0	1	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

QA2a. Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	69	59	61	65	66	67	57	62
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	64	42	56	49	34	41	44	65
Newspapers, either online or in print	4	15	9	5	24	12	24	6
Radio, including podcasts	1	6	4	7	7	10	16	3
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	5	12	7	10	11	8	15	12
Magazines, either online or in print	2	8	8	7	7	4	5	4
Scientific journals, either online or in print	2	6	8	5	6	8	10	5
Books, either in print or e-books	5	5	6	5	5	7	9	7
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	3	4	0	3	5	0	0	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

Comparing the results with the 2021 survey, there have been some notable changes at the national level.

Among the seven EU Member States where there has been an increase in the proportion mentioning **television** as a main source of information about developments in science and technology, the largest is seen in Slovakia (64%, +6 pp). Large decreases can be observed in Malta (49%, -12 pp) and the Netherlands (46%, -12 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in Albania (69%, +23 pp), while the proportion has fallen substantially in Bosnia and Herzegovina (59%, -17 pp).

The Netherlands is the only EU country where there has been a substantive increase in the proportion mentioning **newspapers** (55%, +4 pp). However, in several EU countries there has been a marked fall in the proportion mentioning this as a main information source: Ireland (20%, -22 pp), Portugal (11%, -21 pp), Estonia (21%, -17 pp) and Slovenia (10%, -13 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the most notable shift is a large decrease in the UK (24%, -17 pp).

In Malta, there has been a large increase in the proportion mentioning **radio, including podcasts** as a main information source (25%, +14 pp). Large increases can also be seen in Denmark (27%, +10 pp) and Sweden (29%, +10 pp). The largest decrease among EU countries can be observed in Ireland (21%, -9 pp).

In the non-EU countries, the largest shift is a six-point decrease in Albania (1%, -6 pp).

There has been a large increase in the proportions using **online social networks and blogs** as an information source in Latvia (53%, +18 pp), Slovenia (45%, +13 pp) and Finland (28%, +11 pp). Within the EU, by far the largest decrease can be seen in Portugal (21%, -11 pp).

There have been large increases in the non-EU countries, most notably in Albania (64%, +42 pp).

Looking at the largest changes for the other sources of information:

- In Belgium, there has been a sharp decrease in the proportion that mention **online encyclopaedias** as one of their two main sources of information (7%, -10 pp).

- There have been large declines in the proportions mentioning **scientific journals** in Portugal (6%, -16 pp) and in Estonia (9%, -11 pp).

- Outside of the EU, there have been decreases in Türkiye in the proportions mentioning **scientific journals** (8%, -10 pp) and **books** (7%, -10 pp).

QA2a Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Radio, including podcasts	Sept/Oct 2024	17	21	10	19	27	22	23	21	8	14	22	17	9	13	20	13	18	15	25	22	14	13	6	9	13	22	14	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲7	▲2	▼2	▲10	▲3	▲5	▼9	▲3	=	=	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲6	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲14	▲9	=	▲2	▼5	▲1	=	▲2	▲8	▲10
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Sept/Oct 2024	31	24	33	28	32	25	33	42	48	48	37	29	23	57	53	45	30	38	51	26	26	28	21	25	45	27	28	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	=	▲6	=	▲10	▼2	▲7	▲10	▼2	▲9	▲4	▼3	▼1	▲4	▲18	▼1	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲2	▲4	▲2	▼11	▼1	▲13	▼2	▲11	▲3
Magazines, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	9	14	2	11	8	13	8	4	5	4	11	10	10	5	7	7	11	8	11	11	11	6	4	4	6	11	10	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲4	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▲4	▲2	▼3	▼3	▼6	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1
Books, either in print or e-books	Sept/Oct 2024	6	6	4	5	6	7	7	5	5	6	7	4	6	3	4	4	10	5	6	8	8	4	3	6	6	5	7	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼9	▲3	=	▼4	▼1	▼4
Scientific journals, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	8	10	2	4	15	9	9	8	8	7	8	7	7	4	6	8	16	7	9	13	13	6	6	5	8	7	22	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼9	▼3	▼1	▼11	▼6	=	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼9	▼6	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▼16	▼1	=	▼1	▼6	▲1
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Sept/Oct 2024	61	64	69	62	59	64	54	55	51	52	64	67	69	48	53	58	47	68	49	46	48	61	75	67	63	64	50	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲3	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼7	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼9	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼12	▼12	▼5	▼4	▲4	▼7	▼7	▼6	▲2	▼6
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	Sept/Oct 2024	10	7	11	17	9	10	15	11	27	4	10	10	10	15	24	12	13	15	8	11	16	8	4	6	9	18	17	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼10	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼7	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	▼3	=	▼6	▼1	=	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲3	▼9	▼2
Newspapers, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	19	32	9	19	34	25	21	20	14	15	16	18	16	9	11	15	32	8	24	55	27	5	11	5	10	11	38	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼12	▼3	▼11	▼10	▼5	▼17	▼22	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼9	▼2	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼8	▼21	▼2	▼13	▼5	▼4	=
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	5	2	11	4	0	3	5	4	5	7	3	2	6	2	1	6	1	3	1	0	13	9	10	9	1	5	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲2	=	▲4	=	▲2	▲5	▲4	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲1	=	▼3	=	▲7	▲6	▲10	▲2	▼4	▼1	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=

QA2a Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		UK	TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	BA	XK
Radio, including podcasts	Sept/Oct 2024	16	10	7	4	7	1	6	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲4	▲2	=	▲2	▼6	▼4	=
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Sept/Oct 2024	44	41	49	56	34	64	42	65
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲5	▲7	▲15	▲8	▲42	▲2	▲17
Magazines, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	5	4	7	8	7	2	8	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼7	▲4	▼1
Books, either in print or e-books	Sept/Oct 2024	9	7	5	6	5	5	5	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼10	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼1
Scientific journals, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	10	8	5	8	6	2	6	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼10	=	▼2	▼1	▼6	=	▼1
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Sept/Oct 2024	57	67	65	61	66	69	59	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▲3	▼7	▼5	▲2	▲23	▼17	▼9
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	Sept/Oct 2024	15	8	10	7	11	5	12	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼9	▲2	▲6
Newspapers, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	24	12	5	9	24	4	15	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼17	▼7	▲1	▼4	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	3	0	5	3	4	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	=	▼4	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

Socio-demographic table

QA2a   Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most. (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% – EU)

	Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Newspapers, either online or in print	Radio, including podcasts	Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	Magazines, either online or in print	Scientific journals, either online or in print	Books, either in print or e-books	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	61	31	19	17	10	9	8	6	0	5	0
Gender											
Man	59	33	20	17	11	10	9	6	0	4	0
Woman	64	30	18	16	9	9	7	6	0	6	0
Age											
15-24	47	57	10	11	14	7	10	8	0	5	0
25-39	51	44	15	15	14	9	11	7	0	4	0
40-54	60	35	18	17	11	10	9	5	0	4	0
55 +	72	14	24	19	6	9	6	5	0	6	0
Education (End of)											
15-	74	13	15	16	3	5	2	3	0	11	1
16-19	67	30	17	17	9	9	5	5	0	5	0
20+	55	33	25	18	13	11	13	8	0	2	0
Still studying	43	58	11	10	17	7	15	9	1	5	0
Socio-professional category											
Self- employed	56	35	22	15	11	8	11	6	0	4	0
Managers	50	33	27	19	14	11	16	9	0	2	0
Other white collars	60	37	18	15	13	10	7	5	0	4	0
Manual workers	64	37	13	16	10	9	6	5	0	5	0
House persons	68	23	9	16	6	7	4	5	0	9	0
Unemployed	56	44	15	14	11	9	6	5	0	6	1
Retired	73	11	26	21	5	9	5	5	0	6	0
Students	44	57	11	10	16	7	14	10	1	5	0
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	58	36	11	18	7	6	7	4	0	8	1
From time to time	64	30	15	14	11	9	7	6	0	6	0
Almost never/ Never	61	31	22	18	10	10	9	6	0	4	0
Influence of science and technology											
Total 'Positive'	62	32	20	17	11	9	9	6	0	4	0
Total 'Negative'	57	30	16	17	7	9	6	8	0	7	0
Correct answers											
Less than 5 correct answers	64	29	13	15	7	6	5	4	0	9	0
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	62	32	20	17	10	10	9	6	0	4	0
More than 8 correct answers	53	32	27	19	16	13	15	9	1	2	0

Respondents were then asked to choose the information source that they **use least often for finding information about developments in science and technology**[5].

EU citizens are most likely to say they use scientific journals least often as a source of information about science and technology developments (18%, +1 percentage point since 2021).

This is followed by online social networks and blogs (17%, –2 pp), radio, including podcasts (13%, –2 pp), books, either printed or e-books (12%, –1 pp), and online encyclopaedias (12%, +2 pp). One in ten say they use online or printed newspapers the least (10%, +1 pp), while respondents are least likely to mention online or printed magazines (8%, no change) and television (8%, +1 pp).

QA2b. And now, please choose the source that you use the least. (EU27) (%)

Scientific journals, either online or in print	18	▲1
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	17	▼2
Radio, including podcasts	13	▼2
Books, either in print or e-books	12	▲2
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	12	▼1
Newspapers, either online or in print	10	▲1
Magazines, either online or in print	8	▲1
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	8	=
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	1	=
Don't know	1	=

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021

Sept/Oct 2024

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5 QA2b. And now, please choose the source that you use the least.

Slovakia (30%), Sweden (29%) and Czechia (25%) are the EU countries with the highest proportion of respondents saying they use **online or printed scientific journals** the least as a source of information. The lowest proportion is seen in Cyprus (9%). Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the highest proportions are found in the UK (20%) and Serbia (19%), with the lowest in Montenegro (7%) and Kosovo (8%).

Across EU Member States, the countries with the highest proportions of respondents saying they use **online social networks and blogs** least often are Sweden (23%) and Austria and Germany (both 22%). The lowest proportions are reported in Malta (6%) and in Greece and Cyprus (both 7%). Looking across the non-EU countries, proportions range from a high of 17% in Bosnia and Herzegovina to 3% in Kosovo.

Within the EU, the proportion of respondents saying they **use radio (including podcasts)** the least for finding information about science and technology developments ranges from 8% in Slovakia to 20% in Finland. Within non-EU countries, the highest proportions of respondents saying they use radio the least are found in Kosovo (31%) and Türkiye (27%), with the lowest proportion in the UK (9%).

Across the EU Member States, the highest proportion of respondents saying they use **printed books or e-books** least often are Hungary and Croatia (both 21%), with the lowest proportion in Spain (8%). Among the non-EU countries surveyed, proportions range from a high of 19% in both Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to a low of 7% in the UK.

Within the EU, **online encyclopaedias** are most likely to be used the least by respondents in Spain and Germany (both 16%), with the lowest proportions seen in Sweden (5%) and in Cyprus and Latvia (both 6%). In non-EU countries, proportions range from a high of 17% in Türkiye to a low of 9% in both Bosnia and Herzegovina and the UK.

Online or printed newspapers are most likely to be used least often within the EU in Cyprus (25%), with the lowest proportions reported in Finland and Sweden (both 5%). In non-EU countries, newspapers are most likely to be used the least in the UK (19%), with the lowest proportions reported in Serbia (4%).

Online or printed magazines are most likely to be used the least within the EU in Denmark (13%) and Ireland (12%), with the lowest proportion seen in Sweden (4%). In non-EU countries, the UK (14%) has the highest proportion and Serbia and Kosovo (both 6%) the lowest.

Within the EU, **television** (on a TV set or via the internet) is most likely to be used the least in Greece (18%), with the lowest proportion reported in Portugal and Denmark (both 3%).

In non-EU countries, television is most likely to be used least often in North Macedonia (8%), with the lowest proportions seen in Serbia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina (all 4%).

QA2b. And now, please choose the source that you use the least. (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Scientific journals, either online or in print	18	17	19	21	9	25	19	17	17	15	16	13	16	20	16	22	14	20	13	17	17	23	16	24	13	29	22	30
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	17	22	17	14	7	15	22	13	20	7	11	17	21	12	10	10	19	13	19	9	6	20	11	13	18	23	10	14
Radio, including podcasts	13	12	12	9	15	12	9	11	11	13	16	20	17	17	10	10	13	16	18	12	19	14	13	10	10	13	9	8
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	12	9	13	11	6	7	16	13	9	8	16	11	11	11	10	12	13	9	9	6	12	8	12	14	10	5	9	9
Books, either in print or e-books	12	15	16	14	12	16	12	20	16	11	8	16	9	21	21	12	14	13	10	18	14	12	14	12	14	16	13	13
Newspapers, either online or in print	10	6	10	13	25	10	6	10	10	15	11	5	11	6	13	14	10	12	12	17	15	7	13	8	13	5	20	11
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	8	9	4	5	10	7	7	3	7	18	12	5	7	5	7	6	6	9	10	11	4	9	8	3	8	5	7	6
Magazines, either online or in print	8	7	8	10	11	7	7	13	6	8	8	10	7	8	11	12	9	6	9	9	9	7	10	8	7	4	9	8
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	7	0	0	1
Don't know	1	1	0	2	4	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

QA2b. And now, please choose the source that you use the least. (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Scientific journals, either online or in print	15	10	7	11	19	18	20	8
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	8	17	11	13	16	7	14	3
Radio, including podcasts	24	20	21	20	20	27	9	31
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	11	9	15	11	10	17	9	15
Books, either in print or e-books	15	19	16	13	19	8	7	11
Newspapers, either online or in print	16	10	16	13	4	8	19	16
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	4	4	5	8	4	5	7	5
Magazines, either online or in print	7	9	9	9	6	9	14	6
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
Don't know	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

The main changes in the findings compared with 2021 are as follows.

In Portugal, there has been an increase in the proportion that says they use **scientific journals** least often as a source of information for information about science and technology developments (24%, +8 pp). Within the EU, this proportion has decreased the most in Ireland (22%, –7 pp) and Latvia (17%, –7 pp). In the non-EU countries, there has been a large decrease in the UK (20%, –10 pp).

In the EU, the proportion saying they use **online social networks and blogs** least often as an information source has decreased markedly in Finland (17%, –10 pp), Ireland (10%, –10 pp) and Denmark (13%, –8 pp). There has also been a sharp fall in Albania (8%, –11 pp).

There have been some declines in the proportions that say they use **radio, including podcasts** least often. The largest falls can be seen in Estonia (11%, –9 pp) and Portugal (10%, –8 pp). In the non-EU countries, there has been a large increase in Albania (24%, +14 pp) and a large decrease in Montenegro (21%, –15 pp).

Within the EU, the proportion mentioning **books, either printed or e-books**, has increased the most in Denmark (20%, +5 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Slovenia (13%, –9 pp). Among the non-EU countries, the largest shift is the increase in Serbia (19%, +5 pp).

There has been an increase in the proportion mentioning **online encyclopaedias** as their least used source in Finland (11%, +6 pp) and Germany (16%, +6 pp). The largest shift outside of the EU is the increase in Kosovo (15%, +5 pp).

The proportions mentioning **newspapers** has increased the most in Slovenia (20%, +10 pp) and Ireland (14%, +9 pp). Outside of the EU, large increases can also be seen in the UK (19%, +11 pp) and Montenegro (16%, +9 pp).

The proportion saying they use **television** least often has increased the most in Latvia (11%, +6 pp) and Cyprus (10%, +5 pp). Outside of the EU, it has decreased markedly in Albania (4%, –14 pp). There have been no changes of five percentage points or more in the proportioning mentioning online or printed magazines.

QA2b And now, please choose the source that you use the least. (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	Sept/Oct 2024	12	13	11	7	13	16	9	12	8	16	11	11	13	6	6	9	9	10	12	8	9	12	14	10	9	9	11	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲4	=	▼3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲6	▲1
Scientific journals, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	18	19	21	25	17	19	17	22	15	16	16	20	14	9	17	20	13	16	17	23	17	16	24	13	22	30	13	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼6	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼7	=	▼3	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼7	=	▼3	▲1	▲4	▼1	=	▲3	▲8	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▲3
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Sept/Oct 2024	8	4	5	7	3	7	7	6	18	12	7	5	6	10	11	9	10	7	4	9	9	8	3	8	7	6	5	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲4	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼1	=	=
Newspapers, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	10	10	13	10	10	6	10	14	15	11	11	6	10	25	17	12	12	13	15	7	6	13	8	13	20	11	5	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲3	▼2	▲5	▲9	▼1	▲3	=	▼2	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲7	▼1	▲6	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲10	▲6	▲2	▲1
Magazines, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	8	8	10	7	13	7	6	12	8	8	7	8	9	11	9	6	9	11	9	7	7	10	8	7	9	8	10	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▲2	▼4	▲4	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▲3	=	▼3
Books, either in print or e-books	Sept/Oct 2024	12	16	14	16	20	12	16	12	11	8	9	21	14	12	18	13	10	21	14	12	15	14	12	14	13	13	16	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲3	▲4	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼9	=	=	=
Radio, including podcasts	Sept/Oct 2024	13	12	9	12	11	9	11	10	13	16	17	17	13	15	12	16	18	10	19	14	12	13	10	10	9	8	20	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼9	▲4	▼4	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼1
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Sept/Oct 2024	17	17	14	15	13	22	20	10	7	11	21	12	19	7	9	13	19	10	6	20	22	11	13	18	10	14	17	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼6	▼8	▼5	▼2	▼10	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲4	▼6	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼4	▲4	▼2	=	▼10	▼1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	6	7	0	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲4	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=

QA2b And now, please choose the source that you use the least. (%)

		UK	TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	BA	XK
Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	Sept/Oct 2024	9	17	11	15	10	11	9	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲7	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▼3	▲5
Scientific journals, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	20	18	11	7	19	15	10	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▲6	=	=	=	▲3	▼4	▼1
Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Sept/Oct 2024	7	5	8	5	4	4	4	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼14	▲1	▲1
Newspapers, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	19	8	13	16	4	16	10	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲11	▼5	=	▲9	▼4	▲5	▼1	=
Magazines, either online or in print	Sept/Oct 2024	14	9	9	9	6	7	9	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	=	=	▲3	=	▼2	▼1	▼2
Books, either in print or e-books	Sept/Oct 2024	7	8	13	16	19	15	19	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	=	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲2
Radio, including podcasts	Sept/Oct 2024	9	27	20	21	20	24	20	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼7	▼1	▼15	▼2	▲14	▼1	▼8
Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Sept/Oct 2024	14	7	13	11	16	8	17	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼2	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼11	▲4	▼2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=
You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲3

Socio-demographic table

QA2b And now, please choose the source that you use the least.
(% – EU)

	Scientific journals, either online or in print	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)	Radio, including podcasts	Books, either in print or e-books	Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia	Newspapers, either online or in print	Television, on a TV set or via the internet	Magazines, either online or in print	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	18	17	13	12	12	10	8	8	0	1	1
Gender											
Man	16	17	13	14	12	9	9	8	0	1	1
Woman	19	17	13	11	13	10	7	8	0	1	1
Age											
15-24	17	5	20	10	10	15	10	11	0	1	1
25-39	17	10	15	14	11	10	11	10	0	1	1
40-54	19	13	13	15	13	10	8	7	0	1	1
55 +	17	28	10	10	13	8	5	6	0	2	1
Education (End of)											
15-	16	26	7	12	16	9	3	6	0	4	1
16-19	19	17	11	14	13	9	7	8	0	1	1
20+	18	18	14	11	11	9	9	8	0	1	1
Still studying	14	6	22	10	9	15	11	11	0	1	1
Socio-professional category											
Self- employed	17	15	13	16	10	10	10	7	0	1	1
Managers	21	16	15	11	10	8	10	7	1	0	1
Other white collars	19	13	13	16	11	9	8	9	0	1	1
Manual workers	17	12	13	14	15	11	8	8	0	1	1
House persons	19	18	11	11	12	11	7	7	0	3	1
Unemployed	17	12	15	11	13	9	9	10	0	2	2
Retired	17	31	9	10	13	7	4	6	0	2	1
Students	15	6	20	10	9	15	11	12	0	1	1
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	17	15	11	13	14	9	10	6	0	2	3
From time to time	17	15	12	14	15	10	6	8	0	2	1
Almost never/ Never	18	18	13	12	11	10	8	8	0	1	1

3. Attitudes towards science and technology

Most Europeans would like to learn more about scientific developments, although science is commonly perceived as being too complicated to understand

This section examines respondents' attitudes towards learning and knowledge in science. They were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the following three statements[6]:

- *"Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it";*
- *"You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums and libraries";*
- *"In your daily life, it is not important to know about science".*

Almost six in ten Europeans (58%, +4 percentage points since 2021) agree that **they would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums and libraries**, with almost one in five (18%, +2 pp) saying that they "strongly agree". Around one in five respondents (19%, −3 pp) disagree that they would like to learn more, with less than one in ten (6%, −2 pp) saying they "strongly disagree". Just over one in five respondents (22%, −1 pp) neither agree nor disagree.

Just over half of EU citizens (53%, +7 pp) agree that **science is so complicated that they don't understand much about it**, with one in six (17%, +2 pp) saying that they "strongly agree". One in four respondents disagree (24%, −4 pp), with 7% (−3 pp) saying that they "strongly disagree". Just over one in five respondents (22%, −3 pp) neither agree nor disagree with the statement.

A minority of respondents agree that **it is not important in their daily lives to know about science**. More than one in three respondents (36%, +3 pp) agree that it is not important, with one in ten (10%, no change) saying that they "strongly agree". Just over four in ten respondents (43%, −3 pp) disagree with the statement, including one in six (16%, −4 pp) who "strongly disagree". One in five respondents (20%, no change) neither agree nor disagree.

For all three statements, levels of agreement have increased since 2021. The largest increase is in agreement that science is so complicated that they don't understand much about it (+7 pp).

QA7. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. (EU27) (%)

You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	18	40	22	13	6	
Apr/May 2021	16	38	23	14	8	

Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it

Sept/Oct 2024	17	36	22	17	7	
Apr/May 2021	15	31	25	18	10	

In your daily life, it is not important to know about science

Sept/Oct 2024	10	26	20	27	16	
Apr/May 2021	10	23	20	26	20	

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

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[6] QA7. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.

Attitudes towards these statements vary considerably both within the EU and among the non-EU countries surveyed.

Looking first at the statement "**You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums and libraries**", respondents in Spain are most likely to agree with the statement (74%), followed by those in Cyprus (72%) and Luxembourg (71%). The lowest levels of agreement on this measure are seen in Croatia (43%) and Romania (45%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, a high proportion of respondents in Türkiye (79%) agree that they would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums and libraries. Respondents in Serbia (41%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (42%) are least likely to agree.

QA7.4. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

QA7.4. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions (%)

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know
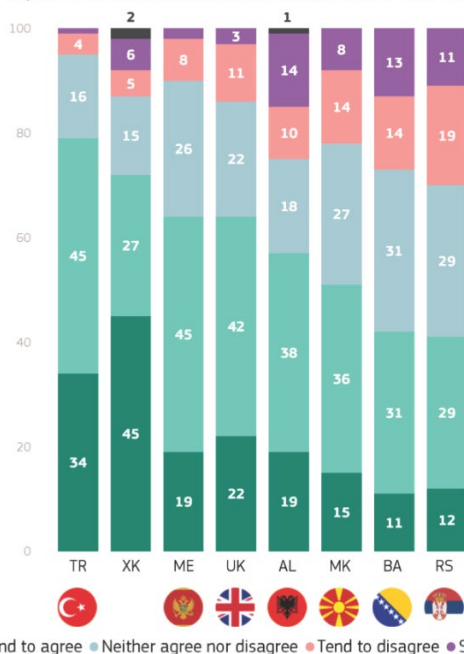
Sept/Oct 2024

Compared with 2021, agreement with the statement "I would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums and libraries" has increased in 21 EU Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Denmark (62%, +19 pp), Sweden (68%, +18 pp) and Spain (74%, +14 pp). In Portugal, there has been a large decrease in agreement (63%, -17 pp), by far the largest of the six EU countries where agreement has fallen since 2021.

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a very large increase in agreement in Albania (57%, +33 pp), with other substantial increases seen in Kosovo (72%, +13 pp), Montenegro (64%, +12 pp) and Serbia (41%, +11 pp).

QA7.4 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
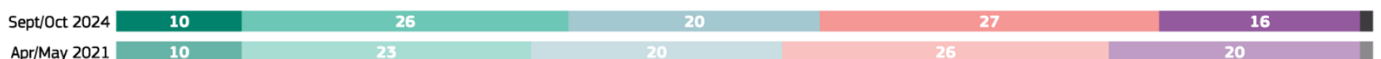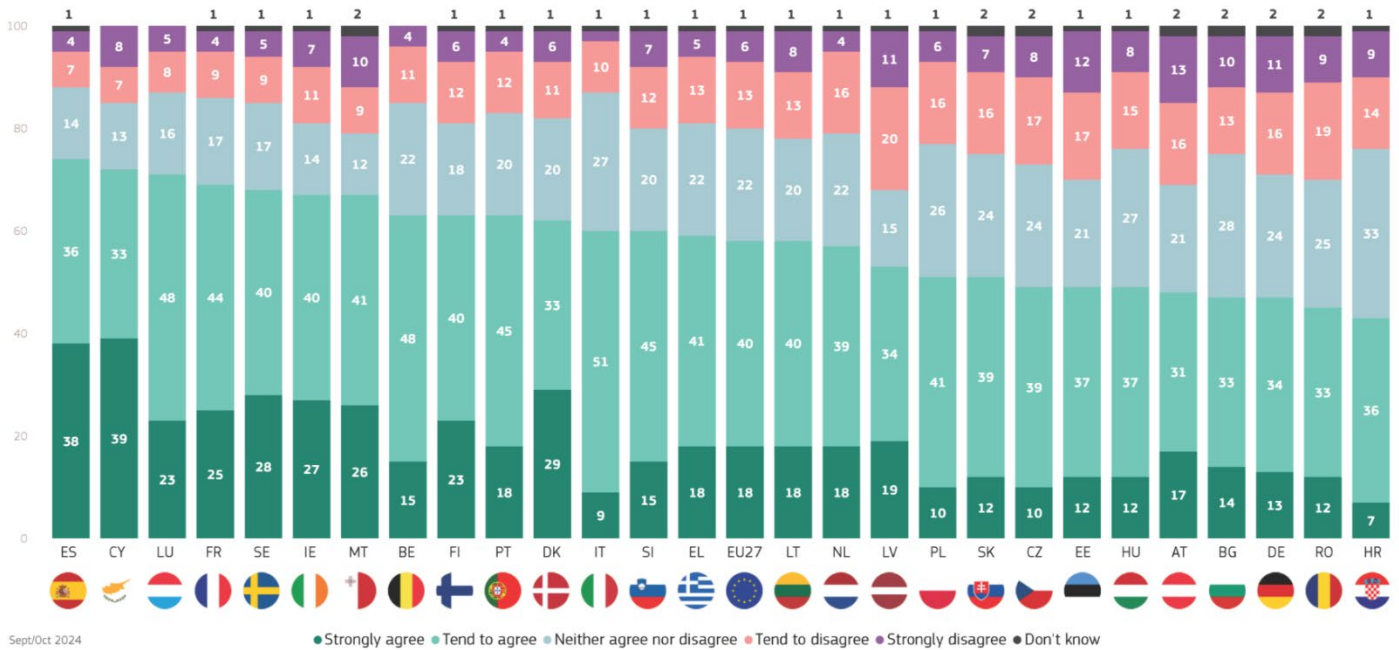**You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions (%)**

		EU27	DK	SE	ES	MT	NL	FI	SK	FR	CY	AT	BG	EL	LV	LU	SI	LT	EE	HU	BE	HR	DE	IE	IT	PL	RO	CZ	PT
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	18	29	28	38	26	18	23	12	25	39	17	14	18	19	23	15	18	12	12	15	7	13	27	9	10	12	10	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲16	▲17	▲12	▲13	▲6	▲10	▲2	▲8	▲2	▲6	▲3	=	▲10	▲6	▼2	▲4	=	▼1	▲1	▼5	=	▲5	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼18
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	40	33	40	36	41	39	40	39	44	33	31	33	41	34	48	45	40	37	37	48	36	34	40	51	41	33	39	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	=	▲6	▲2	▲7	=	▲6	▲1	▲3	▲6	▼4	=	▲8	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲1	▼6	▲4	▲2	=	▼3	▲1
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	20	17	14	12	22	18	24	17	13	21	28	22	15	16	20	20	21	27	22	33	24	14	27	26	25	24	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼10	▼18	▼3	▼9	▼5	▼12	▼10	▲1	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▼22	▼10	▼3	▼15	▼11	▲1	▼5	▲2	▲3	▼7	▲1	▲2	▼6	▼5	▲5
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	11	9	7	9	16	12	16	9	7	16	13	13	20	8	12	13	17	15	11	14	16	11	10	16	19	17	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼6	▲1	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼4	▼5	=	▼1	▲8	=	=	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲3	=	▲5	▲3	▲8
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	6	6	5	4	10	4	6	7	4	8	13	10	5	11	5	7	8	12	8	4	9	11	7	2	6	9	8	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼5	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲7	▲4	▼3	▲5	▲6	▼4	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼2	=	▲6	▲6	▲3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	58	62	68	74	67	57	63	51	69	72	48	47	59	53	71	60	58	49	49	63	43	47	67	60	51	45	49	63
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲19	▲18	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼17
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	20	17	14	12	22	18	24	17	13	21	28	22	15	16	20	20	21	27	22	33	24	14	27	26	25	24	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼10	▼18	▼3	▼9	▼5	▼12	▼10	▲1	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▼22	▼10	▼3	▼15	▼11	▲1	▼5	▲2	▲3	▼7	▲1	▲2	▼6	▼5	▲5
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	17	14	11	19	20	18	23	13	15	29	23	18	31	13	19	21	29	23	15	23	27	18	12	22	28	25	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼8	▼1	▼11	▼2	▼8	▼1	▲1	▼9	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼5	▲15	▲4	▼3	▲9	▲7	▼4	▲3	▼4	▼4	▲7	▲1	=	▲11	▲9	▲11

QA7.4 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions (%)

		AL	XK	ME	RS	MK	UK	BA	TR
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	45	19	12	15	22	11	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲19	▲5	▲7	▼1	▲7	▲1	▼12
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	38	27	45	29	36	42	31	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▼6	▲7	▲4	▲4	▼6	▼2	▲7
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	18	15	26	29	27	22	31	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼28	▼3	▲1	=	▲3	▼3	▲3	▲3
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	10	5	8	19	14	11	14	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼3	▼8	▲1	▲3	=	▼3	▲2
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	6	2	11	8	3	13	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▼1	▼4	▼8	▼7	▲2	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▼6	▼1	▼4	▼2	=	=	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	57	72	64	41	51	64	42	79
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲33	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼5
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	18	15	26	29	27	22	31	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼28	▼3	▲1	=	▲3	▼3	▲3	▲3
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	24	11	10	30	22	14	27	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼4	▼12	▼7	▼4	▲2	▼2	▲2

Attitudes vary across EU Member States in relation to the statement "**science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it**".

Respondents in Lithuania (71%), Portugal (67%) and Bulgaria (66%) are particularly likely to agree that science is so complicated that they do not understand much about it. In three Member States, a majority disagrees with the statement: the Netherlands (23% agree vs. 54% disagree), Luxembourg (35% vs. 44%) and Finland (41% vs. 45%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion of respondents who agree that science is so complicated that they do not understand much about it is highest in Albania (68%) and in Kosovo and Serbia (both 59%), while agreement is lowest in the UK (41%) and Türkiye (46%).

QA7.1. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it (%)
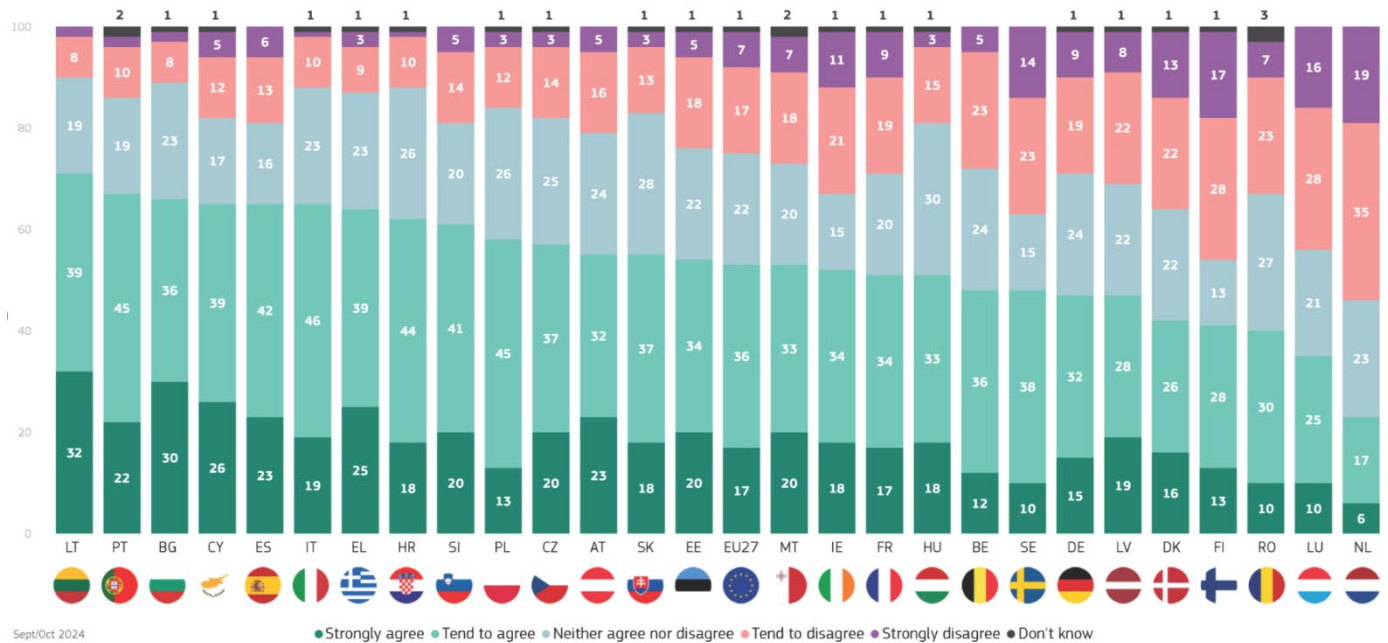
Sept/Oct 2024

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

QA7.1. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it (%)
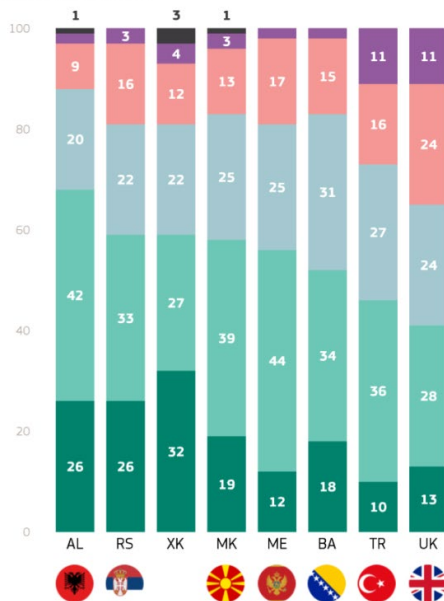
● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

The proportion that agrees that "science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it" has increased since 2021 in 20 EU Member States. The largest increases can be observed in Ireland (52%, +28 pp), Belgium (48%, +25 pp) and Estonia (54%, +23 pp).

Of the seven EU countries showing a decrease in agreement, by far the largest can be seen in Romania (40%, -16 pp).

QA7.1 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it (%)

|		EU27	IE	BE	EE	CZ	DE	LT	PT	DK	LU	PL	LV	IT	SI	SK	FR	SE	HR	ES	AT	FI	NL	EL	MT	BG	CY	HU	RO
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	17	18	12	20	20	15	32	22	16	10	13	19	19	20	18	17	10	18	23	23	13	6	25	20	30	26	18	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲16	▲8	▲17	▲12	▲6	▲17	▲13	▲6	▲6	=	▲10	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5	▼2	▼3	▲4	▲7	=	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼8
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	36	34	36	34	37	32	39	45	26	25	45	28	46	41	37	34	38	44	42	32	28	17	39	33	36	39	33	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲12	▲17	▲6	▲6	▲9	▼3	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲9	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲7	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	15	24	22	25	24	19	19	22	21	26	22	23	20	28	20	15	26	16	24	13	23	23	20	23	17	30	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼7	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼8	=	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼12	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼11	▼4	▲1	=	▼13	▼6	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲3	=	▼2
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	17	21	23	18	14	19	8	10	22	28	12	22	10	14	13	19	23	10	13	16	28	35	9	18	8	12	15	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼18	▼11	▼13	▼12	▼5	▼5	▼9	=	▼8	▼5	▲1	=	▼4	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲11
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	7	11	5	5	3	9	2	2	13	16	3	8	1	5	3	9	14	1	6	5	17	19	3	7	2	5	3	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼4	▼8	▼1	▼7	▼4	▲3	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	53	52	48	54	57	47	71	67	42	35	58	47	65	61	55	51	48	62	65	55	41	23	64	53	66	65	51	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲28	▲25	▲23	▲18	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼16
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	15	24	22	25	24	19	19	22	21	26	22	23	20	28	20	15	26	16	24	13	23	23	20	23	17	30	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼7	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼8	=	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼12	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼11	▼4	▲1	=	▼13	▼6	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲3	=	▼2
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	24	32	28	23	17	28	10	12	35	44	15	30	11	19	16	28	37	11	19	21	45	54	12	25	10	17	18	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼22	▼18	▼20	▼16	▼13	▼6	▼16	▼4	▼5	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼3	▲5	▼1	▼4	▼3	▲8	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▲4	▲17

Among the non-EU countries, by far the largest change is the rise in agreement in Albania (68%, +44 pp).

QA7.1 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it (%)

		AL	UK	TR	MK	RS	XK	ME	BA
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	13	10	19	26	32	12	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲9	▼4	▼9	▲2	▲5	▼11	=
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	42	28	36	39	33	27	44	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	▼2	▲9	▲9	▼2	▼6	▲8	▼5
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	24	27	25	22	22	25	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	=	▲1	▲2	▼5	▲3	▼2	▲6
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	9	24	16	13	16	12	17	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼8	▼5	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲1
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	11	11	3	3	4	2	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2	=	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼11	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼1	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	68	41	46	58	59	59	56	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲44	▲7	▲5	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼5
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	24	27	25	22	22	25	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	=	▲1	▲2	▼5	▲3	▼2	▲6
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	35	27	16	19	16	19	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼11	▼7	▼6	▼1	▲7	▲3	▲6	▼1

Attitudes across the EU Member States again vary considerably in relation to the statement "**in your daily life it is not important to know about science**".

There are ten EU Member States where the majority of respondents agree that it is not important for them to know about science in their daily lives. Respondents are most likely to agree in Slovakia (58%), Poland (54%) and Bulgaria (52%). In 16 EU countries, the majority disagree with the statement, with at least three-quarters of respondents disagreeing in the Netherlands (77%) and in Finland and Malta (both 75%). There is an equal split of agreement and disagreement in Romania (both 37%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, at least half of respondents agree that it is not important for them to know about science in their daily lives in Serbia (51%) and Montenegro (50%). The non-EU countries where the lowest proportion of respondents agree with this statement are the UK (27%) and North Macedonia (34%).

QA7.2. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-In your daily life, it is not important to know about science (%)
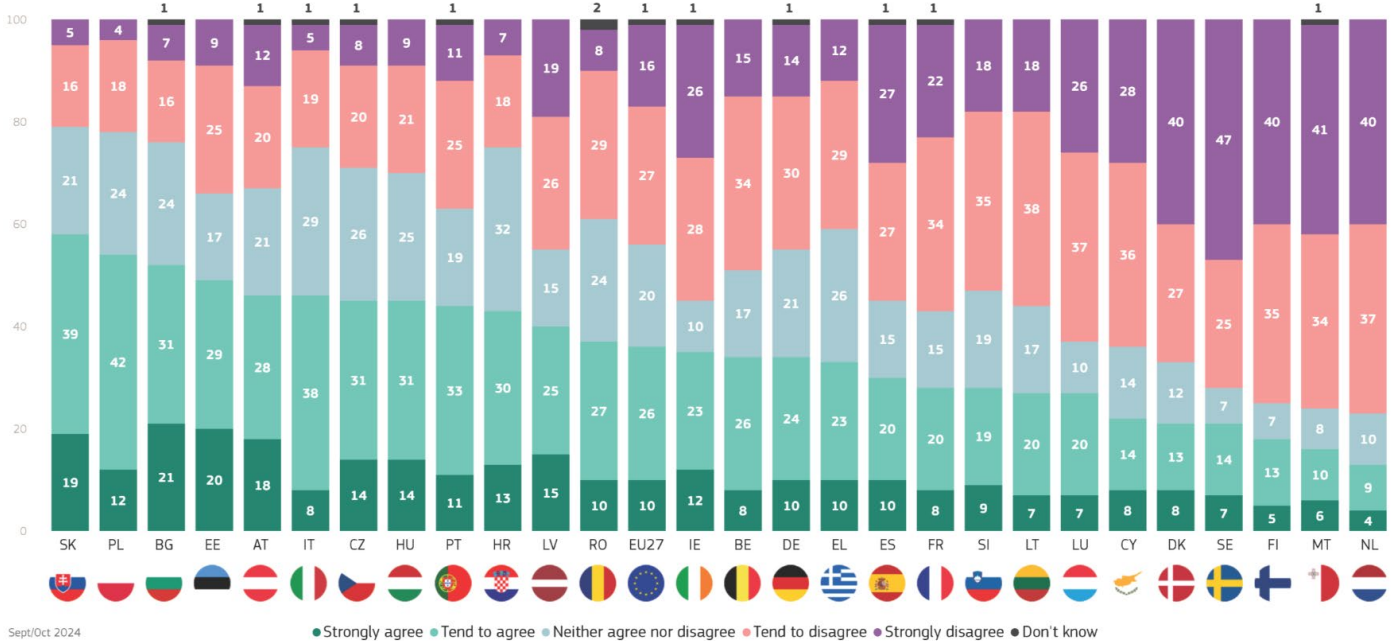
Sept/Oct 2024

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

QA7.2. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-In your daily life, it is not important to know about science (%)
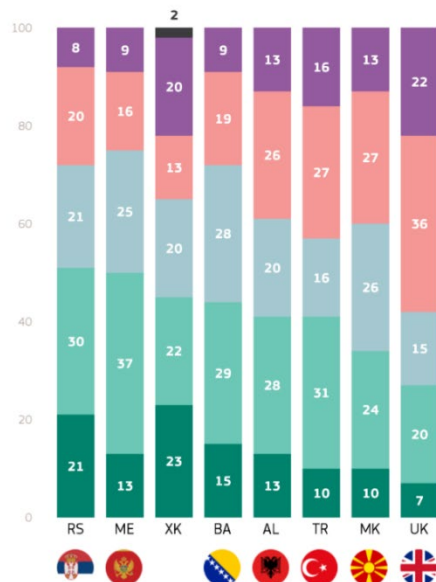
● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Comparing the current national level results with those reported in 2021, there are 15 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who agree that it is not important for them to know about science in their daily lives has increased.

The largest rises can be seen in Czechia (45%, +29 pp), Portugal (44%, +26 pp), Latvia (40%, +22 pp) and Estonia (49%, +20 pp). Among the 12 EU countries where agreement has decreased, by far the largest can be seen in Greece (33%, –20 pp).

QA7.2 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
In your daily life, it is not important to know about science (%)

		EU27	CZ	PT	LV	EE	IE	BE	SK	DE	LU	PL	IT	LT	HR	FI	DK	ES	MT	HU	SE	CY	BG	RO	SI	FR	AT	NL	EL
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	10	14	11	15	20	12	8	19	10	7	12	8	7	13	5	8	10	6	14	7	8	21	10	9	8	18	4	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲12	▲7	▲11	▲15	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼3	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲3	▼3	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼12
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	31	33	25	29	23	26	39	24	20	42	38	20	30	13	13	20	10	31	14	14	31	27	19	20	28	9	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲17	▲19	▲11	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲9	▲9	▲3	▲5	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	26	19	15	17	10	17	21	21	10	24	29	17	32	7	12	15	8	25	7	14	24	24	19	15	21	10	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲9	▲10	▼12	=	▼2	▼4	▼2	▲3	▼5	=	=	▼9	▲4	▼7	▼6	▲1	▼11	▼1	▼12	=	▲2	▼7	▼4	▲1	▲4	▼7	▲5
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	27	20	25	26	25	28	34	16	30	37	18	19	38	18	35	27	27	34	21	25	36	16	29	35	34	20	37	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼23	▼8	▼8	▼14	▼12	▼5	▼5	▲2	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼8	▼4	▲5	▲6	▲6	▼7	=	▲2	▲9	▲8	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲9
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	16	8	11	19	9	26	15	5	14	26	4	5	18	7	40	40	27	41	9	47	28	7	8	18	22	12	40	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼16	▼29	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼13	=	▼3	▼4	▲3	▼5	▲13	▲10	▼4	▲10	▼1	▲22	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲11	▲6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	36	45	44	40	49	35	34	58	34	27	54	46	27	43	18	21	30	16	45	21	22	52	37	28	28	46	13	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲29	▲26	▲22	▲20	▲15	▲14	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼20
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	26	19	15	17	10	17	21	21	10	24	29	17	32	7	12	15	8	25	7	14	24	24	19	15	21	10	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲9	▲10	▼12	=	▼2	▼4	▼2	▲3	▼5	=	=	▼9	▲4	▼7	▼6	▲1	▼11	▼1	▼12	=	▲2	▼7	▼4	▲1	▲4	▼7	▲5
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	43	28	36	45	34	54	49	21	44	63	22	24	56	25	75	67	54	75	30	72	64	23	37	53	56	32	77	41
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼39	▼37	▼10	▼20	▼14	▼10	▼7	▼11	▼2	▼6	▼5	▲3	▼8	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲16	▲5	▲15	▲4	▲5	▲12	▲9	▲5	▲3	▲15	▲15

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the most notable change is in Albania, where there has been a large increase in the proportion of respondents who agree that it is not important for them to know about science in their daily lives (41%, +21 pp).

The largest decrease can be found in North Macedonia (34%, –7 pp).

QA7.2 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
In your daily life, it is not important to know about science (%)

		AL	TR	UK	XK	RS	ME	BA	MK
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	10	7	23	21	13	15	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▼6	▲3	▲6	=	▼3	▼2	▼11
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	28	31	20	22	30	37	29	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲15	▲2	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	16	15	20	21	25	28	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼24	▲6	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲4	▲2	▲1
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	27	36	13	20	16	19	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▲6	▼3	▲1	▲5	▼4	=	▲8
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	16	22	20	8	9	9	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▼21	=	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲2	▼1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼11	=	=	▼5	▼1	▼1	=	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	41	41	27	45	51	50	44	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲21	▲9	▲5	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	16	15	20	21	25	28	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼24	▲6	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲4	▲2	▲1
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	39	43	58	33	28	25	28	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▼15	▼3	▲5	▲8	▲1	▲2	▲7

Socio-demographic table

QA7.
1,2,4 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Total 'Agree'
(% – EU)

	You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions	Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it	In your daily life, it is not important to know about science
EU27	58	53	36
Gender			
Man	60	49	34
Woman	57	58	39
Age			
15-24	65	47	30
25-39	64	47	33
40-54	62	52	34
55 +	51	60	41
Education (End of)			
15-	39	73	51
16-19	54	60	40
20+	67	41	27
Still studying	71	43	27
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	46	32
Managers	68	35	26
Other white collars	63	53	38
Manual workers	57	59	37
House persons	45	63	46
Unemployed	62	56	38
Retired	48	62	41
Students	71	43	26
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	65	42
From time to time	56	58	41
Almost never/ Never	60	50	34
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	62	50	33
Often/ Sometimes	45	64	44
Never	33	71	54
No Internet access	12	85	52
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development			
You alone do or did in the past	63	36	30
A family member does or did in the past	66	36	24
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	65	37	27
No	57	56	38
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	62	53	36
Total 'Negative'	41	50	35
Quiz Correct answers			
Less than 5 correct answers	51	66	45
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	61	51	35
More than 8 correct answers	63	35	21

II. Views on the impacts of science and technology

This chapter considers Europeans' views on the impacts of science and technology. It starts by examining attitudes towards the overall influence of science and technology on society, and then looks at different areas where new technologies are being developed, asking whether they will have a positive or negative effect on people's lives in the future.

The chapter then examines views on the areas that will be most affected by research and innovation in the coming years. It then looks at opinions on the benefits and pitfalls of science and technology.

1. Overall influence of science and technology on society

More than eight in ten EU citizens think science and technology have a positive influence on society

Respondents were asked whether they thought the overall influence of science and technology on society is positive or negative[7]. More than eight in ten EU citizens (83%, -3 percentage points since 2021) say that the overall influence is positive, including 15% (-6 pp) who say it is "very positive". Around one in seven (14%, +3 pp) think the influence of science and technology is negative, with 2% (+1 pp) saying it is "very negative". A small proportion (3%, no change) say they don't know.

Attitudes have become slightly less positive since 2021. In particular, there has been a six-percentage point decrease in the proportion who think science and technology has a "very positive" influence on society.

QA4. Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is...? (EU27) (%)

Very positive	▼6
Fairly positive	▲3
Fairly negative	▲2
Very negative	▲1
Don't know	=

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2024 - Apr/May 2021)

Sept/Oct 2024

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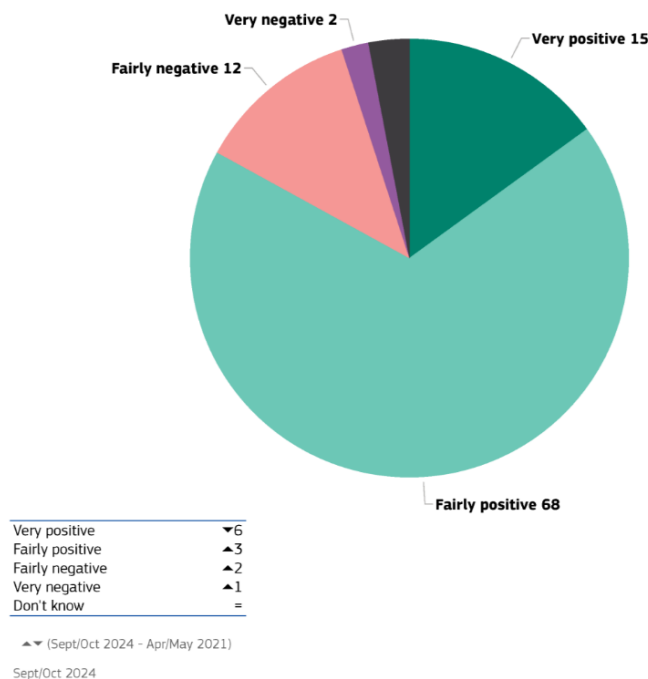
[7] QA4. Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is...?

In every EU Member State, the majority of respondents think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is positive, with proportions ranging from 94% in Sweden and 92% in both Lithuania and Portugal, to 65% in Romania, 72% in Austria and 73% in France. Romania is the only country where more than a quarter of respondents think the overall influence is negative (32%).

The proportion of respondents who think the overall influence is "very positive" is highest in Sweden (36%), Ireland (33%) and Denmark (30%).

At least seven in ten respondents in every non-EU country think the overall influence of science and technology is positive. Respondents in Türkiye (93%) and Kosovo (89%) are most likely to think this way.

QA4. Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is...? (%)
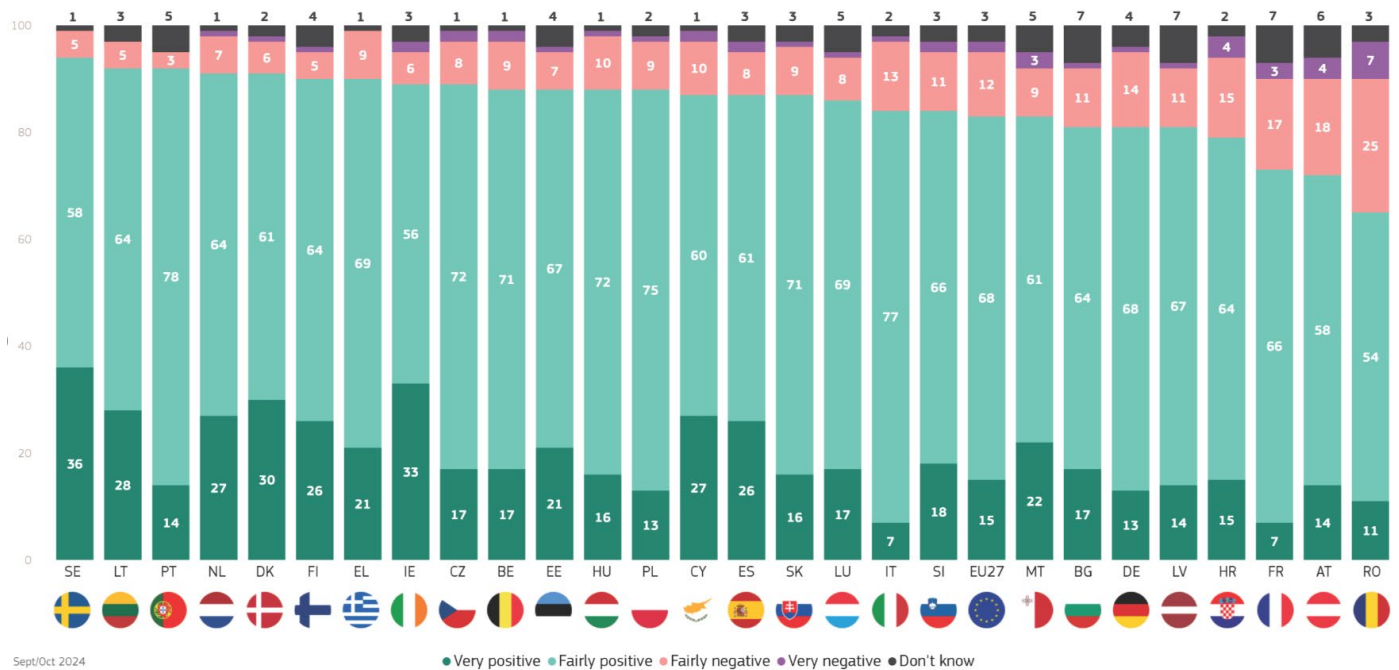
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive ● Fairly positive ● Fairly negative ● Very negative ● Don't know

QA4. Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is...? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

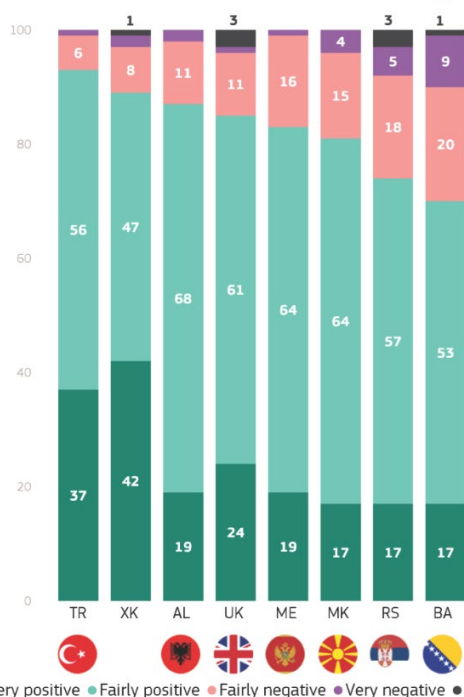● Very positive ● Fairly positive ● Fairly negative ● Very negative ● Don't know

In just two EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion that thinks the overall influence of science and technology is positive: Slovakia (87%, +4 pp) and Italy (84%, +2 pp).

In the other 25 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to think it has a positive influence, with the largest decreases in Latvia (81%, –11 pp), Austria (72%, –8 pp), Estonia (88%, –8 pp) and Luxembourg (86%, –8 pp).

QA4 Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is…? (%)

		EU27	SK	IT	SI	EL	LT	HU	SE	BG	ES	FR	NL	PL	DK	CY	FI	BE	CZ	DE	HR	IE	MT	PT	RO	EE	LU	AT	LV
Very positive	Sept/Oct 2024	15	16	7	18	21	28	16	36	17	26	7	27	13	30	27	26	17	17	13	15	33	22	14	11	21	17	14	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼4	▼11	▼3	▼12	▼11	▲1	▲4	▼4	▼10	=	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼9	▼12	▼3	▼7	▼6	▲2	▼35	▼3	▼12	▼3	▼5	▼7
Fairly positive	Sept/Oct 2024	68	71	77	66	69	64	72	58	64	61	66	64	75	61	60	64	71	72	68	64	56	61	78	54	67	69	58	67
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲8	▲13	▲2	▲10	▲9	▼3	▼6	▲1	▲7	▲3	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼3	=	▲3	▲6	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼9	▲28	▼4	▲4	▼5	▼3	▼4
Fairly negative	Sept/Oct 2024	12	9	13	11	9	5	10	5	11	8	17	7	9	6	10	5	9	8	14	15	6	9	3	25	7	8	18	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼5	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲3	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲3
Very negative	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	3	0	7	1	1	4	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	7	3	7	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	4	2	3	5	5	3	4	5	6	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▲5	=	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲7
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	83	87	84	84	90	92	88	94	81	87	73	91	88	91	87	90	88	89	81	79	89	83	92	65	88	86	72	81
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲4	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼11
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	14	10	14	13	9	5	11	5	12	10	20	8	10	7	12	6	11	10	15	19	8	12	3	32	8	9	22	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼6	▼1	=	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲2	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲4

Outside the EU, respondents in three countries are now more likely than in 2021 to say the influence is positive, while in the other five countries respondents are less likely to see a positive influence than they were in 2021.

The largest decrease is in the UK (85%, –11 pp).

QA4 Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is…?

		ME	TR	AL	XK	RS	MK	BA	UK
Very positive	Sept/Oct 2024	19	37	19	42	17	17	17	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼13	▲5	▲6	▼3	▼12	▲2	▼5
Fairly positive	Sept/Oct 2024	64	56	68	47	57	64	53	61
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲15	▼3	▼7	▼3	▲5	▼11	▼6
Fairly negative	Sept/Oct 2024	16	6	11	8	18	15	20	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲3	▲8
Very negative	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	2	2	5	4	9	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲6	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲3
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	83	93	87	89	74	81	70	85
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼11
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	17	7	13	10	23	19	29	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲5	▲8	▲9	▲8

Socio-demographic table

QA4   Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is…?
(% – EU)

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
EU27	15	68	12	2	3	83	14
Gender							
Man	18	67	10	2	3	85	12
Woman	12	68	14	2	4	80	16
Age							
15-24	19	68	10	1	2	87	11
25-39	18	67	11	2	2	85	13
40-54	17	69	10	2	2	86	12
55 +	12	67	14	2	5	79	16
Education (End of)							
15-	9	61	20	2	8	70	22
16-19	12	70	13	2	3	82	15
20+	21	67	9	1	2	88	10
Still studying	21	69	6	1	3	90	7
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	17	69	11	1	2	86	12
Managers	23	66	8	1	2	89	9
Other white collars	16	73	8	1	2	89	9
Manual workers	13	68	13	3	3	81	16
House persons	13	67	14	2	4	80	16
Unemployed	13	61	18	2	6	74	20
Retired	12	65	15	2	6	77	17
Students	21	69	7	1	2	90	8
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	11	64	17	3	5	75	20
From time to time	10	68	17	2	3	78	19
Almost never/ Never	18	68	10	1	3	86	11
Use of the Internet							
Everyday	17	69	10	1	3	86	11
Often/ Sometimes	8	67	19	1	5	75	20
Never	7	62	18	3	10	69	21
No Internet access	5	58	25	9	3	63	34
Quiz Correct answers							
Less than 5 correct answers	10	65	15	3	7	75	18
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	15	69	12	1	3	84	13
More than 8 correct answers	27	65	6	1	1	92	7

Most Europeans expect new technologies to have a positive impact in the future, and this applies particularly to renewable energies

Respondents were asked about the effect of different areas of technology on our way of life in the next 20 years[8].

Almost nine in ten EU citizens (87%) think renewable energies[9] will have a positive effect, while more than three in four say this about information and communication technology (79%, –3 pp) and vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (77%, –9 pp).

Around three-quarters (76%, +3 pp) of respondents think nanotechnology will have a positive impact on life in the next 20 years, while a similar proportion (73%, +2 pp) say this about brain and cognitive enhancements.

Around two-thirds expect a positive effect from biotechnology and genetic engineering (67%, –3 pp) and from space exploration (65%, –4 pp).

Respondents are least likely to think nuclear energy for energy production (56%, +10 pp) and artificial intelligence (55%, –6 pp) will have a positive impact.

In comparison with the 2021 survey, respondents are now more likely to say nuclear energy for energy production will have a positive effect (+10 pp). However, respondents are now less likely to be positive about vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (–9 pp) and artificial intelligence (–6 pp).

QA6a. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years? (EU27) (%)

Renewable energies

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	40	47	7	3		2

Information and Communication Technology

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	23	56	12	3	2	4
Apr/May 2021	33	49	11	2		3

Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	31	46	12	6	2	3
Apr/May 2021	50	36	7	3		3

Nanotechnology

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	27	49	10	3	3	8
Apr/May 2021	30	43	10	4	3	10

Brain and cognitive enhancement

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	24	49	14	5	3	5
Apr/May 2021	27	43	15	5	3	7

Biotechnology and genetic engineering

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	19	48	16	6	3	8
Apr/May 2021	26	44	16	5	2	7

Space exploration

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	16	49	13	5	10	7
Apr/May 2021	22	47	13	4	8	6

Nuclear energy for energy production

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	15	41	22	13	3	6
Apr/May 2021	15	31	28	18	3	5

Artificial Intelligence

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	No effect	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	12	43	24	11	3	7
Apr/May 2021	18	43	22	9	2	6

●Very positive effect ●Fairly positive effect ●Fairly negative effect ●Very negative effect ○No effect ●Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

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[8] QA6a. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?

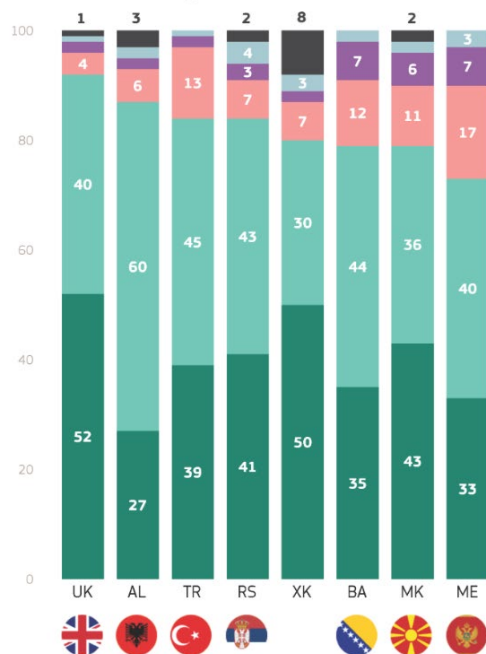[9] New item not included in the 2021 survey

More than six in ten respondents in every EU Member State think that **renewable energies** will have a positive impact in the next 20 years. Almost all respondents in Sweden (96%) and in Denmark, Portugal and Finland (all 95%) think this way. The lowest proportions can be observed in Romania (62%), Estonia (71%) and Bulgaria (74%). There are ten EU countries where more than half of respondents think renewable energies will have a "very positive" effect, led by Sweden (68%) and Denmark (67%).

Outside the EU, the proportion of respondents who think renewable energies will have a positive effect range from 92% in the UK to 73% in Montenegro.
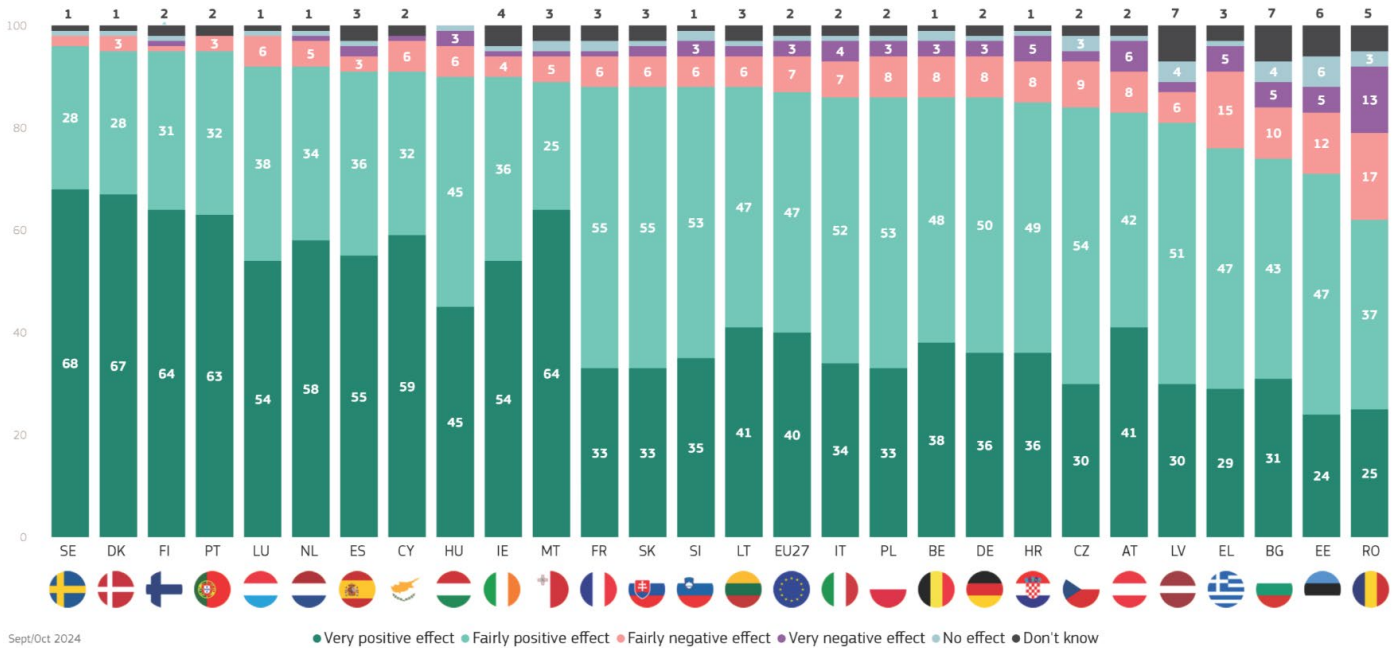
QA6a.1. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Renewable energies (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.1. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Renewable energies (%)

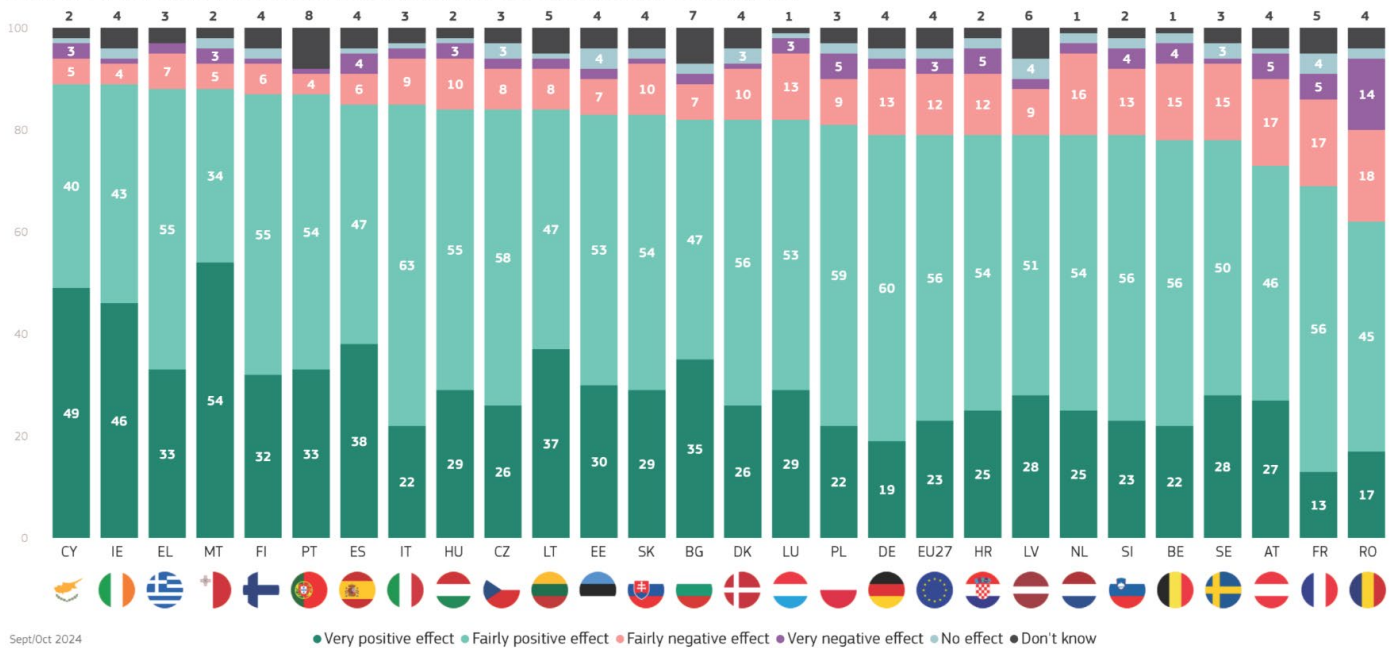● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

The majority of respondents in every EU country think new technologies in **information and communication technology** will have a positive effect on life in the next 20 years. This opinion is most widespread in Cyprus and Ireland (both 89%) and in Greece and Malta (both 88%). Respondents are least likely to predict a positive effect in Romania (62%), France (69%) and Austria (73%).

Respondents in Malta (54%) are most likely to expect information and communication technology to have a "very positive" effect, followed by those in Cyprus (49%) and Ireland (46%).
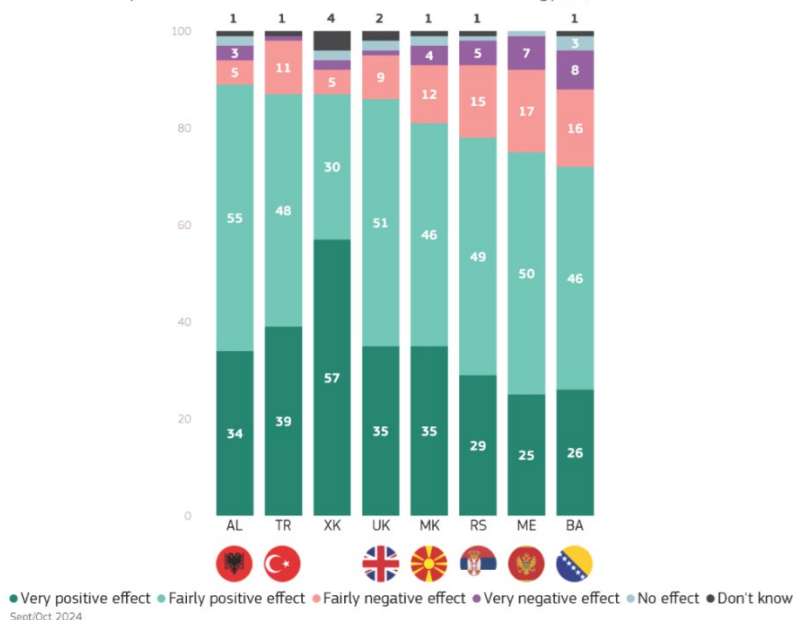
The majority of respondents in every non-EU country surveyed also think new technologies in this area will have a positive effect, with proportions ranging from 89% in Albania to 72% in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

QA6a.2. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Information and Communication Technology (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.2. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Information and Communication Technology (%)

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Since 2021, there has been an increase in five EU Member States in the proportion that says new technologies in information and communication technology will have a positive effect on life in the next 20 years. The largest increase can be seen in Hungary (84%, +4 pp).

In 21 EU countries, respondents are now less likely to have a positive outlook, most notably in Austria (73%, –12 pp), Portugal (87%, –11 pp) and Romania (62%, –10 pp).

QA6a.2 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years? Information and Communication Technology (%)

		EU27	HU	ES	FR	IT	PL	SK	CZ	EL	SI	FI	DK	IE	CY	LU	LT	HR	BE	BG	EE	LV	MT	DE	NL	SE	RO	PT	AT
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	23	29	38	13	22	22	29	26	33	23	32	26	46	49	29	37	25	22	35	30	28	54	19	25	28	17	33	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▼5	▼8	▲1	▼13	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼12	▼8	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼10	▲1	▲4	▼8	▼5	▼10	▼9	▲4	▼6	▼15	▼10	▲1	▼15	▼24	▼6
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	56	55	47	56	63	59	54	58	55	56	55	56	43	40	53	47	54	56	47	53	51	34	60	54	50	45	54	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲9	▲10	▲3	▲15	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲11	▲7	▼3	▼4	▼1	▲8	▼3	=	▲3	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	▲7	▲2	▼10	▲5	▲13	▼6
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	12	10	6	17	9	9	10	8	7	13	6	10	4	5	13	8	12	15	7	7	9	5	13	16	15	18	4	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼4	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲6
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	4	5	2	5	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	3	2	5	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	14	1	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▲10	▲1	▲3
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	3	0	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	2	4	5	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	2	1	5	2	1	7	4	6	2	4	1	3	4	8	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲5	=	▲1	=	▲4	▲6	▼2	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▲8	▲3
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	79	84	85	69	85	81	83	84	88	79	87	82	89	89	82	84	79	78	82	83	79	88	79	79	78	62	87	73
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼12
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	15	13	10	22	11	14	11	10	9	17	7	11	5	8	16	10	17	19	9	9	11	8	15	18	16	32	5	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▲5	▲5	▲4	=	▼2	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲11	▲3	▲9

Among the non-EU countries, the proportion with a positive outlook has increased markedly in Albania (89%, +31 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (72%, –11 pp).

QA6a.2 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Information and Communication Technology (%)

		AL	XK	RS	ME	MK	TR	UK	BA
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	34	57	29	25	35	39	35	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	▲14	▼3	▼9	▼17	▼28	▼7	▼12
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	55	30	49	50	46	48	51	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▼3	▲7	▲10	▲16	▲23	▲1	▲1
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	5	5	15	17	12	11	9	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼3	=	=	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲6
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	2	5	7	4	1	1	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲6
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	4	1	0	1	1	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼7	▼3	▼1	▼5	▲1	▲2	▼1
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	89	87	78	75	81	87	86	72
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲31	▲11	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼11
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	8	7	20	24	16	12	10	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▼4	=	=	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲12

At least half of respondents in every EU Member State think new technologies in **vaccines and combatting infectious diseases** will have a positive impact in the next 20 years. More than nine in ten respondents in Sweden (95%), Denmark and Finland (both 93%) and Portugal (91%) think this way, while the lowest proportions can be seen in Romania (50%), Slovenia (57%) and Latvia (60%). There are four countries where more than half of respondents think new technologies for vaccines and combatting infectious diseases will have a "very positive" effect: Sweden (68%), Finland (64%), Denmark (56%) and Portugal (55%).

Outside the EU, the proportion of respondents who think new technologies in vaccines and combatting infectious diseases will have a positive effect range from 86% in the UK to 60% in both Albania and North Macedonia.

QA6a.4. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (%)
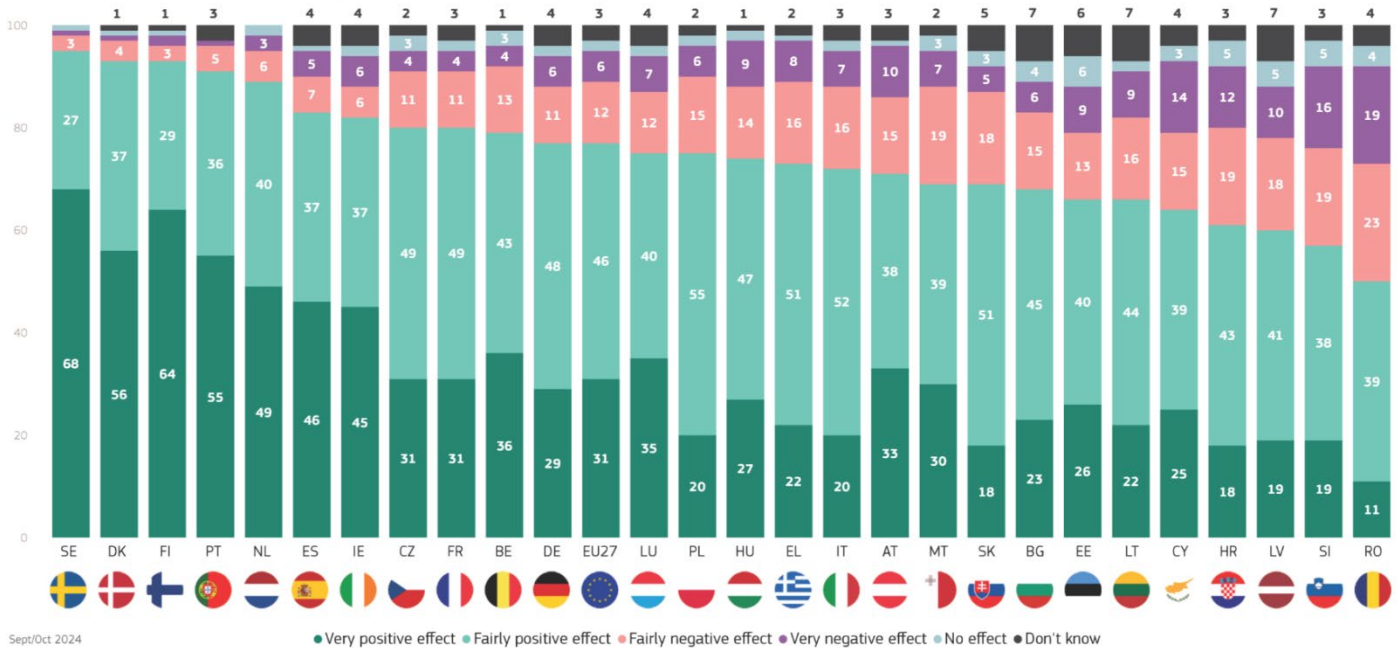
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know
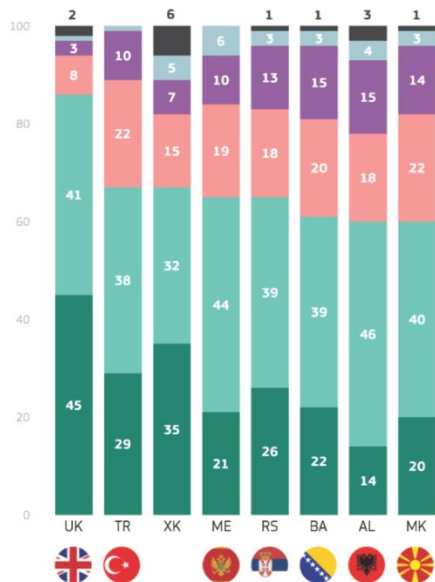
QA6a.4. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (%)

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

The proportion that thinks new technologies in vaccines and combatting infectious diseases will have a positive impact in the next 20 years has declined in every EU Member State, except for Denmark where it has remained unchanged.

There have been some large decreases, most notably in Malta (69%, -24 pp), Estonia (66%, -23 pp) and Cyprus (64%, -19 pp).

QA6a.4 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (%)

		EU27	DK	SE	FR	FI	NL	PL	PT	ES	EL	HU	SI	CZ	SK	DE	IE	LT	LU	BE	IT	AT	BG	LV	RO	HR	CY	EE	MT
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	31	56	68	31	64	49	20	55	46	22	27	19	31	18	29	45	22	35	36	20	33	23	19	11	18	25	26	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼19	▼1	▲3	▼3	=	▼4	▼17	▼28	▼21	▼18	▼17	▼9	▼24	▼24	▼28	▼27	▼20	▼14	▼23	▼33	▼13	▼22	▼9	▼16	▼16	▼28	▼27	▼32
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	46	37	27	49	29	40	55	36	37	51	47	38	49	51	48	37	44	40	43	52	38	45	41	39	43	39	40	39
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲1	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲13	▲21	▲13	▲9	▲7	▼1	▲12	▲12	▲15	▲14	▲7	=	▲8	▲18	▼2	▲6	▼7	▼1	▲9	▲4	▲4	▲8
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	12	4	3	11	3	6	15	5	7	16	14	19	11	18	11	6	16	12	13	16	15	15	18	23	19	15	13	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	=	=	▲4	=	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲9	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲17
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	6	1	1	4	2	3	6	1	5	8	9	16	4	5	6	6	9	7	4	7	10	6	10	19	12	14	9	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲8	▲4	▲5	▲11	▲7	▲10	▲6	▲6
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	4	5	4	5	3	6	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	0	3	1	0	2	3	4	2	1	3	2	5	4	4	7	4	1	3	3	7	7	4	3	4	6	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲7	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲7	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲6	▼1
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	77	93	95	80	93	89	75	91	83	73	74	57	80	69	77	82	66	75	79	72	71	68	60	50	61	64	66	69
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼12	▼12	▼13	▼13	▼13	▼14	▼15	▼15	▼15	▼16	▼16	▼16	▼17	▼19	▼23	▼24
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	18	5	4	15	5	9	21	6	12	24	23	35	15	23	17	12	25	19	17	23	25	21	28	42	31	29	22	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	=	=	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲9	▲9	▲12	▲13	▲14	▲12	▲9	▲15	▲13	▲17	▲13	▲23

Among the non-EU countries, positive views have increased marginally in Albania (60%, +1 pp), but have declined in the other seven countries, most notably in Türkiye (67%, -23 pp), Bosnia and Herzegovina (61%, -19 pp) and North Macedonia (60%, -17 pp).

QA6a.4 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
**Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases (%)**

		AL	RS	ME	XK	UK	MK	BA	TR
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	14	26	21	35	45	20	22	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼4	▼10	▼11	▼30	▼26	▼14	▼35
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	46	39	44	32	41	40	39	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲19	▲9	▼5	▲12
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	18	18	19	15	8	22	20	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲8	▲6	▲11	▲8	▲16
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	15	13	10	7	3	14	15	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲8	▲11	▲7
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	4	3	6	5	1	3	3	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	0	6	2	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼8	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼1	=
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	60	65	65	67	86	60	61	67
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼3	▼8	▼10	▼11	▼17	▼19	▼23
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	33	31	29	22	11	36	35	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▲9	▲3	▲11	▲8	▲19	▲19	▲23

In all EU countries, more than half of respondents think **nanotechnology** will have a positive effect on our way of life in the next 20 years, with respondents in Sweden (90%), the Netherlands (89%) and Finland (88%) the most likely to think this way. At the other end of the scale, 54% in Romania, 67% in Bulgaria and 68% in both Croatia and Austria think the effect will be positive.

In non-EU countries, the proportion that think nanotechnology will have a positive effect ranges from 85% of respondents in Türkiye to 61% in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

QA6a.7. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Nanotechnology (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.7. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Nanotechnology (%)

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know
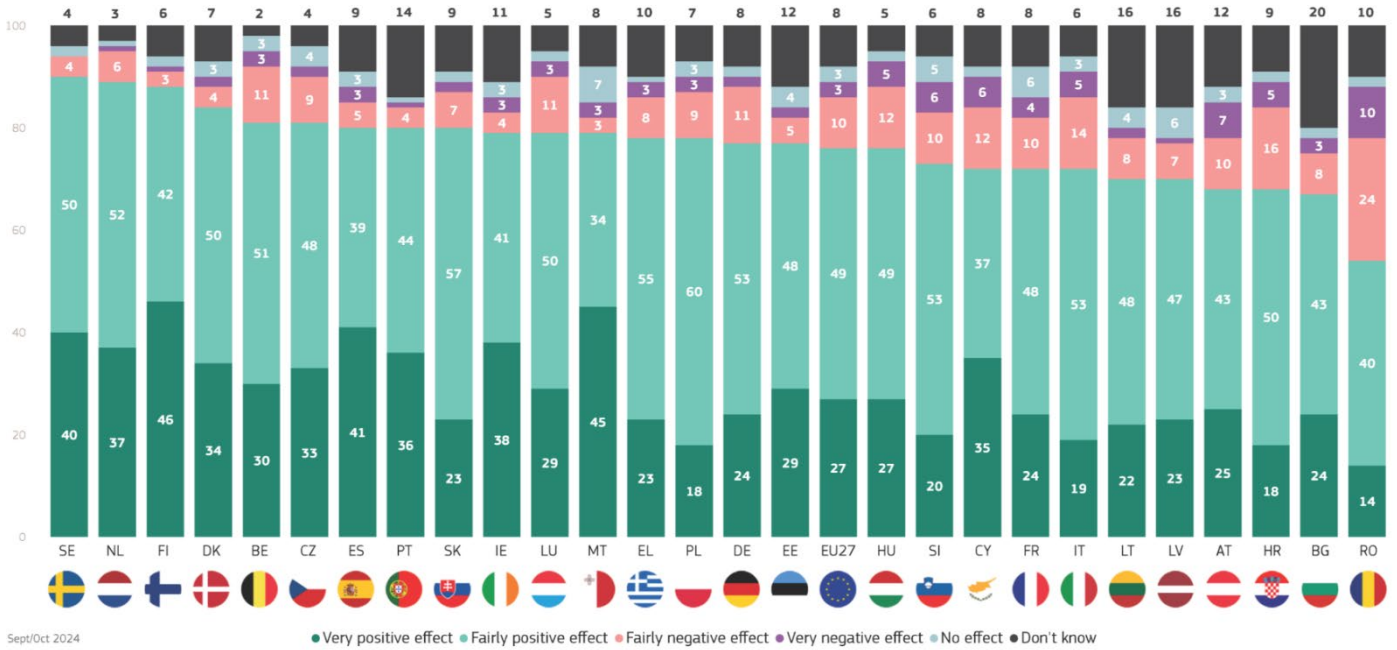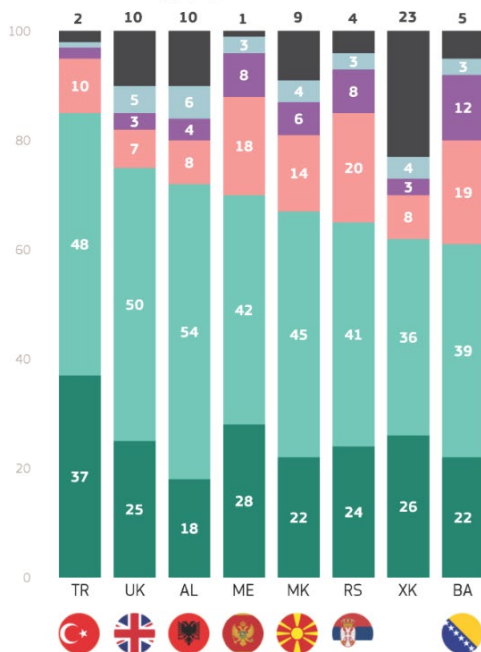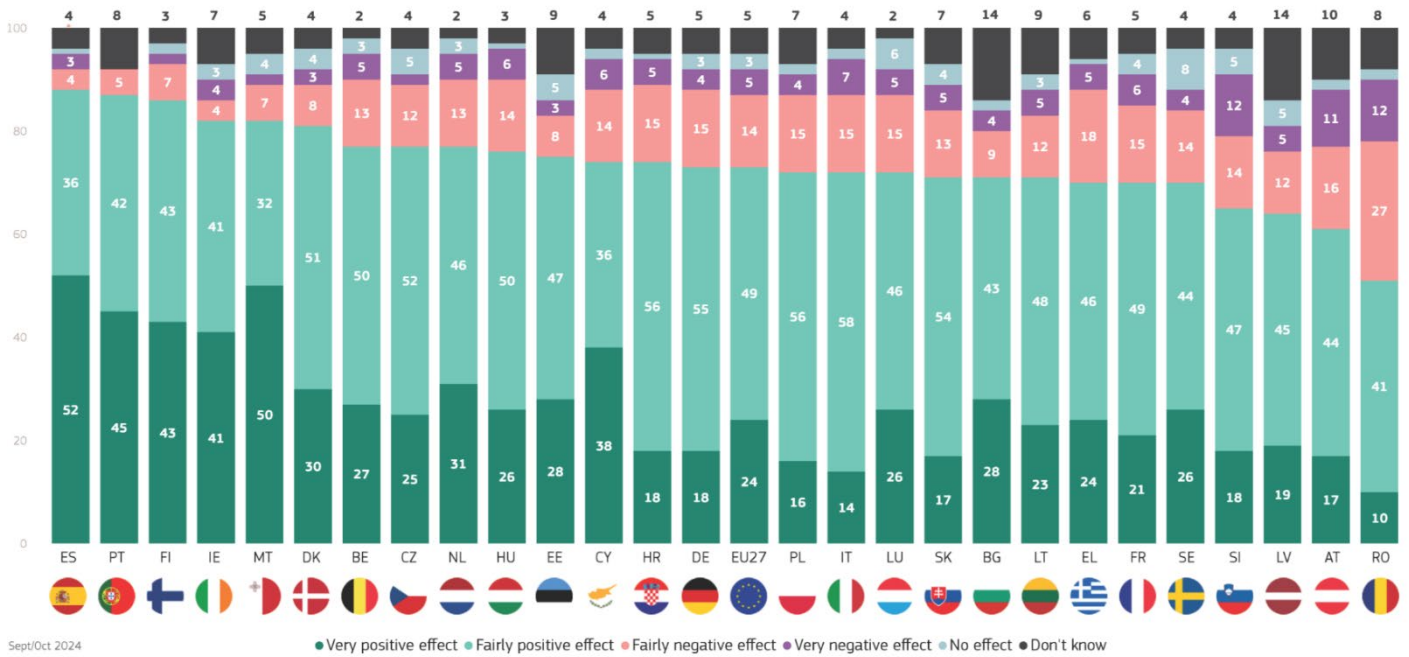
Sept/Oct 2024

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

Respondents in 14 EU Member States are now more likely than those in 2021 to say nanotechnology will have a positive effect on our way of life. The largest increases can be seen in Poland (78%, +13 pp) and Hungary (76%, +9 pp).

In 11 EU countries, positive views have declined, and this applies in particular to Lithuania (70%, -17 pp), Portugal (80%, -16 pp), Estonia (77%, -15 pp) and Latvia (70%, -15 pp).

QA6a.7 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Nanotechnology (%)

		EU27	PL	HU	ES	RO	SK	FR	NL	DK	AT	BG	DE	EL	CY	SE	HR	SI	FI	IT	MT	BE	LU	IE	CZ	EE	LV	PT	LT
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	27	18	27	41	14	23	24	37	34	25	24	24	23	35	40	18	20	46	19	45	30	29	38	33	29	23	36	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼5	▲2	=	▼1	▼6	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲4	=	▼3	▼9	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼5	▲5	▼12	=	▼7	▼5	▼8	▼29	▼17	▼9	▼25	▼20
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	49	60	49	39	40	57	48	52	50	43	43	53	55	37	50	50	53	42	53	34	51	50	41	48	48	47	44	48
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲18	▲7	▲8	▲9	▲14	▲3	▲4	▼4	▼1	▲2	▲5	▲11	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲5	▼6	▲9	▼3	=	▼5	▼4	▲16	▲2	▼6	▲9	▲3
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	10	9	12	5	24	7	10	6	4	10	8	11	8	12	4	16	10	3	14	3	11	11	4	9	5	7	4	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼8	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲4	=	▲5	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲3
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	5	3	10	2	4	1	2	7	3	2	3	6	0	5	6	1	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	=	=	▲1	▼5	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	2	3	2	2	6	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	3	7	3	2	3	4	4	6	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	▲2	▲5	▼1	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼1	
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	8	7	5	9	10	9	8	3	7	12	20	8	10	8	4	9	6	6	6	8	2	5	11	4	12	16	14	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼7	▼1	▼6	▼1	▲3	▲5	▼4	=	▼1	▼8	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲6	▼2	▼4	▲2	▲5	▲11	▲4	▲12	▲16	▲14	▲16
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	76	78	76	80	54	80	72	89	84	68	67	77	78	72	90	68	73	88	72	79	81	79	79	81	77	70	80	70
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲13	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼10	▼12	▼13	▼15	▼15	▼16	▼17
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	13	12	17	8	34	9	14	7	6	17	11	13	11	18	4	21	16	4	19	6	14	14	7	11	7	8	5	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼8	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲7	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲6	▲1	▲6	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲2

In the non-EU countries, there have been some large increases in the proportion that think the effect will be positive: North Macedonia (67%, +24 pp), Kosovo (62%, +24 pp) and Albania (72%, +23 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in the UK (75%, -11 pp).

QA6a.7 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Nanotechnology (%)

		MK	XK	AL	RS	ME	TR	BA	UK
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	22	26	18	24	28	37	22	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲10	▲12	▲4	▲3	▼23	▲2	▼16
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	45	36	54	41	42	48	39	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲21	▲14	▲11	▲5	▲1	▲20	▼6	▲5
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	14	8	8	20	18	10	19	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼5	▼5	▲5	▼3	▲3	▲1	=
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	6	3	4	8	8	2	12	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼7	=	=	▼1	▲7	▲2
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	4	4	6	3	3	1	3	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼1	▼6	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	9	23	10	4	1	2	5	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼24	▼17	▼5	▼15	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲10
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	67	62	72	65	70	85	61	75
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	▲24	▲23	▲9	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼11
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	11	12	28	26	12	31	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼6	▼12	▲5	▼3	▲2	▲8	▲2

At least half of respondents in every EU Member State think that the effect of new technologies in **brain and cognitive enhancement** will be positive. This applies to 88% of respondents in Spain, 87% in Portugal and 86% in Finland. At the other end of the scale, 51% in Romania and 61% in Austria think the impact will be positive.

In Spain (52%) and Malta (50%), at least half of respondents expect new technologies in brain and cognitive enhancement to have a "very positive" effect.

Outside the EU, the view that the effect of new technologies in brain and cognitive enhancement will be positive is dominant in every country, although proportions range from 84% in Türkiye to 58% in Serbia.

QA6a.3. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Brain and cognitive enhancement (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.3. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Brain and cognitive enhancement (%)
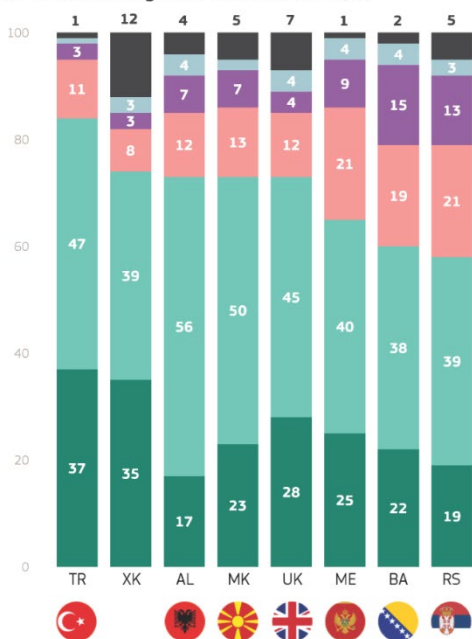
● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

In 11 EU countries, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion that thinks the effect of new technologies in brain and cognitive enhancement will be positive. By far the largest increase can be seen in Sweden (70%, +32 pp), followed by Greece (70%, +15 pp) and Poland (72%, +14 pp).

Among the 15 EU Member States that register a decrease in positive views, the largest are in Latvia (64%, –13 pp), Estonia (75%, –11 pp) and Lithuania (71%, –11 pp).

QA6a.3 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Brain and cognitive enhancement (%)

		EU27	SE	EL	PL	SI	SK	DK	HU	ES	DE	HR	FR	FI	CY	NL	AT	BG	IE	IT	BE	MT	CZ	LU	PT	RO	EE	LT	LV
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	24	26	24	16	18	17	30	26	52	18	18	21	43	38	31	17	28	41	14	27	50	25	26	45	10	28	23	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲20	▲8	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲8	▼1	=	▼3	▼10	▲5	▲2	=	▲1	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼17	▼3	▲5	▼12	▼4	▼19	▼14	▼15	▼12	▼8
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	49	44	46	56	47	54	51	50	36	55	56	49	43	36	46	44	43	41	58	50	32	52	46	42	41	47	48	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲12	▲7	▲16	▲10	▲13	=	▲9	▲7	▲9	▲14	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼3	▲13	▼2	▼11	▲3	▼5	▲10	▲5	▲4	▲1	▼5
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	14	14	18	15	14	13	8	14	4	15	15	15	7	14	13	16	9	4	15	13	7	12	15	5	27	8	12	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼24	▼1	▼5	▼8	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	▼1	▲6	▲1	▼8	▲4	▼5	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲7	▲1	▲1	=
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	5	4	5	4	12	5	3	6	3	4	5	6	2	6	5	11	4	4	7	5	2	2	5	0	12	3	5	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼13	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼6	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲2
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	8	1	2	5	4	4	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	5	6	0	2	5	3	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	5	4	6	7	4	7	4	3	4	5	5	5	3	4	2	10	14	7	4	2	5	4	2	8	8	9	9	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲4	▼8	▼5	=	=	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼6	▲3	▼5	=	▲6	▼3	▲7	=	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲2	▲8	▼2	▲9	▲9	▲14
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	73	70	70	72	65	71	81	76	88	73	74	70	86	74	77	61	71	82	72	77	82	77	72	87	51	75	71	64
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲32	▲15	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼11	▼11	▼13
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	18	23	19	26	18	11	20	7	19	20	21	9	20	18	27	13	8	22	18	9	14	20	5	39	11	17	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼37	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼11	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▲4	=	▲6	▲3	▼2	▲6	▼4	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲12	▲2	▲3	▲2

Outside of the EU, respondents in Albania are now much more likely than in 2021 to think that the effect of new technologies in brain and cognitive enhancement will be positive (73%, +26 pp).

There have also been large increases in North Macedonia (73%, +17 pp) and Kosovo (74%, +13 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in the UK (73%, –10 pp).

QA6a.3 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
**Brain and cognitive enhancement (%)**

		AL	MK	XK	RS	ME	TR	BA	UK
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	17	23	35	19	25	37	22	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲12	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼25	▼5	▼9
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	56	50	39	39	40	47	38	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▲20	▲10	▲5	▼4	▲19	▼3	▼1
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	12	13	8	21	21	11	19	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲6	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲1
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	7	7	3	13	9	3	15	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲8	▲2
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	4	2	3	3	4	1	4	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	5	12	5	1	1	2	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼12	▼16	▼11	▼9	=	▲1	▼2	▲7
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	73	73	74	58	65	84	60	73
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲26	▲17	▲13	▲4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼10
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	20	11	34	30	14	34	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▲1	▼3	▲7	▲2	▲4	▲11	▲3

In most EU Member States, the majority of respondents think the effect of new technologies in **biotechnology and genetic engineering** will be positive. The highest proportions taking this view are in Finland (81%), Sweden (80%) and in Spain and Portugal (both 78%). The one exception is Austria, where equal proportions predict a positive and a negative effect (both 43%). The proportions expecting a positive effect are also relatively low in Romania (49%) and Bulgaria (53%).

In countries outside the EU, the proportion of respondents who think the effect will be positive ranges from 79% in Türkiye to 47% in Serbia.
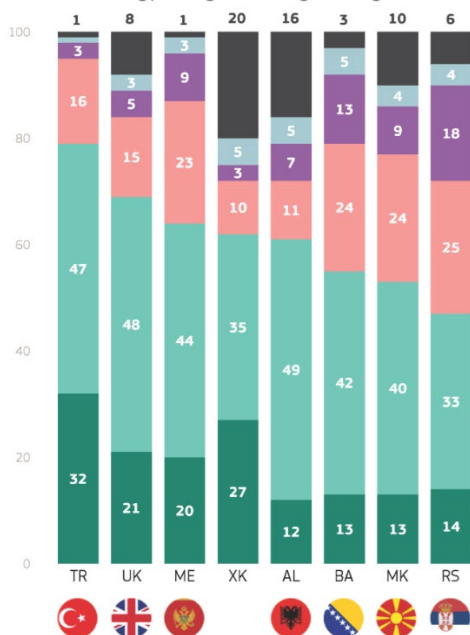
QA6a.5. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Biotechnology and genetic engineering (%)
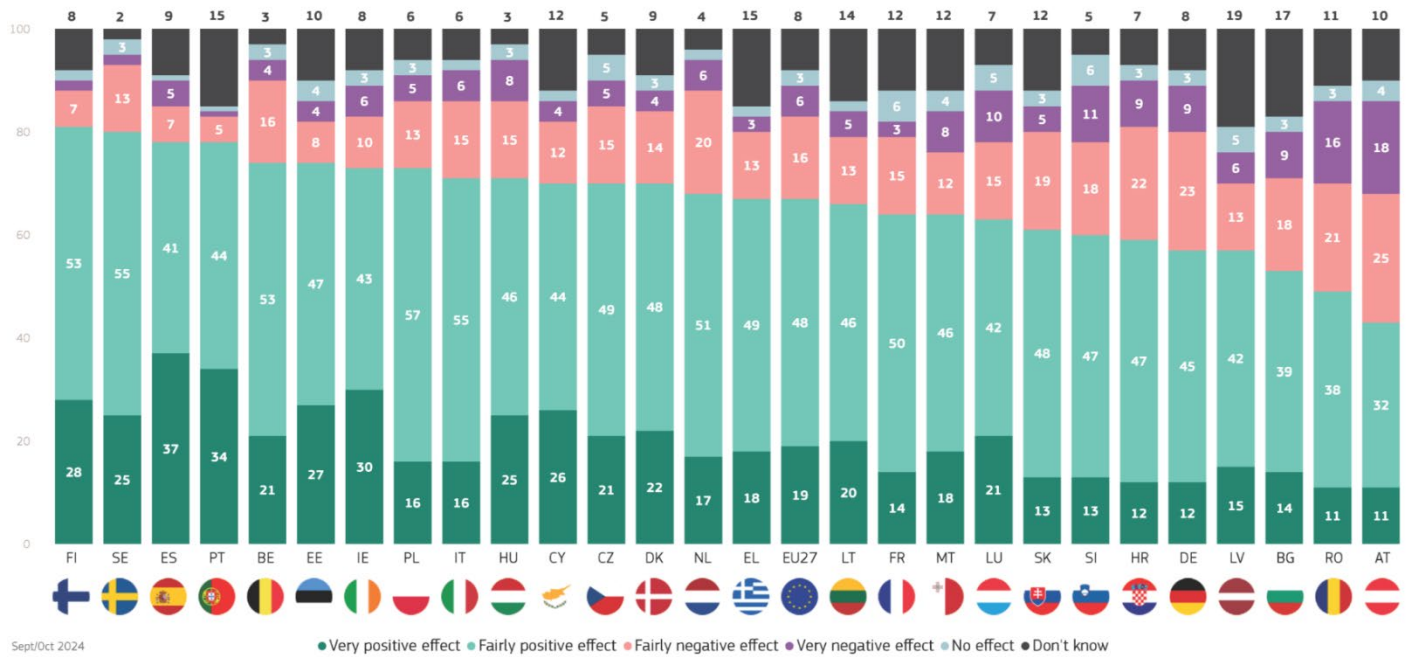
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.5. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Biotechnology and genetic engineering (%)

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Opinion has become more positive in three countries since 2021, with the largest increase observed in Denmark (70%, +7 pp).

In the other 24 EU countries, positive views have declined, particularly amongst respondents in Estonia (74%, –16 pp), Portugal (78%, –15 pp), Lithuania (66%, –14 pp) and Luxembourg (63%, –13 pp).

**QA6a.5 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Biotechnology and genetic engineering (%)**

		EU27	DK	PL	ES	EL	HR	HU	SI	FI	NL	SK	SE	DE	FR	IT	CY	RO	BE	IE	CZ	BG	MT	LV	AT	LU	LT	PT	EE
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	19	22	16	37	18	12	25	13	28	17	13	25	12	14	16	26	11	21	30	21	14	18	15	11	21	20	34	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▲6	▼9	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼9	▼2	▼7	▼2	▼17	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼8	▼17	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼14	▼22	▼23
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	48	48	57	41	49	47	46	47	53	51	48	55	45	50	55	44	38	53	43	49	39	46	42	32	42	46	44	47
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲1	▲13	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲1	=	▲7	=	▲4	▼2	▲13	▼2	▲1	=	▼5	▼4	▼2	▲7	▲9	▼7	▼12	=	▲7	▲7
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	16	14	13	7	13	22	15	18	7	20	19	13	23	15	15	12	21	16	10	15	18	12	13	25	15	13	5	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼8	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼6	▲1	▲2	=	▼3	▲3	▲2	▲5	=	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲7	▲3	▼6	=	▼4	▲1	▲2
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	6	4	5	5	3	9	8	11	2	6	5	2	9	3	6	4	16	4	6	5	9	8	6	18	10	5	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲1	=	▲8	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▼1	▲4	▲6	▲1	=	▲2
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	3	3	3	6	2	2	3	3	3	5	3	4	5	4	5	2	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▼2	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲3	=	▲2	▲4	▼2	=	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	8	9	6	9	15	7	3	5	8	4	12	2	8	12	6	12	11	3	8	5	17	12	19	10	7	14	15	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲5	▼3	▼3	=	=	▼4	▲2	▲7	=	▲4	▲2	▲3	=	=	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲8	▲5	▼3	=	▲19	▲6	▲7	▲14	▲15	▲10
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	67	70	73	78	67	59	71	60	81	68	61	80	57	64	71	70	49	74	73	70	53	64	57	43	63	66	78	74
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲7	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼12	▼12	▼13	▼14	▼15	▼16
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	18	18	12	16	31	23	29	9	26	24	15	32	18	21	16	37	20	16	20	27	20	19	43	25	18	6	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▼10	▼3	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▼2	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲8	▲3	▼2	=	▲11	▲7	▼7	▲4	▲2	=	▲4

Outside of the EU, the positive view has increased markedly in Kosovo (62%, +13 pp) and in Albania (61%, +12 pp), while it has decreased the most in Bosnia and Herzegovina (55%, –9 pp).

**QA6a.5 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Biotechnology and genetic engineering (%)**

		XK	AL	RS	MK	ME	TR	UK	BA
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	27	12	14	13	20	32	21	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲7	▲4	▼6	▼1	▼24	▼7	▼7
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	35	49	33	40	44	47	48	42
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▲5	▲3	▲9	▲2	▲17	▼1	▼2
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	10	11	25	24	23	16	15	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼4	▲4	▲9	▲2	▲8	▼2	▲5
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	7	18	9	9	3	5	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼5	▼5	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲5
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	5	5	4	4	3	1	3	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼6	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	20	16	6	10	1	1	8	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼14	▲3	▼7	▼12	▼2	▲1	▲8	▼2
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	62	61	47	53	64	79	69	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲12	▲7	▲3	▲1	▼7	▼8	▼9
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	13	18	43	33	32	19	20	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼9	▼1	▲9	▼1	▲7	▼1	▲10

At least half of respondents in every EU country think **space exploration** will have a positive effect on life in the next 20 years. This view is most widely held by respondents in Greece (76%), Czechia (75%) and Hungary (74%). Respondents in Romania (50%), Malta (54%) and in France and Austria (both 56%) are least likely to predict a positive effect.

In the non-EU countries included in the survey, respondents in Türkiye (79%) and Kosovo (72%) are most likely to say space exploration will have a positive effect on life in the next 20 years, while those in Bosnia and Herzegovina (48%) and Serbia (51%) are least likely to say this.

QA6a.6. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Space exploration (%)
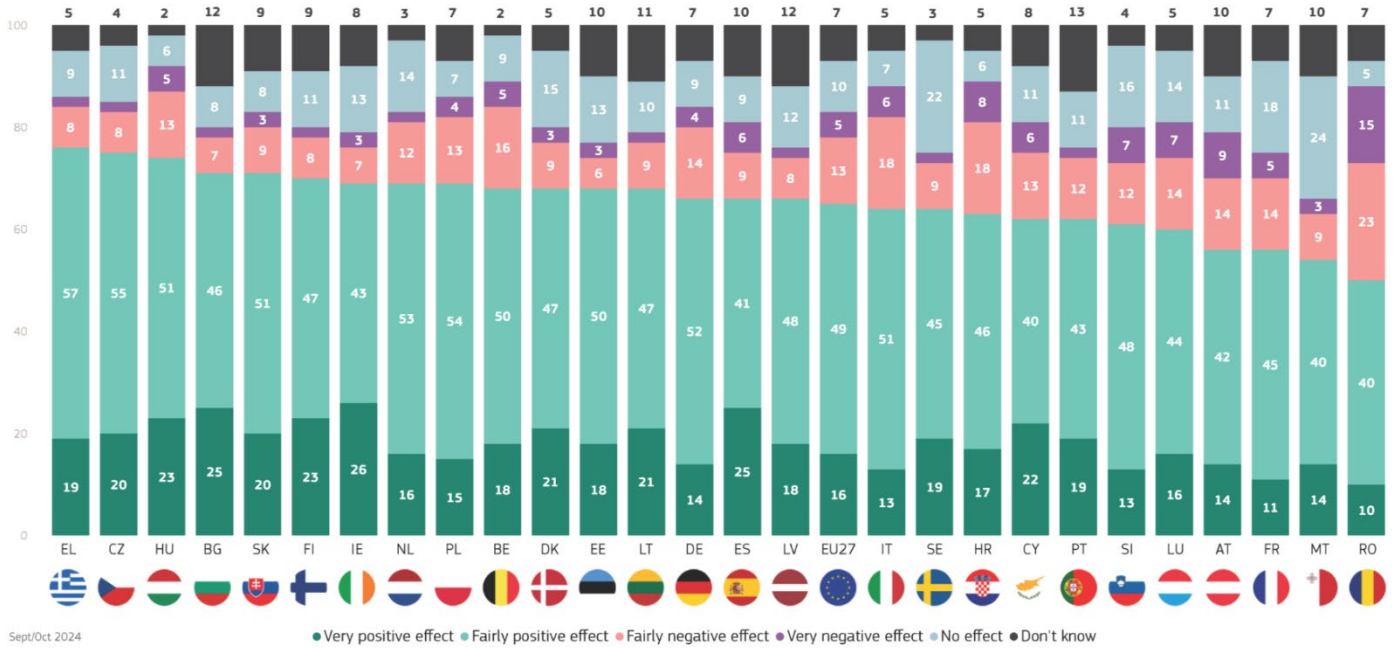
Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.6. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Space exploration (%)
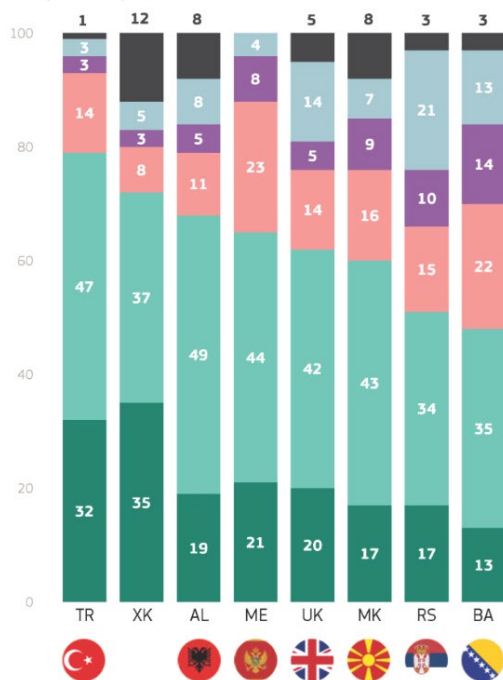
● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

The proportion that think space exploration will have a positive effect has increased in five EU countries since 2021, with no increases of more than three percentage points.

The positive view has declined in 21 EU countries, particularly amongst respondents in Portugal (62%, –24 pp) and Estonia (68%, –12 pp).

QA6a.6 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years? Space exploration (%)

		EU27	DK	ES	EL	HU	PL	NL	DE	CY	SE	SI	HR	RO	SK	FI	BE	FR	LV	IE	LU	BG	MT	CZ	IT	LT	AT	EE	PT
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	16	21	25	19	23	15	16	14	22	19	13	17	10	20	23	18	11	18	26	16	25	14	20	13	21	14	18	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼1	▲2	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼8	▲4	▼1	▼4	▼3	=	▼2	▼9	▼6	▼10	▼14	▼6	▼5	▼9	▼10
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	49	47	41	57	51	54	53	52	40	45	48	46	40	51	47	50	45	48	43	44	46	40	55	51	47	42	50	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲9	▲3	▲4	=	▼4	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▼9	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼6	=	▼3	=	▲4	▲4	▼5	▲3	▼14
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	13	9	9	8	13	13	12	14	13	9	12	18	23	9	8	16	14	8	7	14	7	9	8	18	9	14	6	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▲4	▼6	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	▲5	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲6	=	▼5	=	▲5
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	5	3	6	2	5	4	2	4	6	2	7	8	15	3	2	5	5	2	3	7	2	3	2	6	2	9	3	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▼3	=	=	▲2	▲6	=	=	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲2	▲1
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	10	15	9	9	6	7	14	9	11	22	16	6	5	8	11	9	18	12	13	14	8	24	11	7	10	11	13	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4	=	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	▲4	▼3	=	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲1	=	▲5	=	▲5
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	7	5	10	5	2	7	3	7	8	3	4	5	7	9	9	2	7	12	8	5	12	10	4	5	11	10	10	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼5	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲5	▲9	▲2	=	▲12	▲8	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲11	▲5	▲10	▲13
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	65	68	66	76	74	69	69	66	62	64	61	63	50	71	70	68	56	66	69	60	71	54	75	64	68	56	68	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼10	▼10	▼12	▼24
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	18	12	15	10	18	17	14	18	19	11	19	26	38	12	10	21	19	10	10	21	9	12	10	24	11	23	9	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼4	=	▼4	=	▼2	▲1	▼6	▲1	▲6	▲7	▲1	=	▲8	▲3	▼2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲8	▼1	=	▲2	▲6

Outside of the EU, the positive view has also increased markedly in Kosovo (72%, +15 pp) and Albania (68%, +12 pp). The largest decreases can be seen in the UK (62%, –12 pp) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (48%, –12 pp).

QA6a.6 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years? Space exploration (%)
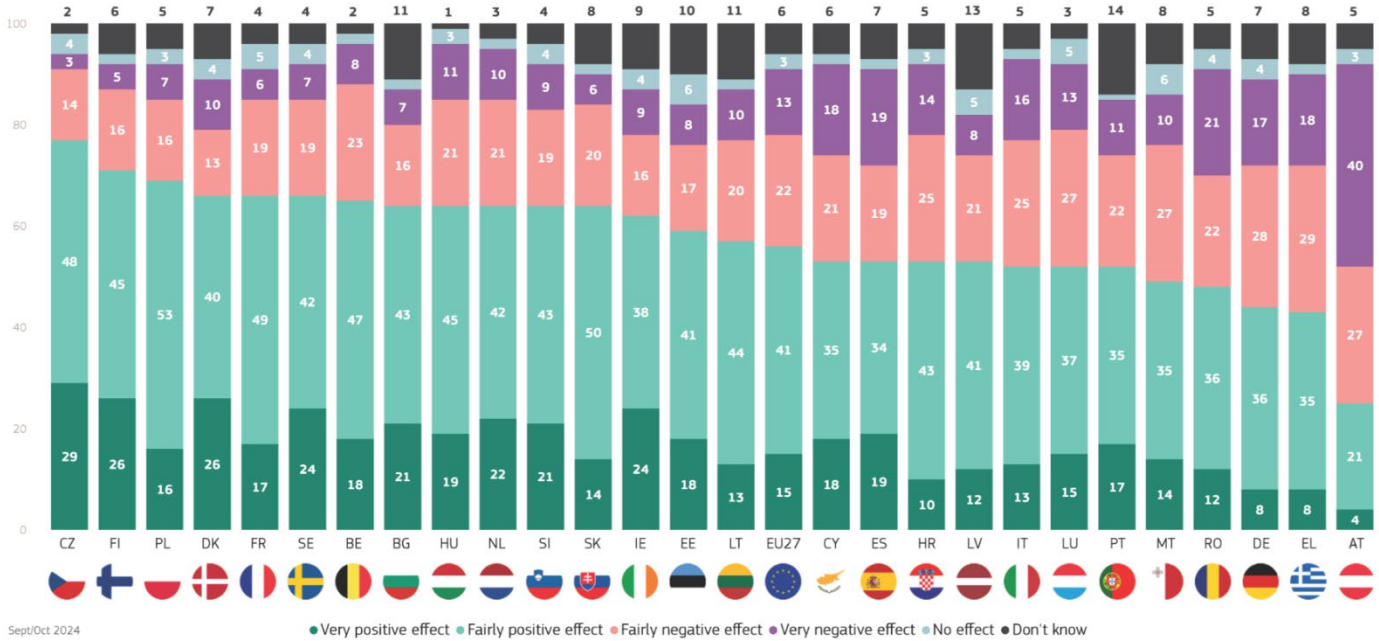
		XK	AL	MK	ME	RS	TR	UK	BA
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	35	19	17	21	17	32	20	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▲10	▼10	▼2	▼5	▼20	▼2	▼3
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	37	49	43	44	34	47	42	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲2	▲13	▼1	▼1	▲13	▼10	▼9
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	8	11	16	23	15	14	14	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲7	▲4	▲5
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	5	9	8	10	3	5	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▲2	▼1	▲2	=	▲3	▲10
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	5	8	7	4	21	3	14	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲3	▲10	▼1	=	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	12	8	8	0	3	1	5	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼16	▼3	▼9	▼3	▼8	▲1	▲5	▼1
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	72	68	60	65	51	79	62	48
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲12	▲3	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼12	▼12
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	16	25	31	25	17	19	36
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼6	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲7	▲7	▲15

There is a broad range of opinions about the effect of **nuclear energy for energy production**. In 24 EU countries the majority think the effect will be positive, with respondents in Czechia (77%), Finland (71%) and Poland (69%) the most likely to do so. There are three EU Member States where the majority think the effect will be negative: Austria (67%), Greece (47% vs. 43% positive) and Germany (45% vs. 44% positive).

Opinion in countries outside the EU also varies considerably, with the proportion that think the effect will be positive ranging from 78% in Türkiye to 38% in Serbia.

QA6a.8. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Nuclear energy for energy production (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.8. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Nuclear energy for energy production (%)
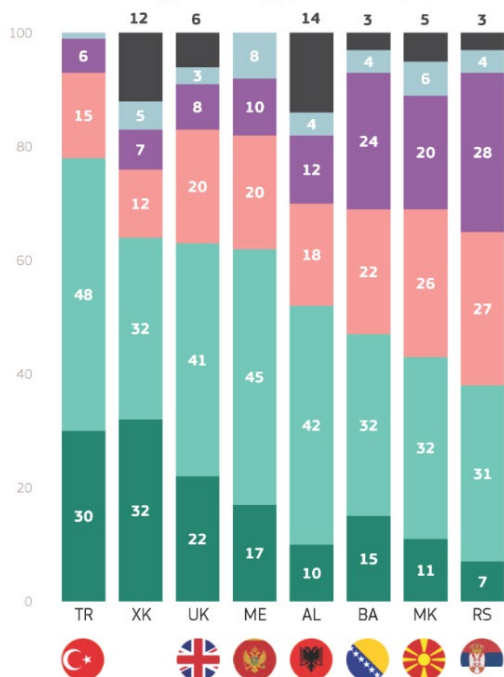
● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

In 16 EU countries, the proportion that thinks the effects of new technologies in nuclear energy for energy production will be positive has increased since 2021. The largest increases can be observed in Denmark (66%, +22 pp), France (66%, +21 pp) and Germany (44%, +19 pp).

On the other hand, in eight EU countries, respondents are now less likely to be positive, with the largest decline seen in Malta (49%, -13 pp).

QA6a.8 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Nuclear energy for energy production (%)

		EU27	DK	FR	DE	BE	LU	SI	FI	HU	PL	EL	NL	ES	PT	IE	HR	LT	CY	LV	SE	CZ	IT	SK	RO	BG	EE	AT	MT
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	15	26	17	8	18	15	21	26	19	16	8	22	19	17	24	10	13	18	12	24	29	13	14	12	21	18	4	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲11	▲8	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲6	▲5	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲3	=	▲1	▲3	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼9	▼6	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼15
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	41	40	49	36	47	37	43	45	45	53	35	42	34	35	38	43	44	35	41	42	48	39	50	36	43	41	21	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲11	▲13	▲17	▲13	▲7	▲5	▲6	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲5	▲7	=	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲4	=	▲7	▲3	▲2	▼2	▼2	=		▲2
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	22	13	19	28	23	27	19	16	21	16	29	21	19	22	16	25	20	21	21	19	14	25	20	22	16	17	27	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼13	▼11	▼14	▼9	▼5	▼5	▼10	▼3	▼5	▲2	▼2	=	▼10	▼7	▲1	▼8	▲4	▼6	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼5	▲2	▼8	=	▲12
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	13	10	6	17	8	13	9	5	11	7	18	10	19	11	9	14	10	18	8	7	3	16	6	21	7	8	40	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼11	▼9	▼10	▼6	▼10	▼7	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼9	▼4	▼2	▼10	▼7	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼4	=	=	▼1	▲10	▲3	=	▲1	▲1
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	4	5	4	2	5	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	2	2	5	4	4	2	2	4	2	6	3	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	6	7	4	7	2	3	4	6	1	5	8	3	7	14	9	5	11	6	13	4	2	5	8	5	11	10	5	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲5	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	▲14	▲9	▲1	▲11	▼1	▲13	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲10	▲3	▼3
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	56	66	66	44	65	52	64	71	64	69	43	64	53	52	62	53	57	53	53	66	77	52	64	48	64	59	25	49
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲22	▲21	▲19	▲15	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼13
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	35	23	25	45	31	40	28	21	32	23	47	31	38	33	25	39	30	39	29	26	17	41	26	43	23	25	67	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼11	▼24	▼20	▼24	▼15	▼15	▼12	▼14	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼2	▼20	▼14	=	▼9	▲1	▼12	▼5	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲5	▼8	▲1	▲13

Outside of the EU, respondents in Kosovo are now much more likely to hold a positive view (64%, +20 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (47%, -7 pp).

QA6a.8 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Nuclear energy for energy production (%)

|		XK	TR	MK	AL	RS	UK	ME	BA
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	32	30	11	10	7	22	17	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▼12	▼6	▲4	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼1
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	32	48	32	42	31	41	45	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲20	▲9	▼3	▲4	=	▲1	▼6
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	12	15	26	18	27	20	20	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▲8	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼2
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	7	6	20	12	28	8	10	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼7	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲9
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	5	1	6	4	4	3	8	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲2	=	▲8	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	12	0	5	14	3	6	0	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼18	=	▼7	▲4	▼2	▲6	▼1	=
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	64	78	43	52	38	63	62	47
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲8	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▼5	▼7
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	21	46	30	55	28	30	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼7	▲6	=	=	▼5	▼2	▲7

In every Member State except one, the majority of respondents think **artificial intelligence** will have a positive effect on our way of life in the next 20 years. This view is held by 69% of respondents in Malta, 68% in Portugal, 67% in Denmark and 66% in Hungary.

The one exception is Romania, where respondents are more likely to expect a negative effect than a positive one (48% vs. 40%). Less than half of respondents also expect a positive outcome in France (44%), Austria (45%) and Latvia (47%).

Among the non-EU countries, respondents in Türkiye are particularly likely to think artificial intelligence will have a positive effect on our way of life in the next 20 years (81%), while the lowest proportion can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (42%).

QA6a.9. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Artificial Intelligence (%)
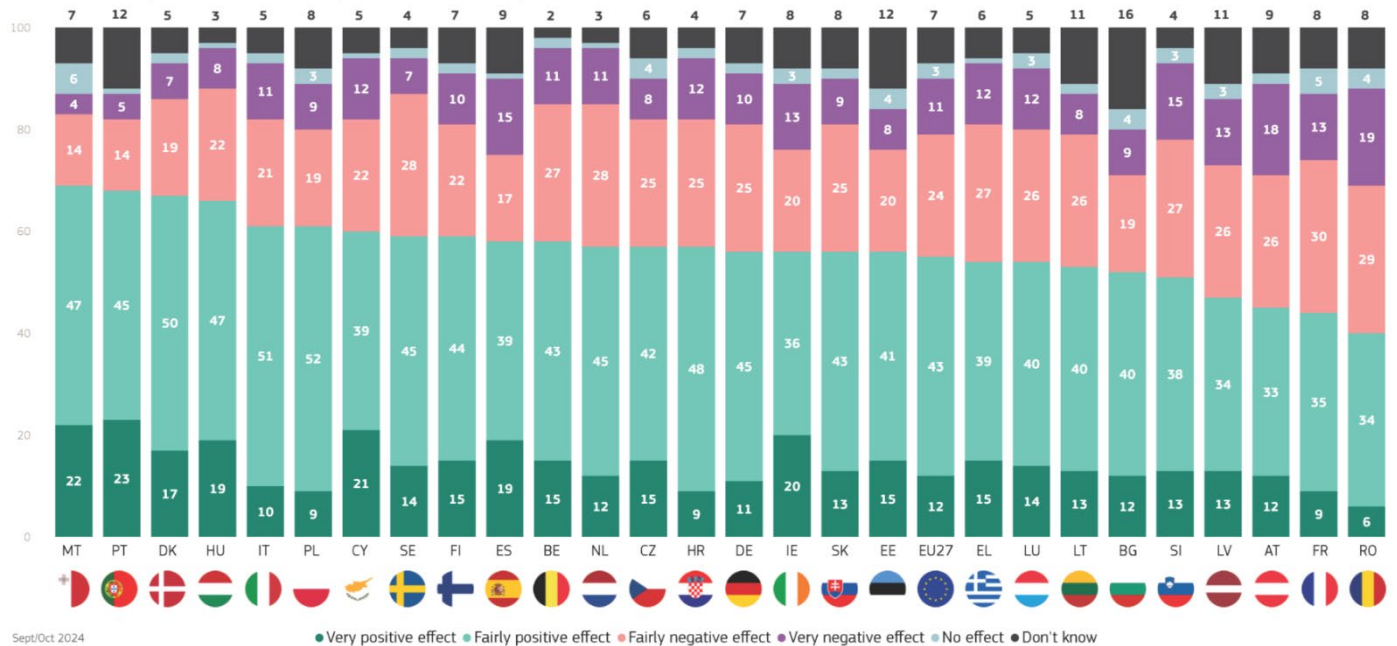
Sept/Oct 2024 ● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know

QA6a.9. The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?:-Artificial Intelligence (%)
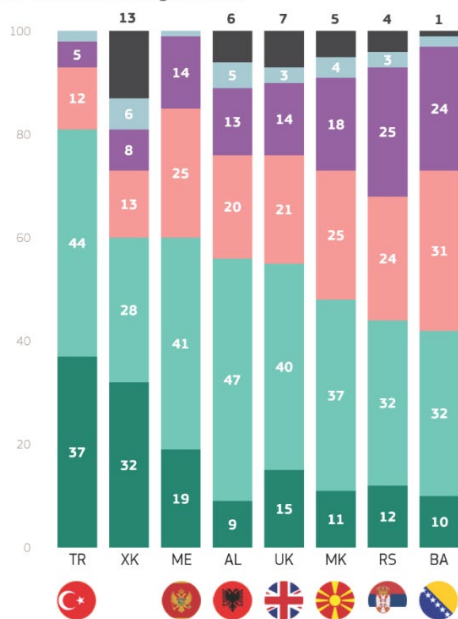
● Very positive effect ● Fairly positive effect ● Fairly negative effect ● Very negative effect ● No effect ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

There are five EU Member States where respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say that artificial intelligence will have a positive effect on our way of life in the next 20 years. The largest increase can be seen in Hungary (66%, –7 pp).

Positive views have decreased in 22 EU countries, led by Luxembourg (54%, –15 pp), Latvia (47%, –14 pp) and Ireland (56%, –14 pp).

QA6a.9 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Artificial Intelligence (%)

		EU27	HU	PL	SK	DK	HR	EL	CY	DE	IT	ES	LT	AT	PT	RO	SE	MT	SI	FI	CZ	FR	BE	BG	EE	NL	IE	LV	LU
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	12	19	9	13	17	9	15	21	11	11	19	13	12	23	6	14	22	13	15	15	9	15	12	15	12	20	13	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼4	▼7	▼3	▲2	▼7	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼15	▼12	▼6	▲1	▼6	▼9	▲1	▼16	▼6	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼10	▼1	▼7	▲2	▼1	▼2
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	43	47	52	43	50	48	39	39	45	51	39	40	33	45	34	45	47	38	44	42	35	43	40	41	45	36	34	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲11	▲11	▲5	▼1	▲8	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲10	▲5	▼2	▼7	▼3	=	▼10	▲6	▼4	▼11	▼10	▼9	▼11	▲2	▼11	▼5	▼16	▼13	▼13
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	24	22	19	25	19	25	27	22	25	21	17	26	26	14	29	28	14	27	22	25	30	27	19	20	28	20	26	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▼3	▲4	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲9	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲1	▼3	▼4	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲7	=	▼1	▲7	▲5	▲7	▼3	▲9	▲1	▲1	▲1
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	11	8	9	9	7	12	12	12	10	11	15	8	18	5	19	7	4	15	10	8	13	11	9	8	11	13	13	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼7	=	▼5	▲1	▼3	▲3	▲3	▲4	=	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲1	=	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲7
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	6	3	2	4	5	2	4	4	1	3	3	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲5	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	7	3	8	8	5	4	6	5	7	5	9	11	9	12	8	4	7	4	7	6	8	2	16	12	3	8	11	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▲11	▲5	▲12	▼2	▲4	=	▲1	▲6	▲6	=	▲2	▼2	▲12	=	▲8	▲11	▲5
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	55	66	61	56	67	57	54	60	56	61	58	53	45	68	40	59	69	51	59	57	44	58	52	56	57	56	47	54
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲7	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼12	▼12	▼12	▼12	▼14	▼14	▼15
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	35	30	28	34	26	37	39	34	35	32	32	34	44	19	48	35	18	42	32	33	43	38	28	28	39	33	39	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲9	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲10	▲5	▲5	▲11	▲5	▲3	▲10	▲11	▲12	=	▲13	▲5	▲6	▲8

Outside of the EU, there has been a large increase in the proportion predicting a positive effect in Kosovo (60%, +13 pp), while the largest decreases can be seen in the UK (55%, –13 pp) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (42%, –12 pp).

QA6a.9 The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Artificial Intelligence (%)

		XK	AL	MK	TR	RS	ME	BA	UK
Very positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	32	9	11	37	12	19	10	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲3	▼6	▼8	▲1	▼1	▼7	▼4
Fairly positive effect	Sept/Oct 2024	28	47	37	44	32	41	32	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲5	▲13	▲14	▲4	▼1	▼5	▼9
Fairly negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	13	20	25	12	24	25	31	21
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	▲5	▼4	▼2	▲3	▲6	▼1
Very negative effect	Sept/Oct 2024	8	13	18	5	25	14	24	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲7	▲1	▲10	▲7
No effect	Sept/Oct 2024	6	5	4	2	3	1	2	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼3	▼4	=	▼2	=	▼2	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	13	6	5	0	4	0	1	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼16	▼8	▼9	▼1	▼8	▼2	▼2	▲7
Total 'Positive'	Sept/Oct 2024	60	56	48	81	44	60	42	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▼2	▼12	▼13
Total 'Negative'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	33	43	17	49	39	55	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲3	▲6	▼5	▲5	▲4	▲16	▲6

Socio-demographic table

QA6a The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?
Total 'Positive'
(% - EU)

	Renewable energies	Information and Communication Technology	Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases	Nanotechnology	Brain and cognitive enhancement	Biotechnology and genetic engineering	Space exploration	Nuclear energy for energy production	Artificial Intelligence
EU27	87	79	77	76	73	67	65	56	55
Gender									
Man	87	80	78	79	74	70	69	61	60
Woman	85	78	76	74	73	64	61	52	51
Age									
15-24	89	85	81	81	76	71	73	61	67
25-39	88	80	78	80	77	71	70	58	62
40-54	87	82	76	80	76	70	68	58	60
55 +	85	75	76	70	70	61	58	52	45
Education (End of)									
15-	79	70	71	58	64	50	49	44	38
16-19	85	80	74	75	74	65	64	56	53
20+	91	81	82	84	76	74	68	60	61
Still studying	92	86	83	83	77	74	77	59	70
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	86	82	74	78	77	69	67	56	60
Managers	92	83	84	87	76	75	68	59	64
Other white collars	89	84	79	81	79	74	71	65	65
Manual workers	85	79	74	76	75	66	64	56	54
House persons	80	75	68	67	69	60	56	47	45
Unemployed	80	74	70	75	73	61	63	51	50
Retired	84	73	77	67	67	59	56	52	44
Students	92	87	83	83	75	73	78	59	69
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	77	74	71	71	69	58	56	45	50
From time to time	80	75	69	73	72	63	62	53	53
Almost never/ Never	90	81	81	78	75	69	67	58	57
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	88	82	78	80	76	71	68	58	60
Often/ Sometimes	80	71	71	67	67	55	55	49	43
Never	74	63	69	53	58	45	47	44	33
No Internet access	61	62	75	35	49	25	35	23	20
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	91	85	83	82	79	74	70	60	62
Total 'Negative'	60	49	46	47	48	33	35	35	23
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	80	75	67	64	67	57	57	50	47
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	88	81	79	79	75	70	66	58	58
More than 8 correct answers	94	82	89	90	76	76	73	61	64

2. Areas affected by new technologies

Health and medical care is the area which is expected to be affected the most by research and innovation in the coming years

Respondents were offered a list of areas and were asked which they thought would be affected most by research and innovation in the coming years[10].

EU citizens are most likely to say that health and medical care is an area that will be affected most by research and innovation (47%, no change since 2021). Around a third of respondents mention the fight against climate change (34%, -6 percentage points) and the energy supply (32%, no change).

Around one in five think protection of the environment (21%, -4 pp) and education and skills (21%, +2 pp) will be affected most by research and innovation in the coming years, while one in six mention the availability and quality of food (17%, -2 pp) and transport and transport infrastructure (17%, no change).

More than one in ten respondents think the security of citizens (15%, +3 pp), the adaption of society to an ageing population (15%, +4 pp) and job creation (12%, -3 pp) will be most affected. Fewer than one in ten mention the protection of personal data (9%, no change), quality of housing (8%, +1 pp) or a reduction of inequalities (7%, -1 pp) as areas that will be most affected by research and innovation in the coming years.

QA6b. In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)

	Sept/Oct 2024	Change
Health and medical care	47	=
Fight against climate change	34	▼6
Energy supply	32	=
Protection of the environment	21	▼4
Education and skills	21	▲2
Availability and quality of food	17	▼2
Transport and transport infrastructure	17	=
Security of citizens	15	▲3
Adaptation of society to an ageing population	15	▲4
Job creation	12	▼3
Protection of personal data	9	=
Quality of housing	8	▲1
Reduction of inequalities	7	▼1
Don't know	2	=

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021
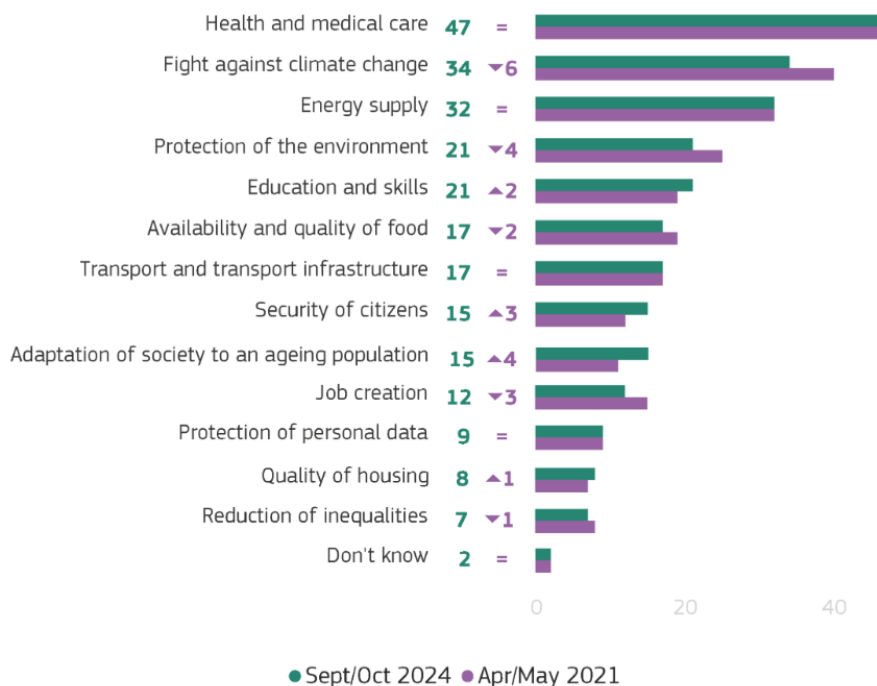
Sept/Oct 2024

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[10] QA6b. In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Overall, almost half (47%) of EU citizens think **health and medical care** will be most affected by research and innovation. At a country level, the proportions that think this way range from 63% in Malta, 58% in the Netherlands and 57% in Greece, to 25% in Romania and 30% in Portugal. In the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion ranges from 56% in Albania to 26% in North Macedonia.

In the EU, health and medical care is the most frequently mentioned area in 23 countries, as well as being the joint highest response in Italy.

Respondents in Sweden (57%), Denmark (48%) and the Netherlands (45%) are the most likely to say the **fight against climate change** will be most affected, particularly when compared to those in Romania (17%), Lithuania (18%) and Estonia and Latvia (both 19%). Amongst the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Serbia (37%) are most likely to mention the fight against climate change, and this is also the area that ranks highest in North Macedonia (32%). Respondents in Montenegro (17%) are least likely to say this is an area that will be most affected by research and innovation.

The proportion of respondents who think **energy supply** will be the most affected by research and innovation varies considerably between countries: from 63% in Sweden, 52% in Denmark and 51% in the Netherlands, to 11% in Portugal, 12% in Cyprus and 14% in Romania. This is also the most mentioned area in Sweden (63%) and Slovenia (40%), as well as being the joint highest answer in Italy (40%).

In the non-EU countries surveyed, energy supply is most often mentioned by those in Serbia (36%) and is least frequently mentioned by those in Kosovo (11%).

Only a minority of respondents in each country think **protection of the environment** will be most affected by research and innovation, with the highest proportions observed in France (28%) and Italy and Denmark (both 26%). At the other end of the scale 11% of respondents in Sweden, 14% in the Netherlands and 15% in Portugal give this response. In the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Serbia (28%) are most likely to mention protection of the environment as being affected by research and innovation, while those in Montenegro (16%) are least likely to do so.

Education and skills are most often mentioned by respondents in Greece and Malta (both 32%) and Cyprus (31%), and least often mentioned by those in Sweden (13%) and Belgium and Austria (both 16%). The proportion of respondents in non-EU countries mentioning this area ranges from 40% in Kosovo (the highest of any country surveyed) to 16% in North Macedonia.

The Netherlands (26%) is the only country where at least a quarter of respondents think the **availability and quality of food** will be the most affected by research and innovation in the coming years, although 24% in Hungary, Finland and Sweden also mention this area. This contrasts with 14% of respondents in Malta, Spain and Latvia. In non-EU countries, 30% of respondents in Serbia think the availability and quality of food will be the most affected by research and innovation in the coming years, while the lowest proportion is seen in Kosovo (8%).

Respondents in Sweden (28%) and in Austria and Czechia (both 24%) are most likely to think **transport and transport infrastructure** will be the most affected by research and innovation in coming years. At the other end of the scale, 10% in Cyprus and 12% in both Portugal and Romania think the same way. Outside of the EU, respondents in Türkiye (23%) are the most likely to mention transport and transport infrastructure, while those in North Macedonia (5%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents in Cyprus (24%), Romania (23%) and Estonia (22%) are the most likely to mention the **security of citizens**. This compares with 10% of respondents in each of Denmark, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Lithuania. Amongst non-EU countries, the proportion of respondents mentioning security ranges from 26% in Kosovo to 10% in both the UK and Türkiye.

Portugal (27%) is the only country where more than a quarter think the **adaption of society to an ageing population** will be most affected by research and innovation, followed by 21% of respondents in the Netherlands. At the other end of the scale, this area is mentioned by 10% of respondents in each of Czechia, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Latvia. In countries outside of the EU, adaption of society to an ageing population is most frequently mentioned by respondents in Montenegro (16%) and least by those in North Macedonia (7%).

Job creation is the area that is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Portugal (33%) and is also mentioned relatively often by respondents in Cyprus (31%) and Romania (24%). It is least frequently mentioned by those in the Netherlands and Denmark (both 4%). Among countries surveyed outside of the EU, respondents in Türkiye (19%) are most likely to mention job creation, with the lowest proportion in Serbia (12%).

The proportion of respondents who mention the **protection of personal data** ranges from 19% in Cyprus and 17% in Ireland, to 6% in Sweden and Malta. In non-EU countries the proportion ranges from 24% of respondents in Albania to 9% in the UK.

The **quality of housing** is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Belgium (14%) and in Ireland and Luxembourg (both 13%), but by only 1% in Sweden. In countries outside the EU proportions range from 16% in North Macedonia to 3% in Albania.

Finally, France (12%) and Luxembourg (11%) are the only countries where more than one in ten thinks the **reduction of inequalities** will be most affected by research and innovation. This compares to 2% of respondents in Malta and 3% in each of Sweden, Lithuania and the Netherlands. The highest proportion of respondents mentioning this area is found outside of the EU in Montenegro (17%).

QA6b. In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Health and medical care	47	39	50	44	43	46	50	55	44	57	45	48	56	43	47	49	40	56	47	47	63	58	42	30	25	46	39	55
Fight against climate change	34	36	38	26	23	20	38	48	19	32	24	44	41	38	31	29	37	18	35	19	38	45	26	21	17	57	27	29
Energy supply	32	34	33	28	12	30	40	52	27	21	20	42	24	31	35	27	40	26	29	25	27	51	25	11	14	63	40	22
Protection of the environment	21	24	21	18	21	21	21	26	19	21	17	17	28	21	25	19	26	16	25	20	24	14	20	15	16	11	24	23
Education and skills	21	16	16	26	31	29	18	20	26	32	27	27	18	22	21	29	17	26	20	26	32	19	22	17	19	13	21	30
Availability and quality of food	17	22	16	20	18	16	16	15	15	20	14	24	16	23	24	15	15	15	14	14	26	20	15	18	24	23	23
Transport and transport infrastructure	17	24	17	21	10	24	21	14	14	18	14	15	14	14	20	16	17	23	15	17	20	14	16	12	12	28	15	22
Security of citizens	15	11	15	13	24	11	12	10	22	17	16	14	16	16	11	14	17	10	16	18	16	10	21	15	23	13	10	17
Adaptation of society to an ageing population	15	15	17	10	14	10	14	15	11	14	15	12	17	15	13	13	16	12	12	10	13	21	13	27	16	15	13	10
Job creation	12	12	10	10	31	13	6	4	11	22	22	10	10	11	13	19	14	16	12	10	17	4	9	33	24	5	10	14
Protection of personal data	9	10	13	8	19	9	7	9	9	8	14	8	7	9	8	17	10	10	11	10	6	10	8	11	14	6	10	7
Quality of housing	8	9	14	8	7	10	5	5	9	6	10	4	11	12	9	13	5	4	13	7	7	6	10	11	9	1	3	9
Reduction of inequalities	7	7	8	8	6	4	6	6	5	6	6	6	9	7	10	4	6	3	11	5	2	3	6	12	10	3	4	4
Don't know	2	6	1	5	1	3	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	3	6	0	5	2	0	2	10	3	0	2	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

QA6b. In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Health and medical care	56	37	27	26	52	36	55	35
Fight against climate change	36	25	17	32	37	33	28	19
Energy supply	21	30	21	24	36	30	32	11
Protection of the environment	16	24	16	27	28	17	21	21
Education and skills	26	22	20	16	20	32	28	40
Availability and quality of food	17	23	19	25	30	13	14	8
Transport and transport infrastructure	19	12	18	5	12	23	14	8
Security of citizens	21	19	23	17	13	10	10	26
Adaptation of society to an ageing population	9	12	16	9	11	11	12	7
Job creation	14	13	16	13	12	19	14	17
Protection of personal data	24	18	15	17	10	15	9	14
Quality of housing	3	8	15	16	5	10	7	6
Reduction of inequalities	5	12	17	7	8	13	5	8
Don't know	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	6

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

In the EU overall, there has been no change since the 2021 survey in the proportion of respondents who think **health and medical care** will be most affected by research and innovation. However, there have been some large shifts at the country level. In eight EU Member States, respondents are now more likely to say health and medical care will be most affected by research and innovation, led by Denmark (55%, +15 pp) and France (56%, +7 pp). In 18 EU countries, there has been a decrease in the proportion mentioning health and medical care. The largest decreases can be seen in Czechia (46%, –20 pp), Portugal (30%, –18 pp), Estonia (44%, –15 pp) and Belgium (50%, –10 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in Albania (56%, +39 pp), as well as large decreases in North Macedonia (26%, –16 pp) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (37%, –12 pp).

In just four EU countries, there has been an increase in the proportion that say the **fight against climate change** will be most affected by research and innovation in the coming years. The largest increase can be seen in Greece (32%, +7 pp). There has been a decrease in 23 EU Member States, including large falls in Portugal (21%, –31 pp), Ireland (29%, –21 pp), Lithuania (18%, –18 pp) and Estonia (19%, –18 pp). Outside the EU, the largest increase can be seen in Albania (36%, +30 pp), while the largest decrease can be found in the UK (28%, –21 pp).

There are 14 EU Member States where respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to mention **energy supply**. The largest increase can be seen in Spain (20%, +6 pp). There has been a decrease in the other 13 EU countries, including very large declines in Ireland (27%, –24 pp), Estonia (27%, –23 pp), Belgium (33%, –22 pp) and Portugal (11%, –21 pp). In the eight other countries surveyed, the largest increase can be seen in Albania (21%, +16 pp), while the largest decrease can be found in the UK (32%, –15 pp).

There are only four EU countries where there has been an increase in the proportions choosing the **protection of the environment** as an area that will be most affected by research and innovation. None of these increases are greater than three percentage points. By contrast, a decline can be observed in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Czechia (21%, –13 pp), Ireland (19%, –12 pp) and Portugal (15%, –10 pp).

Outside the EU, the largest increase is again seen in Albania (16%, +12 pp), while the largest decrease can be found in Montenegro (16%, –10 pp).

In 18 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion that thinks **education and skills** will be affected the most by research and innovation. The largest increases can be seen in Ireland (29%, +13 pp) and

Spain (27%, +11 pp). There has been a decrease in seven EU countries, the largest being in Cyprus (31%, –11 pp) and Greece (32%, –10 pp).

In the non-EU countries, the largest changes are the increases seen in Albania (26%, +16 pp) and the UK (28%, +12 pp).

In 20 EU countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to think the **security of citizens** will be most affected by research and innovation. The largest increases can be seen in Estonia (22%, +15 pp), Ireland (14%, +10 pp) and Latvia (18%, +10 pp). There are just five EU countries where there has been a decrease, none by more than three percentage points. Outside the EU, the only shift of more than three percentage points is in North Macedonia (17%, –5 pp).

In most EU countries, there have been only small changes since 2021 in the proportions mentioning the **availability and quality of food**. Of the eight countries showing an increase, the largest is in Malta (14%, +6 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in Denmark (15%, –7 pp), among the 13 EU countries where there has been a decrease.

In the non-EU countries, there have been large increases in Albania (17%, +11 pp) and Serbia (30%, +10 pp), and a large decrease in Türkiye (13%, –11 pp).

There are nine EU Member States where there has been an increase in the proportion choosing **transport and transport infrastructure**, the largest being in Malta (20%, +7 pp) and Cyprus (10%, +7 pp). Of the nine EU countries where there has been a decrease, the largest can be seen in Latvia (17%, –10 pp) and Sweden (28%, –8 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest shift can be seen in Albania (19%, +9 pp).

In 20 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to think the **adaption of society to an ageing population** will be most affected by research and innovation. The largest increases can be seen in the Netherlands (21%, +8 pp), Cyprus (14%, +7 pp) and Sweden (15%, +7 pp). There has been a decrease in six EU countries, all of no more than three percentage points. In the eight non-EU countries, the largest change can be observed in Montenegro (16%, +7 pp)

There are seven EU Member States where there has been an increase in mentions of **job creation**, the largest being in Portugal (33%, +18 pp) and Ireland (19%, +9 pp). There has been a decrease in 19 EU countries, most notably in Croatia (11, –9 pp).

In the non-EU countries, there have been large decreases in Kosovo (17%, –19 pp), North Macedonia (13%, –10 pp) and Montenegro (16%, –10 pp).

For the remaining areas, which are less frequently mentioned overall, the largest changes are as follows:

- In Cyprus, there has been an increase in the proportion that thinks the **protection of personal data** will be most affected by research and innovation in the coming years (19%, +8 pp), while the largest decrease in the EU can be seen in Portugal (11%, –7 pp). In the non-EU countries, the largest shift can be seen in Albania (24%, +16 pp).

- With regards to the **quality of housing**, large increases can be seen in Belgium (14%, +10 pp), Ireland (13%, +9 pp), Portugal (11%, +8 pp) and Czechia (10%, +7 pp). Outside the EU, the largest change can be seen in Montenegro (15%, +8 pp).

- The only substantial change in the proportion mentioning a **reduction of inequalities** is seen in Albania (5%, –24 pp).

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

QA6b In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Adaptation of society to an ageing population	Sept/Oct 2024	15	17	10	10	15	14	11	13	14	15	17	15	16	14	10	12	12	13	13	21	15	13	27	16	13	10	12	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲2	▼3	=	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲7	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲5	▼1	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲7
Security of citizens	Sept/Oct 2024	15	15	13	11	10	12	22	14	17	16	16	16	17	24	18	10	16	11	16	10	11	21	15	23	10	17	14	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲8	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲7	▲15	▲10	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲10	=	▲9	▼1	▲7	▲2	=	▲4	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲4	▲5
Education and skills	Sept/Oct 2024	21	16	26	29	20	18	26	29	32	27	18	22	17	31	26	26	20	21	32	19	16	22	17	19	21	30	27	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲13	▼10	▲11	=	▲3	▲1	▼11	▲6	▲7	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲3
Quality of housing	Sept/Oct 2024	8	14	8	10	5	5	9	13	6	10	11	12	5	7	7	4	13	9	7	6	9	10	11	9	3	9	4	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲10	▲2	▲7	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲9	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	=	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲5	▲1	▲4	=	▼3	▼1	▲8	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1
Health and medical care	Sept/Oct 2024	47	50	44	46	55	50	44	49	57	45	56	43	40	43	47	56	47	47	63	58	39	42	30	25	39	55	48	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼10	▼4	▼20	▲15	▲3	▼15	▼9	▼4	▲5	▲7	▼8	▼6	▼8	▼9	=	▼8	▼2	▼7	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼18	▼8	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲3
Energy supply	Sept/Oct 2024	32	33	28	30	52	40	27	27	21	20	24	31	40	12	25	26	29	35	27	51	34	25	11	14	40	22	42	63
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼22	▲4	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼23	▼24	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲3	▼1	▼6	▼8	▼17	▲2	▲2	▼4	▲2	▼1	▼21	▲3	▲2	▲2	▼10	▼4
Transport and transport infrastructure	Sept/Oct 2024	17	17	21	24	14	21	14	16	18	14	14	14	17	10	17	23	15	20	20	14	24	16	12	12	15	22	15	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	▲4	=	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼2	▲2	▲4	=	▲3	▲1	▲7	▼10	=	▼4	=	▲7	▲1	=	▲3	▼3	=	=	▲1	▼2	▼8
Protection of personal data	Sept/Oct 2024	9	13	8	9	9	7	9	17	8	14	7	9	10	19	10	10	11	8	6	10	10	8	11	14	10	7	8	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲6	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲8	▲2	▼5	▲1	▲3	▼4	▼1	=	=	▼7	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1
Reduction of inequalities	Sept/Oct 2024	7	8	8	4	6	6	5	4	6	6	9	7	6	6	5	3	11	10	2	3	7	6	12	10	4	4	6	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲6	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼4	▲4	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1
Availability and quality of food	Sept/Oct 2024	17	16	20	16	15	16	15	15	20	14	16	23	15	18	14	15	15	24	14	26	22	20	15	18	23	23	24	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼7	▼3	=	▼5	▲3	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼5	▲3	=	=	▲6	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲3
Job creation	Sept/Oct 2024	12	10	10	13	4	6	11	19	22	22	10	11	14	31	10	16	12	13	17	4	12	9	33	24	10	14	10	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲9	▼3	▲2	▼3	▼9	▼6	▲5	▼1	▼1	▲4	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼3	▼6	▲18	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼4	=
Protection of the environment	Sept/Oct 2024	21	21	18	21	26	21	19	19	21	17	28	21	26	21	20	16	25	25	24	14	24	20	15	16	24	23	17	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	=	▼4	▼13	▼3	▼8	▼4	▼12	▲1	▼1	▼7	▼2	=	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼4	▲3	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼10	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼2	▲1
Fight against climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	34	38	26	20	48	38	19	29	32	24	41	38	37	23	19	18	35	31	38	45	36	26	21	17	27	29	44	57
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼16	▼3	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼18	▼21	▲7	▼4	▼8	▼1	▼2	▼8	▼13	▼18	▼17	▲1	▼4	▼10	▼2	▼3	▼31	▲4	▼7	▼5	▼4	▼5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲4	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	5	3	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	0	3	1	5	6	0	0	2	0	6	2	10	3	2	1	2	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲2	=	▼4	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▲5	▲6	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	▲10	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲2	=

QA6b In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		UK	TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	BA	XK
Adaptation of society to an ageing population	Sept/Oct 2024	12	11	9	16	11	9	12	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲2	=	▲7	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲3
Security of citizens	Sept/Oct 2024	10	10	17	23	13	21	19	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼3	▼5	=	▲1	▼3	▲3	▲3
Education and skills	Sept/Oct 2024	28	32	16	20	20	26	22	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲12	▲7	▼3	▲4	▲4	▲16	▲2	▼4
Quality of housing	Sept/Oct 2024	7	10	16	15	5	3	8	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲4	=	▲8	▲1	▼5	▲5	▼1
Health and medical care	Sept/Oct 2024	55	36	26	27	52	56	37	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼9	▼16	▼5	▲1	▲39	▼12	▼1
Energy supply	Sept/Oct 2024	32	30	24	21	36	21	30	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▲1	▲6	▼4	▲2	▲16	▲9	=
Transport and transport infrastructure	Sept/Oct 2024	14	23	5	18	12	19	12	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲7	▲1	▲8	▲4	▲9	▲1	▲4
Protection of personal data	Sept/Oct 2024	9	15	17	15	10	24	18	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲4	▲16	▲7	▲2
Reduction of inequalities	Sept/Oct 2024	5	13	7	17	8	5	12	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲2	▼24	▲6	▲3
Availability and quality of food	Sept/Oct 2024	14	13	25	19	30	17	23	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼11	▲6	▲3	▲10	▲11	▲6	▲2
Job creation	Sept/Oct 2024	14	19	13	16	12	14	13	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼3	▼10	▼10	▼1	▲4	▼4	▼19
Protection of the environment	Sept/Oct 2024	21	17	27	16	28	16	24	21
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼5	▲3	▼10	▲1	▲12	▲8	▲1
Fight against climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	28	33	32	17	37	36	25	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼21	=	▲4	▼6	▲3	▲30	=	▲5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	0	3	0	2	1	1	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲6

Socio-demographic table

QA6b   In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% – EU)

	Health and medical care	Fight against climate change	Energy supply	Protection of the environment	Education and skills	Availability and quality of food	Transport and transport infrastructure	Adaptation of society to an ageing population	Security of citizens	Job creation	Protection of personal data	Quality of housing	Reduction of inequalities	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	47	34	32	21	21	17	17	15	15	12	9	8	7	0	2
Gender															
Man	46	34	34	21	20	17	20	16	15	12	9	8	6	0	2
Woman	48	34	30	21	21	18	14	15	15	12	10	8	7	1	3
Age															
15-24	45	34	31	24	25	18	18	11	14	15	12	7	7	1	1
25-39	44	34	32	21	20	18	20	15	15	13	11	8	8	0	1
40-54	47	34	33	21	20	17	18	16	16	13	9	9	7	0	2
55 +	49	34	31	21	20	17	15	16	15	11	8	7	6	1	3
Education (End of)															
15-	42	31	25	21	16	16	14	14	17	16	8	8	6	1	6
16-19	47	32	30	20	21	17	17	15	17	13	9	9	7	0	2
20+	50	38	36	22	21	19	18	16	14	10	9	7	7	0	1
Still studying	46	37	36	25	25	17	19	13	11	14	12	5	5	0	2
Socio-professional category															
Self- employed	44	31	32	22	23	18	18	19	17	13	10	7	5	0	2
Managers	48	38	39	20	21	18	20	17	13	10	10	7	6	0	1
Other white collars	45	36	34	20	21	21	18	15	15	12	10	9	8	0	1
Manual workers	46	32	29	20	20	16	17	15	16	14	10	10	7	1	2
House persons	45	31	25	22	22	16	14	12	18	16	9	8	7	0	3
Unemployed	46	31	28	20	19	17	18	14	19	16	10	9	8	1	3
Retired	50	34	30	22	19	17	15	15	15	10	7	7	7	1	4
Students	45	36	35	25	25	16	19	12	13	14	12	5	5	0	1
Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	39	25	22	18	22	19	18	19	16	19	11	11	11	1	4
From time to time	42	33	27	22	19	17	16	14	18	14	10	10	9	0	3
Almost never/ Never	49	35	34	22	21	17	17	15	14	11	9	7	6	0	2
Use of the Internet															
Everyday	48	35	33	21	21	18	18	16	15	12	10	8	6	0	1
Often/ Sometimes	41	34	25	23	19	18	14	16	16	11	8	10	9	0	3
Never	44	25	26	20	16	15	12	12	17	15	7	8	6	1	9
No Internet access	43	30	4	34	17	19	1	9	29	9	6	3	2	3	11
Influence of science and technology															
Total 'Positive'	49	36	33	21	21	18	18	16	14	12	9	8	6	0	1
Total 'Negative'	36	26	25	21	17	16	14	11	20	13	11	10	9	1	4
Quiz Correct answers															
Less than 5 correct answers	42	29	23	21	19	16	14	14	17	15	10	9	7	1	5
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	48	35	33	21	21	17	17	16	15	12	9	8	7	0	1
More than 8 correct answers	50	41	48	24	19	21	23	15	9	7	7	5	5	0	1

3. Opinion on the benefits and pitfalls of science and technology

Most Europeans think that science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements regarding the benefits and pitfalls of science and technology[11].

Across the EU, two-thirds of respondents (67%) agree that **science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable**, with 19% saying they agree 'totally'.

Just one in ten (10%) disagrees, while 22% are neutral.

These results are similar to those seen in the 2021 survey, with respondents now slightly less likely to agree (-2 percentage points), but with no change in the proportion that disagrees.

QA8.1. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable (EU27) (%)
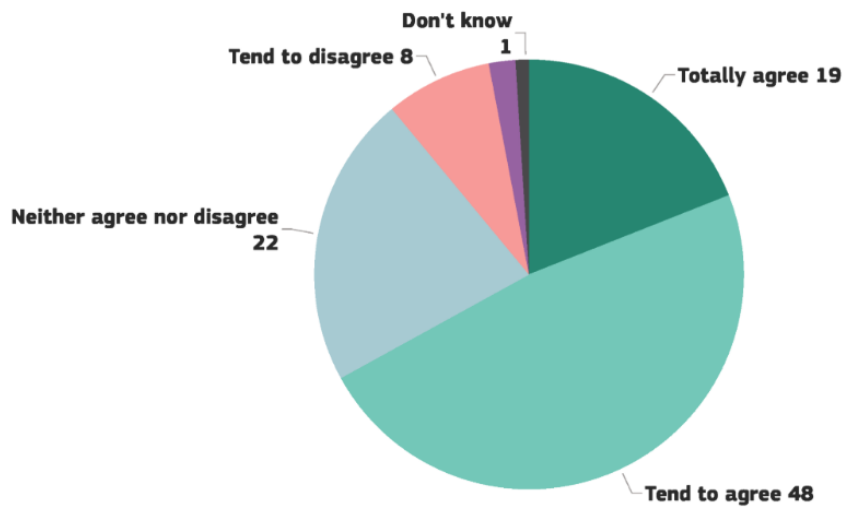
Totally agree	▼1
Tend to agree	▼1
Neither agree nor disagree	▲2
Tend to disagree	=
Totally disagree	=
Don't know	=

Sept/Oct 2024

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[11] QA8.1. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.

The majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable, with proportions ranging from 82% in Finland, Malta and Sweden, to 49% in Romania. There are only five countries where more than one in ten disagrees: Romania (23%), Slovenia (15%), Austria (13%), France (12%) and Germany (11%).

The majority of respondents in all of the non-EU countries also agree with this statement, with the highest levels of agreement seen in Türkiye (81%) and the lowest in Bosnia and Herzegovina (51%).

QA8.1. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable (%)
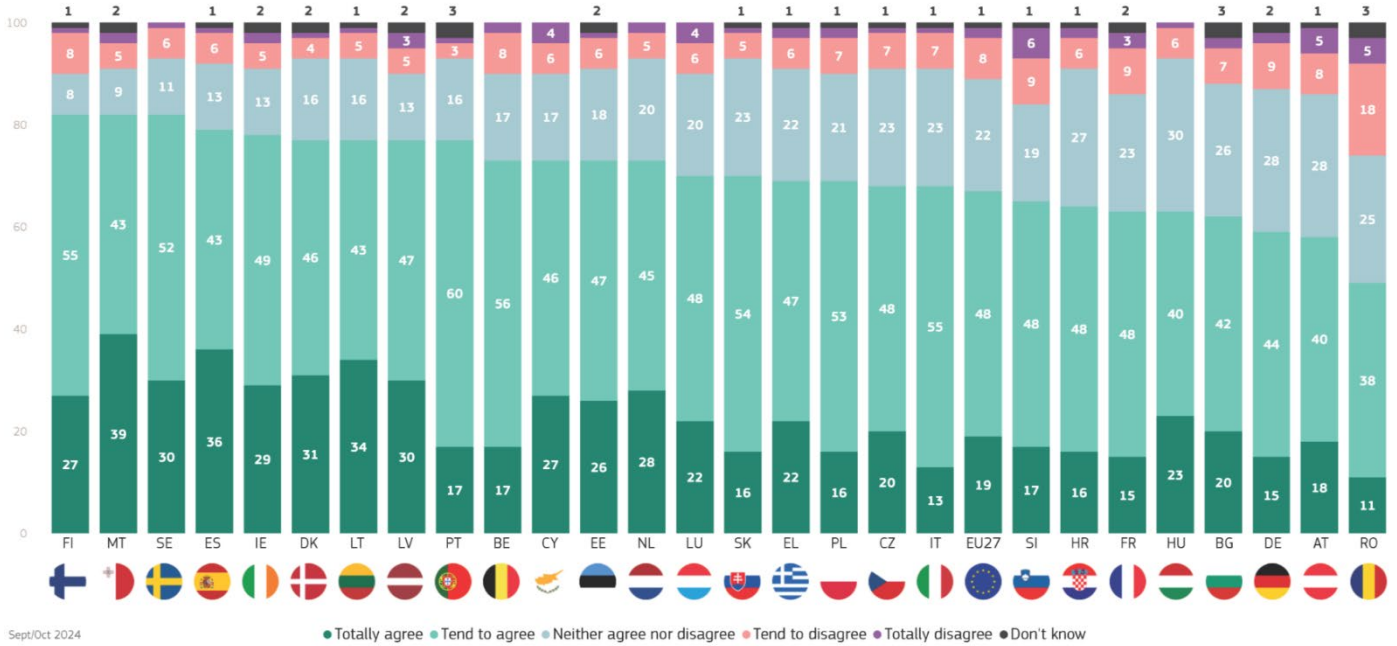
Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA8.1. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable (%)
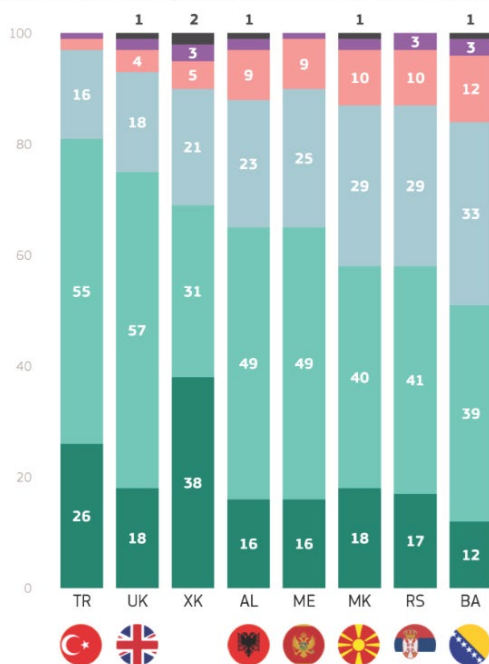
● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Compared to 2021, respondents in nine EU countries are now more likely to agree, with the largest increases seen in Latvia (77%, +8 pp), Slovakia (70%, +7 pp) and Sweden (82%, +7 pp).

By contrast, respondents in 17 EU countries are now less likely to agree, most notably Czechia (68%, –9 pp) and Estonia (73%, –8 pp).

QA8.1 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable (%)

		EU27	LV	SK	SE	SI	MT	LT	FI	EL	AT	HR	DE	PT	DK	ES	FR	NL	RO	IE	CY	HU	BE	IT	PL	BG	LU	EE	CZ
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	30	16	30	17	39	34	27	22	18	16	15	17	31	36	15	28	11	29	27	23	17	13	16	20	22	26	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲11	▼3	▲13	▼1	▲11	▲5	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲7	▼8	▲6	▼13	▲2	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼2	▲2	=	▼1
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	48	47	54	52	48	43	43	55	47	40	48	44	60	46	43	48	45	38	49	46	40	56	55	53	42	48	47	48
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	▲10	▼6	▲7	▼7	▼2	▼5	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼5	=	▼1	▼9	▲6	▼9	▲10	▼5	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	13	23	11	19	9	16	8	22	28	27	28	16	16	13	23	20	25	13	17	30	17	23	21	26	20	18	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼10	▼6	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▲4	▼1	▼5	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲5
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	8	5	5	6	9	5	5	8	6	8	6	9	3	4	6	9	5	18	5	6	6	8	7	7	7	6	6	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲5	=	=	▲2	▲4	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲3
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	3	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	67	77	70	82	65	82	77	82	69	58	64	59	77	77	79	63	73	49	78	73	63	73	68	69	62	70	73	68
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼9
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	13	23	11	19	9	16	8	22	28	27	28	16	16	13	23	20	25	13	17	30	17	23	21	26	20	18	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼10	▼6	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▲4	▼1	▼5	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲5
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	10	8	6	7	15	7	6	9	8	13	8	11	4	5	7	12	7	23	7	10	7	10	8	9	9	10	7	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▲3	▲7	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲5	=	▲2	▲4	▲4	=	▲3

Outside of the EU, agreement has increased substantially in Albania (65%, +35 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (51%, –8 pp).

QA8.1 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable (%)

		AL	ME	RS	XK	MK	UK	TR	BA
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	16	16	17	38	18	18	26	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▼4	▲1	▲6	▼6	▼4	▼23	▼1
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	49	49	41	31	40	57	55	39
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲26	▲8	▲3	▼7	▲4	=	▲19	▼7
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	23	25	29	21	29	18	16	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼18	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲6
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	9	9	10	5	10	4	2	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼11	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	65	65	58	69	58	75	81	51
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲35	▲4	▲4	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲4	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	23	25	29	21	29	18	16	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼18	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲6
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	10	13	8	12	6	3	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲2

Socio-demographic table

QA8.1 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable
(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	19	48	22	8	2	1	67	22	10
Gender									
Man	22	48	21	6	2	1	70	21	8
Woman	17	47	23	9	2	2	64	23	11
Age									
15-24	24	47	22	6	1	0	71	22	7
25-39	21	49	20	7	2	1	70	20	9
40-54	20	48	21	8	2	1	68	21	10
55 +	17	47	23	8	3	2	64	23	11
Education (End of)									
15-	12	42	27	11	3	5	54	27	14
16-19	17	49	23	8	2	1	66	23	10
20+	24	49	19	6	2	0	73	19	8
Still studying	26	48	18	6	1	1	74	18	7
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	22	49	19	7	2	1	71	19	9
Managers	25	48	20	5	2	0	73	20	7
Other white collars	19	51	21	7	2	0	70	21	9
Manual workers	17	48	24	8	2	1	65	24	10
House persons	20	42	23	11	3	1	62	23	14
Unemployed	20	40	23	13	3	1	60	23	16
Retired	16	47	23	8	3	3	63	23	11
Students	25	47	20	6	1	1	72	20	7
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	21	42	21	10	3	3	63	21	13
From time to time	15	46	26	10	2	1	61	26	12
Almost never/ Never	21	49	20	7	2	1	70	20	9
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	21	49	20	7	2	1	70	20	9
Often/ Sometimes	11	43	31	12	2	1	54	31	14
Never	11	41	25	11	4	8	52	25	15
No Internet access	15	23	19	27	11	5	38	19	38
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	21	52	20	5	1	1	73	20	6
Total 'Negative'	9	27	31	23	8	2	36	31	31
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	15	44	26	9	3	3	59	26	12
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	20	49	21	8	2	0	69	21	10
More than 8 correct answers	27	52	16	4	1	0	79	16	5

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statement: "**thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible**".

Around three in ten respondents (29%) agree with the statement, with 7% saying they "totally agree".

Almost half (46%) disagree, while 21% neither agree nor disagree.

Agreement has increased since 2021 (+3 pp), while levels of disagreement have decreased (–5 pp).

QA8.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible (EU27) (%)

Don't know 4
Totally agree 7
Totally disagree 21
Tend to agree 22
Tend to disagree 25
Neither agree nor disagree 21
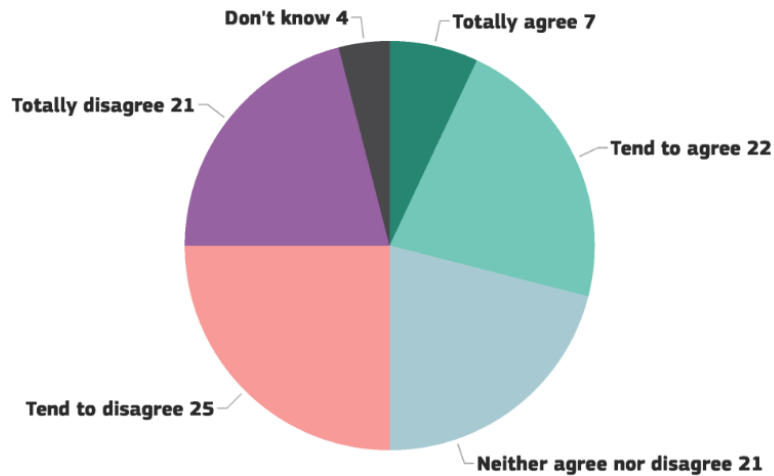
Totally agree	=
Tend to agree	▲3
Neither agree nor disagree	▲1
Tend to disagree	▼1
Totally disagree	▼4
Don't know	▲1

Sept/Oct 2024

Fewer than half of the respondents in each EU country agree that, thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible. However, agreement is the most common opinion in seven countries, with the highest levels of agreement seen in Poland and Italy (both 44%) and Croatia (42%). By contrast, 10% of respondents in Sweden, 14% in Finland and 15% in both Denmark and France agree with the statement. The largest proportions of respondents who disagree are observed in Sweden (80%) and Finland (70%).

In non-EU countries, more than half of respondents agree in Kosovo (58%) and in Albania and Türkiye (both 52%). Levels of agreement are lowest in the UK (30%).

QA8.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible (%)

QA8.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible (%)

Respondents in 15 EU countries are now more likely than in 2021 to agree that "thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible". The largest increases can be seen amongst those in Ireland (41%, +25 pp), Portugal (37%, +22 pp) and Belgium (30%, +17 pp).

In eight EU countries agreement has declined, with the largest decreases seen in Romania (28%, –10 pp) and Hungary (36%, –9 pp).

QA8.3 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible (%)

		EU27	IE	PT	BE	HR	CZ	DE	LU	AT	SK	EE	EL	BG	ES	IT	SI	DK	CY	NL	PL	LV	SE	FR	LT	MT	FI	HU	RO
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	7	13	8	6	8	6	7	5	11	6	5	10	11	10	8	5	3	11	3	8	6	2	3	4	6	3	10	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲10	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲3	=	=	=	=	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼5	=	=	=	▼5	▲1	=	▼5	▼8
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	28	29	24	34	20	17	17	22	25	17	31	27	22	36	23	12	21	13	36	19	8	12	22	13	11	26	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲15	▲16	▲13	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲4	▼1	=	=	▲5	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼2
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	19	16	20	33	20	22	14	18	23	14	25	26	15	28	21	15	23	17	27	19	10	14	20	14	13	31	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▲5	=	▲6	=	▲5	▼9	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼5	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼8	▼6	▲4	▼5	▲4	▼11	▼11	▲1	▼12	▼7	▼9	▲9	▲1
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	25	20	16	32	14	28	27	24	23	21	33	20	15	26	17	25	29	23	37	20	27	28	31	28	35	35	16	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼19	▼23	▼6	▼7	▼15	▼3	▼9	▼2	▼4	▼9	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲4	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼4	▼3	▲7	=	▼2	▲3	▼1	▲8
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	12	25	17	10	21	22	38	23	19	24	9	8	21	8	24	37	17	29	6	23	52	37	20	29	35	15	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼14	▼10	▼12	▼10	▼1	▼14	▲8	▼10	▼1	▲3	=	▼1	▼6	▼1	▲3	▲7	▼1	▲5	▼3	▲10	▲15	▼7	▲11	▲18	▲10	▲2	▲3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	8	6	1	1	5	5	2	3	6	7	5	13	6	3	2	4	5	1	3	6	0	3	6	3	3	2	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲8	▲6	▲1	▼1	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲7	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲6	=	▲1	▲6	▼4	▲3	▼1	▼2
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	29	41	37	30	42	26	24	22	33	31	22	41	38	32	44	28	15	32	16	44	25	10	15	26	19	14	36	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲25	▲22	▲17	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼9	▼10
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	19	16	20	33	20	22	14	18	23	14	25	26	15	28	21	15	23	17	27	19	10	14	20	14	13	31	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▲5	=	▲6	=	▲5	▼9	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼5	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼8	▼6	▲4	▼5	▲4	▼11	▼11	▲1	▼12	▼7	▼9	▲9	▲1
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	46	32	41	49	24	49	49	62	46	40	57	29	23	47	25	49	66	40	66	26	50	80	68	48	64	70	31	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼33	▼33	▼18	▼17	▼16	▼17	▼1	▼12	▼5	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼5	▼1	▲7	▲4	▼3	▲6	▼1	▲6	▲12	=	▲11	▲16	▲13	▲1	▲11

Agreement has increased in three non-EU countries: Albania (52%, +21 pp), the UK (30%, +16 pp) and Serbia (39%, +10 pp). Agreement has declined in the other five countries, most notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina (33%, –10 pp).

QA8.3 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible (%)

		AL	UK	RS	XK	ME	TR	MK	BA
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	17	6	9	33	13	14	13	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲4	▲2	▲6	▼7	▼15	▼5	▼2
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	35	24	30	25	37	38	29	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲11	▲12	▲8	▼7	▲5	▲11	=	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	26	19	21	27	26	29	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼21	▲2	▼6	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼1
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	25	24	5	18	18	19	21
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼12	▲6	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲8	▲6
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	10	16	16	6	5	4	5	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼9	▼4	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼5	▲5
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	3	2	10	0	0	5	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲3	▼6	▲1	▼2	=	▼2	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	52	30	39	58	50	52	42	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲21	▲16	▲10	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼10
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	26	19	21	27	26	29	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼21	▲2	▼6	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼1
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	24	41	40	11	23	22	24	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▼21	▲2	=	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲11

Socio-demographic table

QA8.3   The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible
(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	7	22	21	25	21	4	29	21	46
Gender									
Man	8	23	19	25	22	3	31	19	47
Woman	6	22	22	25	20	5	28	22	45
Age									
15-24	7	25	24	24	17	3	32	24	41
25-39	8	24	21	24	20	3	32	21	44
40-54	8	22	21	25	21	3	30	21	46
55 +	5	21	20	26	22	6	26	20	48
Education (End of)									
15-	5	24	21	22	18	10	29	21	40
16-19	8	23	22	25	18	4	31	22	43
20+	6	20	18	27	27	2	26	18	54
Still studying	7	25	22	25	17	4	32	22	42
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	7	23	22	23	22	3	30	22	45
Managers	6	21	18	27	25	3	27	18	52
Other white collars	8	25	22	24	19	2	33	22	43
Manual workers	8	23	22	25	19	3	31	22	44
House persons	6	27	22	22	16	7	33	22	38
Unemployed	8	19	23	22	24	4	27	23	46
Retired	5	20	19	26	23	7	25	19	49
Students	7	25	22	25	17	4	32	22	42
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	8	20	18	22	27	5	28	18	49
From time to time	8	26	24	21	17	4	34	24	38
Almost never/ Never	6	21	20	27	22	4	27	20	49
Religiosity / Spirituality									
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	6	17	18	28	27	4	23	18	55
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	7	25	22	25	18	3	32	22	43
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	8	25	22	20	19	6	33	22	39
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	7	24	20	25	20	4	31	20	45
Total 'Negative'	5	15	25	26	26	3	20	25	52
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	8	26	24	18	14	10	34	24	32
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	7	22	20	27	22	2	29	20	49
More than 8 correct answers	3	15	17	33	31	1	18	17	64

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that "**artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate**".

Three in ten Europeans agree (30%), including 7% who say they "totally agree". However, a greater proportion of respondents disagree (40%), and this includes 15% who "totally disagree". Just over one-quarter (26%) are neutral (neither agree nor disagree).

Results are very similar to the 2021 survey, with agreement showing a marginal increase (+1 percentage point) and no change in the proportion that disagrees.

This question is relevant to the final chapter of the report, which examines views on the use of AI for scientific research. These later findings also show a range of different views on the impact of AI (see Chapter 7 for further details).

QA8.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate (EU27) (%)

Don't know 4
Totally agree 7
Totally disagree 14
Tend to agree 23
Tend to disagree 26
Neither agree nor disagree 26
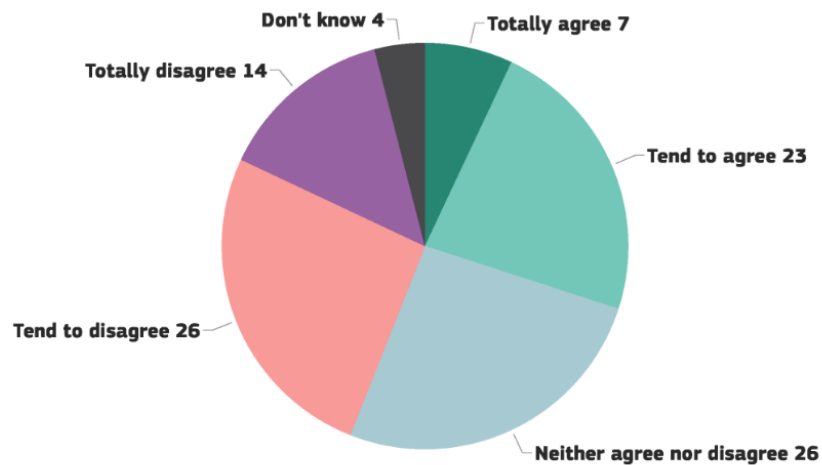
Totally agree	▼1
Tend to agree	▲2
Neither agree nor disagree	=
Tend to disagree	▲1
Totally disagree	▼1
Don't know	▼1

Sept/Oct 2024

In every EU Member State, less than half of respondents agree that artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate, However, agreement is the prevailing view in five countries: Italy (48%), Poland (43%), Hungary (39%), Austria (36%) and Denmark (35%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in Sweden and France (both 19%) and Latvia (20%) are the least likely to agree that artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate. Overall, there are 22 countries where respondents are more likely to disagree than agree.

Outside the EU, respondents in Türkiye (69%) and Montenegro (54%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared with those in the UK (21%).
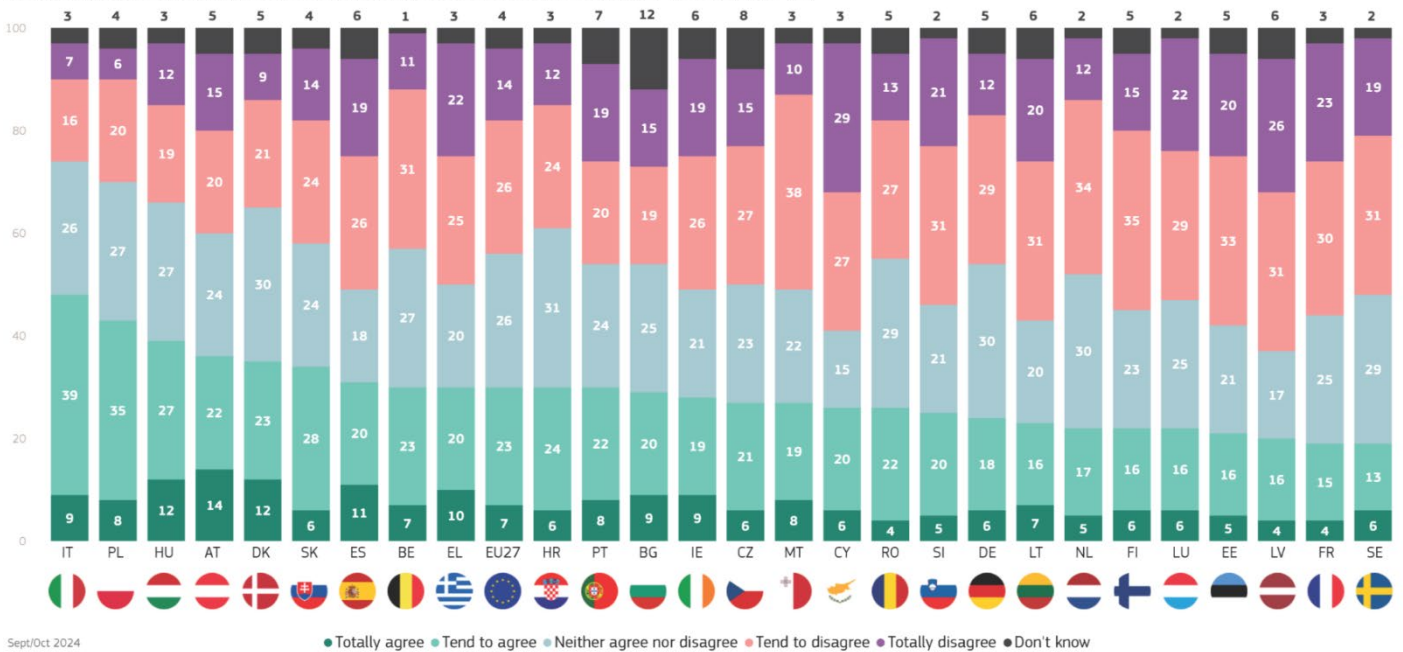
QA8.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA8.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024
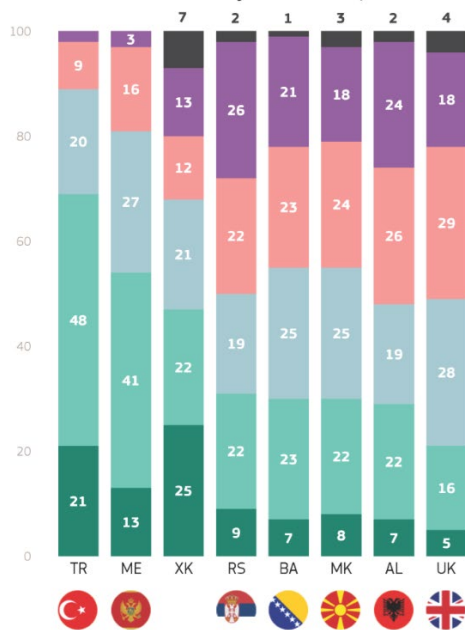
In 13 EU Member States, there has been an increase in agreement since 2021, the largest being in Belgium (30%, +9 pp) and Austria (39%, +9 pp). In 12 EU countries, respondents are now less likely to agree that artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate.

The largest decreases can be seen in Cyprus (26%, -7 pp) and Lithuania (23%, -5 pp).

QA8.5 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate (%)

		EU27	BE	AT	PT	CZ	HR	IE	IT	SK	DE	PL	SE	EL	LV	LU	HU	DK	FR	NL	EE	ES	SI	BG	RO	FI	MT	LT	CY
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	7	7	14	8	6	6	9	9	6	6	8	6	10	4	6	12	12	4	5	5	11	5	9	4	6	8	7	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲4	▼2	▼2	=	▼4	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼6	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼10
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	23	23	22	22	21	24	19	39	28	18	35	13	20	16	16	27	23	15	17	16	20	20	20	22	16	19	16	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲4	=	▲6	▲5	▲2	▲6	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼6	▼3	▲3
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	27	24	24	23	31	21	26	24	30	27	29	20	17	25	27	30	25	30	21	18	21	25	29	23	22	20	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼5	▼2	▲7	▼5	▲4	▼9	▼4	▼1	▲5	▲2	▼11	▼5	▼10	▼11	▲2	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼6	▲1	▼10	▼2	▼1	▼11	▼2	▼10	▼2
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	31	20	20	27	24	26	16	24	29	20	31	25	31	29	19	21	30	34	33	26	31	19	27	35	38	31	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼25	▼12	=	▼10	▲1	▼3	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼7	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲6	▼6	▲3	▲8	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲1	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	11	15	19	15	12	19	7	14	12	6	19	22	26	22	12	9	23	12	20	19	21	15	13	15	10	20	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲4	▲3	▼10	▲9	=	▲1	▼7	=	▲7	▲7	▲10	▲9	=	▲2	▼3	=	▲9	▲1	▲4	▲4	▼2	▲4	▲5	▲8	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	1	5	7	8	3	6	3	4	5	4	2	3	6	2	3	5	3	2	5	6	2	12	5	5	3	6	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲1	=	▲7	▲8	▲1	▲6	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲6	▲2	▼4	▲2	▼2	▼2	▲5	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲4	▼7	▲6	▼3
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	30	30	36	30	27	30	28	48	34	24	43	19	30	20	22	39	35	19	22	21	31	25	29	26	22	27	23	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼7
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	26	27	24	24	23	31	21	26	24	30	27	29	20	17	25	27	30	25	30	21	18	21	25	29	23	22	20	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼5	▼2	▲7	▼5	▲4	▼9	▼4	▼1	▲5	▲2	▼11	▼5	▼10	▼11	▲2	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼6	▲1	▼10	▼2	▼1	▼11	▼2	▼10	▼2
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	40	42	35	39	42	36	45	23	38	41	26	50	47	57	51	31	30	53	46	53	45	52	34	40	50	48	51	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼5	▼7	▼21	▼9	▼10	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼7	▼3	▲7	▲6	▲3	▲9	▲2	▲5	=	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲12	▲7	▲5	▲10	▲13	▲9	▲12

Among the non-EU countries, the largest shifts are the increases in agreement seen in Türkiye (69%, +13 pp) and Montenegro (54%, +10 pp).

QA8.5 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate (%)

		TR	ME	RS	UK	MK	AL	XK	BA
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	13	9	5	8	7	25	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	=	▲3	▲4	▼2	▲1	▲5	▼1
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	48	41	22	16	22	22	22	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲10	▲1	▼1	▲5	▲2	▼7	▼2
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	27	19	28	25	19	21	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲3	▼4	▼8	▲1	▼24	=	▼4
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	9	16	22	29	24	26	12	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼8	=	▼5	▲7	▲12	▲3	▲1
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	3	26	18	18	24	13	21
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼3	▲5	▲6	▼5	▲17	▲5	▲6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	2	4	3	2	7	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▼5	▲4	▼6	▼8	▼6	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	69	54	31	21	30	29	47	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲10	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼3
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	27	19	28	25	19	21	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲3	▼4	▼8	▲1	▼24	=	▼4
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	19	48	47	42	50	25	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼11	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲29	▲8	▲7

Socio demographic table

QA8.5 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate
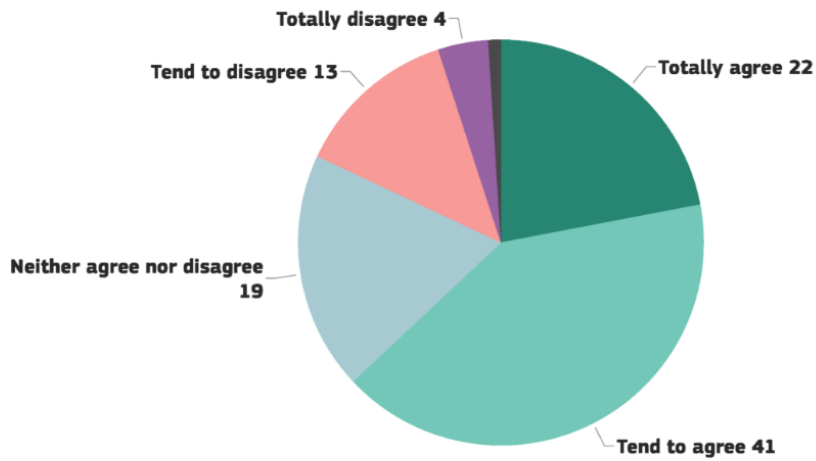(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	7	23	26	26	14	4	30	26	40
Gender									
Man	8	24	26	25	14	3	32	26	39
Woman	6	22	26	26	15	5	28	26	41
Age									
15-24	10	25	25	26	11	3	35	25	37
25-39	8	25	27	24	13	3	33	27	37
40-54	8	24	25	25	15	3	32	25	40
55 +	6	20	26	26	16	6	26	26	42
Education (End of)									
15-	6	21	24	22	18	9	27	24	40
16-19	8	23	26	25	14	4	31	26	39
20+	7	23	27	26	14	3	30	27	40
Still studying	10	25	26	25	11	3	35	26	36
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	7	25	26	23	15	4	32	26	38
Managers	7	25	29	25	12	2	32	29	37
Other white collars	8	28	24	25	12	3	36	24	37
Manual workers	8	21	26	25	17	3	29	26	42
House persons	7	23	22	28	13	7	30	22	41
Unemployed	7	20	24	25	19	5	27	24	44
Retired	6	18	26	27	16	7	24	26	43
Students	10	26	26	25	10	3	36	26	35
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	10	20	20	19	25	6	30	20	44
From time to time	7	25	25	25	14	4	32	25	39
Almost never/ Never	7	22	27	26	14	4	29	27	40
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	8	25	26	25	12	4	33	26	37
Total 'Negative'	5	13	23	30	27	2	18	23	57

More than half of respondents (56%) agree that the **applications of science and technology can threaten human rights**. One in six (16%) disagree, while around one in four (24%) neither agree nor disagree.

Compared to 2021, respondents are now more likely to agree with this statement (+4 pp) and are less likely to disagree (-6 pp).

QA8.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights (EU27) (%)
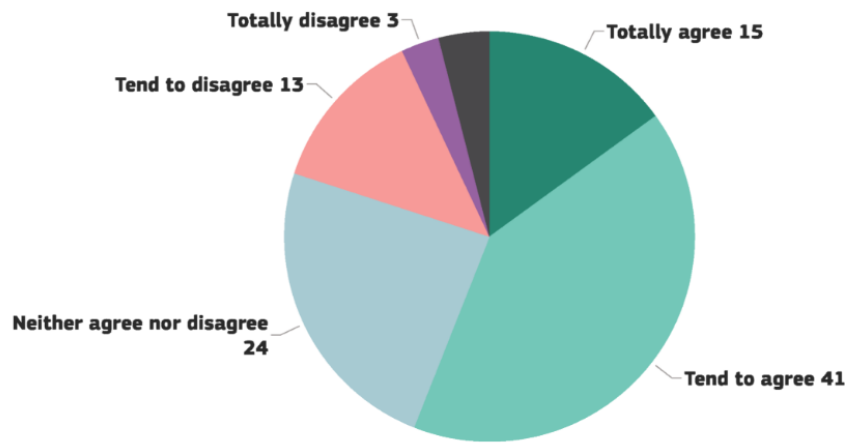
Totally disagree 3
Tend to disagree 13
Neither agree nor disagree 24
Totally agree 15
Tend to agree 41

Totally agree	=
Tend to agree	▲4
Neither agree nor disagree	▲1
Tend to disagree	▼3
Totally disagree	▼3
Don't know	▲1

Sept/Oct 2024

Within the EU, respondents in Spain (69%), Sweden (68%) and in Cyprus, the Netherlands and Finland (all 65%) are the most likely to agree that **the applications of science and technology can threaten human rights**. Agreement is the majority view in every EU country but is lowest in Romania (44%) and in Czechia and Hungary (both 46%).

In the non-EU countries, respondents in Serbia (60%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to those in Kosovo (43%). Again, agreement is the majority view in each country.
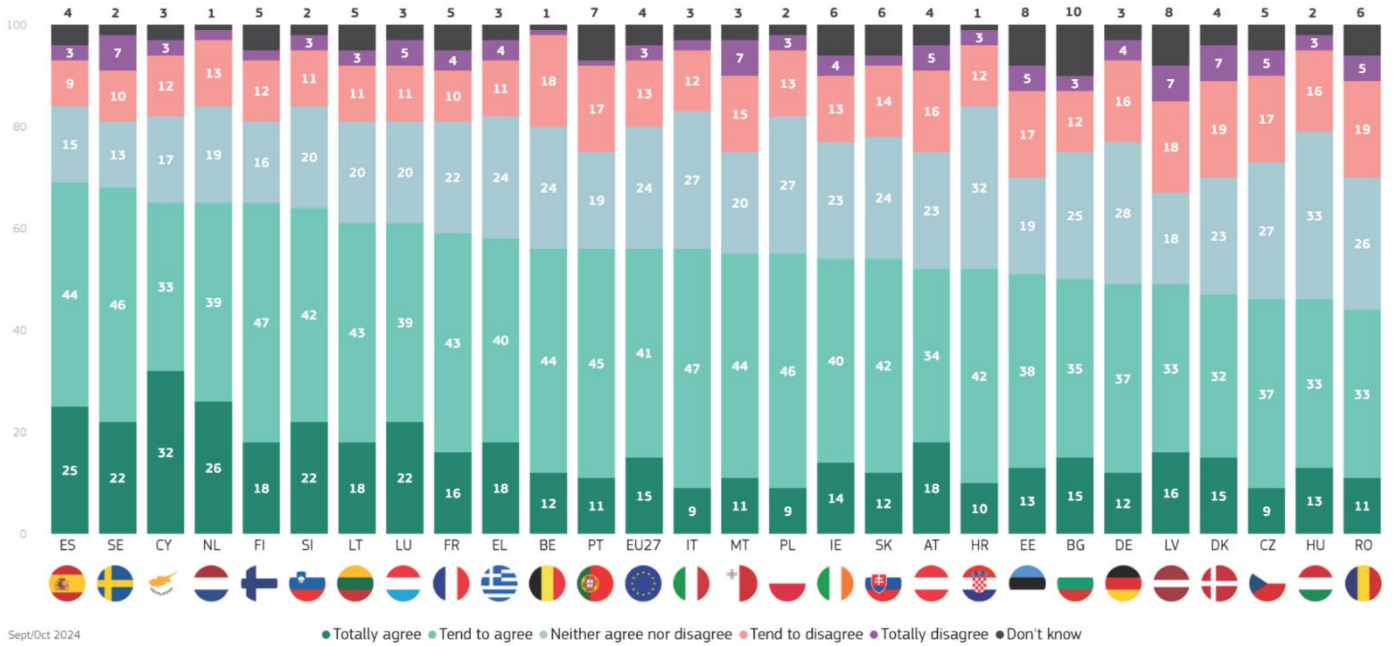
QA8.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA8.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
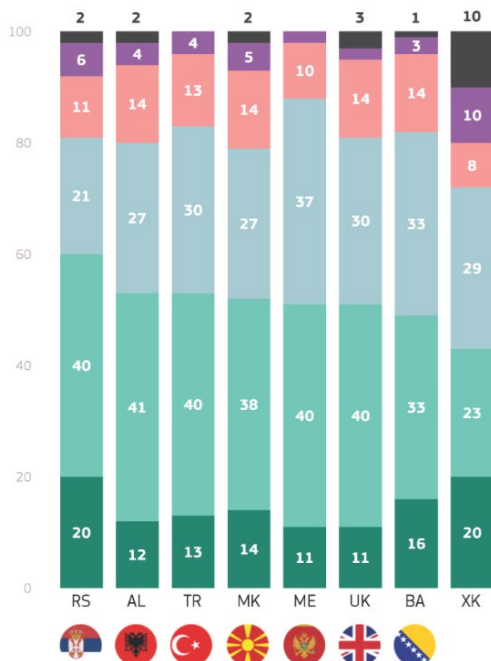
Sept/Oct 2024

Compared to 2021, respondents in 21 EU countries are now more likely to agree that the applications of science and technology can threaten human rights, with the largest increases seen in Lithuania (61%, +22 pp), Estonia (51%, +17 pp) and Sweden (68%, +16 pp).

By contrast, respondents in six EU Member States are now less likely to agree, with the largest decreases seen in Cyprus (65%, -11 pp) and Romania (44%, -8 pp).

QA8.6 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights (%)

		EU27	LT	EE	SE	NL	FI	LU	DK	IE	LV	CZ	PT	PL	BE	ES	IT	AT	DE	SI	BG	SK	MT	FR	HR	HU	EL	RO	CY
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	15	18	13	22	26	18	22	15	14	16	9	11	9	12	25	9	18	12	22	15	12	11	16	10	13	18	11	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲7	▲5	▲11	▲12	▲6	▲10	▲6	▲5	▲7	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲7	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼10	▼7
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	43	38	46	39	47	39	32	40	33	37	45	46	44	44	47	34	37	42	35	42	44	43	42	33	40	33	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲15	▲12	▲5	▲3	▲8	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲5	▲8	▲6	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲7	▼1	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲6	▼1	▲3	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	24	20	19	13	19	16	20	23	23	18	27	19	27	24	15	27	23	28	20	25	24	20	22	32	33	24	26	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼15	▼6	▼15	▼7	▼10	▼11	▼4	▼5	▼16	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼8	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲2	▼5	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲9	▲1	▼2	▲5
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	11	17	10	13	12	11	19	13	18	17	17	13	18	9	12	16	16	11	12	14	15	10	12	16	11	19	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼9	▼13	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼7	▼3	▼12	▼6	▼12	▼8	▼5	▲3	▼4	▼3	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼2	=	▲1	▲4	▲7	▲6
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	5	7	2	2	5	7	4	7	5	1	3	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	2	7	4	3	3	4	5	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼3	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼5	▲2	▼7	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲5	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲3	▼1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	5	8	2	1	5	3	4	6	8	5	7	2	1	4	3	4	3	2	10	6	3	5	1	2	3	6	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲5	▲8	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲8	▲5	▲7	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼5	▲1	=	▼3	=	=	▲1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	56	61	51	68	65	65	61	47	54	49	46	56	55	56	69	56	52	49	64	50	54	55	59	52	46	58	44	65
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲22	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼11
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	24	20	19	13	19	16	20	23	23	18	27	19	27	24	15	27	23	28	20	25	24	20	22	32	33	24	26	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼15	▼6	▼15	▼7	▼10	▼11	▼4	▼5	▼16	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼8	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲2	▼5	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲9	▲1	▼2	▲5
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	16	14	22	17	15	14	16	26	17	25	22	18	16	19	12	14	21	20	14	15	16	22	14	15	19	15	24	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼12	▼19	▼3	▼7	▼9	▼5	▼10	▼13	▼4	▼14	▼13	▼8	▲1	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼10	▼3	▼2	=	▲7	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲6	▲10	▲5

Outside of the EU, the proportion of respondents that agree that the applications of science and technology can threaten human rights has increased the most in Albania (53%, +25 pp) and the UK (51%, +15 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Montenegro (51%, -15 pp).

QA8.6 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights (%)

		AL	UK	RS	TR	MK	XK	BA	ME
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	11	20	13	14	20	16	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲5	=	▼6	▼6	▼1	▲1	▼12
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	40	40	40	38	23	33	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲10	▲5	▲8	▲7	▼6	▲9	▼3
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	27	30	21	30	27	29	33	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼16	▼8	▼4	▲5	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲14
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	14	11	13	14	8	14	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼8	▼3	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	2	6	4	5	10	3	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼6	▼2	▲4	=	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	3	2	0	2	10	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▲3	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼2
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	53	51	60	53	52	43	49	51
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲25	▲15	▲5	▲2	▲1	▼7	▼8	▼15
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	27	30	21	30	27	29	33	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼16	▼8	▼4	▲5	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲14
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	18	16	17	17	19	18	17	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼10	▲1	▼7	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

Socio-demographic table

QA8.6   The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights
(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	15	41	24	13	3	4	56	24	16
Gender									
Man	15	41	23	14	4	3	56	23	18
Woman	14	41	24	13	3	5	55	24	16
Age									
15-24	13	39	26	14	5	3	52	26	19
25-39	13	44	25	13	3	2	57	25	16
40-54	16	42	23	14	3	2	58	23	17
55 +	15	40	24	12	4	5	55	24	16
Education (End of)									
15-	14	38	23	11	4	10	52	23	15
16-19	14	42	25	13	3	3	56	25	16
20+	16	42	22	14	4	2	58	22	18
Still studying	13	39	26	15	4	3	52	26	19
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	15	43	22	14	3	3	58	22	17
Managers	16	41	24	14	4	1	57	24	18
Other white collars	14	45	24	13	3	1	59	24	16
Manual workers	14	43	24	13	4	2	57	24	17
House persons	12	40	25	13	3	7	52	25	16
Unemployed	21	39	20	13	4	3	60	20	17
Retired	15	39	23	13	3	7	54	23	16
Students	13	40	27	15	3	2	53	27	18
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	18	38	20	13	5	6	56	20	18
From time to time	14	43	23	13	3	4	57	23	16
Almost never/ Never	15	41	25	13	3	3	56	25	16
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	13	43	25	13	3	3	56	25	16
Total 'Negative'	22	36	21	13	5	3	58	21	18

More than six in ten EU citizens (63%) agree that **science makes our ways of life change too fast**. One in six (17%) disagree with the statement, while a similar proportion (19%) is neutral.

Respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in 2021 (+6 pp), while disagreement has fallen (–4 pp).

QA8.7. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science makes our ways of life change too fast (EU27) (%)

Totally disagree 4
Tend to disagree 13
Neither agree nor disagree 19
Totally agree 22
Tend to agree 41

Totally agree	▲1
Tend to agree	▲5
Neither agree nor disagree	▼2
Tend to disagree	▼3
Totally disagree	▼1
Don't know	=

Sept/Oct 2024

In every EU Member State, a majority of respondents agree that **science makes our ways of life change too fast**. The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Greece (90%), Cyprus (87%) and Spain (23%), while the lowest levels are recorded in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 43%) and in Finland (45%).

Across non-EU countries, agreement ranges from 82% of respondents in each of Türkiye, Albania and North Macedonia, to 46% in the UK.
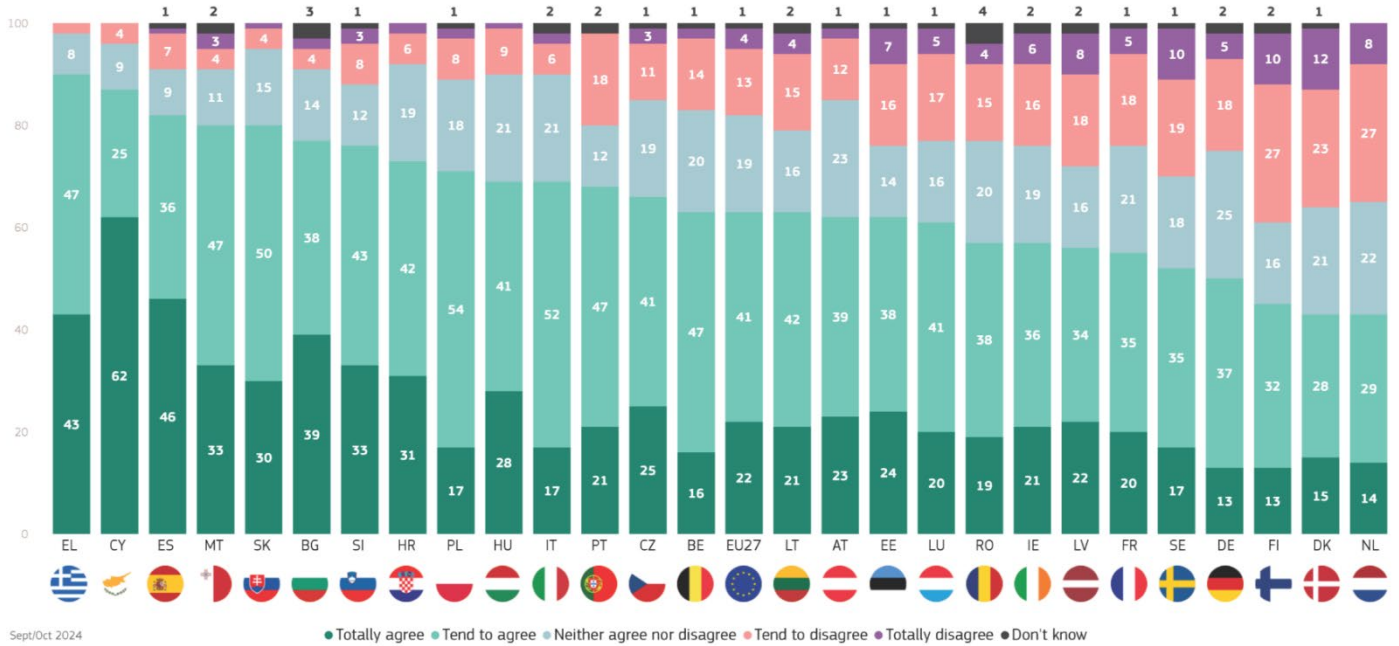
QA8.7. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science makes our ways of life change too fast (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA8.7. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science makes our ways of life change too fast (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
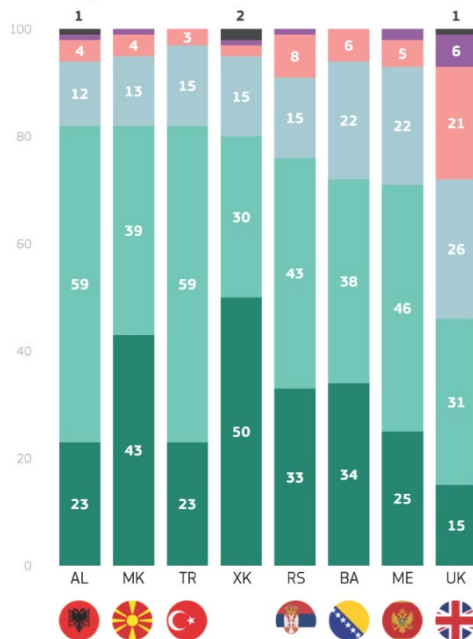
Sept/Oct 2024

Since 2021, agreement that science makes our ways of life change too fast has increased in 20 EU Member States, with the largest rises seen in Ireland (57%, +27 pp), Estonia (62%, +21 pp) and Belgium (63%, +21 pp).

Decreases in agreement are recorded in just five EU countries, the largest being in Cyprus (87%, -7 pp).

QA8.7 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science makes our ways of life change too fast (%)

		EU27	IE	BE	EE	LU	LT	SI	CZ	DK	DE	IT	NL	AT	SK	FI	SE	EL	LV	PL	PT	MT	FR	HU	ES	HR	BG	RO	CY
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	21	16	24	20	21	33	25	15	13	17	14	23	30	13	17	43	22	17	21	33	20	28	46	31	39	19	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲16	▲8	▲15	▲10	▲8	▲6	▲9	▲8	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲7	=	▲6	▲7	▼1	▲10	▼4	▲4	▲9	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▼12	▼11
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	36	47	38	41	42	43	41	28	37	52	29	39	50	32	35	47	34	54	47	47	35	41	36	42	38	38	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲11	▲13	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲9	▲9	▲4	=	▲7	▲1	▼1	▲5	▼6	▲8	▼1	▼7	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼5	▲6	▲4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	19	20	14	16	16	12	19	21	25	21	22	23	15	16	18	8	16	18	12	11	21	21	9	19	14	20	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼12	▼13	▼9	▼1	▼8	▲2	▼5	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼11	▼12	▼3	▼11	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲2	=	=	=	▲5	▼4	▲6
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	16	14	16	17	15	8	11	23	18	6	27	12	4	27	19	2	18	8	18	4	18	9	7	6	4	15	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼20	▼10	▼12	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼9	▲3	▼8	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲6	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	6	2	7	5	4	3	3	12	5	2	8	2	1	10	10	0	8	2	0	3	5	1	1	2	2	4	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▲5	=	▲4	=	▼3	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	4	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	63	57	63	62	61	63	76	66	43	50	69	43	62	80	45	52	90	56	71	68	80	55	69	82	73	77	57	87
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲27	▲21	▲21	▲17	▲15	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲6	▼7
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	19	20	14	16	16	12	19	21	25	21	22	23	15	16	18	8	16	18	12	11	21	21	9	19	14	20	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼12	▼13	▼9	▼1	▼8	▲2	▼5	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼11	▼12	▼3	▼11	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲2	=	=	=	▲5	▼4	▲6
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	17	22	16	23	22	19	11	14	35	23	8	35	14	5	37	29	2	26	10	18	7	23	10	8	8	6	19	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼23	▼13	▼13	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼10	▼2	▼13	▼5	▼3	▼8	▼2	▲2	▲5	▼1	▲5	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲9	▲2

In the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been little or no change in six of the countries, but there have been large increases in Albania (82%, +50 pp) and the UK (46%, +19 pp).

QA8.7 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science makes our ways of life change too fast (%)

		AL	UK	MK	XK	TR	RS	BA	ME
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	23	15	43	50	23	33	34	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▲10	▼5	▲13	▼25	▼1	▲2	▼6
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	59	31	39	30	59	43	38	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲36	▲9	▲7	▼11	▲26	▲2	▼2	▲2
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	26	13	15	15	15	22	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼30	▼9	=	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲5
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	21	4	2	3	8	6	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼11	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	1	6	1	1	0	1	0	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	82	46	82	80	82	76	72	71
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲50	▲19	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	12	26	13	15	15	15	22	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼30	▼9	=	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲5
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	5	27	5	3	3	9	6	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▼11	=	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=

Socio-demographic table

QA8.7 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science makes our ways of life change too fast
(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	22	41	19	13	4	1	63	19	17
Gender									
Man	21	41	19	14	4	1	62	19	18
Woman	22	41	19	13	3	2	63	19	16
Age									
15-24	17	38	24	16	4	1	55	24	20
25-39	21	39	20	15	4	1	60	20	19
40-54	21	42	19	13	4	1	63	19	17
55 +	24	42	18	11	3	2	66	18	14
Education (End of)									
15-	27	41	18	8	2	4	68	18	10
16-19	23	44	19	11	2	1	67	19	13
20+	20	39	19	16	5	1	59	19	21
Still studying	17	34	24	19	5	1	51	24	24
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	20	41	21	14	3	1	61	21	17
Managers	17	37	22	17	6	1	54	22	23
Other white collars	22	43	18	13	3	1	65	18	16
Manual workers	21	44	19	12	3	1	65	19	15
House persons	26	40	17	13	2	2	66	17	15
Unemployed	23	39	20	13	4	1	62	20	17
Retired	25	41	17	11	3	3	66	17	14
Students	17	36	24	18	4	1	53	24	22
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	21	40	20	14	4	1	61	20	18
Often/ Sometimes	21	47	19	8	3	2	68	19	11
Never	28	42	15	6	2	7	70	15	8
No Internet access	38	26	15	7	5	9	64	15	12
Religiosity / Spirituality									
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	20	37	20	17	5	1	57	20	22
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	21	43	20	12	3	1	64	20	15
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	28	42	15	10	2	3	70	15	12
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	19	34	21	17	8	1	53	21	25
A family member does or did in the past	17	32	22	22	6	1	49	22	28
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	19	33	21	20	6	1	52	21	26
No	22	42	19	12	3	2	64	19	15
Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	27	42	18	7	2	4	69	18	9
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	21	41	20	14	4	0	62	20	18
More than 8 correct answers	14	34	21	24	7	0	48	21	31

III. Views on governance of science and technology

This chapter focuses on the governance of science and technology. It starts by examining the public's trust in those governing science and technology, before looking more closely at issues related to governance and decision-making about science and technology. It then examines views on who should be responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions. It finishes by examining attitudes towards public access to research findings.

1. Governance of science and technology

Over half of Europeans agree that there is no option but to trust those governing science and technology

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that "**we have no option but to trust those governing science and technology**"[12].

Just over half of EU citizens agree (53%, +1 percentage point), with 14% (-2 pp) saying they "strongly agree". Just over one in five disagrees (22%, -3 pp), with 6% (-2 pp) "strongly disagreeing". Just over one in five (23%, +2 pp) are neutral, while 2% (no change) say they don't know.

Findings have remained broadly in line with those seen in the 2021 survey.

QA15.6. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?:- We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology (EU27) (%)
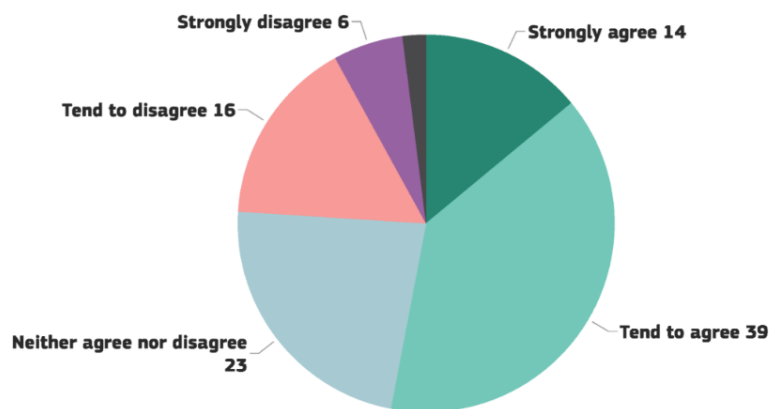
Strongly agree	▼2
Tend to agree	▲3
Neither agree nor disagree	▲2
Tend to disagree	▼1
Strongly disagree	▼2
Don't know	=

Sept/Oct 2024

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[12] QA15.6. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology.

In every EU Member State except Sweden, a majority of respondents agree that we have no option but to trust those governing science and technology. The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Spain (65%), Portugal (64%) and Lithuania (63%). In Sweden, 32% agree and 52% disagree, while levels of agreement are also relatively low in Romania and Finland (both 41%) and in the Netherlands (42%).

In countries outside the EU, the proportions that agree are consistent, ranging from 53% in Serbia to 44% in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In each country, the majority agrees with the statement.

QA15.6. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?:-We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

QA15.6. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?:-We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology (%)

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
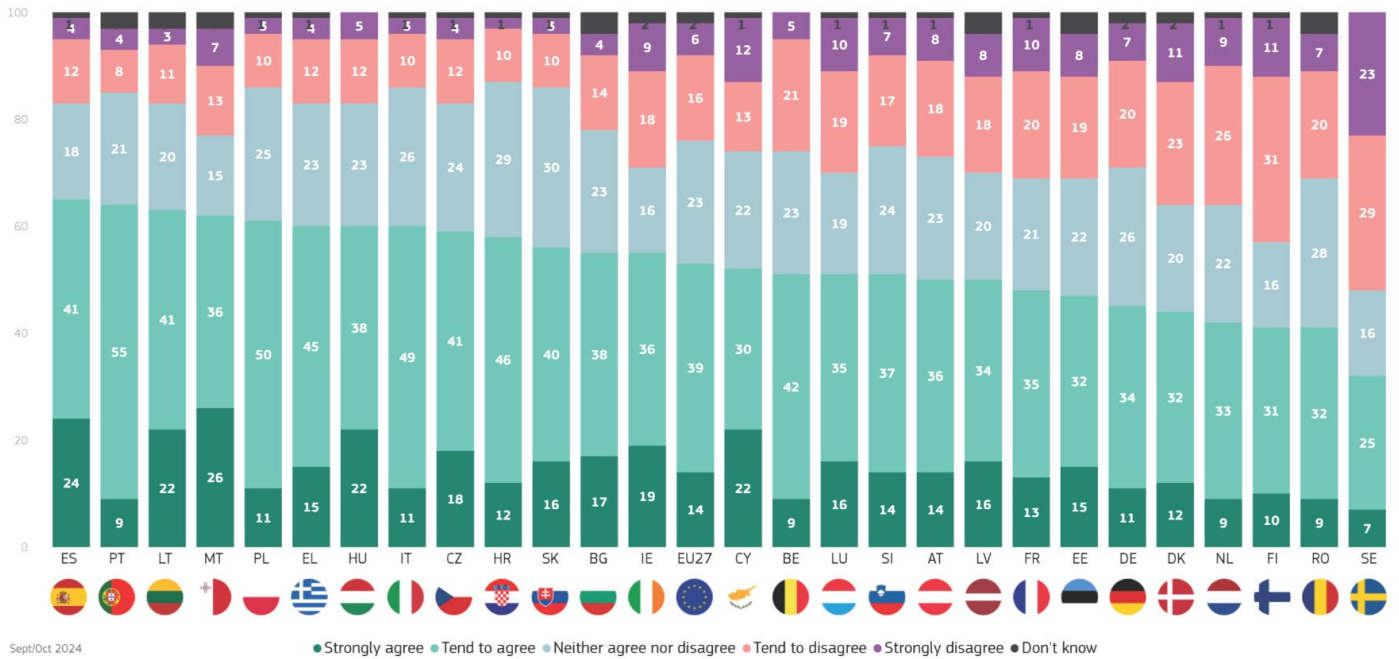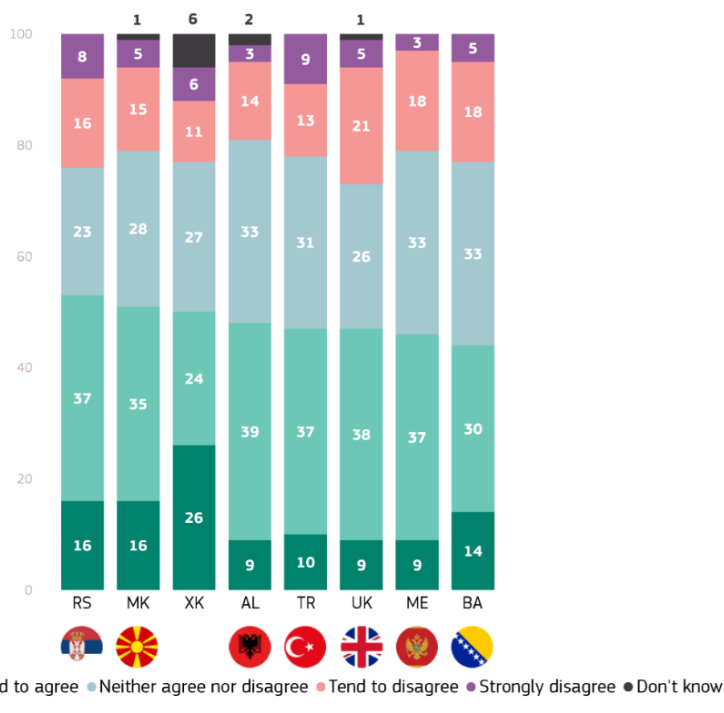
In 15 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to agree that "we have no option but to trust those governing science and technology." The largest increases can be seen in Ireland (55%, +19 pp), Lithuania (63%, +13 pp) and Portugal (64%, +12 pp).

There are 11 EU countries where agreement has decreased, most notably Bulgaria (55%, −11 pp), Cyprus (52%, −9 pp) and Hungary (60%, −8 pp).

QA15.6 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology (%)

		EU27	IE	LT	PT	CZ	DK	BE	MT	DE	EE	ES	NL	EL	HR	FI	SE	LU	LV	FR	SI	IT	AT	PL	RO	SK	HU	CY	BG
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	19	22	9	18	12	9	26	11	15	24	9	15	12	10	7	16	16	13	14	11	14	11	9	16	22	22	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲12	▲10	▲1	▲9	▲4	▲2	▲10	▼2	▲10	▼8	▲1	▼1	▼4	▲5	▲2	▲8	▲8	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼8	▼5	▼1	▼7	▼9	▼7
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	39	36	41	55	41	32	42	36	34	32	41	33	45	46	31	25	35	34	35	37	49	36	50	32	40	38	30	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲7	▲3	▲11	▼2	▲3	▲4	▼4	▲7	▼7	▲11	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼4	▼1	▲8	▼9	=	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲4	=	▼4	▼1	=	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	23	16	20	21	24	20	23	15	26	22	18	22	23	29	16	16	19	20	21	24	26	23	25	28	30	23	22	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼7	▼12	=	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼9	▲7	▼4	▲5	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼14	▼15	▼3	▼11	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲4
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	16	18	11	8	12	23	21	13	20	19	12	26	12	10	31	29	19	18	20	17	10	18	10	20	10	12	13	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼15	▼3	▼15	▼8	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼3	▲1	=	▲5	▲1	▼2	▲4	=	▲4	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲6	=	▲4	▲2	▲7
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	6	9	3	4	4	11	5	7	7	8	4	9	4	2	11	23	10	8	10	7	3	8	3	7	3	5	12	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲5	▼9	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲1	▼4	▲7	▲13	▲4	▲4	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲5	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	3	3	1	2	0	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼2	=	▲4	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼2
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	53	55	63	64	59	44	51	62	45	47	65	42	60	58	41	32	51	50	48	51	60	50	61	41	56	60	52	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲19	▲13	▲12	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼11
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	23	16	20	21	24	20	23	15	26	22	18	22	23	29	16	16	19	20	21	24	26	23	25	28	30	23	22	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼7	▼12	=	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼9	▲7	▼4	▲5	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼14	▼15	▼3	▼11	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲4
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	27	14	12	16	34	26	20	27	27	16	35	16	12	42	52	29	26	30	24	13	26	13	27	13	17	25	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼14	▼4	▼15	▼9	▼1	▼3	▲5	▼12	▼3	▼6	▼2	▲2	▼4	▲12	▲14	▲2	▲8	=	▲3	▲1	▲2	=	▲7	=	▲6	▲7	▲9

In the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in agreement in Albania (48%, +20 pp), while agreement has fallen sharply in Bosnia and Herzegovina (44%, −14 pp) and Montenegro (46%, −10 pp).

QA15.6 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology (%)

		AL	UK	RS	TR	MK	XK	ME	BA
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	9	9	16	10	16	26	9	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲4	▼1	▼9	▼8	=	▼7	▼1
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	39	38	37	37	35	24	37	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	=	▲2	▲7	▲3	▼7	▼3	▼13
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	33	26	23	31	28	27	33	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▲2	▼4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲4
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	21	16	13	15	11	18	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼6	▲6	▼2	▲6	=	▲7	▲9
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	5	8	9	5	6	3	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼1	▲3	=	▼2	▲3	=	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	0	0	1	6	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲1	▼6	=	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	48	47	53	47	51	50	46	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲4	▲1	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼10	▼14
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	33	26	23	31	28	27	33	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▲2	▼4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲4
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	17	26	24	22	20	17	21	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼7	▲9	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲7	▲11

Socio-demographic table

QA15.6 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology
(% – EU)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	14	39	23	16	6	2	53	23	22
Gender									
Man	13	39	23	17	7	1	52	23	24
Woman	14	40	23	15	6	2	54	23	21
Age									
15-24	13	35	26	19	6	1	48	26	25
25-39	12	40	25	16	6	1	52	25	22
40-54	13	39	22	18	7	1	52	22	25
55 +	15	40	22	14	6	3	55	22	20
Education (End of)									
15-	17	44	22	9	3	5	61	22	12
16-19	14	42	23	14	6	1	56	23	20
20+	12	36	23	20	8	1	48	23	28
Still studying	12	35	25	20	7	1	47	25	27
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	12	41	24	17	5	1	53	24	22
Managers	10	33	24	23	9	1	43	24	32
Other white collars	14	40	23	17	6	0	54	23	23
Manual workers	14	40	23	15	7	1	54	23	22
House persons	14	41	23	14	5	3	55	23	19
Unemployed	15	38	22	16	8	1	53	22	24
Retired	15	42	22	13	5	3	57	22	18
Students	11	36	25	20	7	1	47	25	27
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	16	35	22	16	8	3	51	22	24
From time to time	12	40	25	15	6	2	52	25	21
Almost never/ Never	14	39	23	17	6	1	53	23	23
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	10	34	23	22	10	1	44	23	32
A family member does or did in the past	10	32	25	23	9	1	42	25	32
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	10	33	25	22	9	1	43	25	31
No	14	40	23	15	6	2	54	23	21
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	14	42	23	15	5	1	56	23	20
Total 'Negative'	11	27	25	21	14	2	38	25	35
Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	15	42	22	11	6	4	57	22	17
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	13	39	24	17	6	1	52	24	23
More than 8 correct answers	9	35	22	25	9	0	44	22	34

Respondents were read out a series of paired statements and were asked to choose which one of the two statements was closest to their point of view[13].

There are differing views on the regulation of science and technology. Just over half of EU citizens (54%) think "**science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government**", while more than four in ten (44%) think it **"should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace".** Just 2% say they don't know.

There has been a slight shift in favour of greater regulation since the 2021 survey (4 pp.). Respondents are now more likely to say that science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government (+4 pp), while there has been a corresponding fall in the proportion saying it should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace (-4 pp).

QA11b. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (EU27) (%)

Don't know 2

Science and technology 44
should be allowed to
operate freely in the
marketplace

54 Science and technology should be
tightly regulated by the government
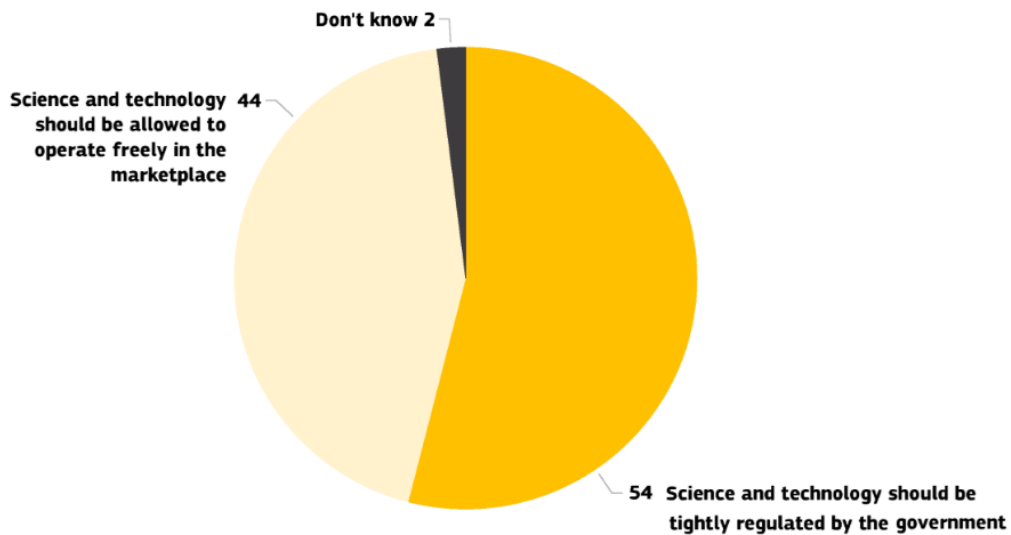
Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government	▲4
Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace	▼4
Don't know	=

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2024 – Apr/May 2021)

Sept/Oct 2024

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[13] QA11. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?

At a country level, the majority of respondents in 15 EU Member States say science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government, with the highest proportions in Portugal (78%), Ireland (68%) and Italy (64%). In 11 EU countries, the majority opinion is that science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace, with those in Finland (72%), Czechia (67%) and Sweden (64%) the most likely to think this way. In Romania, equal proportions take each point of view (both 49%).

In all of the non-EU countries studied, the dominant opinion is that science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government, with this view most widely held in Türkiye (64%) and Albania (62%).

QA11b. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

● Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government ● Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace ● Don't know
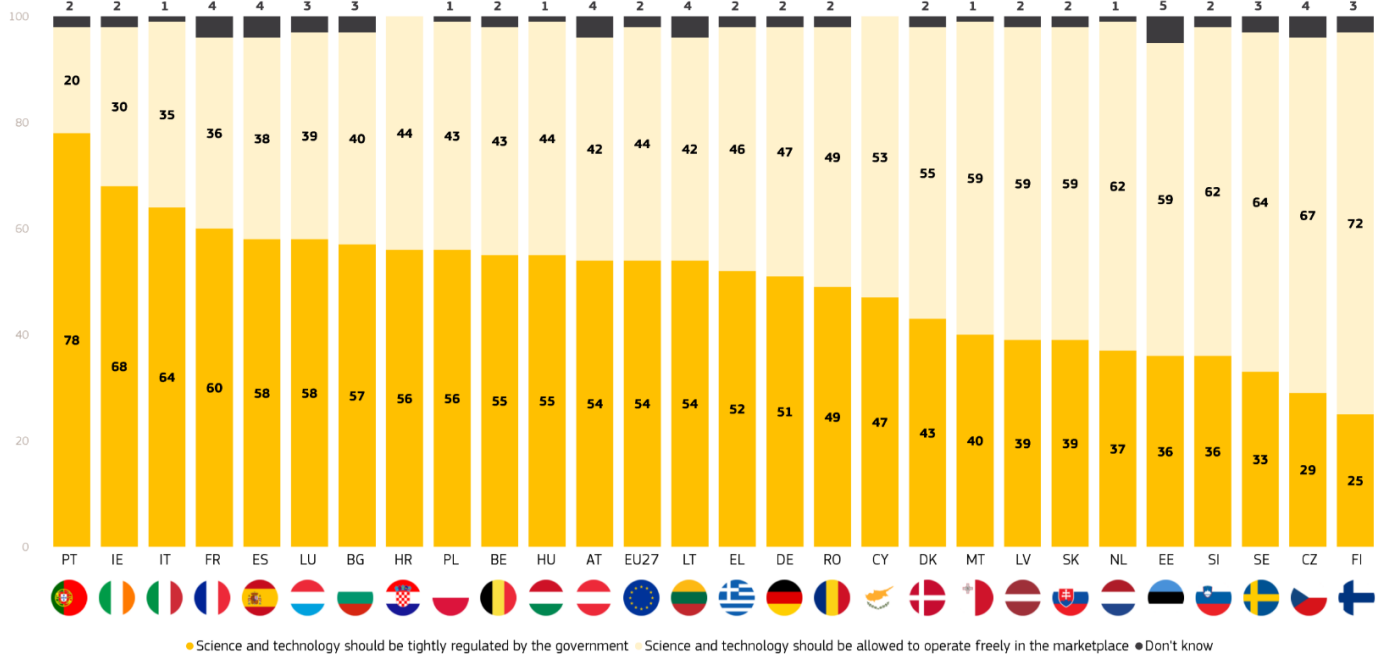
Sept/Oct 2024

QA11b. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

● Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government
● Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace ● Don't know
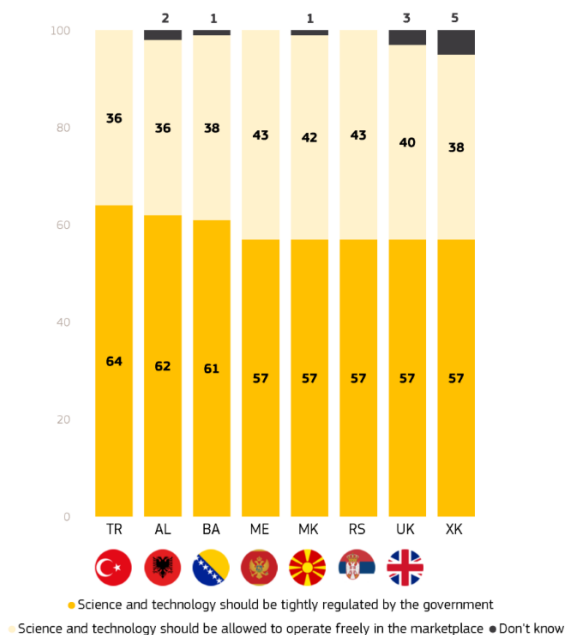
Sept/Oct 2024

In 16 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion of respondents that say science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government. The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (78%, +20 pp), Lithuania (54%, +19 pp) and Estonia (36%, +15 pp).

In seven EU countries, the proportion that thinks science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government has fallen, with the largest decreases seen in Malta (40%, –10 pp), Romania (49%, –9 pp) and Slovakia (39%, –7 pp).

QA11b You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(%)

		EU27	PT	LT	EE	IE	PL	DK	HR	CZ	DE	BE	LU	LV	FR	FI	SI	HU	IT	NL	AT	SE	ES	BG	CY	EL	SK	RO	MT
Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government	Sept/Oct 2024	54	78	54	36	68	56	43	56	29	51	55	58	39	60	25	36	55	64	37	54	33	58	57	47	52	39	49	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲20	▲19	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼9	▼10
Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace	Sept/Oct 2024	44	20	42	59	30	43	55	44	67	47	43	39	59	36	72	62	44	35	62	42	64	38	40	53	46	59	49	59
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼22	▼23	▼20	▼15	▼14	▼14	▼12	▼14	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼10	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲10	▲11
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	4	5	2	1	2	0	4	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	0	2	2	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1

In the non-EU countries, the proportion that thinks science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government has increased markedly in Türkiye (64%, +22 pp) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (61%, +11 pp), and has decreased sharply in Montenegro (57%, –17 pp) and Albania (62%, –13 pp).

QA11b You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(%)

		UK	TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	BA	XK
Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government	Sept/Oct 2024	57	64	57	57	57	62	61	57
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲22	▲7	▼17	▼7	▼13	▲11	▲4
Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace	Sept/Oct 2024	40	36	42	43	43	36	38	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼22	▼4	▲17	▲8	▲11	▼11	▼8
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	=	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲4

Socio-demographic table

QA11b You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(% – EU)

	Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government	Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace	Don't know
EU27	54	44	2
Gender			
Man	54	44	2
Woman	54	43	3
Age			
15-24	51	48	1
25-39	54	45	1
40-54	54	44	2
55 +	55	41	4
Education (End of)			
15-	61	34	5
16-19	57	41	2
20+	50	48	2
Still studying	50	48	2
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	54	44	2
Managers	49	50	1
Other white collars	57	42	1
Manual workers	56	42	2
House persons	56	41	3
Unemployed	48	50	2
Retired	56	40	4
Students	51	48	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	38	4
From time to time	59	39	2
Almost never/ Never	52	46	2
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	53	45	2
Often/ Sometimes	59	39	2
Never	59	33	8
No Internet access	72	23	5
Quiz Correct answers			
Less than 5 correct answers	57	39	4
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	54	44	2
More than 8 correct answers	45	54	1

Respondents were then presented with the following two statements and were asked which came closest to their point of view:

- "Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the **moral and ethical issues** concerned";

- "Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the **potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies**".

More than half of EU citizens say that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned (57%, +2 pp since 2021), while around four in ten say these decisions should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies (41%, -2 pp). Just 2% (no change) don't know.

QA11c. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (EU27) (%)

Don't know 2

Decisions about science and technology should be 41 based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies

57 Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned
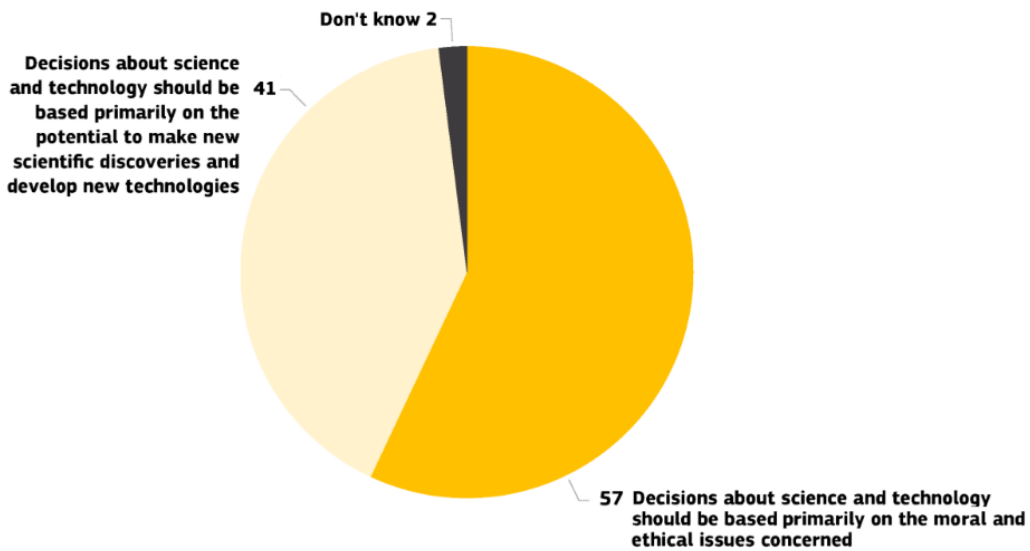
Decisions about science and technology should be primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned	▲2
Decisions about science and technology should be primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies	▼2
Don't know	=

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2024 – Apr/May 2021)
Sept/Oct 2024

In 22 EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned. The highest proportions are seen in Portugal (68%) and in Austria, Bulgaria and Greece (all 65%). In four EU countries, the most common view is that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies: Finland (57%), Latvia (53%), Malta (51%) and Estonia (49%). Opinion in Denmark is evenly divided (49% for both responses).

In all but two countries outside the EU, the most common view is that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned. Respondents in Serbia (77%) are most likely to hold this view. Albania (54%) and Kosovo (50%) are the two countries where a majority of respondents think these decisions should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies.

QA11c. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

- Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned
- Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies ● Don't know
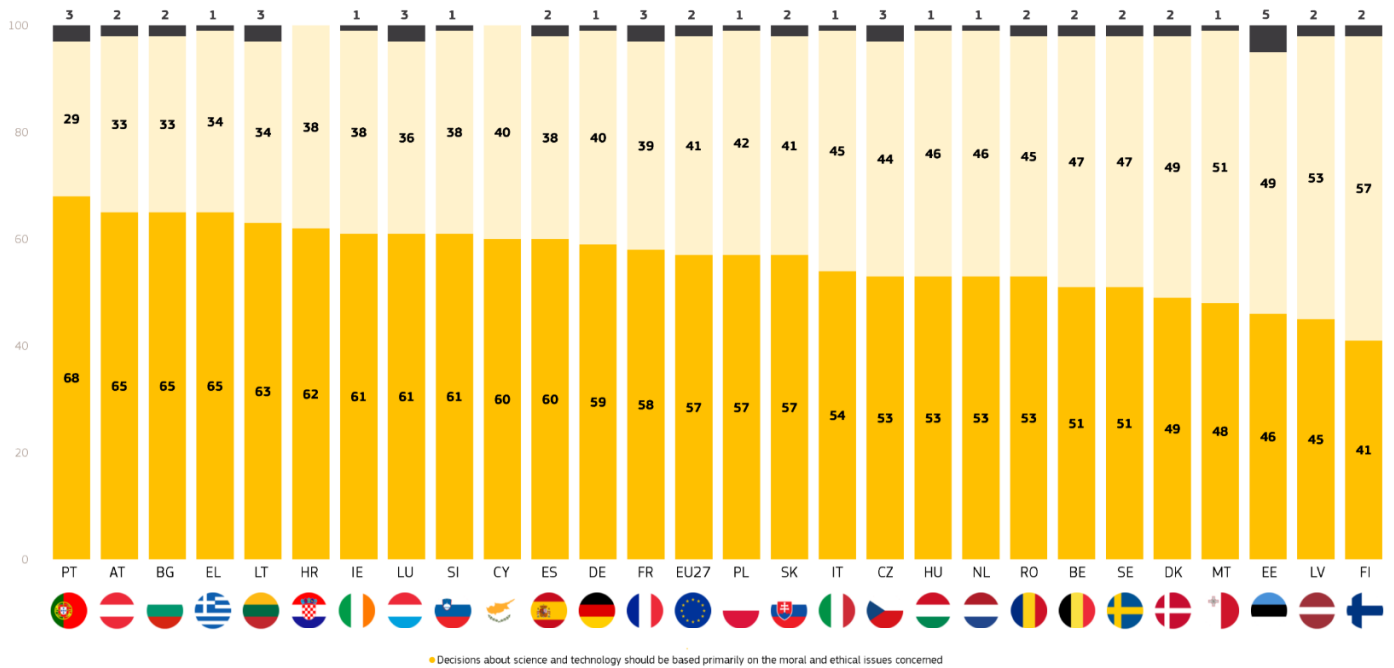
Sept/Oct 2024

QA11c. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

- Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned
- Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologi
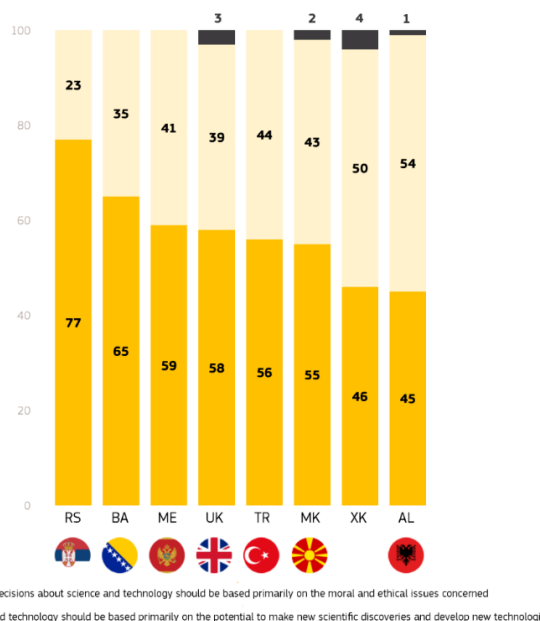
Sept/Oct 2024

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

In 18 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion of respondents that say decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned. The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (68%, +22 pp), Lithuania (63%, +16 pp) and the Netherlands (53%, +13 pp).

In six EU countries, there has been a fall in the proportion that thinks decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned. The largest decrease can be seen in Czechia (53%, –7 pp).

QA11c You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

		EU27	PT	LT	NL	IE	EE	LU	CY	ES	HR	PL	RO	SI	BG	IT	LV	FI	DK	HU	BE	FR	SE	AT	SK	EL	DE	MT	CZ
Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned	Sept/Oct 2024	57	68	63	53	61	46	61	60	60	62	57	53	61	65	54	45	41	49	53	51	58	51	65	57	65	59	48	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲22	▲16	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7
Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies	Sept/Oct 2024	41	29	34	46	38	49	36	40	38	38	42	45	38	33	45	53	57	49	46	47	39	47	33	41	34	40	51	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼25	▼19	▼13	▼12	▼15	▼13	▼9	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	=	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲4
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	3	3	1	1	5	3	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	▲3	=	▲1	▲5	▲3	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲3

In the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Türkiye are much more likely than in 2021 to say that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned (56%, +16 pp).

There have been large decreases in the proportion holding this view in Albania (45%, –20 pp) and Montenegro (59%, –10 pp).

QA11c You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

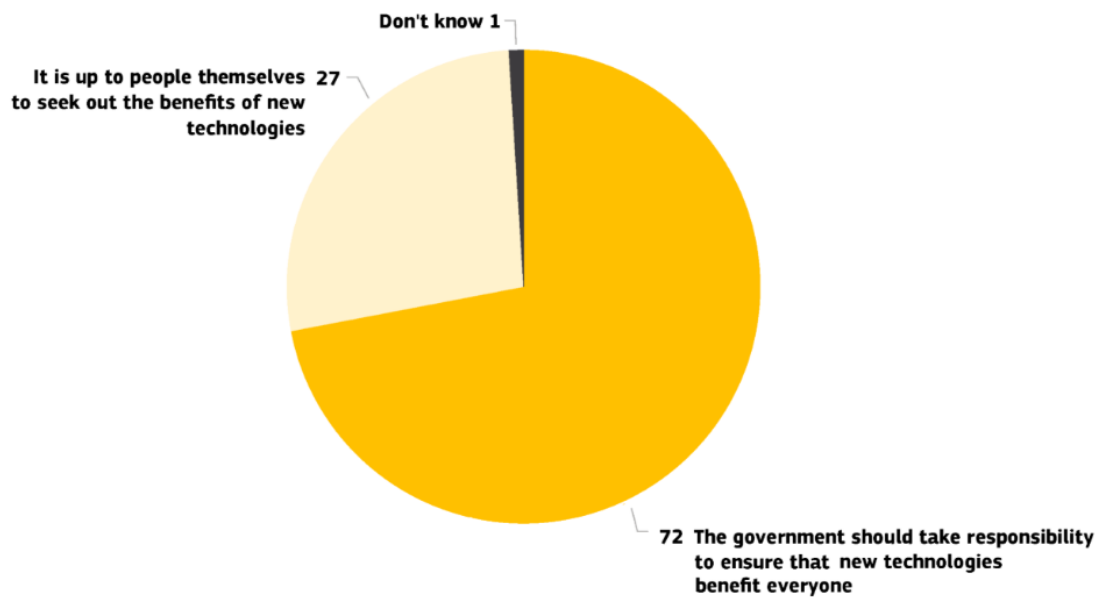|		TR	BA	UK	MK	RS	XK	ME	AL
Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned	Sept/Oct 2024	56	65	58	55	77	46	59	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▼10	▼20
Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies	Sept/Oct 2024	44	35	39	43	23	50	41	54
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼16	▼8	▼10	▼4	▼3	▼7	▲10	▲19
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲3	=	▲1

Socio-demographic table

QA11c   You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(% – EU)

	Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned	Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies	Don't know
EU27	57	41	2
Gender			
Man	55	44	1
Woman	59	39	2
Age			
15-24	53	46	1
25-39	57	42	1
40-54	57	42	1
55 +	59	38	3
Education (End of)			
15-	58	38	4
16-19	58	40	2
20+	57	42	1
Still studying	55	44	1
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	58	41	1
Managers	55	44	1
Other white collars	56	43	1
Manual workers	57	42	1
House persons	63	35	2
Unemployed	54	44	2
Retired	59	37	4
Students	55	44	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	37	3
From time to time	61	38	1
Almost never/ Never	56	42	2
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	57	42	1
Total 'Negative'	56	41	3
Quiz Correct answers			
Less than 5 correct answers	58	38	4
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	57	42	1
More than 8 correct answers	56	43	1

Seven in ten Europeans (70%, –2 pp since 2021) hold the view that "**decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts**", while 28% (+1 pp) say that "decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think".

QA11a. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (EU27) (%)
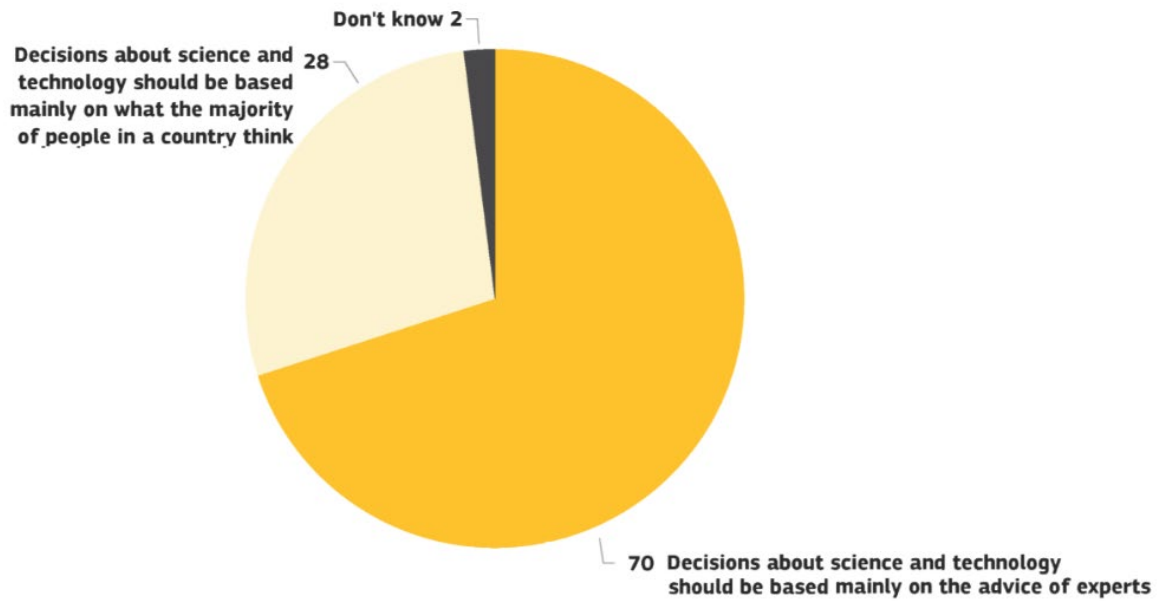
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts	▼2
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think	▲1
Don't know	▲1

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2024 – Apr/May 2021)

Sept/Oct 2024

In every EU Member State except Romania, the prevailing view is that "decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts". Respondents are most likely to hold this view in Malta (88%), the Netherlands (86%) and in Finland and Sweden (both 83%).

The alternative viewpoint, that "decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think", is most prevalent in Romania (49%) and Austria (42%). In Romania, equal proportions (49%) give the two response options.

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in the UK (76%) and Albania (75%) are most likely to say that 'decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts', and this is the majority view in each country. Respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina (39%) and Montenegro (37%) are the most likely to say that decisions should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think.

QA11a. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

	MT	NL	FI	SE	DK	ES	IE	EL	CZ	LT	CY	PT	EE	HU	SK	EU27	IT	DE	LU	BE	HR	PL	SI	BG	FR	LV	AT	RO
Don't know	1		1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3			2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1		1	1	2	3	2	1	2
Majority	11	14	16	15	16	16	21	22	22	23	27	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	28	32	33	32	32	35	34	35	42	49
Experts	88	86	83	83	82	82	78	77	75	74	73	73	72	72	71	70	70	69	69	67	67	67	67	63	63	63	57	49

● Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts　Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think　● Don't know
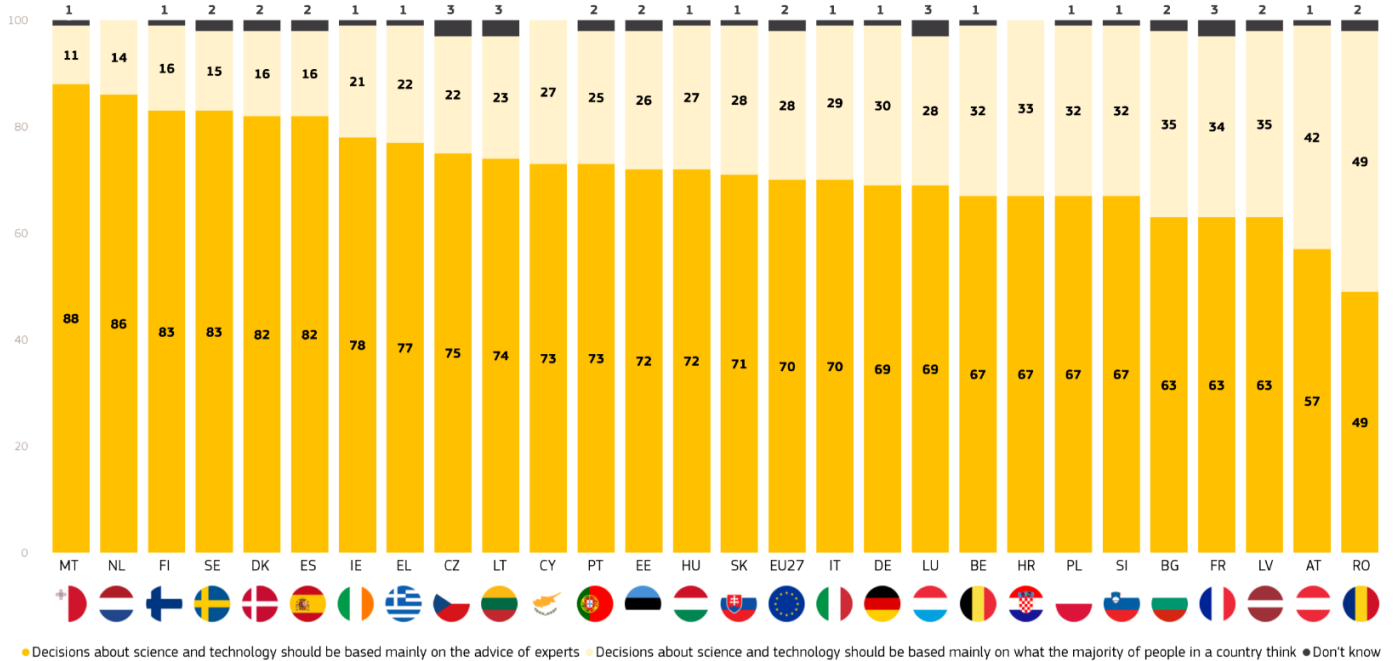
Sept/Oct 2024

QA11a. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

	UK	AL	RS	MK	TR	XK	ME	BA
Don't know	2	1	1	1		5		
Majority	22	24	32	33	34	31	37	39
Experts	76	75	67	66	66	64	63	61

● Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think　● Don't know
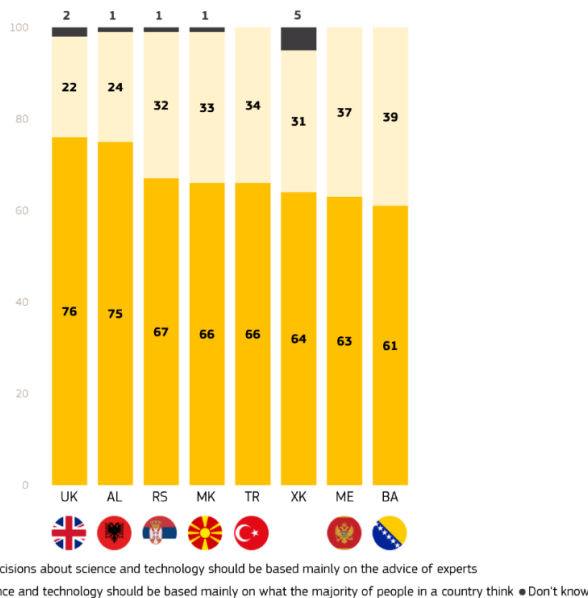
Sept/Oct 2024

There are nine EU countries where respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say that "decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts". The largest increase can be seen in the Netherlands (86%, +9 pp).

The proportion who take this view has declined in 18 EU Member States, with the largest decreases in Estonia (72%, -18 pp), Czechia (75%, -17 pp), Latvia (63%, -16 pp) and Belgium (67%, -16 pp).

QA11a You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

		EU27	NL	PL	EL	ES	SE	DE	CY	HU	MT	DK	FR	BG	HR	IT	LT	AT	SI	SK	IE	FI	PT	RO	LU	BE	LV	CZ	EE
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts	Sept/Oct 2024	70	86	67	77	82	83	69	73	72	88	82	63	63	67	70	74	57	67	71	78	83	73	49	69	67	63	75	72
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲9	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼10	▼11	▼16	▼16	▼17	▼18
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think	Sept/Oct 2024	28	14	32	22	16	15	30	27	27	11	16	34	35	33	29	23	42	32	28	21	16	25	49	28	32	35	22	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼8	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼4	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲11	▲8	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲16
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲3	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2

In the non-EU countries, the largest change since 2021 is in the UK, where respondents are now less likely to say that "decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts" (76%, -11 pp).

QA11a You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

		MK	XK	AL	TR	RS	BA	ME	UK
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts	Sept/Oct 2024	66	64	75	66	67	61	63	76
		5	1	0	-3	-3	-3	-9	-11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼9	▼11
Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think	Sept/Oct 2024	33	31	24	34	32	39	37	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼5	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲9	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲4	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1

Socio-demographic table

QA11a You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(% – EU)

	Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts	Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think	Don't know
EU27	70	28	2
Gender			
Man	72	27	1
Woman	69	29	2
Age			
15-24	70	28	2
25-39	71	28	1
40-54	70	29	1
55 +	70	28	2
Education (End of)			
15-	65	31	4
16-19	67	32	1
20+	76	23	1
Still studying	74	24	2
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	72	27	1
Managers	78	21	1
Other white collars	73	27	0
Manual workers	66	32	2
House persons	67	32	1
Unemployed	63	35	2
Retired	68	29	3
Students	74	25	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	34	3
From time to time	64	35	1
Almost never/ Never	73	25	2
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	74	25	1
Total 'Negative'	51	46	3
Quiz Correct answers			
Less than 5 correct answers	64	33	3
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	71	28	1
More than 8 correct answers	82	17	1

Within the EU, just over seven in ten respondents (72%, no change since 2021) think that "**the government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone**", while just over one in four (27%, no change) say that "it is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies".

QA11d. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (EU27) (%)

The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone	=
It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies	=
Don't know	=

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2024 – Apr/May 2021)
Sept/Oct 2024

The majority of respondents in all EU Member States think that "the government should take responsibility to ensure new technologies benefit everyone". Respondents are most likely to hold this view in Portugal (85%), Ireland (82%) and in Spain, Italy and Malta (all 79%). Respondents are most likely to take the alternative view – that it is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies – in Romania (45%), Slovakia (39%) and in Estonia and Cyprus (both 37%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in the UK (77%), are most likely to take the view that the government should take responsibility to ensure new technologies benefit everyone. Again, this view is held by a majority in all non-EU countries, with the lowest proportion in Bosnia and Herzegovina (66%).

QA11d. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

	PT	IE	ES	IT	MT	HR	BE	DE	EL	EU27	FR	LU	LT	NL	DK	PL	AT	SI	HU	CZ	FI	LV	CY	SE	BG	EE	SK	RO
Don't know	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	3		2	1	1	1		3	1	1		1	2	3	2	2
Up to people	14	17	19	20	21	25	26	27	27	27	26	26	26	30	29	30	31	31	33	32	35	35	37	36	36	37	39	45
Government responsibility	85	82	79	79	79	75	73	72	72	72	72	72	71	70	69	69	68	68	67	65	64	64	63	63	62	60	59	53

● The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone ● It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

QA11d. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

	UK	AL	TR	XK	MK	ME	RS	BA
Don't know	3	1		4	1	1		1
Up to people	20	23	29	25	29	30	31	33
Government responsibility	77	76	71	71	70	69	69	66

● The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone
● It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies ● Don't know
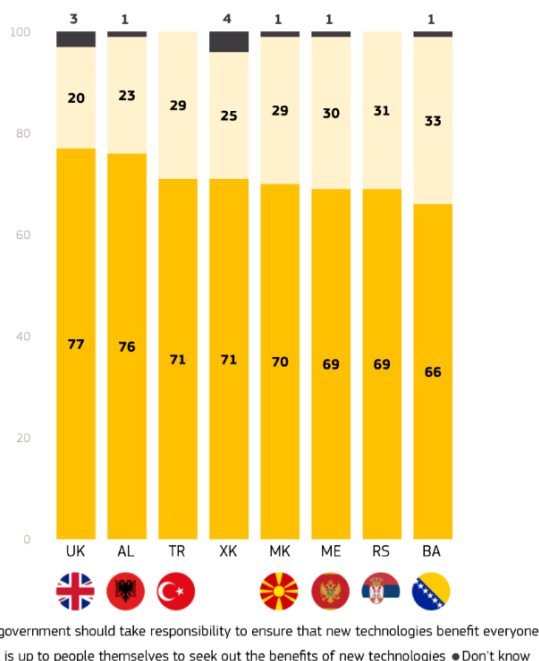
Sept/Oct 2024

Comparing the current results with those from 2021, there are 14 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who think that the government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone has increased, with the most marked increases seen in Poland (69%, +12 pp), Cyprus (63%, +8 pp) and Croatia (75%, +8 pp).

Among the 12 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who take this view has fallen, the largest decreases can be found in Belgium (73%, –10 pp), Estonia (60%, –10 pp) and Bulgaria (62%, –9 pp).

QA11d You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
 (%)

		EU27	PL	HR	CY	LT	IE	IT	NL	PT	CZ	DK	ES	EL	SI	SE	HU	LV	FR	FI	AT	RO	DE	MT	LU	SK	BG	BE	EE
The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone	Sept/Oct 2024	72	69	75	63	71	82	79	70	85	65	69	79	72	68	63	67	64	72	64	68	53	72	79	72	59	62	73	60
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲12	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10	▼10
It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies	Sept/Oct 2024	27	30	25	37	26	17	20	30	14	32	29	19	27	31	36	33	35	26	35	31	45	27	21	26	39	36	26	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼12	▼8	▼7	▼10	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲6	▲8	▲9	▲7
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the most notable change is an increase in the proportion of respondents who think the government should take responsibility to ensure new technologies benefit everyone in Kosovo (71%, +11 pp).

QA11d You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
 (%)

		XK	MK	AL	UK	RS	TR	ME	BA
The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone	Sept/Oct 2024	71	70	76	77	69	71	69	66
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲11	▲5	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼3
It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies	Sept/Oct 2024	25	29	23	20	31	29	30	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼14	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	1	1	3	0	0	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲1

Socio-demographic table

QA11d   You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(% – EU)

	The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone	It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies	Don't know
EU27	72	27	1
Gender			
Man	71	28	1
Woman	73	26	1
Age			
15-24	71	28	1
25-39	70	29	1
40-54	70	29	1
55 +	74	24	2
Education (End of)			
15-	73	24	3
16-19	71	28	1
20+	73	27	0
Still studying	71	28	1
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	70	29	1
Managers	72	28	0
Other white collars	71	29	0
Manual workers	72	27	1
House persons	73	25	2
Unemployed	66	32	2
Retired	74	23	3
Students	71	28	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	69	28	3
From time to time	70	29	1
Almost never/ Never	73	26	1
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	73	26	1
Total 'Negative'	64	34	2

More than seven in ten respondents (73%) believe that "**the government should make private companies tackle climate change**", while one in four respondents (25%) think that "we should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change".

There has been a change since the 2021 survey. Respondents are now less likely to say that the

government should make private companies tackle climate change (73%, -6 pp), while there has been an increase in the proportion saying it should be left to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change (25%, +5 pp).

QA11e. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (EU27) (%)

Don't know 2

We should leave it to private 25
companies to decide whether
to tackle climate change

73 The government should make private
companies tackle climate change
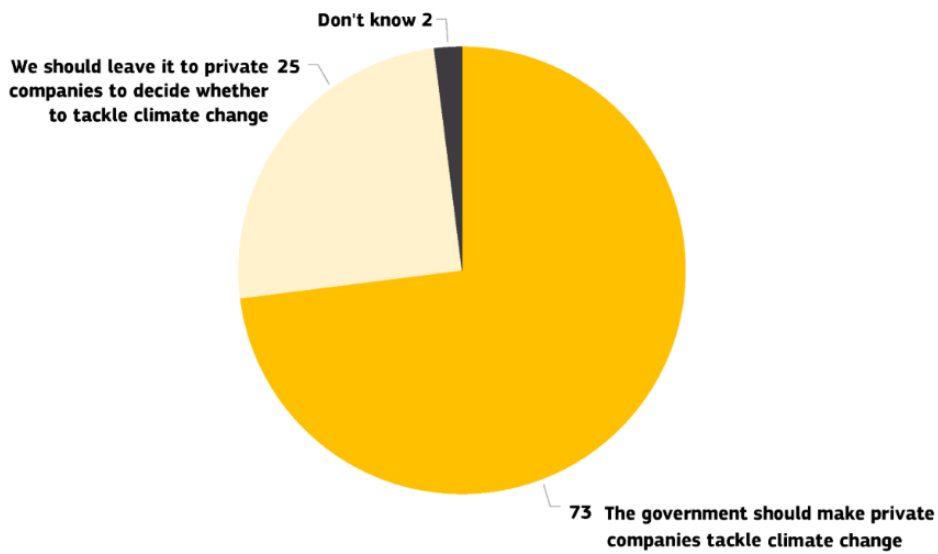
The government should make private companies tackle climate change	▼6
We should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change	▲5
Don't know	▲1

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2024 - Apr/May 2021)
Sept/Oct 2024

The majority of respondents in all EU Member States take the view that "the government should make private companies tackle climate change". Respondents are most likely to say this in Sweden (88%) and in Portugal and Malta (both 84%). Respondents are least likely to think this in Estonia and Slovenia (both 51%) and Romania (53%).

The majority of respondents in all the non-EU countries surveyed also take the view that the government should make private companies tackle climate change, with the highest proportion in the UK (82%), and the lowest in Montenegro (66%).

QA11e. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)
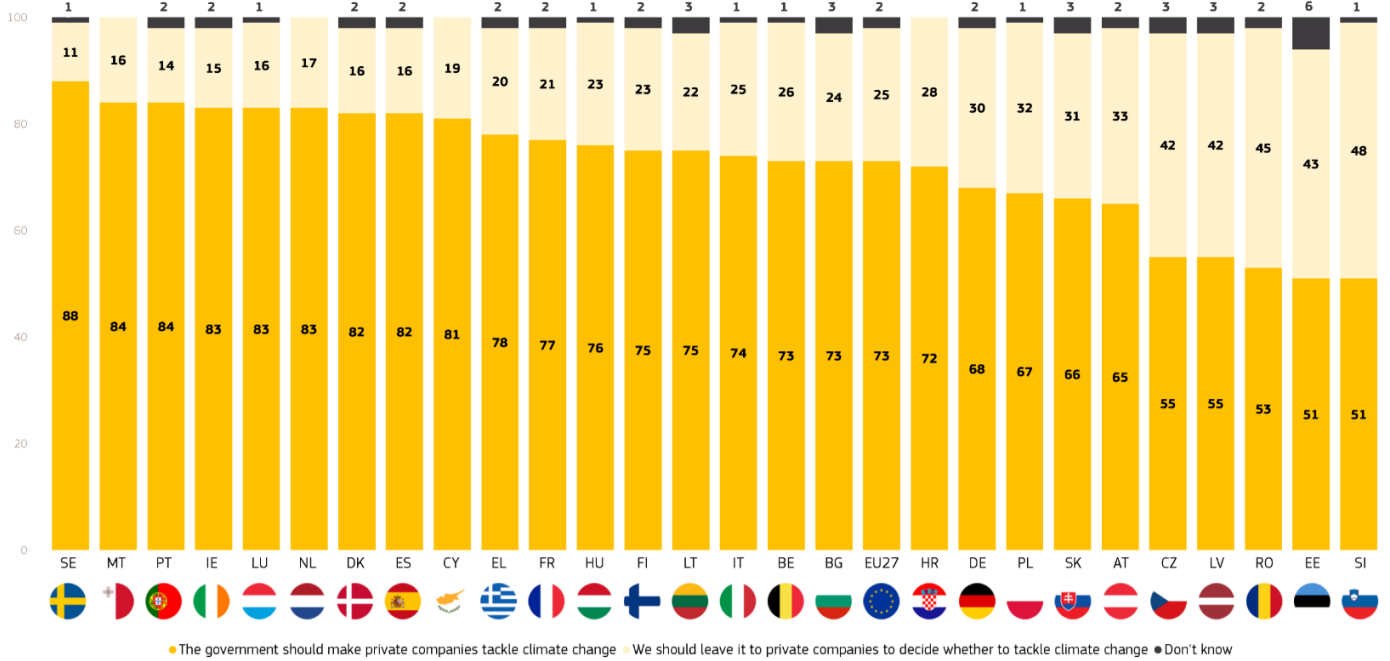
Sept/Oct 2024

QA11e. You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view? (%)

- The government should make private companies tackle climate change
- We should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change
- Don't know
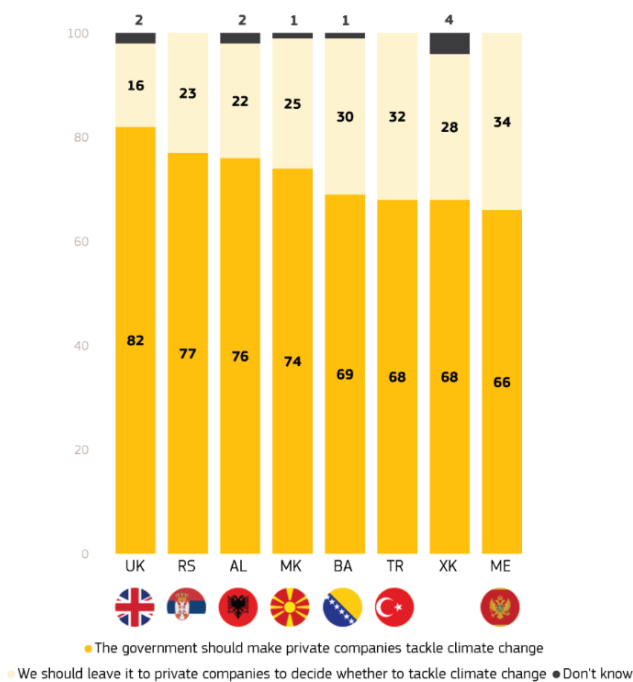
Sept/Oct 2024

In seven EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion of respondents that say the government should make private companies tackle climate change. The largest increase can be seen in Finland (75%, +4 pp).

In 19 EU countries, the proportion that thinks the government should make private companies tackle climate change has fallen, with the largest decreases seen in Czechia (55%, -19 pp), Estonia (51%, -19 pp) and Belgium (73%, -14 pp).

QA11e You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(%)

		EU27	FI	HR	NL	SE	DK	LT	PL	ES	CY	LU	FR	HU	BG	IT	MT	RO	IE	PT	SI	LV	EL	AT	DE	SK	BE	CZ	EE
The government should make private companies tackle climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	73	75	72	83	88	82	75	67	82	81	83	77	76	73	74	84	53	83	84	51	55	78	65	68	66	73	55	51
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼13	▼13	▼14	▼19	▼19
We should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	25	23	28	17	11	16	22	32	16	19	16	21	23	24	25	16	45	15	14	48	42	20	33	30	31	26	42	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲8	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲7	▲10	▲10	▲13	▲10	▲13	▲16	▲14
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲5

In the non-EU countries, the proportion that thinks the government should make private companies tackle climate change has increased the most in North Macedonia (74%, +8 pp) and has decreased sharply in Montenegro (66%, -15 pp).

QA11e You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(%)

		MK	XK	AL	BA	RS	UK	TR	ME
The government should make private companies tackle climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	74	68	76	69	77	82	68	66
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▲6	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼5	▼9	▼15
We should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	25	28	22	30	23	16	32	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼9	▼3	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲9	▲15
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	4	2	1	0	2	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	=	=

Socio-demographic table

QA11e You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?
(% – EU)

	The government should make private companies tackle climate change	We should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change	Don't know
EU27	73	25	2
Gender			
Man	74	25	1
Woman	72	26	2
Age			
15-24	74	25	1
25-39	74	25	1
40-54	72	27	1
55 +	73	24	3
Education (End of)			
15-	72	24	4
16-19	70	29	1
20+	77	22	1
Still studying	78	21	1
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	71	28	1
Managers	77	22	1
Other white collars	72	27	1
Manual workers	71	28	1
House persons	71	26	3
Unemployed	68	30	2
Retired	74	23	3
Students	78	21	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	67	30	3
From time to time	69	30	1
Almost never/ Never	75	23	2
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	75	24	1
Total 'Negative'	61	36	3

2. Views on responsible bodies regarding security in international research collaboration

Research institutions are most commonly seen as being responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration

Respondents were asked who should be responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions, choosing from the options of governments, funding agencies and research institutions[14].

The most frequent response is that research institutions should be responsible for ensuring research security (41%), while 29% say that responsibility should lie with governments and 26% with funding agencies.

QA18. Which of the following should be the main responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions? (EU27) (%)

Category	%
Research institutions (e.g., universities, laboratories)	41
Governments	29
Funding agencies (e.g., EU agencies, national research councils)	26
Don't know	4

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[14] QA18. Which of the following should be the main responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions?

In 22 EU Member States, respondents are most likely to say that **research institutions** should be responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration. More than half of respondents give this answer in Finland (63%), Slovenia (60%) and Sweden (51%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Ireland (32%) and in Portugal, Spain and Italy (all 34%).

In four EU countries, **governments** are most likely to be seen as the organisation that should be responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions: the Netherlands (42%), Denmark (41%), Portugal (40%) and Ireland (37%).

The proportion choosing governments is also high in Lithuania (37%). This answer is chosen least frequently in Sweden (17%) and in Slovenia and Finland (both 18%).

In Hungary, respondents are most likely to say that **funding agencies** should be responsible for ensuring research security (38%). Among EU countries, the proportion choosing funding agencies is also high in Romania (34%) and in Italy and Croatia (both 32%). The lowest proportions can be seen in Lithuania (15%) and in Finland and the Netherlands (both 16%).

QA18. Which of the following should be the main responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Research institutions (e.g., universities, laboratories)	41	38	44	37	44	46	46	35	46	48	34	63	47	36	37	32	34	43	42	48	47	41	41	34	37	51	60	44
Governments	29	27	28	28	35	25	28	41	25	22	32	18	27	29	23	37	32	37	36	24	29	42	28	40	26	17	18	28
Funding agencies (e.g., EU agencies, national research councils)	26	25	26	27	20	25	22	19	21	27	30	16	19	32	38	28	32	15	19	19	22	16	27	22	34	29	17	26
Don't know	4	10	2	8	1	4	4	5	8	3	4	3	7	3	2	3	2	5	3	9	2	1	4	4	3	3	5	2

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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In the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that thinks research institutions should be responsible ranges from 47% in Serbia to 32% in Türkiye.

Outside the EU, the proportion that say governments should be responsible ranges from 40% in both Türkiye and the UK to 17% in Montenegro.

In the eight non-EU countries, almost half of respondents in Montenegro (46%) say that funding agencies should be responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration, while the proportion is lowest in Serbia (15%).

QA18. Which of the following should be the main responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions? (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Research institutions (e.g., universities, laboratories)	38	40	37	39	47	32	34	36
Governments	28	26	17	33	35	40	40	35
Funding agencies (e.g., EU agencies, national research councils)	32	32	46	26	15	28	21	23
Don't know	2	2	0	2	3	0	5	6

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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Socio-demographic table

QA18   Which of the following should be the main responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions?
(% – EU)

	Research institutions (e.g., universities, laboratories)	Governments	Funding agencies (e.g., EU agencies, national research councils)	Don't know
EU27	41	29	26	4
Gender				
Man	42	29	25	4
Woman	41	29	26	4
Age				
15-24	47	25	25	3
25-39	43	28	27	2
40-54	41	28	28	3
55 +	39	32	23	6
Education (End of)				
15-	36	36	21	7
16-19	40	29	27	4
20+	44	28	25	3
Still studying	44	29	24	3
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	40	29	28	3
Managers	44	29	25	2
Other white collars	42	27	29	2
Manual workers	41	28	27	4
House persons	33	37	25	5
Unemployed	45	25	24	6
Retired	40	32	22	6
Students	44	28	25	3
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	44	24	25	7
From time to time	38	29	30	3
Almost never/ Never	42	30	24	4
Quiz Correct answers				
Less than 5 correct answers	37	29	26	8
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	42	29	26	3
More than 8 correct answers	50	27	21	2

3. Public access to research results

Eight in ten Europeans agree that the results of publicly funded research should be freely available online.

Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed that "**the results of publicly funded research should be made available online free of charge**"[15].

Eight in ten EU citizens agree with the statement (80%, +1 percentage point since 2021), including 41% (-2 pp) who 'strongly agree'. Just 5% disagree (no change), while 13% neither agree nor disagree (no change).

QA7.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge (EU27) (%)

Tend to disagree 4
Neither agree nor disagree 13
Strongly agree 41
Tend to agree 39

Strongly agree	▼2
Tend to agree	▲3
Neither agree nor disagree	=
Tend to disagree	=
Strongly disagree	=
Don't know	▼1
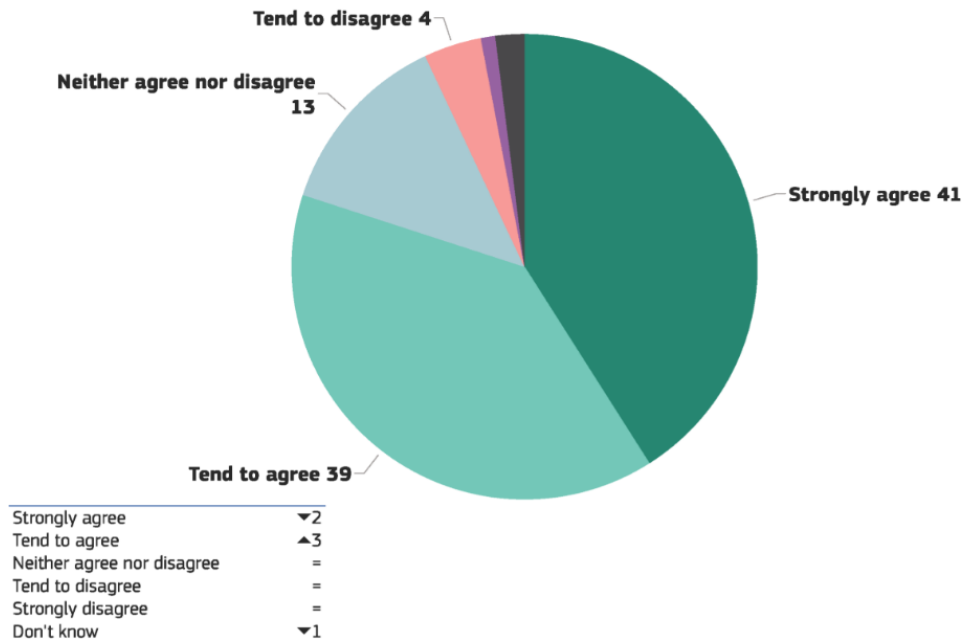
Sept/Oct 2024

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[15] QA7.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge.

At a country level, more than half of respondents in every EU Member State agree that the results of publicly funded research should be freely available online. Levels of agreement range from 91% in Finland, 90% in Cyprus and 89% in both Ireland and Sweden, to 55% in Romania and 71% in each of Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland. In ten EU countries, at least half of respondents "strongly agree", with the largest proportions in Cyprus (71%) and Sweden (68%).

Romania is the only EU country where more than one in ten respondents disagree (20%).

In all non-EU countries, more than six in ten respondents agree with the statement, with the highest proportions in the UK (86%), Albania (81%) and Türkiye (80%). The lowest level of agreement is seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (66%).

QA7.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge (%)
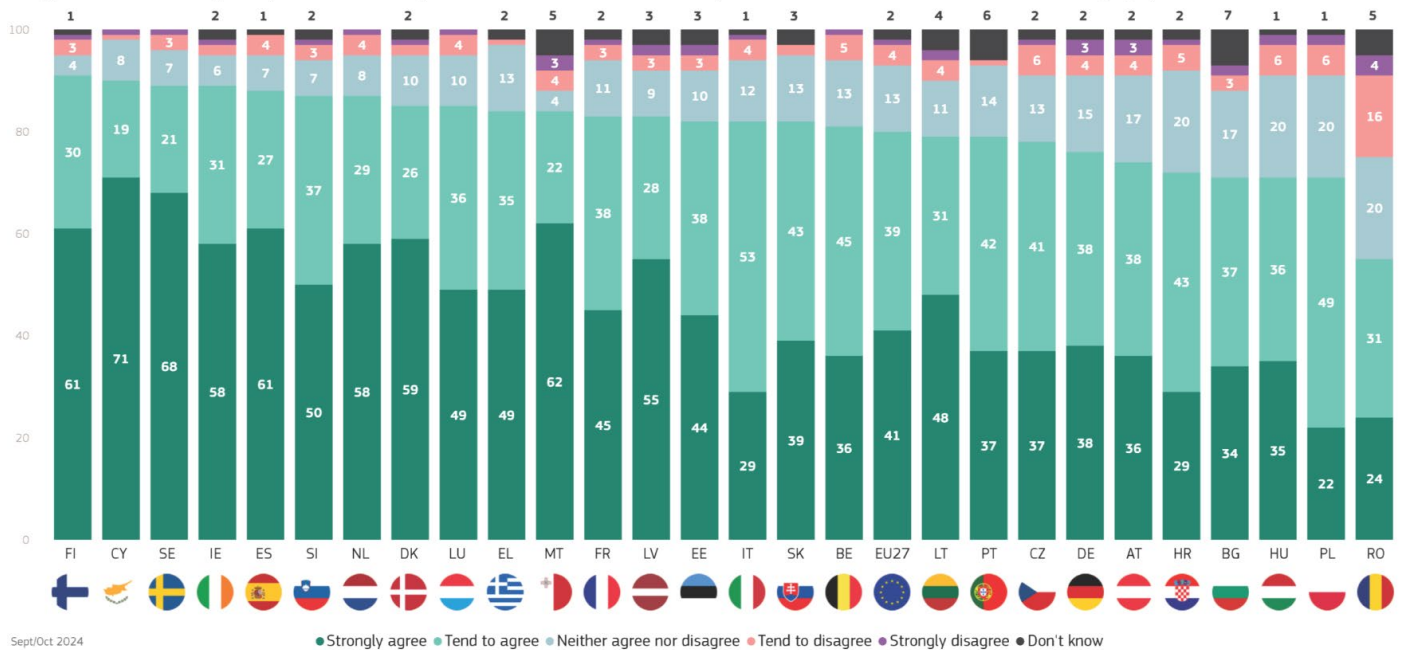
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● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

QA7.5. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge (%)
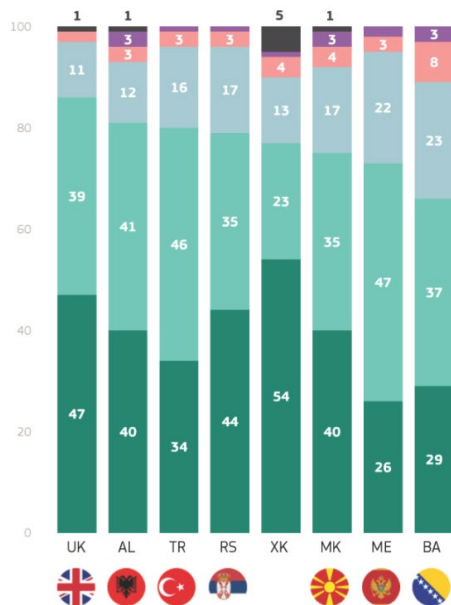
● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

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In 13 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to agree that the results of publicly funded research should be freely available online. The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Spain (88%, +9 pp), Denmark (85%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (82%, +7 pp).

Among the 11 EU countries where agreement has declined since 2021, the largest decreases can be found in Portugal (79%, –17 pp) and Czechia (78%, –13 pp).

QA7.5 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge (%)

		EU27	ES	DK	SK	BG	IT	AT	SI	FR	CY	HU	FI	EL	SE	HR	LV	NL	LT	MT	PL	IE	DE	LU	RO	EE	BE	CZ	PT
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	61	59	39	34	29	36	50	45	71	35	61	49	68	29	55	58	48	62	22	58	38	49	24	44	36	37	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲10	▲16	▼2	=	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲13	▼3	▲10	▼3	▲12	▲7	▲14	▲10	▼9	=	▼12	=	▼6	▼11	▼17	▼17	▼31
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	39	27	26	43	37	53	38	37	38	19	36	30	35	21	43	28	29	31	22	49	31	38	36	31	38	45	41	42
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼1	▼8	▲9	▲6	▲7	=	▲3	▼2	▲1	=	▼10	▲5	▼9	▲3	▼12	▼7	▼15	▼11	▲8	▼4	▲7	▼5	▼1	▲3	▲8	▲4	▲14
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	7	10	13	17	12	17	7	11	8	20	4	13	7	20	9	8	11	4	20	6	15	10	20	10	13	13	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼3	▼5	▼4	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	▼4	▼5	=	▼4	▲2	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼4	▲2	=	▲4	▲2	▼5	▲2	▲5	▲7	▲11
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	6	3	1	3	5	3	4	4	4	6	2	4	4	16	3	5	6	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲9	▲1	▲3	▲3	=
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	2	3	7	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	0	4	5	1	2	2	0	5	3	0	2	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼8	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	=	▲4	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲6
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	80	88	85	82	71	82	74	87	83	90	71	91	84	89	72	83	87	79	84	71	89	76	85	55	82	81	78	79
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼13	▼17
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	13	7	10	13	17	12	17	7	11	8	20	4	13	7	20	9	8	11	4	20	6	15	10	20	10	13	13	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼3	▼5	▼4	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	▼4	▼5	=	▼4	▲2	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼4	▲2	=	▲4	▲2	▼5	▲2	▲5	▲7	▲11
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	5	4	3	2	5	5	7	4	4	2	8	4	1	4	6	5	5	6	7	8	3	7	5	20	5	6	7	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲6	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲12	▲3	▲4	▲4	=

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, agreement has increased substantially in Albania (81%, + 51 pp), with large increases also seen in Serbia (79%, +16 pp) and Kosovo (77%, +13 pp).

The largest decrease in agreement can be seen in Türkiye (80%, –10 pp).

QA7.5 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge (%)

		AL	RS	XK	MK	ME	UK	BA	TR
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	40	44	54	40	26	47	29	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲35	▲14	▲21	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	▼23
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	35	23	35	47	39	37	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲2	▼8	▲5	▲2	▼5	▼3	▲13
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	17	13	17	22	11	23	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼29	▼5	▼5	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲8
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	4	4	3	2	8	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▼3	=	=	▼4	▲1	▲5	▲2
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	1	3	2	0	3	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼2	▲1	▼1	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	81	79	77	75	73	86	66	80
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲51	▲16	▲13	▲4	▲2	▼4	▼6	▼10
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	12	17	13	17	22	11	23	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼29	▼5	▼5	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲8
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	6	4	5	7	5	2	11	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▼4	▼2	=	▼4	▲1	▲5	▲2

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Socio-demographic table

QA7.5 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge
(% – EU)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	41	39	13	4	1	2	80	13	5
Gender									
Man	43	39	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
Woman	39	39	14	5	1	2	78	14	6
Age									
15-24	46	36	13	3	1	1	82	13	4
25-39	43	40	11	4	1	1	83	11	5
40-54	42	40	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
55 +	38	38	14	5	2	3	76	14	7
Education (End of)									
15-	31	35	18	7	3	6	66	18	10
16-19	36	42	14	5	1	2	78	14	6
20+	49	36	10	4	1	0	85	10	5
Still studying	51	34	10	3	1	1	85	10	4
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	43	39	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
Managers	49	37	10	3	1	0	86	10	4
Other white collars	41	41	13	4	1	0	82	13	5
Manual workers	38	40	14	5	2	1	78	14	7
House persons	35	39	13	8	3	2	74	13	11
Unemployed	43	34	13	6	3	1	77	13	9
Retired	36	38	15	5	2	4	74	15	7
Students	51	34	11	2	1	1	85	11	3
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	42	35	15	3	1	4	77	15	4
From time to time	33	41	15	7	2	2	74	15	9
Almost never/ Never	44	38	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	45	38	11	4	1	1	83	11	5
Often/ Sometimes	26	46	18	6	2	2	72	18	8
Never	25	36	20	6	3	10	61	20	9
No Internet access	12	31	18	12	4	23	43	18	16
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	47	32	12	7	1	1	79	12	8
A family member does or did in the past	51	31	12	5	1	0	82	12	6
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	49	31	12	6	2	0	80	12	8
No	40	40	13	4	1	2	80	13	5
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	42	41	12	3	1	1	83	12	4
Total 'Negative'	32	29	20	11	5	3	61	20	16
Quiz correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	33	39	16	5	2	5	72	16	7
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	43	39	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
More than 8 correct answers	51	36	9	3	1	0	87	9	4

IV. Perceptions of scientists

This chapter looks at public perceptions of scientists. It starts by assessing citizens' attitudes towards scientists, specifically their role in decision making, their position in society and their interactions with the public. It then looks at the characteristics that people associate with scientists today, as well as the qualities that respondents think scientists should have.

1. Views on scientists

There are mixed views as to whether scientists should intervene in political debate.'

This section examines public perceptions of scientists, in terms of their role in decision making, their position in society and their interactions with the public.

In order to provide a balanced assessment of views on whether scientists should intervene in political debate, the sample was randomly divided into two, with half of respondents asked a 'positive' statement and the other half a 'negative' statement[16]. On balance, this indicates a preference for scientists intervening in political debate: two-thirds agree (68%, no change since 2021) that "**scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence**", while just 11% disagree (no change). With the alternative 'negative' wording, that "**scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence**", results are more evenly balanced, although

respondents are slightly more likely to agree (42%, +3 percentage points) than disagree (33%, -4 pp).

Europeans express a degree of mistrust when asked about the credibility of scientists. Half of EU citizens (50%, no change) agree that "**we can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry**", while 21% disagree (-1 pp).

Just under half of respondents (48%, +3 pp) agree that "**scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective**", while 21% disagree (-4 pp).

Just over a third of EU citizens (35%, +3 pp) agree that "**nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them**", while a slightly larger proportion disagrees (37%, -4 pp).

QA9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today? (EU27) (%)

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[16] QA9. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?

There is considerable variation between EU Member States in the proportions that agree that "**scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence**". There are 17 Member States where the majority of respondents agree with this statement, led by Cyprus (63%), Italy (61%) and Hungary (58%). However, disagreement outweighs agreement in the other ten Member States, with disagreement particularly high in the Netherlands (72%) and Sweden (68%).

In the eight other countries surveyed, the UK is the one country where respondents are more likely to disagree than agree that scientists should not intervene (49% vs. 30%). Otherwise, agreement is the majority view, particularly in Montenegro (55%) and in North Macedonia and Kosovo (both 53%).

QA9.4. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence (%)

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● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA9.4. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
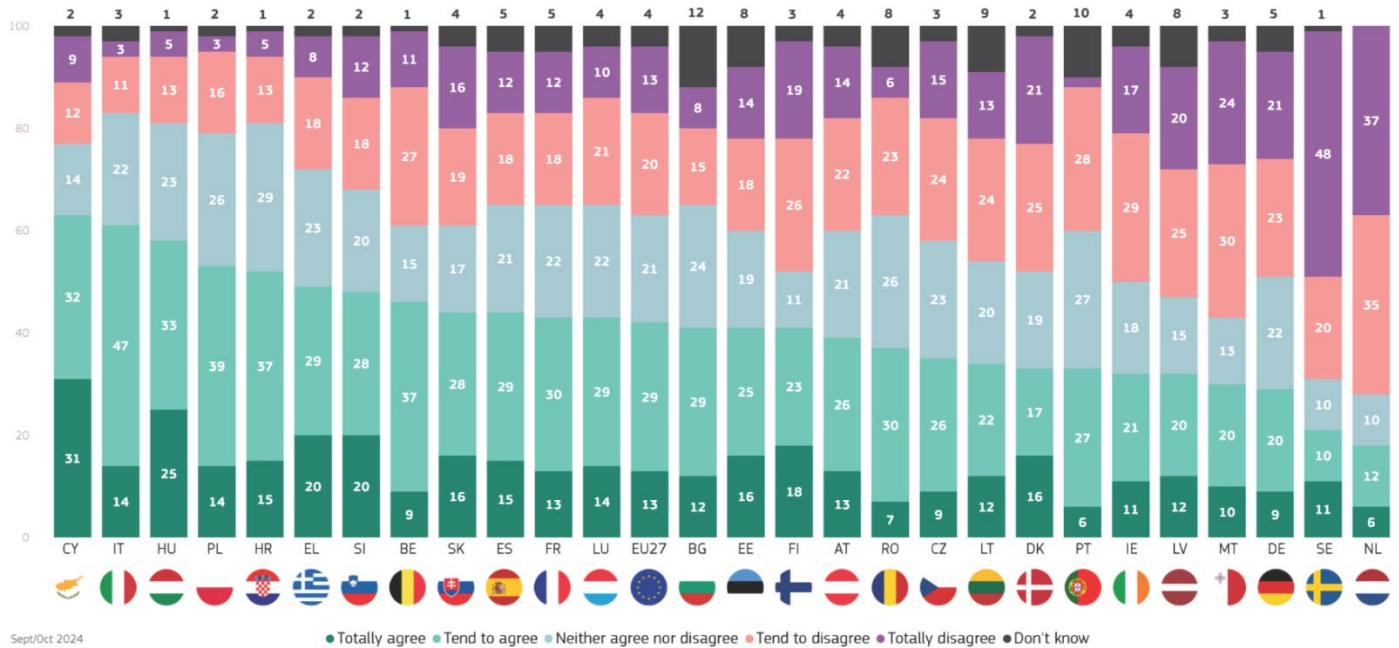
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Compared with 2021, there have been increases in agreement in 17 EU Member States, over the issue of whether scientists should not intervene in political debate. The largest increases can be observed in Belgium (46%, +25 pp), Ireland (32%, +16 pp) and Portugal (33%, +15 pp).

Agreement has decreased in nine EU countries, the largest being in France (43%, –15 pp), Bulgaria (41%, –7 pp) and Lithuania (34%, –7 pp).

QA9.4 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence (%)

		EU27	BE	IE	PT	IT	CZ	CY	EE	LU	SK	AT	DE	SI	EL	MT	PL	FI	SE	RO	DK	ES	HR	LV	HU	NL	BG	LT	FR
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	9	11	6	14	9	31	16	14	16	13	9	20	20	10	14	18	11	7	16	15	15	12	25	6	12	12	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲3	▲7	▼1	=	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲6	▲4	▼7	▲6	▲5	▼10	▲4	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼11
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	29	37	21	27	47	26	32	25	29	28	26	20	28	29	20	39	23	10	30	17	29	37	20	33	12	29	22	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲22	▲9	▲16	▲12	▲11	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲3	▲5	▲6	▼1	=	▲10	▼3	▼3	▲10	▼5	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	15	18	27	22	23	14	19	22	17	21	22	20	23	13	26	11	10	26	19	21	29	15	23	10	24	20	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼2	▲6	▲11	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲3	▼6	▲2	▲6	▼5	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼15	▼17	▲1	▲2	▲8	▲3	▼9	▲4	▼4	▲2	▼4	▲4
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	27	29	28	11	24	12	18	21	19	22	23	18	18	30	16	26	20	23	25	18	13	25	13	35	15	24	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼9	▼9	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼13	▼10	▼2	▼2	▼4	▲3	=	▲1	▲3	▲4	▼9	▲4	▲2	=	▼3	▲2	▲3	=	▲6	▲3	▲6
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	11	17	2	3	15	9	14	10	16	14	21	12	8	24	3	19	48	6	21	12	5	20	5	37	8	13	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼15	▼17	▼29	▼4	▼14	▲2	▼7	▼5	=	▼3	▼11	▼3	▼2	▲5	▼1	▲5	▲23	▼5	▲1	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲9	▲4	▼1	▲5
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	1	4	10	3	3	2	8	4	4	4	5	2	2	3	2	3	1	8	2	5	1	8	1	0	12	9	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲4	▲10	▼2	▲3	▼6	▲8	▲4	=	=	▲3	▼1	▲4	▼6	▼3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲8	▼2	▼1	▼5	▲9	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	42	46	32	33	61	35	63	41	43	44	39	29	48	49	30	53	41	21	37	33	44	52	32	58	18	41	34	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲25	▲16	▲15	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼15
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	15	18	27	22	23	14	19	22	17	21	22	20	23	13	26	11	10	26	19	21	29	15	23	10	24	20	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼2	▲6	▲11	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲3	▼6	▲2	▲6	▼5	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼15	▼17	▲1	▲2	▲8	▲3	▼9	▲4	▼4	▲2	▼4	▲4
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	33	38	46	30	14	39	21	32	31	35	36	44	30	26	54	19	45	68	29	46	30	18	45	18	72	23	37	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼24	▼26	▼36	▼8	▼16	▼2	▼20	▼15	▼2	▼5	▼15	=	▲2	▲6	▲2	▲9	▲14	▼1	▲3	▼5	▼2	▲3	=	▲9	▲10	▲2	▲11

In the non-EU countries, there have been large increases in agreement in the UK (30%, +17 pp) and Albania (45%, +15 pp).

QA9.4 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence (%)

		UK	AL	RS	MK	ME	BA	TR	XK
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	8	11	21	23	16	12	10	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲1	▲4	▼5	=	▼3	▼14	▼2
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	34	27	30	39	28	37	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲12	▲14	▼1	▲6	▲1	=	▲10	▼3
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	24	17	26	22	34	29	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼29	▼8	▲4	▼3	▲3	▲7	▲2
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	34	18	19	12	19	16	16	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▲8	▲5	▼1	▲5	=	▲3	▲4
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	15	7	15	5	4	10	8	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼16	=	▲7	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼6	▲4
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	6	1	4	0	0	0	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲6	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼5
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	30	45	48	53	55	40	47	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲15	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼5
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	24	17	26	22	34	29	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼29	▼8	▲4	▼3	▲3	▲7	▲2
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	49	25	34	17	23	26	24	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼23	▲8	▲12	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼3	▲8

In all EU Member States, a majority of respondents agrees that "**scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence**". The proportion that agrees is highest in Sweden (83%), Finland (81%) and in Spain and the Netherlands (both 77%). Levels of agreement are lowest in Romania (45%), Hungary (48%) and Croatia (51%).

In the non-EU countries covered by the survey, agreement with the statement ranges from 69% in the UK to 52% in Albania.

QA9.5. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA9.5. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree
● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
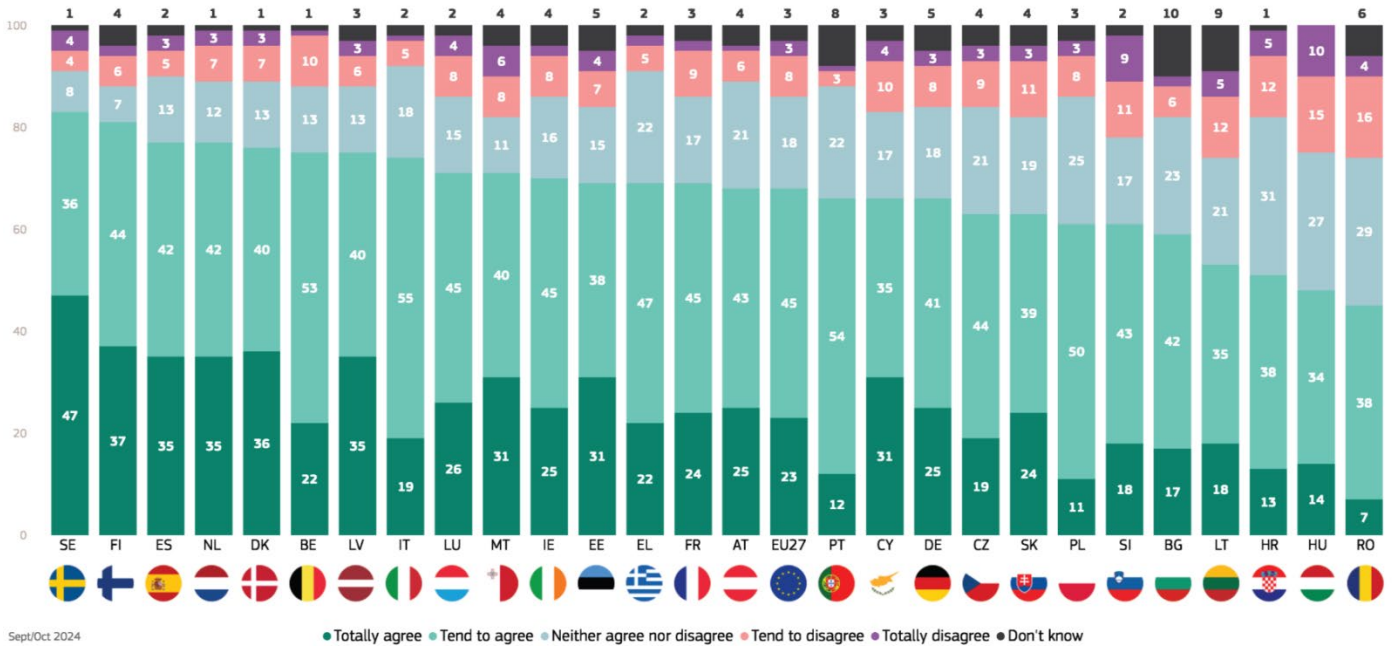
Sept/Oct 2024

In 13 EU Member States, agreement as to whether scientists should intervene in political debate has increased since 2021. The largest increases can be seen in the Netherlands (77%, +14 pp), Sweden (83%, +12 pp) and Denmark (76%, +11 pp).

Among the 14 EU countries where agreement has fallen, the largest decreases can be seen in Estonia (69%, –16 pp), Romania (45%, –13 pp) and Portugal (66%, –12 pp).

QA9.5 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence (%)

		EU27	NL	SE	DK	IT	ES	AT	HU	FI	LV	FR	CY	EL	SK	LU	BG	SI	MT	CZ	PL	BE	LT	IE	HR	DE	PT	RO	EE
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	23	35	47	36	19	35	25	14	37	35	24	31	22	24	26	17	18	31	19	11	22	18	25	13	25	12	7	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲17	▲23	▲13	▲5	▼3	▲4	▼1	▲9	▲14	▲2	▼5	▼1	▲3	▲5	▲4	▼7	▲10	▼2	▼11	▼6	▲4	▲4	=	▼6	▼14	▼18	▼5
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	45	42	36	40	55	42	43	34	44	40	45	35	47	39	45	42	43	40	44	50	53	35	45	38	41	54	38	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼3	▼11	▼2	▲4	▲10	▲2	▲6	▼4	▼10	=	▲7	▲2	▼2	▼6	▲2	▲5	▼13	▲2	▲7	=	▼10	▼12	▼8	▼3	▲2	▲5	▼11
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	18	12	8	13	18	13	21	27	7	13	17	17	22	19	15	23	17	11	21	25	13	21	16	31	18	22	29	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼8	▼11	▼8	▼6	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼9	▼7	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲8	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▼5	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲8	▲3	▲7
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	8	7	4	7	5	5	6	15	6	6	9	10	5	11	8	6	11	8	9	8	10	12	8	12	8	3	16	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼6	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼3	▲3	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲6	▲1
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	4	3	1	3	1	10	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	2	9	6	3	3	1	5	2	5	3	1	4	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼7	=	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲2	=	▲3	▲5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▲3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	0	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	10	2	4	4	3	1	9	4	1	5	8	6	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼3	▲4	▲3	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼2	▲4	=	▲1	▲9	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲8	▲2	▲5
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	68	77	83	76	74	77	68	48	81	75	69	66	69	63	71	59	61	71	63	61	75	53	70	51	66	66	45	69
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼13	▼16
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	18	12	8	13	18	13	21	27	7	13	17	17	22	19	15	23	17	11	21	25	13	21	16	31	18	22	29	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼8	▼11	▼8	▼6	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼9	▼7	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲8	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▼5	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲8	▲3	▲7
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	10	8	10	6	8	7	25	8	9	11	14	7	14	12	8	20	14	12	11	11	17	10	17	11	4	20	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼9	▼6	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▲7	▼4	=	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▼4	▲8	▲4

In the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in agreement in Albania (52%, +16 pp), while agreement has fallen the most in Montenegro (59%, –8 pp).

QA9.5 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence (%)

		AL	RS	MK	XK	BA	UK	TR	ME
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	27	19	29	19	22	13	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲5	▼3	▲6	▼3	▲1	▼13	▼10
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	40	34	38	28	43	47	43	47
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲2	▲9	▼6	▲2	▼3	▲9	▲2
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	23	23	23	29	19	29	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼28	=	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲9	▲1
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	10	10	6	6	7	11	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲7
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	8	5	6	6	2	3	4	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	=	▼4	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼7	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	5	1	4	8	1	2	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼7	▼5	=	=	▲2	=	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	52	61	57	57	62	69	56	59
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲7	▲6	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	23	23	23	29	19	29	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼28	=	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲9	▲1
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	15	16	12	8	10	15	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	=	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼5	▲8

In the EU overall, half of respondents (50%) agree that "**we can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry**". In all 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree with the statement.

Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Cyprus (69%), Lithuania (62%) and Italy (60%), while agreement is lowest in Romania (40%) and in Denmark and Ireland (both 42%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, agreement ranges from 60% in Bosnia and Herzegovina to 41% in the UK.

QA9.1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-We can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry (%)
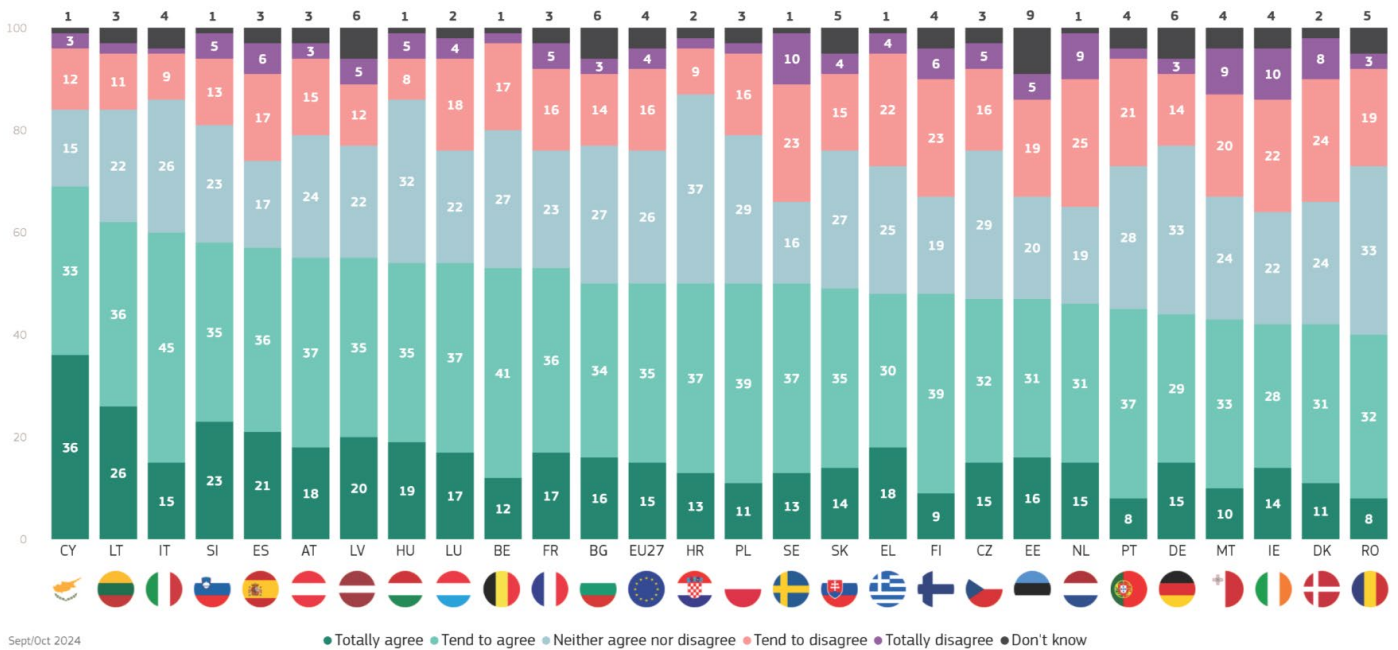
Sept/Oct 2024

●Totally agree ●Tend to agree ●Neither agree nor disagree ●Tend to disagree ●Totally disagree ●Don't know

QA9.1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-We can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry (%)
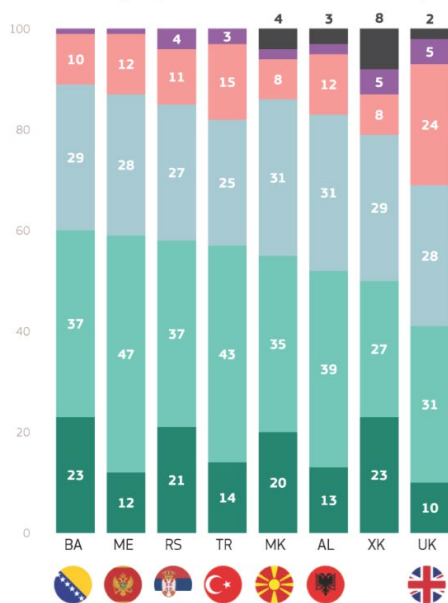
●Totally agree ●Tend to agree ●Neither agree nor disagree ●Tend to disagree ●Totally disagree ●Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

There has been an increase in agreement with this statement in 14 EU Member States since 2021. The largest increases can be seen in Italy (60%, +11 pp) and Czechia (47%, +8 pp).

Agreement has declined in nine EU countries, most notably in Germany (44%, -9 pp) and Portugal (45%, -8 pp).

QA9.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
We can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry (%)

		EU27	IT	CZ	IE	LT	MT	BE	EE	LU	PL	SK	NL	AT	DK	SE	EL	ES	FR	HU	FI	CY	LV	BG	SI	RO	HR	PT	DE
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	15	15	15	14	26	10	12	16	17	11	14	15	18	11	13	18	21	17	19	9	36	20	16	23	8	13	8	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲10	=	▲2	▲6	▲4	▼3	▼3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼4	▲3	▼3	▼6	▼12	▼4	▼2	▼5
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	35	45	32	28	36	33	41	31	37	39	35	31	37	31	37	30	36	36	35	39	33	35	34	35	32	37	37	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲8	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲6	▲3	▼3	▼1	▲6	▲6	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼5	▼1	▲2	▲7	▼2	▼6	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	26	29	22	22	24	27	20	22	29	27	19	24	24	16	25	17	23	32	19	15	22	27	23	33	37	28	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼6	▲2	▼7	▼8	▼5	=	▼5	▼3	=	▼3	▼9	▼2	▼6	▼11	▼7	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼8	▼1	▼8	▲4	=	▼2	▲8	▲9	▲10
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	16	9	16	22	11	20	17	19	18	16	15	25	15	24	23	22	17	16	8	23	12	12	14	13	19	9	21	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▼11	▼7	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲8	▼2	▼2	▼2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	1	5	10	2	9	2	5	4	2	4	9	3	8	10	4	6	5	5	6	3	5	3	5	3	2	2	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲3	=	▲5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	4	3	4	3	4	1	9	2	3	5	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	1	6	6	1	5	2	4	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲9	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲4	=	▲6	▼6	=	=	▲1	▲4	▲3
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	50	60	47	42	62	43	53	47	54	50	49	46	55	42	50	48	57	53	54	48	69	55	50	58	40	50	45	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	26	26	29	22	22	24	27	20	22	29	27	19	24	24	16	25	17	23	32	19	15	22	27	23	33	37	28	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼6	▲2	▼7	▼8	▼5	=	▼5	▼3	=	▼3	▼9	▼2	▼6	▼11	▼7	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼8	▼1	▼8	▲4	=	▼2	▲8	▲9	▲10
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	20	10	21	32	13	29	19	24	22	18	19	34	18	32	33	26	23	21	13	29	15	17	17	18	22	11	23	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼6	▼13	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼6	▼7	▼2	▼2	=	▲8	▲1	▲5	▲9	▲8	▼1	=	=	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲7	▼3	▼5	▼4

There have also been large increases in the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest being in Albania (52%, +23 pp) and the UK (41%, +14 pp)

QA9.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
We can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry (%)

		AL	UK	ME	BA	RS	XK	TR	MK
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	10	12	23	21	23	14	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲5	▼7	▲2	▲3	▲3	▼12	▼4
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	39	31	47	37	37	27	43	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲9	▲11	=	▼2	▼3	▲11	=
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	31	28	28	29	27	29	25	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▼7	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼5	▲7
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	24	12	10	11	8	15	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼6	▼3	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲6	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	5	1	1	4	5	3	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲2	▼1	=	▼6	▼1	=	▼3
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	52	41	59	60	58	50	57	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▲14	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	31	28	28	29	27	29	25	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▼7	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼5	▲7
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	14	29	13	11	15	13	18	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼9	▼5	=	▲4	=	▲6	=

In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that "**scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective**". The exception is Denmark, where 36% agree and 37% disagree.
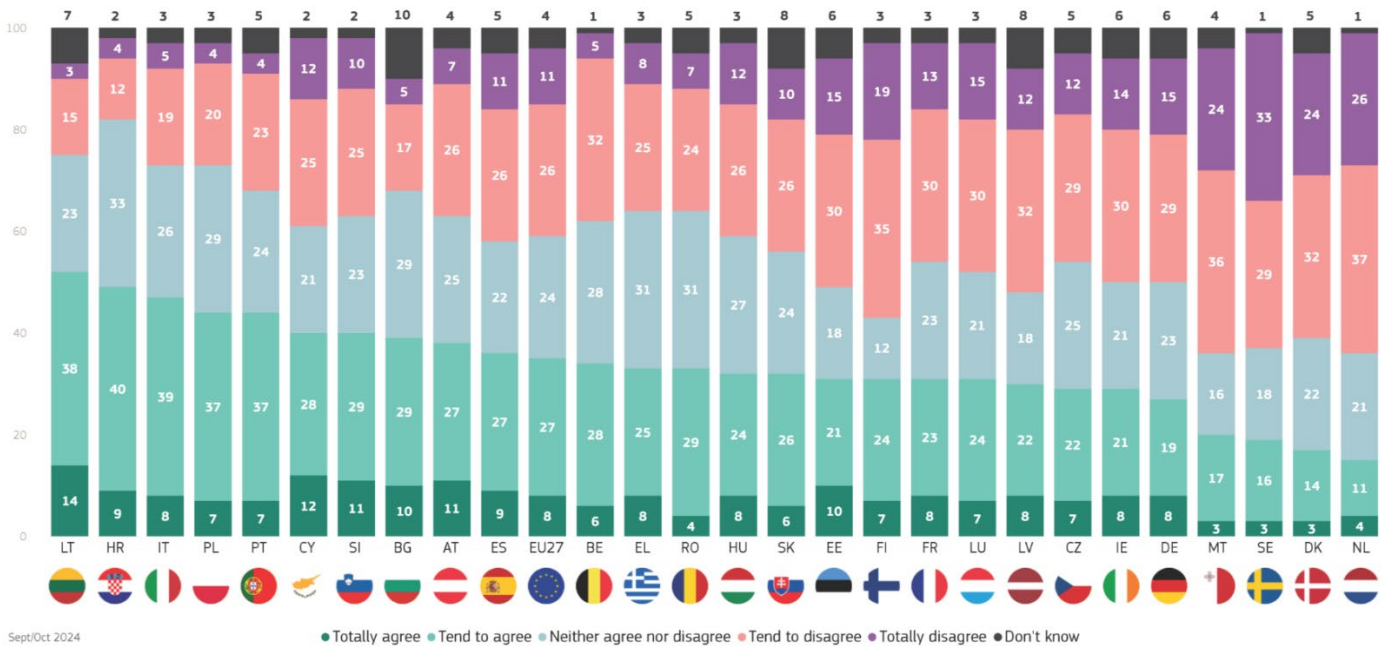
Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Cyprus (59%), Italy (57%) and in Croatia and Slovenia (both 55%), while the proportion that disagrees is highest in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 37%) and in Sweden (34%).

In the other countries surveyed, respondents in North Macedonia are most likely to agree that scientists only look at very specific issues (57%), with agreement lowest in the UK (40%). Overall, a majority agrees with the statement in each of the eight countries.

QA9.2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective (%)
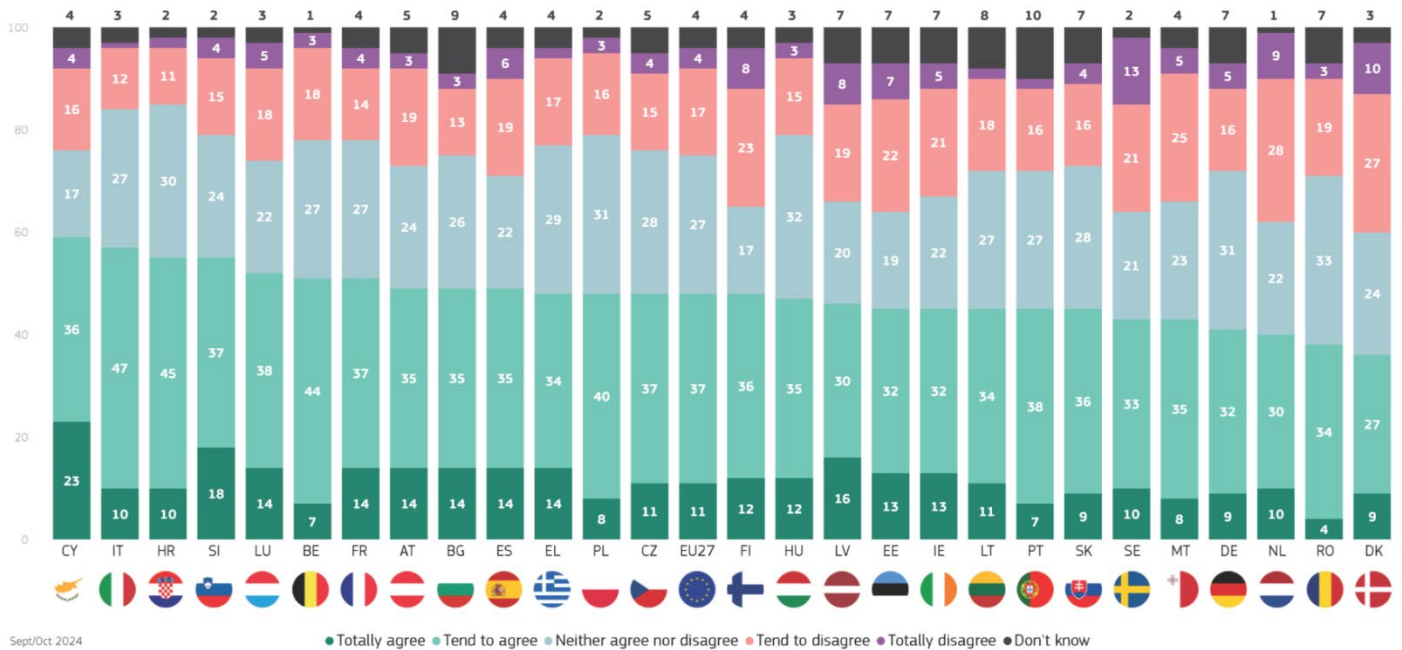
Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA9.2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective (%)
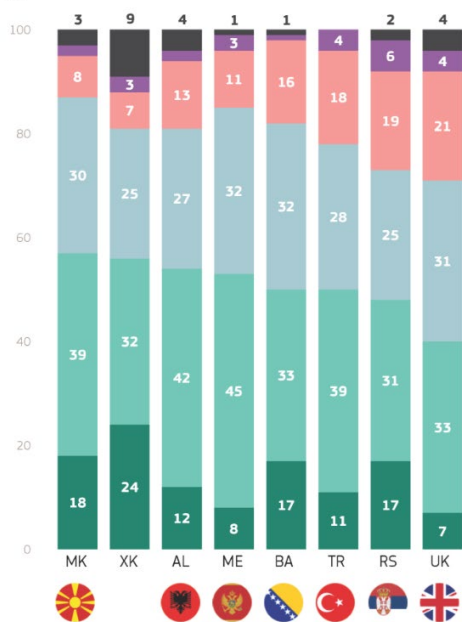
● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

There have been some large increases in agreement in EU Member States since 2021, the largest being in Estonia (45%, +15 pp), Luxembourg (52%, +14 pp) and Belgium (51%, +14 pp).

Overall, there are 19 EU countries where agreement has increased and six where it has decreased, with the largest decreases seen in Slovakia (45%, –6 pp) and Greece (48%, –5 pp).

QA9.2 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective (%)

		EU27	EE	BE	LU	CZ	HR	IE	LV	FR	IT	PT	BG	LT	HU	MT	AT	PL	FI	DK	NL	CY	SE	DE	ES	SI	RO	EL	SK
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	11	13	7	14	11	10	13	16	14	10	7	14	11	12	8	14	8	12	9	10	23	10	9	14	18	4	14	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲7	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲8	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲2	=	▼4	▲6	▲2	▲2	▼7	▲4	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼11	▼1	▼4
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	37	32	44	38	37	45	32	30	37	47	38	35	34	35	35	35	40	36	27	30	36	33	32	35	37	34	34	36
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲8	▲11	▲9	▲6	▲9	▲1	▼1	▲5	▲8	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲7	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲7	▼4	▲2	=	▲3	▲7	▼4	▲2
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	27	19	27	22	28	30	22	20	27	27	27	26	27	32	23	24	31	17	24	22	17	21	31	22	24	33	29	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼7	▼8	▼17	▲4	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼9	▲6	▼6	=	▲3	▼10	▼10	▼6	▼2	▼12	▲5	▲6	▼1	▲1	▲1	=
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	17	22	18	18	15	11	21	19	14	12	16	13	18	15	25	19	16	23	27	28	16	21	16	19	15	19	17	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼12	▼6	▼12	▼12	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼10	▲5	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	▼3	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▼5	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲3
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	7	3	5	4	2	5	8	4	1	2	3	2	3	5	3	3	8	10	9	4	13	5	6	4	3	2	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲3	▼3	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	=	▲7	▼1	▼3	=	=	=	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	7	1	3	5	2	7	7	4	3	10	9	8	3	4	5	2	4	3	1	4	2	7	4	2	7	4	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲7	▲1	▲3	▲5	=	▲7	▲7	=	▼2	▲10	▼7	▲8	▼3	▼2	=	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲2
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	48	45	51	52	48	55	45	46	51	57	45	49	45	47	43	49	48	48	36	40	59	43	41	49	55	38	48	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	27	19	27	22	28	30	22	20	27	27	27	26	27	32	23	24	31	17	24	22	17	21	31	22	24	33	29	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼7	▼8	▼17	▲4	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼9	▲6	▼6	=	▲3	▼10	▼10	▼6	▼2	▼12	▲5	▲6	▼1	▲1	▲1	=
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	29	21	23	19	13	26	27	18	13	18	16	20	18	30	22	19	31	37	37	20	34	21	25	19	22	19	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼14	▼9	▼13	▼14	▼3	▼7	▲3	▼9	▼4	▼12	▲3	▼2	▼6	▲5	▼3	▼3	▲3	▲8	▲6	▲3	▲10	▼6	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4

Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, by far the largest shift is the increase in agreement in Albania (54%, +24 pp).

QA9.2 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective (%)

		AL	UK	MK	ME	RS	XK	BA	TR
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	7	18	8	17	24	17	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲1	▼6	▼7	▲2	▲3	▲4	▼10
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	42	33	39	45	31	32	33	39
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲5	▲9	▲7	▼2	▼3	▼6	▲6
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	27	31	30	32	25	25	32	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼27	=	▲3	▲4	▼2	▲1	▼3	▲1
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	21	8	11	19	7	16	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼9	▼1	▼4	▲5	=	▲6	▲5
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	4	2	3	6	3	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	▼1	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	4	3	1	2	9	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲4	▼4	▼1	▼7	▼1	=	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	54	40	57	53	48	56	50	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	▲6	▲3	=	=	=	▼2	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	27	31	30	32	25	25	32	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼27	=	▲3	▲4	▼2	▲1	▼3	▲1
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	15	25	10	14	25	10	17	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼10	▼2	▼3	▲9	=	▲5	▲3

In ten EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that "**nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them**". Agreement is highest in Lithuania (52%), Croatia (49%) and Italy (47%). In 16 Member States, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with the statement. Respondents are most likely to disagree in the Netherlands (63%), Sweden (62%) and Malta (60%). Equal proportions agree and disagree in Greece (both 33%)

In the eight other countries covered by the survey, respondents in Montenegro (52%) are most likely to agree that "nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them". Agreement is the majority view in every country except the UK, where respondents are more likely to disagree than agree (45% vs. 25%).

QA9.3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA9.3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?:-Nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

There has been an increase in agreement in 17 EU Member States since 2021, the largest being in Portugal (44%, +26 pp), Belgium (34%, +19 pp), Estonia (31%, +18 pp) and Ireland (29%, +16 pp).

Among the ten EU countries where agreement has decreased, the largest can be seen in Spain (36%, -8 pp) and Romania (33%, -8 pp).

QA9.3 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them (%)

		EU27	PT	BE	EE	IE	CZ	LT	LU	HR	LV	PL	FI	DE	IT	DK	NL	AT	SE	BG	SI	SK	HU	MT	EL	FR	CY	ES	RO
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	8	7	6	10	8	7	14	7	9	8	7	7	8	8	3	4	11	3	10	11	6	8	3	8	8	12	9	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲5	▲4	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▼1	▲4	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼12
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	27	37	28	21	21	22	38	24	40	22	37	24	19	39	14	11	27	16	29	29	26	24	17	25	23	28	27	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲21	▲15	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲10	▲2	▲7	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼4	▲4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	24	24	28	18	21	25	23	21	33	18	29	12	23	26	22	21	25	18	29	23	24	27	16	31	23	21	22	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲4	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼13	▼6	▼2	▼16	▲2	▼17	▲2	▼2	▼6	=	▲2	▼12	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼7	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲8	=
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	26	23	32	30	30	29	15	30	12	32	20	35	29	19	32	37	26	29	17	25	26	26	36	25	30	25	26	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼23	▼13	▼15	▼19	▼16	▼7	▼10	▼5	=	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼3	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲4	▼1	=	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲6
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	11	4	5	15	14	12	3	15	4	12	4	19	15	5	24	26	7	33	5	10	10	12	24	8	13	12	11	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼12	▼7	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲7	▲5	▼2	▼4	▲4	▼1	▲13	▼1	▲1	=	▼6	▲12	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼4	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	5	1	6	6	5	7	3	2	8	3	3	6	3	5	1	4	1	10	2	8	3	4	3	3	2	5	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲5	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲3	=	▲8	▼2	▲3	▲2	=	▲3	=	=	▲1	▼5	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	35	44	34	31	29	29	52	31	49	30	44	31	27	47	17	15	38	19	39	40	32	32	20	33	31	40	36	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲26	▲19	▲18	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲12	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	24	24	28	18	21	25	23	21	33	18	29	12	23	26	22	21	25	18	29	23	24	27	16	31	23	21	22	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲4	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼13	▼6	▼2	▼16	▲2	▼17	▲2	▼2	▼6	=	▲2	▼12	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼7	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲8	=
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	37	27	37	45	44	41	18	45	16	44	24	54	44	24	56	63	33	62	22	35	36	38	60	33	43	37	37	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼35	▼20	▼22	▼22	▼21	▼8	▼9	▼7	▲2	▼5	▲9	▼8	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲10	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲11	▲1	▲2	▲8	=	▲8

In the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest shift in agreement can be seen in the UK (25%, +15 pp).

QA9.3 To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
Nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them (%)

		UK	AL	ME	RS	TR	MK	BA	XK
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	7	8	12	9	11	11	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	=	▼3	▲2	▼7	▼9	▼2	=
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	30	44	32	34	34	30	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲9	▲9	▲2	▲6	▲5	▼3	▼6
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	28	28	25	23	24	30	35	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼27	▼5	▼6	=	▲5	▲3	▲2
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	34	24	20	19	23	16	18	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▲14	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	11	9	3	13	10	7	5	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲2	=	▲8	▼1	=	▲1	▲3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼7	=	▼4	▼1	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	25	37	52	44	43	45	41	49
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲9	▲6	▲4	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼6
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	28	28	25	23	24	30	35	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼27	▼5	▼6	=	▲5	▲3	▲2
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	45	33	23	32	33	23	23	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼17	▲16	=	▲9	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5

Socio-demographic table

QA9   To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding scientists today?
(Total 'Agree')
(% – EU)

	Scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence	We can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry	Scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective	Scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence	Nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them
EU27	68	50	48	42	35
Gender					
Man	69	49	46	42	33
Woman	68	52	48	42	35
Age					
15-24	70	42	41	38	30
25-39	72	47	46	42	34
40-54	70	52	49	43	33
55 +	66	54	50	42	36
Education (End of)					
15-	58	56	48	43	42
16-19	65	53	50	45	36
20+	75	49	46	38	30
Still studying	73	39	38	35	26
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	73	53	45	44	35
Managers	72	45	45	35	26
Other white collars	72	51	49	45	35
Manual workers	67	52	50	43	36
House persons	64	54	48	48	42
Unemployed	64	55	47	46	34
Retired	65	54	50	40	36
Students	72	39	39	37	27
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	70	58	49	45	43
From time to time	63	53	51	44	39
Almost never/ Never	70	49	46	41	32
Religiosity / Spirituality					
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	70	46	42	36	26
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	69	52	50	44	36
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	65	56	53	47	42
Quiz correct answers					
Less than 5 correct answers	62	56	50	47	44
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	70	50	48	42	32
More than 8 correct answers	79	40	40	26	18

Almost half of the respondents disagree (48%, –3 pp) that "**scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work**", including 21% (–2 pp) who "strongly disagree"[17].

More than a quarter of Europeans (27%, +4 percentage points since 2021) agree, with 6% (+1 pp) saying they "strongly agree" and 21% (+3 pp) that they "tend to agree".

QA7.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work (EU27) (%)

Strongly agree	▲1
Tend to agree	▲3
Neither agree nor disagree	▼1
Tend to disagree	▼1
Strongly disagree	▼2
Don't know	=
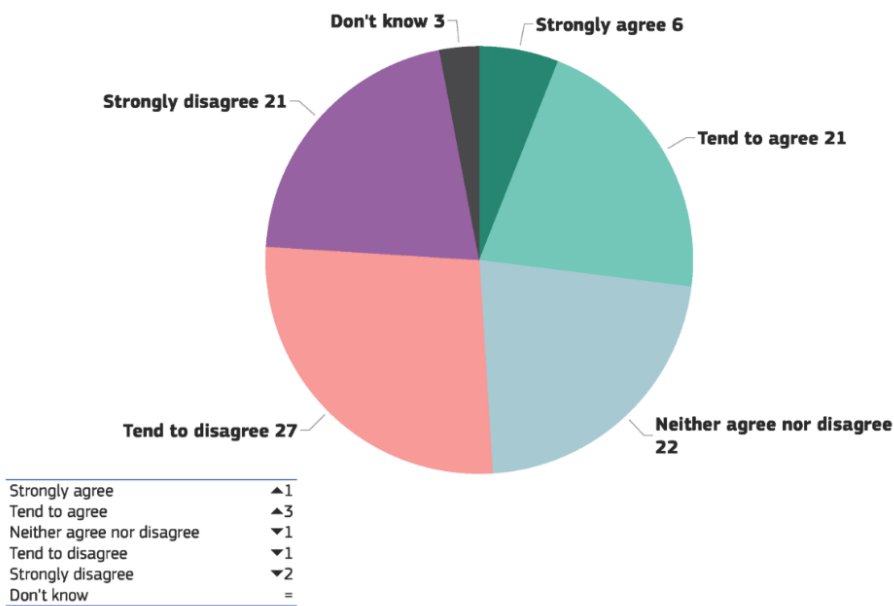
Sept/Oct 2024

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[17] QA7.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree: Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work.

In every EU Member State except Poland, a majority of respondents disagree with the statement. Respondents are most likely to disagree in Malta (68%), France (63%) and Cyprus (61%).

In Poland, 42% agree and 32% disagree. Levels of agreement are also relatively high in Italy and Hungary (both 36%) and in Austria and Portugal (both 34%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, a majority of respondents agree with the statement in Türkiye (54%), Montenegro (45%) and Kosovo (41%), while disagreement is the majority view in the other countries, notably Albania (58% disagree).

QA7.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

QA7.3. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:–Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work (%)

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024

Since 2021, there has been an increase in agreement in 22 EU Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Belgium (30%, +14 pp), Portugal (34%, +13 pp) and Austria (34%, +12 pp).

Agreement has decreased in just four EU countries, with the largest declines seen in Malta (17%, –8 pp) and Romania (24%, –7 pp).

**QA7.3 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.**
Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work (%)

		EU27	BE	PT	AT	CZ	IE	DE	SK	EE	LU	FI	EL	LT	PL	HR	IT	LV	NL	SE	DK	FR	HU	SI	BG	ES	CY	RO	MT
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	6	5	8	12	5	5	3	4	3	3	5	6	5	7	6	8	4	4	6	5	3	11	4	6	10	8	4	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼5	▲2
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	25	26	22	19	19	17	24	17	20	20	19	24	35	22	28	16	19	14	21	16	25	18	15	21	14	20	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲10	▲9	▲6	▲7	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲9	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	=	▲3	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼10
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	24	22	20	17	18	26	27	20	21	23	17	25	24	30	23	18	30	24	29	15	23	22	18	17	15	23	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼12	▼7	▲1	▼14	▼13	▲6	▲5	▼8	▼11	▼18	▼1	▼9	=	▲5	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼20	▼9	▼3	=	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼13
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	27	34	24	23	30	28	26	23	29	28	33	27	31	19	25	25	30	31	32	26	34	22	31	22	20	25	27	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼6	▼6	▼3	▼14	▼14	▼4	▼11	▼15	▼8	▲5	▼3	▲2	▼3	=	=	▼8	=	▲3	=	▲5	▲6	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲4	▲4
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	10	16	20	24	26	24	18	25	26	15	28	11	13	15	13	28	14	21	15	29	17	24	30	28	36	22	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼10	▼13	▲13	▼12	▼2	▲10	▲10	▲2	▲4	▼3	▼2	▼9	▼1	▲9	▲4	▲11	▲5	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲13	▲7	▲23
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	6	2	4	3	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	2	1	9	4	2	4	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲4	=	▲5	▲4	▲1	=	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲4	▼1	=	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲2	=	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼6
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	27	30	34	34	24	24	20	28	20	23	25	25	29	42	28	36	20	23	20	26	19	36	22	21	31	22	24	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼4	▼7	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	24	22	20	17	18	26	27	20	21	23	17	25	24	30	23	18	30	24	29	15	23	22	18	17	15	23	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼12	▼7	▲1	▼14	▼13	▲6	▲5	▼8	▼11	▼18	▼1	▼9	=	▲5	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼20	▼9	▼3	=	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼13
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	48	44	40	43	54	54	50	41	54	54	48	55	42	32	40	38	58	45	53	41	63	39	55	52	48	61	49	68
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼4	▼10	▼13	▼1	▼1	▼16	▼13	▼5	▲2	▲7	▼7	▼1	▼5	▼9	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲14	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲9	▲11	▲27

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in agreement in Türkiye (54%, +17 pp) and the UK (23%, +12 pp).

QA7.3 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work (%)

		TR	UK	AL	MK	ME	XK	RS	BA
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	13	4	4	6	10	18	6	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲4	▼1	=
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	19	18	18	35	23	20	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲10	▲4	▲3	▲3	▼5	▲1	▼2
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	24	14	20	31	21	19	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▼10	▼27	▲1	▲14	=	▼8	▲1
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	11	32	21	25	18	14	25	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼10	▲2	▲7	▼8	▲2	▲4	▼1
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	16	20	37	30	6	18	28	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲7	▲27	▼4	▼4	▲4	▲11	▲3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	6	1	0	6	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	54	23	22	24	45	41	26	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲12	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	24	14	20	31	21	19	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼10	▼10	▼27	▲1	▲14	=	▼8	▲1
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	27	52	58	55	24	32	53	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼3	▲29	▲3	▼12	▲6	▲15	▲2

Socio-demographic table

QA7.3 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work
(% – EU)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	6	21	22	27	21	3	27	22	48
Gender									
Man	6	22	23	26	20	3	28	23	46
Woman	5	21	21	27	22	4	26	21	49
Age									
15-24	6	25	25	26	16	2	31	25	42
25-39	7	23	24	24	19	3	30	24	43
40-54	6	22	21	28	21	2	28	21	49
55 +	4	19	20	27	25	5	23	20	52
Education (End of)									
15-	5	19	19	22	27	8	24	19	49
16-19	6	22	21	26	22	3	28	21	48
20+	5	21	24	29	19	2	26	24	48
Still studying	6	25	23	27	16	3	31	23	43
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	6	23	22	28	19	2	29	22	47
Managers	5	22	25	27	18	3	27	25	45
Other white collars	7	24	22	27	17	3	31	22	44
Manual workers	6	21	21	26	23	3	27	21	49
House persons	7	18	22	25	23	5	25	22	48
Unemployed	6	19	22	27	24	2	25	22	51
Retired	4	18	20	27	26	5	22	20	53
Students	7	25	24	26	15	3	32	24	41
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	7	18	20	25	26	4	25	20	51
From time to time	6	22	22	26	21	3	28	22	47
Almost never/ Never	6	21	22	27	21	3	27	22	48
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	6	22	22	27	20	3	28	22	47
Often/ Sometimes	5	22	22	26	22	3	27	22	48
Never	5	17	19	21	27	11	22	19	48
No Internet access	1	6	12	24	43	14	7	12	67
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	9	28	21	24	16	2	37	21	40
A family member does or did in the past	6	20	25	30	17	2	26	25	47
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	7	24	24	27	16	2	31	24	43
No	5	21	22	26	22	4	26	22	48
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	6	23	22	27	19	3	29	22	46
Total 'Negative'	4	14	21	28	30	3	18	21	58
Quiz correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	7	22	20	22	23	6	29	20	45
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	5	22	22	28	21	2	27	22	49
More than 8 correct answers	5	16	28	32	18	1	21	28	50

Just over half of Europeans (52%, +6 percentage points since 2021) agree that "**because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous**". This includes 14% (-1 pp) who "totally agree" with the statement. Just under one in four disagree (23%, -6 pp), including 6% (-3 pp) who "totally disagree"[18].

The findings show a change from the 2021 survey, with respondents now more likely to agree with the statement (+6 pp) and less likely to disagree (-6 pp).

QA8.8. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous (EU27) (%)

Totally disagree 6
Totally agree 14
Tend to disagree 17
Tend to agree 38
Neither agree nor disagree 22
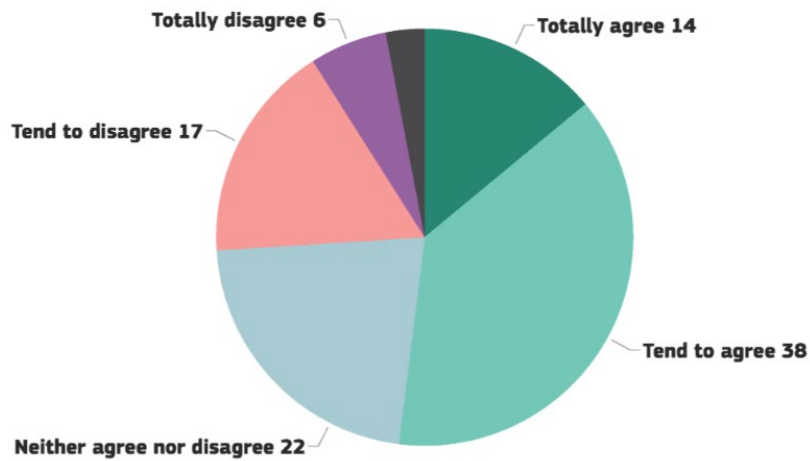
Totally agree	▼1
Tend to agree	▲7
Neither agree nor disagree	▼1
Tend to disagree	▼3
Totally disagree	▼3
Don't know	▲1

Sept/Oct 2024

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[18] QA8.8. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree: Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous.

In 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that "because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous". The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Malta (68%), Portugal (64%) and Italy (63%). In the four other Member States, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with the statement: the Netherlands (54% disagree), Denmark and Finland (both 49%) and Sweden (48%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, agreement is the majority view in every country. Levels of agreement range from 64% in Serbia to 40% in the UK.

QA8.8. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous (%)
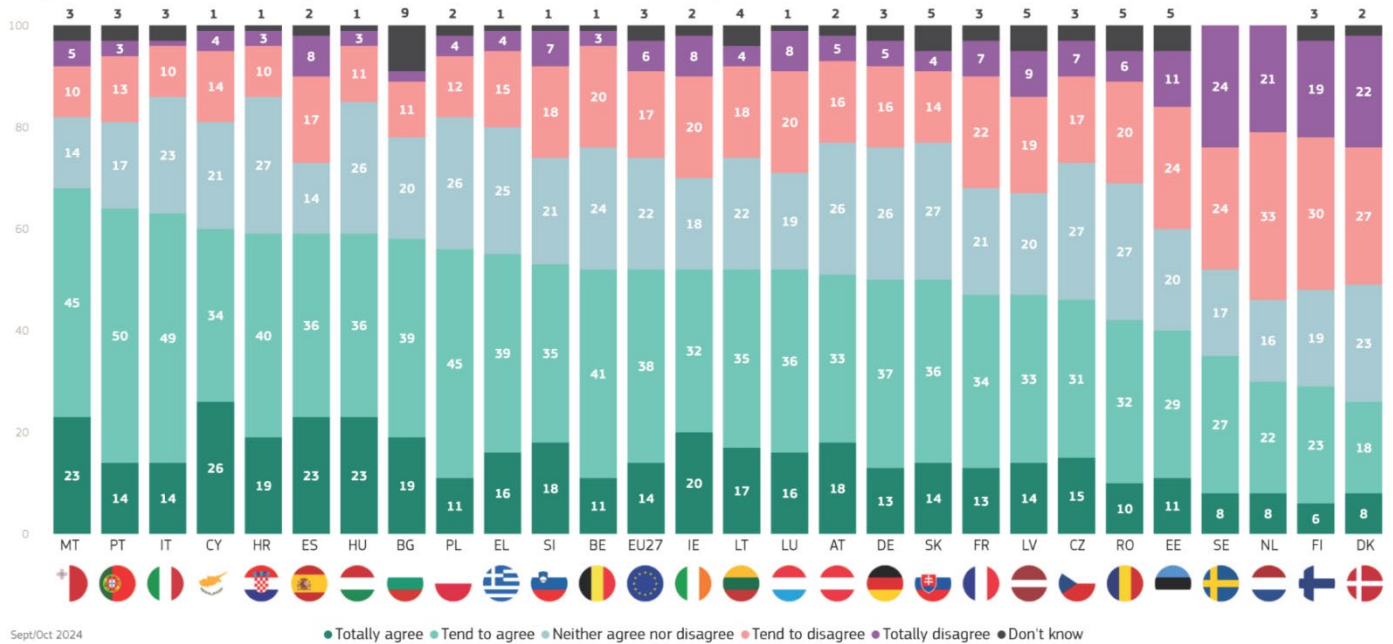
Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA8.8. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous (%)
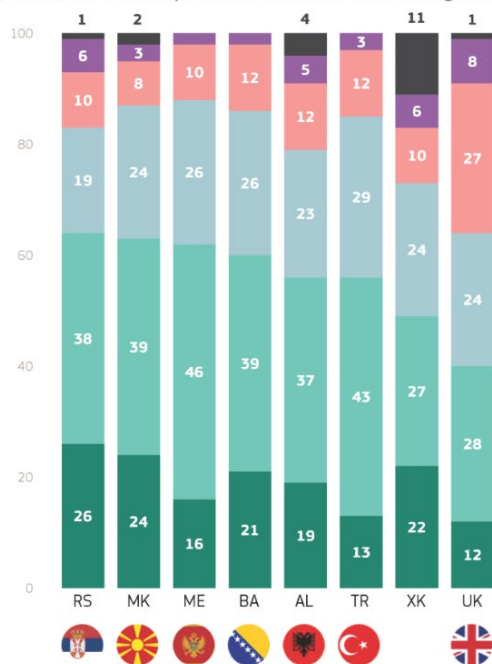
● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

There has been a rise in agreement that "because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous" in most EU Member States since 2021, the largest being in Ireland (52%, +28 pp), Portugal (64%, +26 pp), Estonia (40%, +20 pp) and Belgium (52%, +20 pp).

Agreement has fallen in just four EU countries, with the largest decrease seen in Romania (42%, –8 pp).

QA8.8 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous (%)

		EU27	IE	PT	BE	EE	CZ	LU	LV	MT	LT	IT	ES	DK	DE	FI	HR	BG	PL	EL	AT	SI	HU	NL	SK	FR	SE	CY	RO
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	20	14	11	11	15	16	14	23	17	14	23	8	13	6	19	19	11	16	18	18	23	8	14	13	8	26	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲14	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲4	=	▲3	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲3	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲3	=	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼4	▼13
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	38	32	50	41	29	31	36	33	45	35	49	36	18	37	23	40	39	45	39	33	35	36	22	36	34	27	34	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲14	▲21	▲15	▲13	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲6	▲9	▲4	▲2	▲9	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲6	▲3	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲2	▲5
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	22	18	17	24	20	27	19	20	14	22	23	14	23	26	19	27	20	26	25	26	21	26	16	27	21	17	21	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼3	=	▲3	▲9	▼14	▼6	▼10	▼2	=	▼5	▲4	▼10	▲2	=	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼5	=	▼7	=	▲1	▼8	▲4	▲2
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	17	20	13	20	24	17	20	19	10	18	10	17	27	16	30	10	11	12	15	16	18	11	33	14	22	24	14	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼15	▼14	▼9	▼16	▼18	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼6	=	▼3	=	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲5
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	6	8	3	3	11	7	8	9	5	4	1	8	22	5	19	3	2	4	4	5	7	3	21	4	7	24	4	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼10	▼10	▼9	▼9	▼5	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲6	▼1	▼3	▲7	=	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	2	3	1	5	3	1	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	1	9	2	1	2	1	1	0	5	3	0	1	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲4	=	▼2	=	=	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▼3	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	52	52	64	52	40	46	52	47	68	52	63	59	26	50	29	59	58	56	55	51	53	59	30	50	47	35	60	42
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲28	▲26	▲20	▲20	▲17	▲15	▲14	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	22	18	17	24	20	27	19	20	14	22	23	14	23	26	19	27	20	26	25	26	21	26	16	27	21	17	21	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼3	=	▲3	▲9	▼14	▼6	▼10	▼2	=	▼5	▲4	▼10	▲2	=	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼5	=	▼7	=	▲1	▼8	▲4	▲2
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	23	28	16	23	35	24	28	28	15	22	11	25	49	21	49	13	13	16	19	21	25	14	54	18	29	48	18	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼25	▼24	▼18	▼25	▼23	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼5	▼1	▼10	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼3	▲4	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲7	▼2	▼1	▲9	▲1	▲6

Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in agreement in Albania (56%, +31 pp) and in the UK (40%, +14 pp), while agreement has decreased the most in Kosovo (49%, –8 pp).

QA8.8 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous (%)

		AL	UK	RS	MK	BA	TR	ME	XK
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	12	26	24	21	13	16	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▲8	▲2	▼6	▲1	▼10	▼13	▼2
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	37	28	38	39	39	43	46	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▲6	▲3	▲9	▲1	▲10	▲8	▼6
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	23	24	19	24	26	29	26	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▲1	▼3	▲1	=	▲6	▲4	▲2
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	27	10	8	12	12	10	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼10	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	5	8	6	3	2	3	2	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▲1	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲2
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	56	40	64	63	60	56	62	49
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲31	▲14	▲5	▲3	▲2	=	▼5	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	23	24	19	24	26	29	26	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▲1	▼3	▲1	=	▲6	▲4	▲2
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	17	35	16	11	14	15	12	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼16	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼6	▲2	▲4

Socio-demographic table

QA8.8 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous
(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	14	38	22	17	6	3	52	22	23
Gender									
Man	14	36	22	18	8	2	50	22	26
Woman	14	39	23	16	5	3	53	23	21
Age									
15-24	13	35	24	20	6	2	48	24	26
25-39	13	36	23	18	8	2	49	23	26
40-54	14	37	22	19	6	2	51	22	25
55 +	15	39	22	15	5	4	54	22	20
Education (End of)									
15-	18	40	22	10	3	7	58	22	13
16-19	15	41	23	15	4	2	56	23	19
20+	12	34	22	21	10	1	46	22	31
Still studying	12	32	23	23	7	3	44	23	30
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	12	37	24	19	6	2	49	24	25
Managers	10	32	24	22	11	1	42	24	33
Other white collars	13	40	22	18	6	1	53	22	24
Manual workers	16	37	24	16	5	2	53	24	21
House persons	17	42	21	12	4	4	59	21	16
Unemployed	18	37	19	16	8	2	55	19	24
Retired	15	40	21	14	5	5	55	21	19
Students	12	33	23	22	7	3	45	23	29
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	23	37	19	14	4	3	60	19	18
From time to time	15	41	23	14	4	3	56	23	18
Almost never/ Never	13	36	22	19	8	2	49	22	27
Religiosity / Spirituality									
Total ' Not very or not spiritual or religious'	12	33	23	21	9	2	45	23	30
Total 'Neither spiritual or religious nor not spiritual or religious'	14	40	22	16	5	3	54	22	21
Total 'Quite or very spiritual or religious'	19	39	21	13	4	4	58	21	17
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	19	41	21	10	3	6	60	21	13
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	13	38	22	19	6	2	51	22	25
More than 8 correct answers	6	27	25	27	14	1	33	25	41

2. Characteristics of scientists

'Intelligent' and 'reliable' are the words that Europeans most frequently associate with scientists.

This section focuses on the characteristics that Europeans associate with scientists, as well as the qualities that they think they should have.

When presented with ten words or phrases that describe possible characteristics of scientists, Europeans are generally more likely to associate scientists with positive characteristics rather than negative ones.

Overall, around a third of respondents (35%) only associate scientists with positive characteristics, while 61% mention a combination of positive and negative characteristics. Just 1% only associate scientists with negative characteristics[19].

QA10aT. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly (EU27) (%)

	Sept/Oct 2024	Change
Mix of positive and negative characteristics	61	▲5
Only positive characteristics	35	▼4
Only negative characteristics	1	▼1

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021

Sept/Oct 2024

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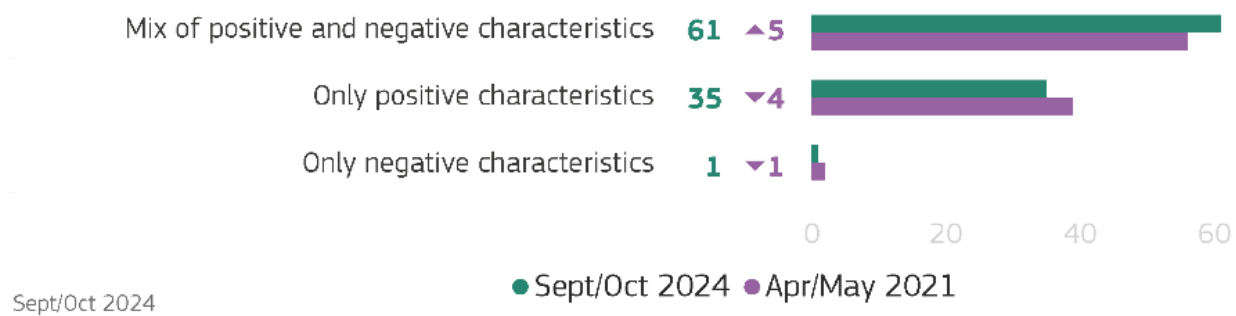
[19] QA10a. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly.

'Intelligent' is the characteristic most frequently associated with scientists (89% say this describes scientists well, no change from the 2021 survey). More than half of respondents choose 'reliable' (71%, +3 percentage points), 'honest' (63%, +5 pp) and 'know best what is good for people' (53%, +6 pp) as characteristics that describe scientists well. The positive characteristics that are less frequently associated with scientists are 'open to engage with citizens'[20] (49%) and 'altruistic' (43%, +3 pp).

Looking at the negative characteristics included in the question, 'bad at communicating' is the one that is most commonly associated with scientists (43%, +4 pp), followed by 'arrogant' (30%, +2 pp), 'narrow minded' (28%, +5 pp), and 'immoral' (19%, +3 pp). In each case, respondents are more likely to say the negative characteristic describes scientists 'badly' than say it describes them 'well'.

QA10a. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly (EU27) (%)

Intelligent
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	89	7	4
Apr/May 2021	89	7	4

Reliable
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	71	18	11
Apr/May 2021	68	20	12

Honest
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	63	22	15
Apr/May 2021	58	25	17

Know best what is good for people
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	53	35	12
Apr/May 2021	47	40	13

Open to engage with citizens
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	49	40	11

Bad at communicating
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	43	46	11
Apr/May 2021	39	48	13

Altruistic
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	43	40	17
Apr/May 2021	40	41	19

Arrogant
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	30	57	13
Apr/May 2021	28	59	13

Narrow minded
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	28	62	10
Apr/May 2021	23	66	11

Immoral
	Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	19	66	15
Apr/May 2021	16	69	15

Sept/Oct 2024   ● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

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[20] This item was not included in the 2021 survey.

At least three-quarters of respondents in every EU Member State say that '**intelligent**' describes scientists well. Almost all respondents give this answer in Spain (97%) and the Netherlands (96%). The lowest proportions are found in Romania (75%) and Latvia (80%). Romania has by far the largest proportion of respondents who say 'intelligent' describes scientists badly (21%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that says 'intelligent' describes scientists well ranges from 99% in Türkiye to 83% in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

QA10a.9. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Intelligent (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

QA10a.9. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Intelligent (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

In ten EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say that 'intelligent' describes scientists well. The largest increases can be observed in Poland (85%, +6 pp) and Hungary (94%, +6 pp).

The proportion has decreased in 13 EU countries, with the largest in Portugal (86%, –10 pp) and Estonia (86%, –8 pp).

QA10a.9 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Intelligent (%)

		EU27	HU	PL	SI	IT	MT	ES	FR	LT	SK	FI	BG	EL	NL	SE	DK	DE	CY	RO	AT	BE	IE	CZ	HR	LV	LU	EE	PT
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	89	94	85	92	90	92	97	89	94	88	91	89	93	96	94	92	87	94	75	81	89	93	91	85	80	89	86	86
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼10
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	7	4	12	6	9	2	1	7	1	6	4	5	4	3	3	3	7	5	21	13	10	4	5	11	6	7	6	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼6	▲1	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲4	▼7	▲4	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	4	2	3	2	1	6	2	4	5	6	5	6	3	1	3	5	6	1	4	6	1	3	4	4	14	4	8	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	▲5	▼2	▲4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲14	▲3	▲7	▲10

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in Albania in the proportion that says 'intelligent' describes scientists well (97%, +40 pp).

QA10a.9 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Intelligent (%)

		AL	RS	XK	TR	MK	ME	UK	BA
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	97	94	96	99	92	85	93	83
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲40	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▼4	▼6
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	2	5	2	1	7	15	5	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼20	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼1	▲8	▲2	▲9
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼20	▼5	▼2	=	▼2	▼10	▲2	▼3

In all 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents think that '**reliable**' describes scientists well. Respondents are most likely to say this in Sweden (82%) and in Hungary, the Netherlands and Poland (all 80%), while the proportion is lowest in Latvia and Cyprus (both 55%) and in Estonia (59%).

Respondents in Cyprus (37%) are most likely to say that 'reliable' describes scientists badly, followed by those in Romania, Croatia and Slovenia (all 27%).

The proportion that give a 'don't know' answer varies considerably across Member States.

In some countries, less than one in ten respondents say they 'don't know', but it accounts for at least a fifth of respondents in Latvia (25%), Portugal (22%) and Estonia (20%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, more than half of respondents in each country say that 'reliable' describes scientists well.

The proportion ranges from 91% in Türkiye to 53% in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

QA10a.1. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Reliable (%)
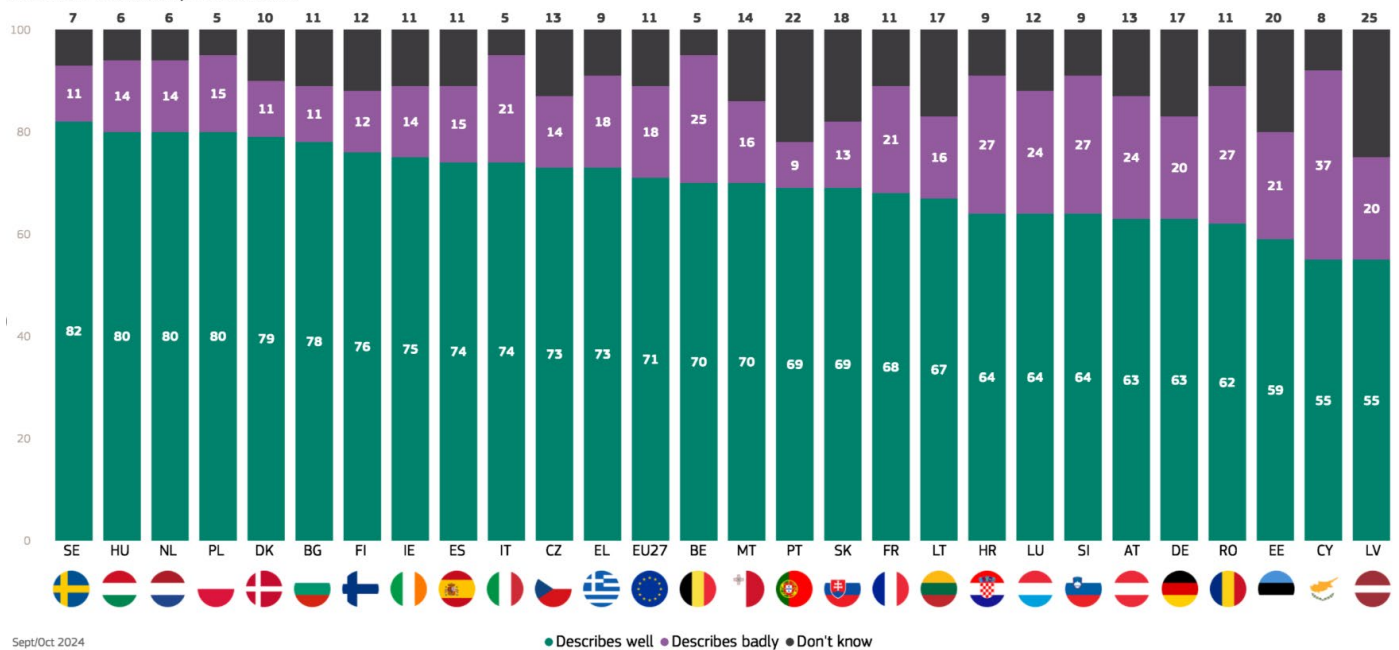
Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

QA10a.1. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Reliable (%)
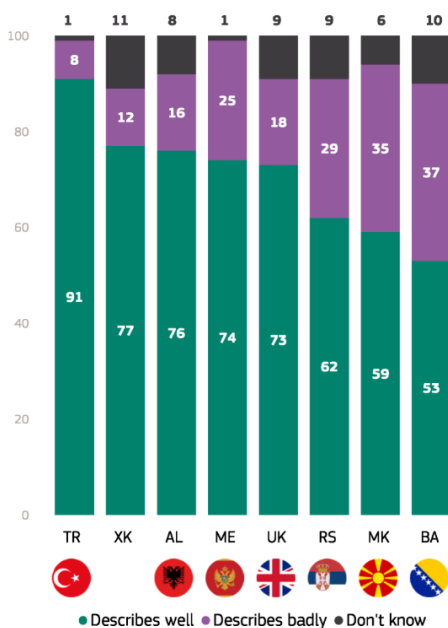
● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Since 2021, the proportion of respondents that say 'reliable' describes scientists well has increased in 14 EU Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Poland (80%, +8 pp) and France (68%, +8 pp).

In 12 EU countries, this proportion has decreased, most notably in Estonia (59%, -20 pp) and Portugal (69%, -14 pp).

QA10a.1 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Reliable (%)

		EU27	FR	PL	BG	DE	EL	HU	MT	AT	IT	SE	ES	NL	RO	SI	DK	SK	CZ	LU	CY	FI	HR	IE	BE	LV	LT	PT	EE
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	71	68	80	78	63	73	80	70	63	74	82	74	80	62	64	79	69	73	64	55	76	64	75	70	55	67	69	59
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼14	▼20
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	18	21	15	11	20	18	14	16	24	21	11	15	14	27	27	11	13	14	24	37	12	27	14	25	20	16	9	21
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼5	=	▲4	▼2	▼4	=	▲4	▼1	▼1	▼8	=	=	▲1	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼10	▼8	▲14	▼7	▲4	▼5	▲3	▼16	▼7	▼7	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	11	11	5	11	17	9	6	14	13	5	7	11	6	11	9	10	18	13	12	8	12	9	11	5	25	17	22	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼3	▼8	▼10	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼7	▼2	▼1	▲6	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲13	▲11	▼10	▲11	▲1	▲11	▲4	▲25	▲16	▲21	▲19

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there have been large increases in the proportions that say 'reliable' describes scientists well in Albania (76%, +23 pp) and Montenegro (74%, +20 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in the UK (73%, -12 pp).

QA10a.1 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Reliable (%)

		AL	ME	TR	RS	XK	MK	BA	UK
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	76	74	91	62	77	59	53	73
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▲20	▲6	▲4	=	▼1	▼1	▼12
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	16	25	8	29	12	35	37	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▲2	▼6	▲5	▲2	▲8	▲8	▲4
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	8	1	1	9	11	6	10	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▼22	=	▼9	▼2	▼7	▼7	▲8

In 17 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to say that '**open to engage with citizens**' describes scientists well than to say it describes them badly. Respondents are most likely to say this describes scientists well in Poland (65%) and Hungary and Slovakia (both 61%). However, there are ten Member States where respondents are more likely to say 'open to engage with citizens' describes scientists badly as say it describes them well. In fact, at least half of respondents in Cyprus (53%), Luxembourg (52%) and Italy (50%) say this describes scientists badly.

Respondents in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 22%) are particularly likely to give a 'don't know' answer.

Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, the proportion that says 'open to engage with citizens' describes scientists well ranges from 76% in Türkiye to 38% in both Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

QA10a.2. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Open to engage with citizens (%)
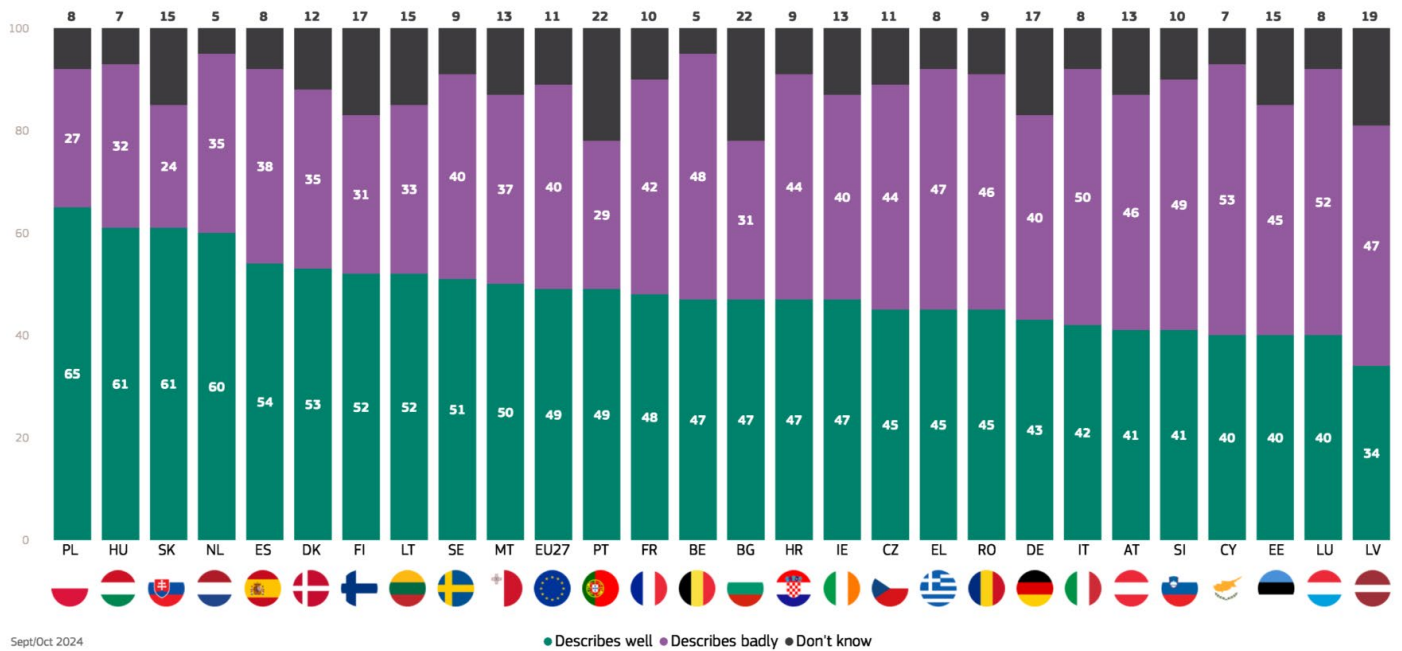
Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

QA10a.2. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Open to engage with citizens (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

In six EU Member States, more than seven in ten respondents think that '**honest**' describes scientists well: Sweden (80%), the Netherlands (77%), Denmark (73%), Hungary (72%) and Poland and Finland (both 71%). By contrast, only around half of respondents take this view in Cyprus (49%) and Austria (50%).

Respondents are most likely to say that 'honest' describes scientists badly in Cyprus (43%) and in Croatia and Luxembourg (both 33%).

Around a quarter of respondents say they 'don't know' in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 25%) and in Latvia (24%).

Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, respondents in Türkiye (88%) are the most likely to say that 'honest' describes scientists well, while those in Bosnia and Herzegovina (51%) are least likely to say this.

QA10a.5. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Honest (%)

	SE	NL	DK	HU	FI	PL	ES	IT	BE	IE	PT	EU27	LT	FR	SK	MT	BG	EL	RO	SI	EE	HR	CZ	DE	LU	LV	AT	CY
Don't know	9	7	13	10	14	9	16	8	6	16	25	15	20	15	23	20	25	17	13	13	22	11	18	21	13	24	20	8
Describes badly	11	16	14	18	15	20	16	24	28	18	11	22	17	23	15	20	18	26	30	30	22	33	27	24	33	23	30	43
Describes well	80	77	73	72	71	71	68	68	66	66	64	63	63	62	62	60	57	57	57	57	56	56	55	55	54	53	50	49

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

QA10a.5. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Honest (%)

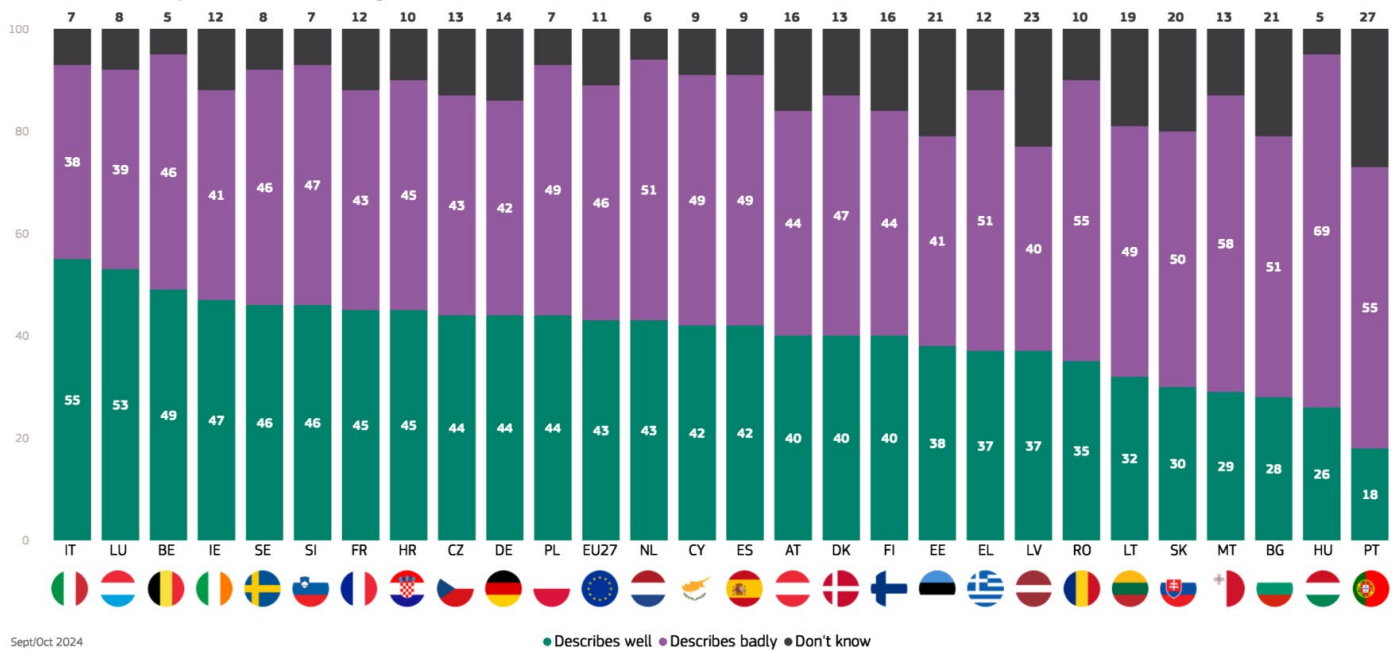|	TR	XK	ME	UK	AL	RS	MK	BA
Don't know	2	16		11	16	13	8	9
Describes badly	10	10	30	20	20	28	39	40
Describes well	88	74	70	69	64	59	53	51

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know
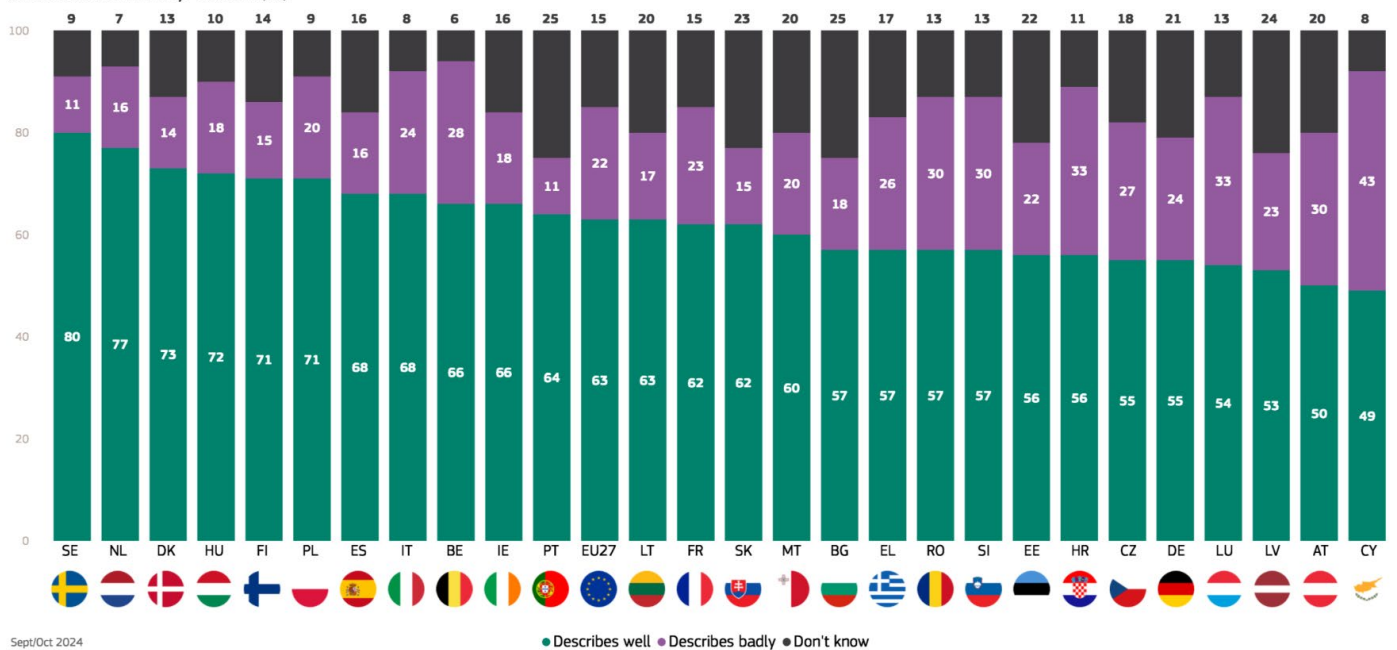
Sept/Oct 2024

Since 2021, the proportion of respondents that say 'honest' describes scientists well has increased in 14 EU Member States.

The largest increases can be seen in Poland (80%, +8 pp) and France (68%, +8 pp). In 12 EU countries, this proportion has decreased, most notably in Estonia (59%, −20 pp) and Portugal (69%, −14 pp).

QA10a.5 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Honest (%)

		EU27	PL	FR	DE	IT	BG	RO	EL	MT	NL	AT	ES	HR	SI	SK	CY	HU	SE	DK	BE	FI	LU	LT	CZ	IE	LV	PT	EE
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	63	71	62	55	68	57	57	57	60	77	50	68	56	57	62	49	72	80	73	66	71	54	63	55	66	53	64	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲15	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼10	▼11	▼12	▼13	▼13	▼19
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	22	20	23	24	24	18	30	26	20	16	30	16	33	30	15	43	18	11	14	28	15	33	17	27	18	23	11	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼6	▼3	▲6	▼4	▼5	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼6	▼4	▲14	▲3	▼8	▼4	▲1	▼8	▼4	▼9	▼7	▼4	▼11	▼12	▼2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	15	9	15	21	8	25	13	17	20	7	20	16	11	13	23	8	10	9	13	6	14	13	20	18	16	24	25	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼12	▼5	▼4	▼6	▼14	▼3	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▲4	▲2	▼15	▼4	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲13	▲12	▲19	▲18	▲16	▲24	▲25	▲21

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there have been large increases in the proportions that say 'honest' describes scientists well in Albania (76%, +23 pp) and Montenegro (74%, +20 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in the UK (73%, −12 pp).

QA10a.5 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Honest (%)

		ME	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK	MK	UK
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	70	64	59	88	51	74	53	69
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲27	▲16	▲12	▲6	▲4	▲4	▼2	▼12
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	30	20	28	10	40	10	39	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼4	▲3	▼6	▲9	▼1	▲9	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	16	13	2	9	16	8	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼28	▼12	▼15	=	▼13	▼3	▼7	▲10

There is wide variation by Member State in the proportions that say '**know best what is good for people**' describes scientists well.

It is the majority view in 17 countries, led by Spain (77%), Greece (73%), Italy (71%) and Portugal (70%). In nine EU Member States, a majority thinks that this is a bad description of scientists. Respondents are most likely to take this view in the Netherlands (61%), Sweden (54%) and Finland (50%). Equal proportions say this describes scientists well and badly in Estonia (both 40%).

At least one in five respondents say they 'don't know' in Slovakia (23%) and Estonia (20%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say 'know best what is good for people' describes scientists well ranges from 86% in Türkiye to 43% in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina is the one country where 'badly' is the majority view (48%).

QA10a.10. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Know best what is good for people (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

●Describes well ●Describes badly ●Don't know

QA10a.10. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Know best what is good for people (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

●Describes well ●Describes badly ●Don't know
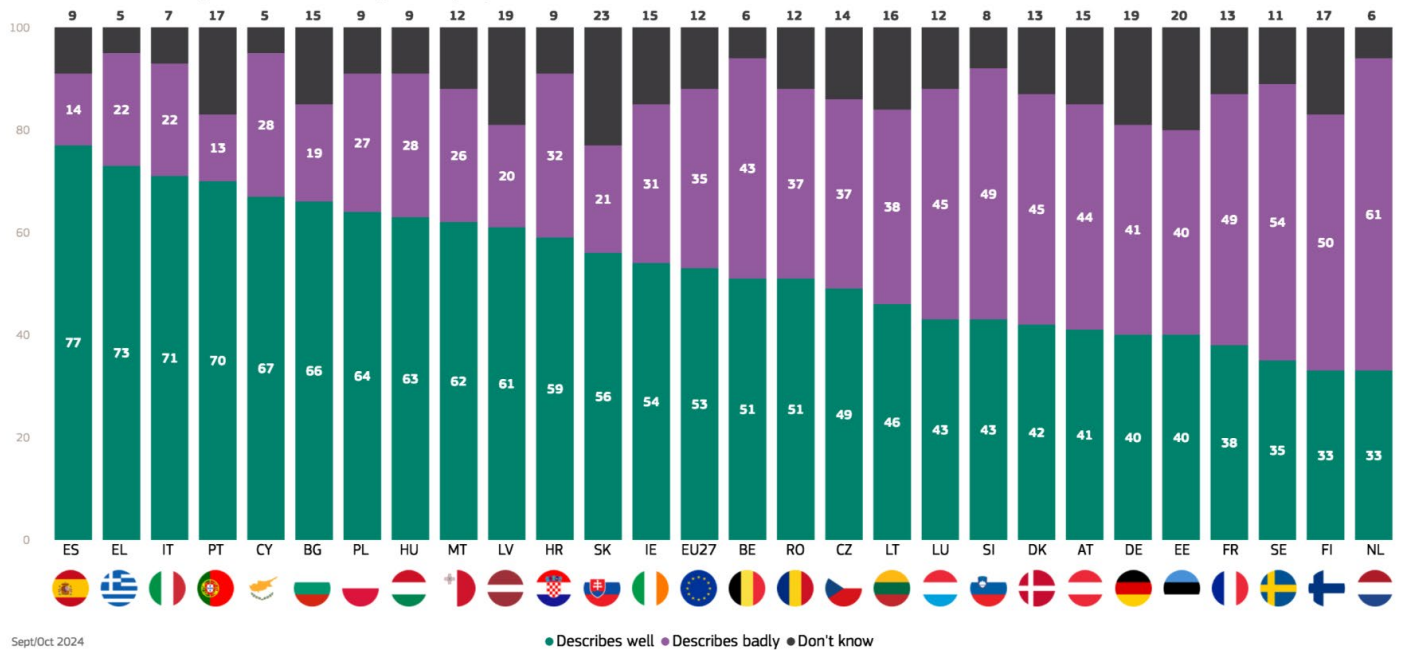
Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

There are 18 EU countries where respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say that 'know best what is good for people' describes scientists well. The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (70%, +17 pp) and Poland (64%, +12 pp).

In nine EU countries, this proportion has decreased, most notably in Finland (33%, –10 pp), Lithuania (46%, –8 pp) and Sweden (35%, –8 pp).

QA10a.10 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Know best what is good for people (%)
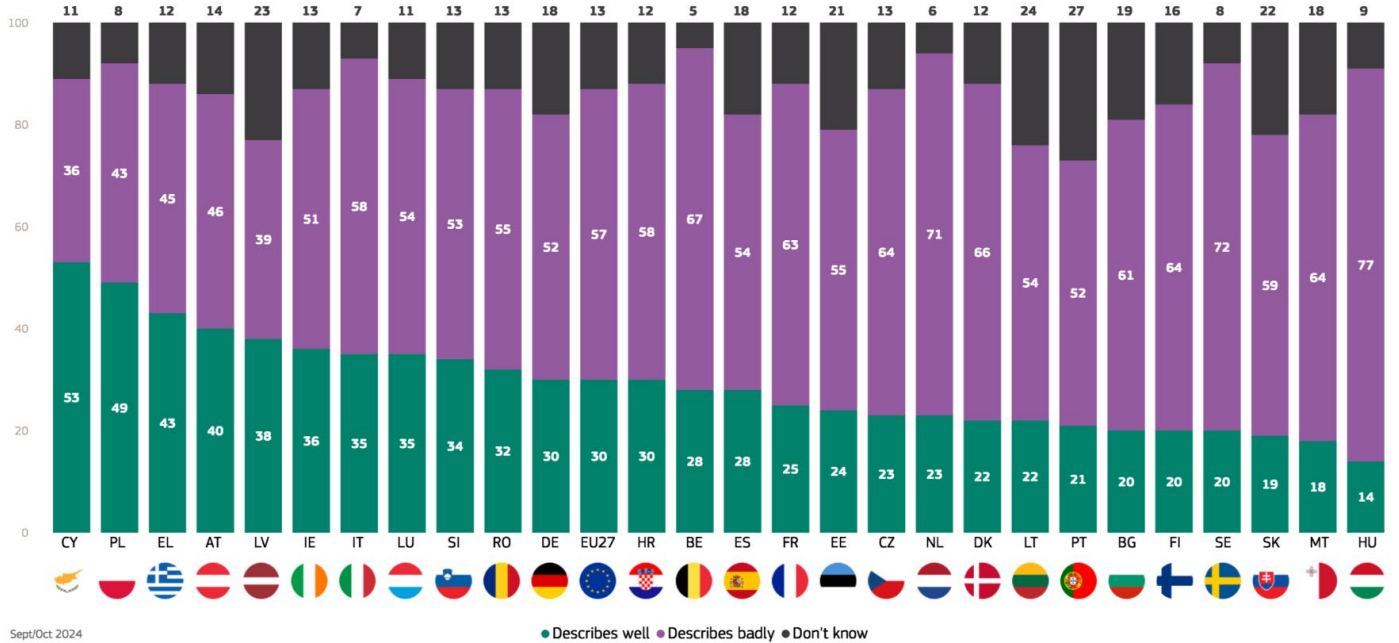
		EU27	PT	PL	CZ	DE	ES	BE	IE	IT	LU	SK	EL	HR	DK	FR	HU	MT	NL	AT	CY	BG	LV	SI	RO	EE	LT	SE	FI
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	53	70	64	49	40	77	51	54	71	43	56	73	59	42	38	63	62	33	41	67	66	61	43	51	40	46	35	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲17	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼10
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	35	13	27	37	41	14	43	31	22	45	21	22	32	45	49	28	26	61	44	28	19	20	49	37	40	38	54	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▼33	=	▼24	▼9	▼4	▼14	▼24	▼10	▼18	▼11	▼4	▼2	▼9	▼3	▼1	▲6	▲2	=	▲5	▲9	▼16	▲1	▲6	▼13	▼7	▼2	▼6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	12	17	9	14	19	9	6	15	7	12	23	5	9	13	13	9	12	6	15	5	15	19	8	12	20	16	11	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲16	▼12	▲13	▼2	▼6	▲5	▲15	▲1	▲11	▲5	▼1	▼3	▲5	▼1	▼3	▼7	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼7	▲19	▲2	▼2	▲20	▲15	▲10	▲16

Outside of the EU, there have been large increases in the proportions that say 'know best what is good for people' describes scientists well in Albania (78%, +32 pp) and Montenegro (74%, +24 pp).

QA10a.10 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Know best what is good for people (%)

		AL	ME	RS	TR	MK	XK	BA	UK
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	78	74	58	86	66	79	43	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲32	▲24	▲10	▲8	▲4	▲3	▼2	▼3
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	19	26	35	13	29	11	48	38
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼2	=	▼8	▲3	▼3	▲12	▼8
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	0	7	1	5	10	9	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼24	▼22	▼10	=	▼7	=	▼10	▲11

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

In 20 EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that '**altruistic**' describes scientists well. The proportion is highest in Hungary (58%) and in Italy and Malta (both 56%).

In seven Member States, respondents are more likely to say this describes scientists badly as say it describes them well. More than half of respondents say 'altruistic' describes scientists badly in the Netherlands (60%) and Austria and Belgium (both 55%).

More than a third of respondents give a 'don't know' answer in Latvia (37%) and Bulgaria (36%).

Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, respondents in Türkiye (90%) are most likely to say that 'altruistic' describes scientists well.

Respondents are more likely to say this describes scientists badly as say it describes them well in Bosnia and Herzegovina (52% badly), Serbia (42% badly vs. 41% well) and North Macedonia (39% badly vs. 40% well).

QA10a.7. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Altruistic (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

QA10a.7. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Altruistic (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

186
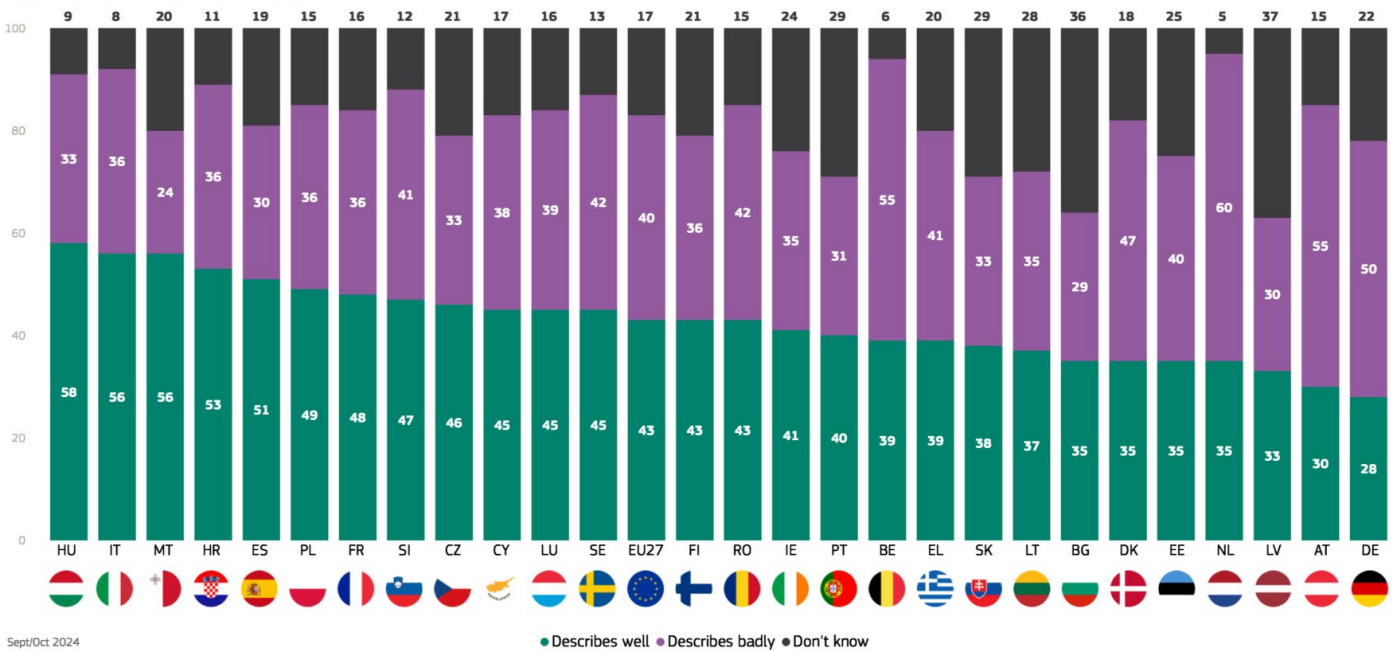
Since 2021, the proportion of respondents that say 'altruistic' describes scientists well has increased in 12 EU Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Bulgaria (35%, +12 pp), Italy (56%, +8 pp) and Poland (49%, +8 pp).

In 13 EU countries, this proportion has decreased, most notably in Estonia (35%, -22 pp) and Portugal (40%, -18 pp).

QA10a.7 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Altruistic (%)

		EU27	BG	IT	PL	DE	ES	HU	SI	FR	NL	CY	MT	RO	EL	AT	SK	HR	LU	CZ	SE	DK	FI	BE	LV	IE	LT	PT	EE
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	43	35	56	49	28	51	58	47	48	35	45	56	43	39	30	38	53	45	46	45	35	43	39	33	41	37	40	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲12	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼12	▼14	▼15	▼15	▼18	▼22
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	40	29	36	36	50	30	33	41	36	60	38	24	42	41	55	33	36	39	33	42	47	36	55	30	35	35	31	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲12	▼3	▲8	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼7	▲1	▼1	▲13	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▼7	▲1	▼11	▼16	▼8	▼3	▼11	▲8	▼23	▼8	▼12	▼10	▼3
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	17	36	8	15	22	19	9	12	16	5	17	20	15	20	15	29	11	16	21	13	18	21	6	37	24	28	29	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼24	▼5	▼16	▼4	▼2	▼6	▲2	▼5	▼3	▼15	▼4	▼4	=	▼1	▲8	▲1	▲14	▲20	▲12	▲8	▲19	▲4	▲37	▲23	▲27	▲28	▲25

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in Albania in the proportion that says 'altruistic' describes scientists well (57%, +20 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in the UK (48%, -10 pp).

QA10a.7 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Altruistic (%)

		AL	RS	ME	MK	TR	BA	XK	UK
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	57	41	50	40	90	38	34	48
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲1	▼7	▼10
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	27	42	48	39	9	52	35	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▲10	▲22	▲11	▼3	▲17	▲9	▼12
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	16	17	2	21	1	10	31	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼12	▼18	▼29	▼16	=	▼18	▼2	▲22

In seven EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that '**bad at communicating**' describes scientists well. The largest proportions can be seen in Italy (55%), Luxembourg (53%) and Belgium (49%). In 18 Member States, the prevailing view is that it describes scientists badly, and this view is held most strongly by respondents in Hungary (69%), Malta (58%) and in Portugal and Romania (both 55%). In other two EU countries, equal proportions say this describes scientists well and say it describes them badly: Croatia (both 45%) and Sweden (both 46%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the majority view in North Macedonia is that 'bad at communicating' describes scientists well (53%), while equal proportions in Serbia say it describes them well and badly (both 47%). Otherwise, the prevailing view is that 'bad at communicating' describes scientists badly, particularly in Türkiye (79%).

QA10a.4. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Bad at communicating (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

QA10a.4. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Bad at communicating (%)


Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

In 16 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion of respondents that say 'bad at communicating' describes scientists well. The largest increases can be seen in Croatia (45%, +13 pp), Poland (44%, +12 pp), Bulgaria (28%, +11 pp), Italy (55%, +11 pp), and Cyprus (42%, +11 pp).

There are eight EU countries where respondents are less likely than in 2021 to say this describes scientists well, most notably in Portugal (18%, –20 pp), Lithuania (32%, –11 pp) and Finland (40%, –9 pp).

QA10a.4 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Bad at communicating (%)

		EU27	HR	PL	BG	IT	CY	DE	MT	NL	EE	HU	CZ	DK	ES	AT	RO	IE	EL	LU	SE	BE	FR	SI	SK	LV	FI	LT	PT
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	43	45	44	28	55	42	44	29	43	38	26	44	40	42	40	35	47	37	53	46	49	45	46	30	37	40	32	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼20
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	46	45	49	51	38	49	42	58	51	41	69	43	47	49	44	55	41	51	39	46	46	43	47	50	40	44	49	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼15	▼2	▲2	▼9	▼1	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼26	▲3	▼16	▼9	▲2	▼5	▲2	▼14	▼2	▼8	▼7	▼3	▲6	▲1	▲3	▼15	▼6	▼7	▼6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	11	10	7	21	7	9	14	13	6	21	5	13	13	9	16	10	12	12	8	8	5	12	7	20	23	16	19	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲2	▼10	▼13	▼2	▼10	▼4	▼4	▼1	▲21	▼8	▲12	▲6	▼5	▲2	▼5	▲12	=	▲7	▲7	▲4	▼4	▲1	▲4	▲23	▲15	▲18	▲26

Outside of the EU, there have been large increases in the proportions that say 'bad at communicating' describes scientists well in North Macedonia (53%, +20 pp), Serbia (47%, +13 pp), the United Kingdom (45%, +10 pp), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (40%, +10pp). The only decrease can be seen in Türkiye (19%, –14 pp).

QA10a.4 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Bad at communicating (%)

		MK	RS	UK	BA	ME	AL	XK	TR
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	53	47	45	40	33	25	30	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲13	▲10	▲10	▲5	▲4	▲4	▼14
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	42	47	46	52	66	65	54	79
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▲1	▼18	▼2	▲17	▲10	=	▲13
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	5	6	9	8	1	10	16	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼14	▲8	▼8	▼22	▼14	▼4	▲1

The proportion of respondents who describe scientists as '**arrogant**' varies considerably by Member State, from 53% in Cyprus to 14 in Hungary. Overall, there are two countries where a majority think 'arrogant' describes scientists well: Cyprus (53%) and Poland (49% well, 43% badly).

In the remaining 25 Member States, a majority thinks that 'arrogant' is a bad description for scientists. The highest proportions are seen in Hungary (77%), Sweden (72%) and the Netherlands (71%).

QA10a.6. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Arrogant (%)

	CY	PL	EL	AT	LV	IE	IT	LU	SI	RO	DE	EU27	HR	BE	ES	FR	EE	CZ	NL	DK	LT	PT	BG	FI	SE	SK	MT	HU
Don't know	11	8	12	14	23	13	7	11	13	13	18	13	12	5	18	12	21	13	6	12	24	27	19	16	8	22	18	9
Describes badly	36	43	45	46	39	51	58	54	53	55	52	57	58	67	54	63	55	64	71	66	54	52	61	64	72	59	64	77
Describes well	53	49	43	40	38	36	35	35	34	32	30	30	30	28	28	25	24	23	23	22	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	14

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the prevailing view in Montenegro is that 'arrogant' describes scientists well (55%).

However, in the other countries a majority say this describes scientists badly, especially in Türkiye (84%).

QA10a.6. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Arrogant (%)

	ME	RS	MK	BA	UK	AL	XK	TR
Don't know		7	9	8	11	9	22	2
Describes badly	45	48	51	54	58	68	57	84
Describes well	55	45	40	38	31	23	21	14

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Respondents in 19 EU countries are more likely than in 2021 to say that 'arrogant' describes scientists well. The largest increases can be seen in Cyprus (53%, +12 pp) and Estonia (24%, +11 pp).

This proportion has declined in seven EU Member States, with the largest decreases seen in Greece (43%, −7 pp), Finland (20%, −7 pp) and Lithuania (22%, −7 pp).

QA10a.6 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Arrogant (%)

		EU27	CY	EE	AT	IE	BG	HR	DE	CZ	ES	IT	LU	HU	RO	BE	PL	MT	PT	DK	LV	SE	NL	SK	FR	SI	EL	LT	FI
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	30	53	24	40	36	20	30	30	23	28	35	35	14	32	28	49	18	21	22	38	20	23	19	25	34	43	22	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼7
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	57	36	55	46	51	61	58	52	64	54	58	54	77	55	67	43	64	52	66	39	72	71	59	63	53	45	54	64
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▼3	▼31	▼9	▼21	▲4	▼10	▼3	▼17	▼4	▼3	▼14	▲1	▼3	▼7	▲5	▼3	▼28	▼6	▼24	▼7	▲1	▼2	▲5	▲1	▲6	▼16	▼8
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	13	11	21	14	13	19	12	18	13	18	7	11	9	13	5	8	18	27	12	23	8	6	22	12	13	12	24	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼9	▲20	=	▲13	▼11	▲3	▼3	▲12	▼1	▼2	▲10	▼5	▼1	▲4	▼8	▲1	▲26	▲5	▲23	▲7	=	▲3	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲23	▲15

Of the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increase in the proportion that say 'arrogant' describes scientists well can be seen in Montenegro (55%, +29 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in Türkiye (14%, −14 pp).

QA10a.6 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Arrogant (%)

		ME	RS	MK	UK	BA	AL	XK	TR
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	55	45	40	31	38	23	21	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲29	▲14	▲11	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲4	▼14
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	45	48	51	58	54	68	57	84
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲2	▼4	▼19	▲4	▲11	▼4	▲13
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	7	9	11	8	9	22	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼25	▼16	▼7	▲10	▼10	▼16	=	▲1

Respondents in Slovenia (47%) are the most likely to say that '**narrow minded**' describes scientists well, followed by those in Poland (42%) and Luxembourg (39%). Respondents are least likely to think 'narrow minded' is a good description of scientists in Malta (7%), Finland (11%) and the Netherlands (15%).

In every country except Slovenia, the majority of respondents think that 'narrow minded' describes scientists badly, led by those in Malta (85%) and the Netherlands (80%).

QA10a.3. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Narrow minded (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know
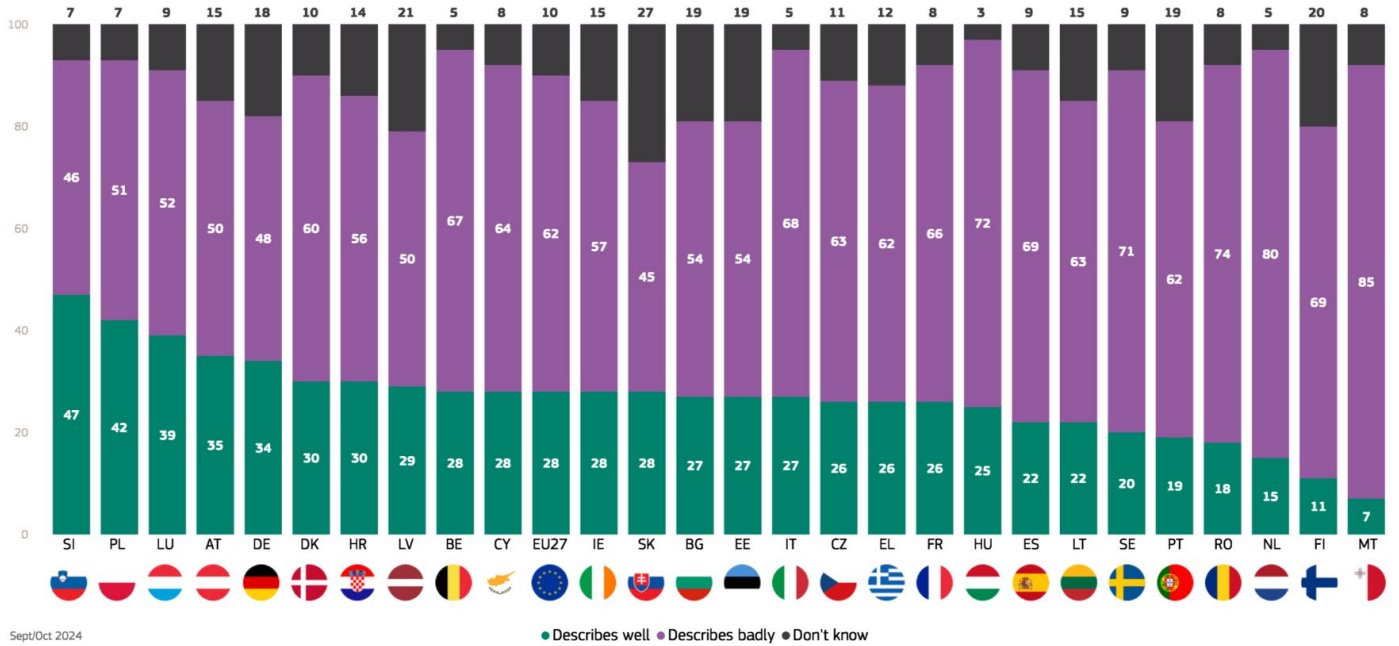
Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the majority in each country say that 'narrow minded' describes scientists badly, the proportion ranging from 90% in Türkiye to 50% in North Macedonia.

QA10a.3. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Narrow minded (%)

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Since 2021, the proportion of respondents that say 'narrow minded' describes scientists well has increased in 22 EU Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Bulgaria (27%, +13 pp), Poland (42%, +12 pp) and Estonia (27%, +10 pp).

This proportion has decreased in just four EU countries, with the largest decrease seen in Finland (11%, –5 pp).

QA10a.3 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Narrow minded (%)

		EU27	BG	PL	EE	BE	HR	LU	CZ	HU	EL	ES	DE	IE	CY	IT	LV	PT	NL	AT	SK	SE	DK	FR	RO	SI	LT	MT	FI
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	28	27	42	27	28	30	39	26	25	26	22	34	28	28	27	29	19	15	35	28	20	30	26	18	47	22	7	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼5
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	62	54	51	54	67	56	52	63	72	62	69	48	57	64	68	50	62	80	50	45	71	60	66	74	46	63	85	69
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼28	▼13	▼11	▼16	▼18	▼5	▼8	▼4	▼4	▼21	▼2	▼3	▼25	▼23	=	▼4	▼5	▼10	▼5	▲4	▲2	=	▼12	▲8	▼14
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	10	19	7	19	5	14	9	11	3	12	9	18	15	8	5	21	19	5	15	27	9	10	8	8	7	15	8	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼9	▼8	▲18	▲4	▲2	▲7	▲10	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼2	▲15	▼4	▼2	▲21	▲19	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲8	▲4	▼5	▼2	▲1	▲15	▼5	▲19

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there have been large increases in the proportions that say 'narrow minded' describes scientists well, the largest being in Montenegro (38%, +17 pp) and North Macedonia (40%, +15 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in Türkiye (9%, –9 pp).

QA10a.3 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Narrow minded (%)

		ME	MK	RS	UK	BA	XK	AL	TR
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	38	40	35	34	34	21	11	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲15	▲13	▲12	▲11	▼4	▼7	▼9
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	61	50	54	57	58	61	84	90
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼5	=	▼20	▼2	▲5	▲27	▲9
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	10	11	9	8	18	5	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼20	▼10	▼13	▲8	▼9	▼1	▼20	=

In every EU Member State, the majority view is that '**immoral**' describes scientists badly, and more than eight in ten respondents hold this view in Sweden (85%), the Netherlands (82%) and Hungary (81%).

Respondents are most likely to say that 'immoral' describes scientists well in Poland (36%), Slovenia (30%) and Austria (28%).

QA10a.8. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Immoral (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know
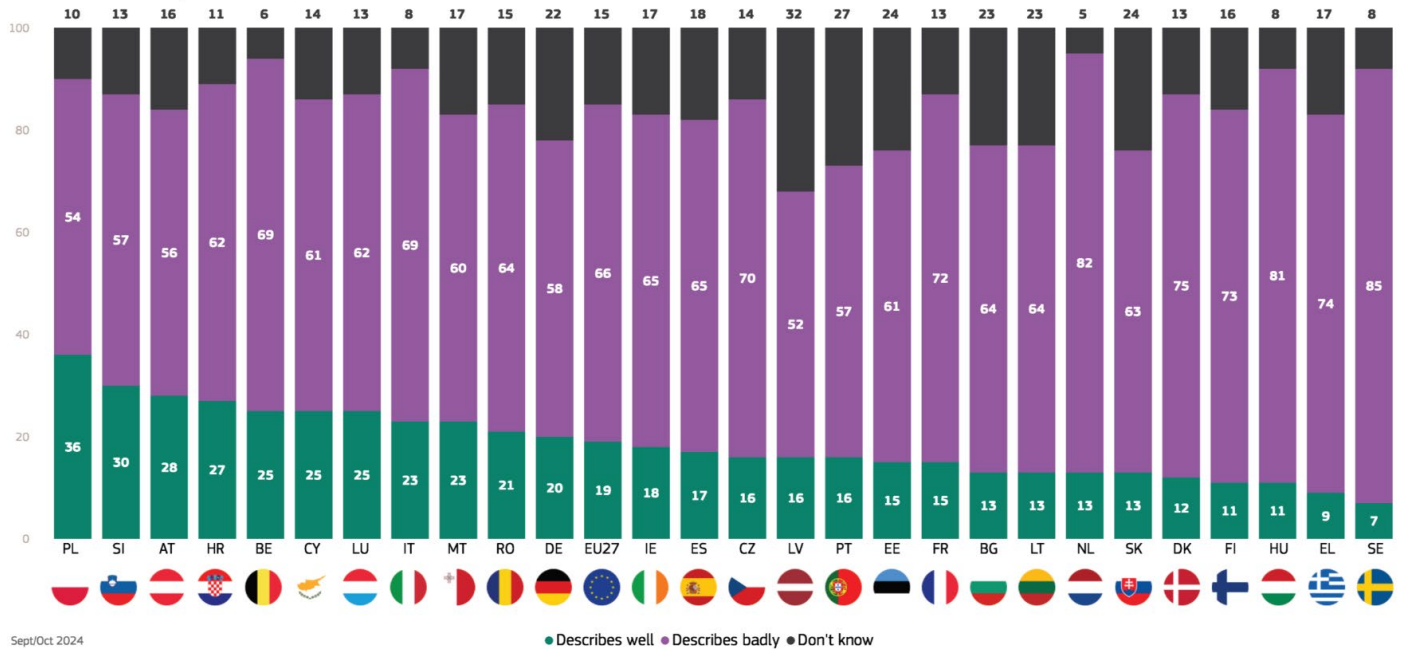
Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, respondents in Montenegro (38%) are the most likely to say that 'immoral' describes scientists well, while respondents in Türkiye are most likely to say this describes them badly (93%).

QA10a.8. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly:-Immoral (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Describes well ● Describes badly ● Don't know
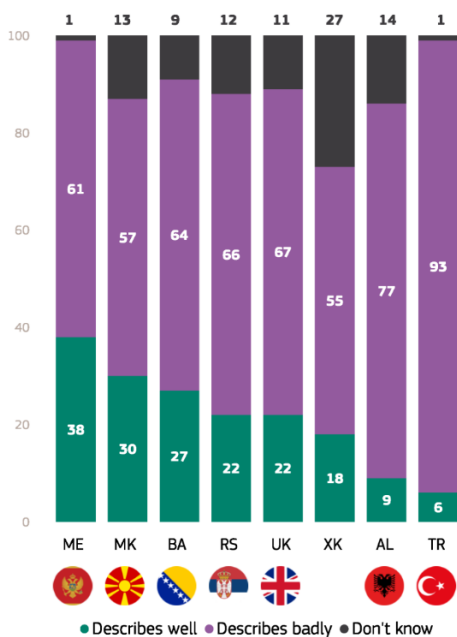
In comparison with 2021, the proportion of respondents that say 'immoral' describes scientists well has increased in 15 EU Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Cyprus (25%, +11 pp), Austria (28%, +9 pp), Croatia (27%, +9 pp), Belgium (25%, +9 pp) and Poland (36%, +9 pp).

In ten EU countries, this proportion has decreased, most notably in Lithuania (13%, –8 pp) and Malta (23%, –8 pp).

QA10a.8 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Immoral (%)

		EU27	CY	BE	HR	AT	PL	DE	EE	IE	IT	LU	BG	PT	ES	HU	CZ	FR	NL	DK	SI	SK	RO	SE	EL	FI	LV	LT	MT
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	19	25	25	27	28	36	20	15	18	23	25	13	16	17	11	16	15	13	12	30	13	21	7	9	11	16	13	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼8
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	66	61	69	62	56	54	58	61	65	69	62	64	57	65	81	70	72	82	75	57	63	64	85	74	73	52	64	60
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼14	▼9	▼9	▲6	▼5	▼28	▼21	▼5	▼17	▲4	▼31	▼4	▲3	▼15	▲2	▲3	▼6	▼3	▲1	▲5	▼3	▲2	▼10	▼26	▼14	▲14
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	15	14	6	11	16	10	22	24	17	8	13	23	27	18	8	14	13	5	13	13	24	15	8	17	16	32	23	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼10	▲5	=	=	▼15	▼1	▲23	▲16	=	▲12	▼8	▲27	▲1	▼5	▲14	▼2	▼3	▲7	▲5	▲2	▼1	▲7	▲3	▲15	▲32	▲22	▼6

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in Montenegro in the proportion that says 'immoral' describes scientists well (38%, +24 pp). The largest decrease can be seen in Türkiye (6%, –9 pp).

QA10a.8 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
Immoral (%)

		ME	UK	BA	MK	RS	XK	AL	TR
Describes well	Sept/Oct 2024	38	22	27	30	22	18	9	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	▲12	▲12	▲7	▲6	▲3	▼8	▼9
Describes badly	Sept/Oct 2024	61	67	64	57	66	55	77	93
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼22	=	▼1	▲6	▼4	▲20	▲10
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	11	9	13	12	27	14	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼28	▲10	▼12	▼6	▼12	▲1	▼12	▼1

Overall, around a third of EU citizens (35%) only associate scientists with positive characteristics. This proportion is highest among respondents in Hungary (53%), Bulgaria (50%) and Malta (48%).

The proportion is lowest in Luxembourg (22%), Poland (24%) and Slovenia (25%).

QA10aT. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Only positive characteristics
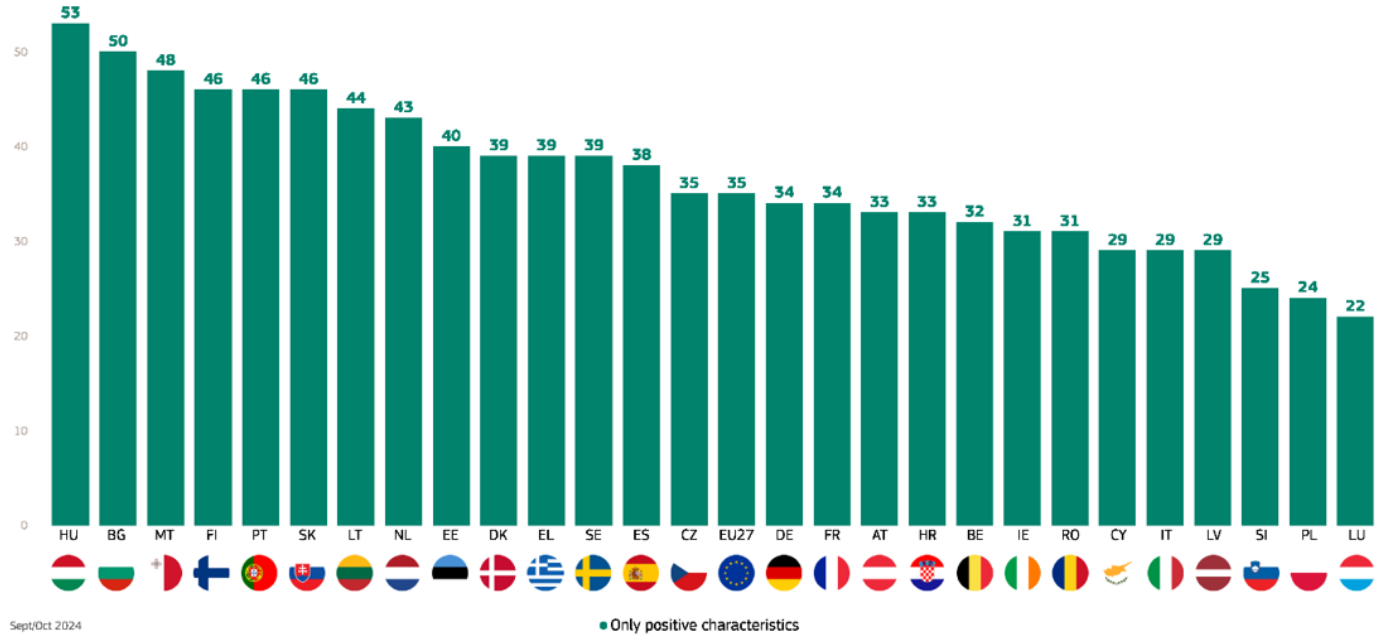
Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportions that only associate scientists with positive characteristics range from 68% in Türkiye to 18% in Montenegro.

QA10aT. The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Only positive characteristics
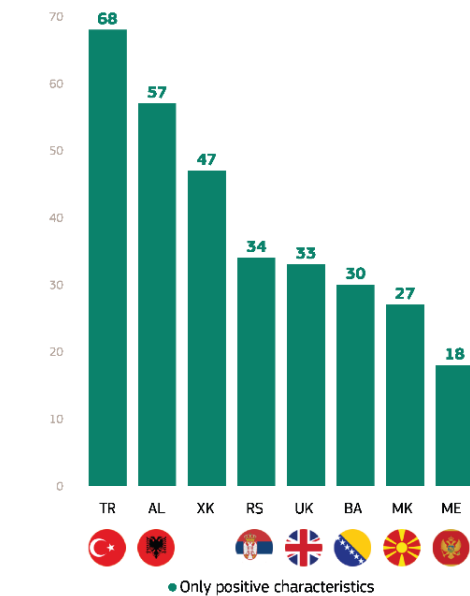
There are just four EU Member States where respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to only associate scientists with positive characteristics. These are: Finland (46%, +8 pp), Greece (39%, +5 pp), Slovakia (46%, +3 pp) and Lithuania (44%, +3 pp). The proportion has stayed the same in France (34%) and Malta (48%), while it has decreased in the other 21 EU countries.

In four countries, there has been a fall of more than ten percentage points in the proportion that only associates scientists with positive characteristics: Cyprus (29%, -14 pp), Croatia (33%, -14 pp), Bulgaria (50%, -13 pp) and Estonia (40%, -13 pp).

QA10aT The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly (%)

		EU27	FI	EL	LT	SK	FR	MT	PT	SI	AT	DK	SE	NL	PL	BE	DE	ES	LV	LU	IT	HU	CZ	IE	RO	BG	EE	HR	CY
Only positive characteristics	Sept/Oct 2024	35	46	39	44	46	34	48	46	25	33	39	39	43	24	32	34	38	29	22	29	53	35	31	31	50	40	33	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲3	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼13	▼13	▼14	▼14
Mix of positive and negative characteristics	Sept/Oct 2024	61	51	59	51	47	62	46	43	72	59	58	59	55	73	66	58	61	59	74	68	45	61	66	57	44	52	62	69
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼8	▼4	▼6	=	▲2	▲3	▼9	▲4	=	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲10	▲5	▲7	▲7	▼2	▲5	▲9	▲10	▲6	▲7	▲3	▲14	▲7	▲12	▲14
Only negative characteristics	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▲3	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	=	▲1

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there have been large increases in the proportions that only associate scientists with positive characteristics in Albania (57%, +19 pp) and Türkiye (68%, +18 pp).

There has been no change in Kosovo (47%), but there have been large decreases in the other five countries, most notably in Montenegro (18%, -24 pp) and the UK (33%, -16 pp).

QA10aT The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly (%)

		AL	TR	XK	RS	BA	MK	UK	ME
Only positive characteristics	Sept/Oct 2024	57	68	47	34	30	27	33	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲18	=	▼10	▼12	▼14	▼16	▼24
Mix of positive and negative characteristics	Sept/Oct 2024	43	32	52	64	64	71	64	81
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▼17	▲2	▲15	▲11	▲15	▲13	▲34
Only negative characteristics	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼1

Socio-demographic table

QA10a The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly
'Describes well'
(% – EU)

	Intelligent	Reliable	Honest	Know best what is good for people	Open to engage with citizens	Bad at communicating	Altruistic	Arrogant	Narrow minded	Immoral
EU27	89	71	63	53	49	43	43	30	28	19
Gender										
Man	90	72	65	54	51	43	43	31	28	19
Woman	88	70	62	53	47	43	43	30	28	20
Age										
15-24	90	75	68	55	56	37	45	27	25	19
25-39	90	73	67	53	54	43	45	30	29	20
40-54	89	73	66	57	51	45	47	32	30	21
55 +	89	67	59	51	43	45	40	30	27	18
Education (End of)										
15-	86	64	56	58	40	45	36	31	28	21
16-19	88	68	61	55	47	45	42	33	30	21
20+	92	75	69	49	53	43	46	28	24	17
Still studying	91	77	70	55	53	33	47	22	23	17
Socio-professional category										
Self- employed	90	74	61	56	49	44	46	30	28	19
Managers	90	76	71	48	54	43	47	26	23	15
Other white collars	91	74	70	58	54	46	49	32	29	21
Manual workers	88	68	62	55	49	42	43	33	31	23
House persons	87	67	58	60	42	50	41	33	28	20
Unemployed	87	67	58	55	45	47	39	34	31	21
Retired	88	68	58	49	43	45	38	30	27	18
Students	90	76	69	55	54	35	46	24	24	17
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	85	61	56	56	48	45	41	37	33	26
From time to time	86	68	59	56	45	48	43	34	32	24
Almost never/ Never	91	73	66	53	51	42	44	28	26	17
Correct answers										
Less than 5 correct answers	84	63	55	57	44	46	40	36	33	26
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	90	73	65	53	50	43	45	29	27	19
More than 8 correct answers	95	80	74	44	52	41	45	21	19	8

Respondents were shown a list of ten characteristics, and were asked to choose up to **three qualities that they think scientists should have**[21].

Europeans are most likely to choose 'intelligence' as a quality that they think scientists should have (49%, –1 percentage point since 2021), closely followed by 'honesty' (46%, +3 pp) and 'reliability' (41%, +2 pp). Just over one in three choose 'morality' (35%, +1 pp). While around one in four respondents say that scientists should have 'open mindedness' (26%, no change) and 'knowledge of what is good for people' (25%, no change).

Other qualities are ranked lower in importance: the 'ability to work with citizens[22]' (18%), 'communication skills' (17%, +1 pp), 'altruism' (12%, no change) and 'modesty' (10%, +2 pp).

The results are broadly consistent with the 2021 survey, with no changes of more than three percentage points.

In general, the qualities that respondents think are important are consistent with the characteristics they associate with scientists. For example, 'intelligence' is most likely to be seen as a quality that scientists should have, and it is also the characteristic that is most frequently associated with scientists. This suggests that Europeans hold a generally favourable view of scientists and associate them with positive characteristics that are in line with the things they see as important.

QA10b. Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

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[21] QA10b. Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS).

[22] This item was not included in the 2021 survey.

There are variations in the findings for EU Member States. Respondents in Czechia (67%), Portugal (65%) and Luxembourg (62%) are the most likely to say that '**intelligence**' is a quality that scientists should have, while this is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Greece (34%) and Poland (37%). There are 14 Member States where 'intelligence' is the quality most commonly mentioned by respondents.

'**Honesty**' is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Ireland (58%), Lithuania (57%) and Malta (56%), and least frequently by those in Czechia (20%) and Romania (22%). It is the response given most frequently in eight EU countries.

Respondents in the Netherlands are most likely to say that '**reliability**' is a quality that scientists should have (58%), followed by those in Finland (52%) and Hungary (49%). It is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Portugal (28%) and in Austria and Slovenia (both 30%). This is the highest ranked answer in three Member States: the Netherlands, Hungary and Italy.

'**Morality**' is chosen most frequently by respondents in Greece (52%), Cyprus (51%), Denmark (49%) and Slovakia (48%), while the proportion is lowest in Latvia and Lithuania (both 20%). This is the most commonly chosen answer in Greece and Slovakia.

Respondents in Austria (25%) and in France and Croatia (both 23%) are most likely to say the '**ability to work with citizens**' is a desired quality for scientists, while this is least likely to be chosen by those in Sweden (10%) and in Slovakia, Italy and the Netherlands (all 14%).

'**Open mindedness**' is particularly valued by respondents in Sweden (40%), Latvia (36%) and Poland (35%), with respondents least likely to choose this quality in Croatia (8%) and Slovenia (16%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (50%) and Croatia (42%) are the most likely to say that '**knowledge of what is good for people**' is a desired quality for scientists, while this is least likely to be mentioned by those in Luxembourg (8%) and the Netherlands (9%).

'**Communication skills**' are mentioned most frequently by respondents in Germany (26%) and in Czechia and Ireland (both 24%), and least frequently by those in Poland (10%) and in Greece and Slovakia (both 11%).

'**Altruism**' is a quality that is most highly valued for scientists in the Netherlands (35%), Hungary (25%) and

Estonia (22%), while respondents in Ireland (5%) are least likely to mention it.

Finally, '**modesty**' is the quality that ranks lowest in importance in most EU Member States. It is most likely to be chosen by respondents in Sweden and Romania (both 17%).

Comparing the eight non-EU countries, respondents in Türkiye are the most likely to say that 'intelligence' (62%) and 'altruism' (28%) are qualities that scientists should have, while respondents in the UK are most likely to choose 'intelligence' and 'honesty' (both 58%) as well as 'open mindedness' (33%) as desired qualities. Respondents in Albania are the most likely to mention 'reliability' (54%), while those in Kosovo are most likely to say that 'communication skills' (24%) is a desired quality in scientists. 'Modesty' is chosen most frequently by respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina (15%). While 'morality' is chosen most frequently by respondents in Serbia (39%), and the 'ability to work with citizens' is most likely to be seen as a desired quality by respondents in North Macedonia (24%). 'Knowledge of what is good for people' is chosen most frequently in North Macedonia, along with Serbia (both 37%).

QA10b. Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Intelligence	49	45	49	43	44	67	53	52	49	34	57	54	45	42	40	57	44	58	62	42	51	51	37	65	44	51	43	46
Honesty	46	43	50	42	55	20	50	51	44	49	51	51	55	37	40	58	42	57	53	50	56	44	42	45	22	47	52	44
Reliability	41	30	44	32	42	35	36	46	38	47	41	52	42	34	49	34	46	45	32	31	32	58	41	28	39	38	30	36
Morality	35	39	27	30	51	43	36	49	33	52	30	40	36	42	29	26	37	20	34	20	29	31	29	26	28	44	43	48
Open mindedness	26	20	29	19	19	20	20	28	24	20	22	34	32	8	24	29	28	27	23	36	33	28	35	30	19	40	16	27
Knowledge of what is good for people	25	30	24	50	30	28	26	19	23	37	27	16	17	42	25	31	27	22	8	39	36	9	23	35	26	16	37	34
Ability to work with citizens	18	25	19	19	16	17	20	15	20	18	17	16	23	23	18	18	14	22	16	20	19	14	15	19	20	10	19	14
Communication skills	17	23	16	17	13	24	26	20	14	11	12	16	13	18	17	24	19	17	17	16	16	17	10	14	19	18	13	11
Altruism	12	15	15	9	9	9	7	8	22	13	12	6	12	15	25	5	14	7	10	6	15	35	6	8	9	15	15	13
Modesty	10	13	9	9	9	15	6	4	5	12	10	1	12	13	15	8	12	4	8	6	6	4	14	7	17	17	8	14
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

QA10b. Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Intelligence	55	52	50	46	50	62	58	55
Honesty	41	30	29	34	38	35	58	34
Reliability	54	36	30	31	44	39	27	49
Morality	14	37	26	29	39	33	35	14
Open mindedness	25	26	28	22	31	28	33	20
Knowledge of what is good for people	36	31	27	37	37	20	25	32
Ability to work with citizens	19	18	21	24	16	5	13	20
Communication skills	21	18	19	19	13	15	21	24
Altruism	12	12	8	5	12	28	6	4
Modesty	9	15	14	13	12	13	5	14
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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In eight EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion of respondents who say that '**intelligence**' is a quality that scientists should have. The largest increases can be observed in Latvia (42%, +8 pp) and Slovenia (43%, +6 pp). In 17 EU countries, the proportion has declined, with the largest decreases seen in Bulgaria (43%, -11 pp) and Czechia (67%, -11 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in Albania (55%, +31 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (52%, -14 pp)

There has been an increase in 22 EU countries in the proportion choosing '**honesty**' as an important quality for scientists. The largest increases can be found in the Netherlands (44%, +9 pp), Slovakia (44%, +8 pp), Spain (51%, +8 pp) and Cyprus (55%, +8 pp). The proportion has remained the same in three EU countries and has decreased in two.

In the non-EU countries, the proportion that chooses 'honesty' has increased markedly in Albania (41%, +23 pp) and Serbia (38%, +11 pp), while it has decreased the most in Türkiye (35%, -8 pp).

In 16 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say that '**reliability**' is a quality that scientists should have, with the largest increases in Ireland (34%, +19 pp) and Lithuania (45%, +11 pp). There has been a decrease in ten EU countries, most notably in Estonia (38%, -11 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest change is the increase in Albania (54%, + 23 pp).

The proportion choosing '**morality**' as an important quality has increased in nine EU Member States, with the largest increase in Bulgaria (30%, +8 pp) and Spain (30%, +7 pp). Among the 17 EU countries showing a decrease, the largest are seen in Czechia (43%, -13 pp), Ireland (26%, -11 pp) and Latvia (20%, -11 pp).

Outside of the EU, the largest change is in Serbia (39%, +9 pp).

There are 12 EU countries where there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion that says scientists should have '**open mindedness**'. The largest increases can be seen in Czechia (20%, +5 pp), Bulgaria (19%, +5 pp) and Estonia (24%, +5 pp). This proportion has decreased in 12 EU

Member States, most notably in Latvia (36%, -15 pp) and Ireland (29%, -13 pp).

Outside of the EU, the largest increase can be seen in Albania (25%, +15 pp), while the largest decrease is in the UK (33%, -11 pp).

In ten EU countries, respondents are now more likely to say that '**knowledge of what is good for people**' is a quality that scientists should have. This includes some large increases in Portugal (35%, +12 pp) and Ireland (31%, +11 pp). The proportion that mentions 'knowledge of what is good for people' has decreased in 16 EU Member States, with the largest decrease seen in Slovenia (37%, -9 pp).

In the non-EU countries, the proportion choosing 'knowledge of what is good for people' as an important quality has increased markedly in Albania (36%, +19 pp), while it has decreased substantially in Montenegro (27%, -17 pp).

The main changes for the other attributes are as follows:

■ The proportion choosing '**communication skills**' has not changed by more than five percentage points in any EU country. However, there has been a large increase in Kosovo (24%, +10 pp).

■ Within the EU, the largest shifts in the proportions choosing '**altruism**' as an important quality can be seen in Portugal (8%, -7 pp) and Estonia (22%, -7 pp). There has also been a large increase in Türkiye (28%, +11 pp).

■ Among EU countries, the proportion choosing '**modesty**' has increased the most in Czechia (15%, +8 pp), and there has also been an equivalent increase in Bosnia and Herzegovina (15%, +8 pp).

QA10b Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		EU27	LV	SI	FR	HU	FI	CY	RO	SE	MT	SK	DE	EL	LU	PT	EE	ES	LT	NL	PL	IE	HR	IT	AT	BE	DK	BG	CZ
Intelligence	Sept/Oct 2024	49	42	43	45	40	54	44	44	51	51	46	53	34	62	65	49	57	58	51	37	57	42	44	45	49	52	43	67
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼11
Honesty	Sept/Oct 2024	46	50	52	55	40	51	55	22	47	56	44	50	49	53	45	44	51	57	44	42	58	37	42	43	50	51	42	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲8	▲1	▲4	▲7	▲8	=	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲3	▲8	▲4	▲9	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲5	=	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲6
Reliability	Sept/Oct 2024	41	31	30	42	49	52	42	39	38	32	36	36	47	32	28	38	41	45	58	41	34	34	46	30	44	46	32	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲6	▼5	▲3	▼5	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼4	▲8	▲2	▼11	▲4	▲11	▼3	=	▲19	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼5	▲7	▼1	▲6
Morality	Sept/Oct 2024	35	20	43	36	29	40	51	28	44	29	48	36	52	34	26	33	30	20	31	29	26	42	37	39	27	49	30	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼11	▼3	▲1	▲4	▼4	▲2	=	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼2	▲7	▼7	▲5	▲4	▼11	▼3	▲6	▼1	▼7	▼4	▲8	▼13
Open mindedness	Sept/Oct 2024	26	36	16	32	24	34	19	19	40	33	27	20	20	23	30	24	22	27	28	35	29	8	28	20	29	28	19	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼15	▲1	▼4	▲2	=	▼5	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲4	=	▼8	▼4	▲5	=	▼9	▲4	▼3	▼13	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼5	▲3	▲5	▲5
Knowledge of what is good for people	Sept/Oct 2024	25	39	37	17	25	16	30	26	16	36	34	26	37	8	35	23	27	22	9	23	31	42	27	30	24	19	50	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▼9	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼5	▼3	▼6	▼2	▲1	=	▼6	▲12	▲5	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼4	▲11	▼1	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲1	▼4	▲6
Communication skills	Sept/Oct 2024	17	16	13	13	17	16	13	19	18	16	11	26	11	17	14	14	12	17	17	10	24	18	19	23	16	20	17	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲5	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲5	=	▲2	▲4	▲4	▼2	▲1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲4	▼1	=	▲5
Altruism	Sept/Oct 2024	12	6	15	12	25	6	9	9	15	15	13	7	13	10	8	22	12	7	35	6	5	15	14	15	15	8	9	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲6	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	▲2	▼7	▼7	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲6	=	=	▼1
Modesty	Sept/Oct 2024	10	6	8	12	15	1	9	17	17	6	14	6	12	8	7	5	10	4	4	14	8	13	12	13	9	4	9	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲3	▼1	=	▲5	=	=	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲4	=	▲1	▲8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲2

QA10b Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		AL	TR	ME	MK	UK	RS	XK	BA
Intelligence	Sept/Oct 2024	55	62	50	46	58	50	55	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲31	▲5	▲5	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼14
Honesty	Sept/Oct 2024	41	35	29	34	58	38	34	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▼8	▲6	▲7	▲8	▲11	▲9	▲7
Reliability	Sept/Oct 2024	54	39	30	31	27	44	49	36
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▼13	▼10	▲3	▲10	▲8	▲11	▲6
Morality	Sept/Oct 2024	14	33	26	29	35	39	14	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▼2	▼3	▲6	▼2	▲9	▼2	▲3
Open mindedness	Sept/Oct 2024	25	28	28	22	33	31	20	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	=	▼3	▼3	▼11	▼2	▼2	=
Knowledge of what is good for people	Sept/Oct 2024	36	20	27	37	25	37	32	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▼5	▼17	▼7	▲4	▼3	▲9	▼6
Communication skills	Sept/Oct 2024	21	15	19	19	21	13	24	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▲9	▲5	▼4	▲2	=	▲10	▲3
Altruism	Sept/Oct 2024	12	28	8	5	6	12	4	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲11	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲2	=	▲5
Modesty	Sept/Oct 2024	9	13	14	13	5	12	14	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=

Socio-demographic table

QA10b Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% – EU)

	Intelligence	Honesty	Reliability	Morality	Open mindedness	Knowledge of what is good for people	Ability to work with citizens	Communication skills	Altruism	Modesty
EU27	49	46	41	35	26	25	18	17	12	10
Gender										
Man	50	45	41	34	27	24	18	17	12	11
Woman	47	47	41	35	25	26	18	17	12	10
Age										
15-24	50	44	43	32	29	26	19	18	12	8
25-39	48	44	41	35	27	24	18	19	12	10
40-54	49	44	41	36	27	25	19	17	12	11
55 +	48	49	40	35	24	25	17	16	12	11
Education (End of)										
15-	50	50	41	31	22	27	15	14	9	12
16-19	47	46	40	34	24	27	19	18	12	11
20+	50	47	41	38	28	21	18	17	13	10
Still studying	52	43	44	32	30	27	18	17	11	6
Socio-professional category										
Self- employed	51	43	41	38	28	24	17	14	13	12
Managers	49	44	43	38	27	20	18	18	13	10
Other white collars	51	42	44	35	29	23	17	18	14	11
Manual workers	45	46	39	34	24	27	21	18	11	10
House persons	47	49	39	33	23	27	16	14	12	11
Unemployed	49	51	38	32	27	27	18	16	12	9
Retired	49	50	41	34	24	25	17	17	10	11
Students	51	44	41	32	29	27	18	19	11	7
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	40	47	40	40	24	28	17	17	13	10
From time to time	45	45	41	35	24	27	19	18	11	12
Almost never/ Never	51	47	41	34	27	23	18	17	12	10
Influence of science and technology										
Total 'Positive'	51	46	42	35	27	25	18	18	12	10
Total 'Negative'	38	48	35	32	22	25	21	15	13	14
Quiz Correct answers										
Less than 5 correct answers	44	46	39	31	22	29	19	16	10	12
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	49	47	42	36	26	24	18	17	13	10
More than 8 correct answers	61	42	39	38	33	19	14	21	13	9

V. Citizens' engagement in science and technology

This chapter focuses on citizens' engagement with science and technology. It starts by considering the appropriate level of public involvement in decisions about science and technology, and then examines aspects of the public's involvement and engagement in activities related to science and technology. It then looks at ways in which citizens might consider increasing their engagement.

The chapter then examines Europeans' barriers to engagement, and finally looks at the people and organisations that are considered best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological development on society.

1. Desired public involvement in decisions about science and technology

Europeans want to be informed about decisions on science and technology, but the majority think decisions should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians.

Respondents were asked for their views on the appropriate level of public involvement in decision-making about science and technology.

Four in ten Europeans (40%, no change since 2021) think there should be some form of public consultation in decision making about science and technology. Specifically, 8% (no change) say that 'public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology', while 32% (no change) say that 'the public should be consulted, and public opinion should be seriously considered'.

However, the majority of respondents think that decisions should be made by specialists. More than half say that 'decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed' (52%, no change), while 6% (-1 pp) think that 'the public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology'[23].

These results have remained virtually unchanged since the 2021 survey.

QA5. What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology? (EU27) (%)

Decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed — 52 =

The public should be consulted and public opinion should be seriously considered when making decisions about science and technology — 32 =

Public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology — 8 =

The public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology — 6 ▼1

Don't know — 2 ▲1

● Sept/Oct 2024   ● Apr/May 2021

Sept/Oct 2024

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[23] QA5. What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology?

In three EU Member States, a majority of respondents support public involvement in decision-making, particularly saying that public opinion should be seriously considered when making decisions about science and technology: Finland (48%), Denmark (42%) and Romania (40%).

In 24 Member States, a majority oppose public involvement in decision-making about science and technology, saying either that 'decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed' or that 'the public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology'.

Respondents are most likely to state that decisions on these matters should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should be informed in the Netherlands (65%), Spain (64%) and Portugal (63%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, across the board respondents believe that decisions on these matters should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should be informed, the prevalence of the opinion is led by Albania and Kosovo (both 59%) and Türkiye (53%).

QA5. What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology? (%)
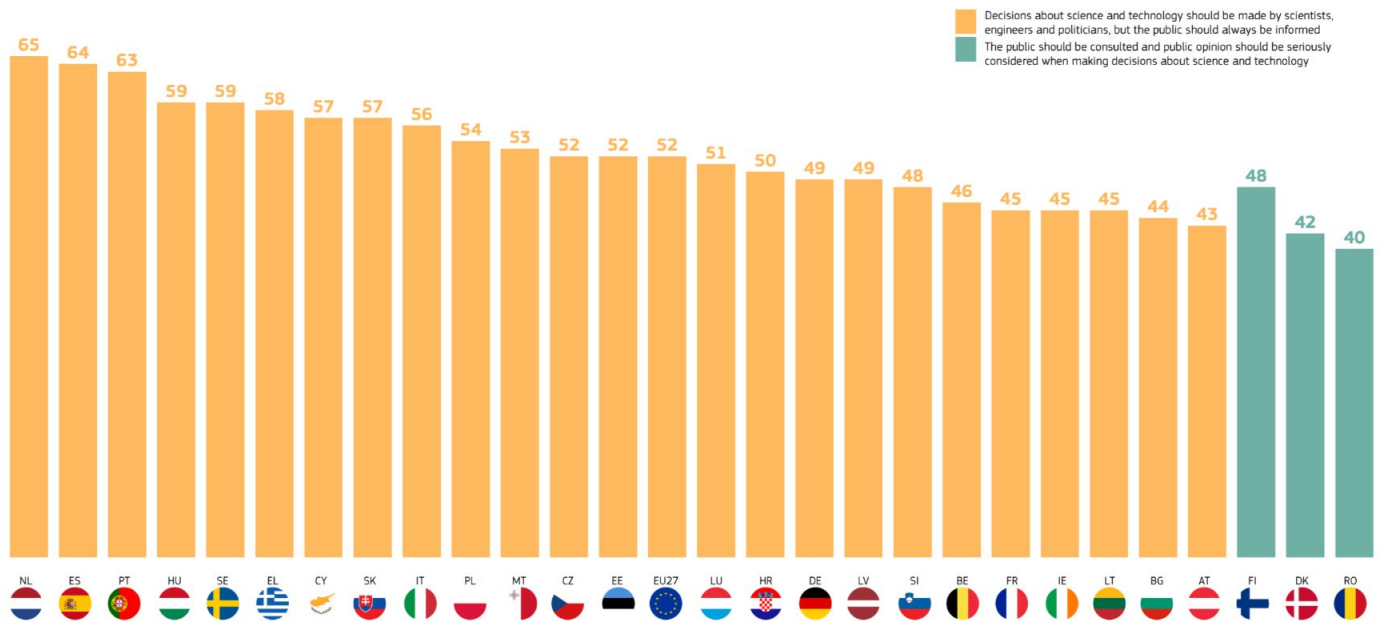
QA5. What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology? (%)
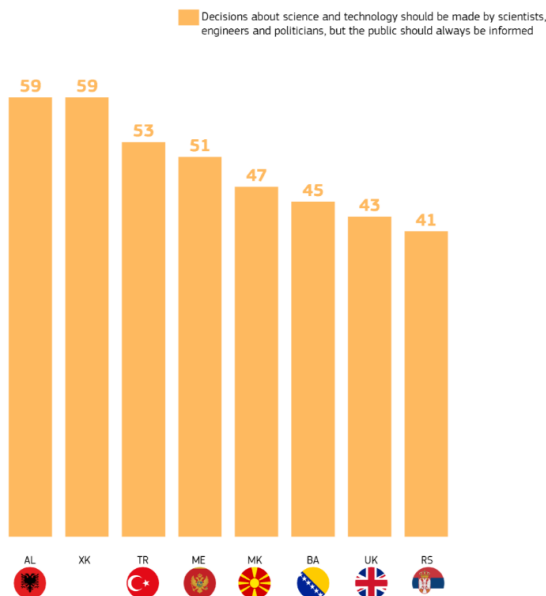
Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

In 16 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion that supports public involvement in decision making (saying either that public opinion should be the main concern or at least seriously considered).

The largest increases can be seen in Latvia (42%, +17 pp), Finland (52%, +13 pp) and Lithuania (46%, +13 pp). This proportion has decreased in eight EU countries, led by Austria (44%, –8 pp).

QA5 What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology?
(%)

|		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed	Sept/Oct 2024	52	43	46	44	57	52	49	41	52	58	64	42	45	50	59	45	56	45	51	49	53	65	54	63	39	59	48	57
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲7	▼15	▼2	▼4	▼20	=	▼16	▼19	▲4	▲7	▼13	▲2	▼7	▲5	▼10	=	▼15	▼8	▼16	▼9	▲1	▲5	▼5	▲1	=	▼4	▲1
The public should be consulted and public opinion should be seriously considered when making decisions about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	32	32	35	31	17	27	34	42	27	23	22	48	42	30	30	38	27	37	35	34	37	29	27	21	40	34	35	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼7	▲3	▲6	=	▲8	▼4	▲7	▲4	▲2	▼3	▲12	=	▲5	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲10	▲3	▲12	▲10	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲5	▲2	▲6	▼1
Public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	8	12	10	11	12	6	11	6	10	8	6	4	7	7	6	9	8	9	8	8	4	3	7	7	15	3	8	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▲6	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲8	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲6	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▼2	=	▼3	▲2	▼5	=	▼1	=
The public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	6	10	8	10	13	13	4	10	9	11	6	5	4	12	5	7	8	5	4	7	5	3	10	5	4	4	9	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼2	▲6	▲6	▼1	▲5	▲5	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▲2	▼3	▲4	▲2	▼2	=	▼3	▲2	=	▼2	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▲1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	2	4	2	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼5	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲4	▼1	=	=	▼1

In the non-EU countries surveyed, support for public involvement in decision making has increased the most in the UK (50%, +13 pp) and Montenegro (39%, +13 pp). Türkiye is the only country where this proportion has decreased (30%, –6 pp).

QA5 What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology?
(%)

		AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed	Sept/Oct 2024	59	45	51	47	41	53	43	59
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼5	▼5	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼16	▼5
The public should be consulted and public opinion should be seriously considered when making decisions about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	19	29	30	31	30	19	42	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▲10	▲2	▲4	▼10	▲7	▲1
Public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	11	12	9	8	13	11	8	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲4	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	▲6	▼1
The public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	10	14	10	13	15	17	6	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲4	▼8	▼4	▲1	▲8	▲2	▼1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▲6

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Socio-demographic table

QA5   What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology?
(% – EU)

	Decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed	The public should be consulted and public opinion should be seriously considered when making decisions about science and technology	Public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology	The public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	52	32	8	6	0	2
Gender						
Man	53	31	8	7	0	1
Woman	52	32	8	6	0	2
Age						
15-24	50	34	8	7	0	1
25-39	52	32	8	7	0	1
40-54	54	32	7	6	0	1
55 +	52	30	9	6	0	3
Education (End of)						
15-	51	24	11	9	0	5
16-19	50	32	10	6	0	2
20+	55	33	5	6	0	1
Still studying	55	30	7	7	0	1
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	56	30	7	6	0	1
Managers	56	32	5	6	0	1
Other white collars	53	32	8	6	0	1
Manual workers	49	34	9	6	0	2
House persons	52	29	10	7	0	2
Unemployed	48	33	10	7	0	2
Retired	52	30	9	6	0	3
Students	54	31	7	7	0	1
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	47	29	12	9	0	3
From time to time	49	33	9	7	0	2
Almost never/ Never	54	31	7	6	0	2
Influence of science and technology						
Total 'Positive'	56	30	7	6	0	1
Total 'Negative'	33	41	16	7	0	3

Respondents were asked about the various ways that they engage with science and technology issues.

Europeans are most likely to say they **engage with science and technology** by watching documentaries or reading science and technology related publications, magazines or books[24]. Just under one in five respondents (18%, –3 percentage points since 2021) say they do this regularly and 40% (+2 pp) occasionally. More than half of respondents say they talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends. Specifically, 14% (–3 pp) say they do this regularly and 38% (no change) occasionally. Around three in ten (31%, –2 pp) say they visit science and technology museums at least occasionally, including 5% (–1 pp) who do this regularly.

Around one in five respondents do the following activities at least occasionally: signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters (21%, +2 pp), and providing personal data for scientific research (19%, no change). These activities are done regularly by 4% (no change) and 3% (–1 pp) respectively.

More than one in ten say they attend public meetings or debates about science and technology (14%, no change), or actively take part in scientific projects (14%, +2 pp) at least occasionally. These activities are done regularly by 3% (no change) and 4% (+1 pp) respectively.

The other activities are less common: taking part in clinical trials (11%, +1 pp) and contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues (10%, +2 pp), In each case, 2% of respondents do these activities regularly.

QA12. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you (EU27) (%)

Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	18	40	18	24
Apr/May 2021	21	38	16	24

Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	14	38	19	29
Apr/May 2021	17	38	18	27

Visit science and technology museums

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	5	26	26	43
Apr/May 2021	6	27	26	41

Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	4	17	20	59
Apr/May 2021	4	15	18	62

Provide personal data for scientific research

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	3	16	16	64
Apr/May 2021	4	15	16	64

Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	3	11	19	67
Apr/May 2021	3	11	18	68

Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	4	10	15	71
Apr/May 2021	3	9	13	74

Take part in clinical trials

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	2	9	13	76
Apr/May 2021	2	8	12	77

Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever	No, never
Sept/Oct 2024	2	8	15	75
Apr/May 2021		7	13	78

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

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[24] QA12. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you …. ?

In 23 EU Member States, at least half of respondents say they regularly or occasionally **watch documentaries or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books**. The proportion is highest in Sweden and Finland (both 90%) and the Netherlands (87%). However, respondents are much less likely to watch documentaries or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, regularly or occasionally, in Romania (32%), Poland (40%) and Portugal (41%).

Respondents are most likely to say that they 'regularly'

watch documentaries or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books in the Netherlands (47%), Sweden (42%) and Luxembourg (40%). By contrast, more than a third of respondents never do this in Portugal (40%) and in Poland and Romania (both 38%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say they regularly or occasionally watch documentaries or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books ranges from 76% in the UK to 46% in Albania.

QA12.2. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.2. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
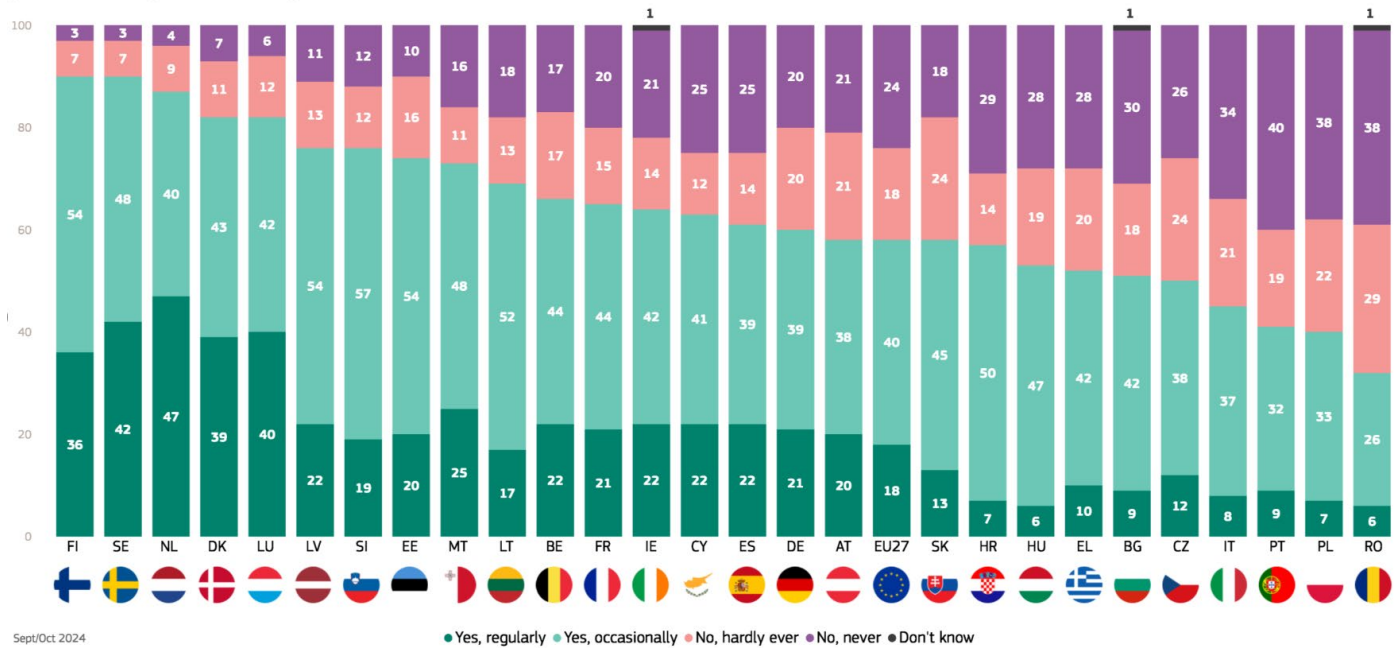
In 13 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say that they watch documentaries or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be seen in Slovakia (58%, +19 pp) Spain (61%, +11 pp), Slovenia (76%, +9 pp) and Malta (73%, +9 pp).

There are 12 EU countries where this proportion has decreased, with the largest in Portugal (41%, –46 pp), Ireland (64%, –22 pp) and Czechia (50%, –20 pp).

QA12.2 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts? (%)

		EU27	SK	ES	MT	SI	BG	DK	NL	AT	SE	FI	IT	CY	FR	PL	RO	EL	LV	HU	LU	HR	DE	LT	BE	EE	CZ	IE	PT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	18	13	22	25	19	9	39	47	20	42	36	8	22	21	7	6	10	22	6	40	7	21	17	22	20	12	22	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲7	▲2	=	▲11	▲10	▲5	▲12	▲8	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	▼5	=	▼8	▼9	▼3	▼12	▼12	▼9	▼15	▼31
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	40	45	39	48	57	42	43	40	38	48	54	37	41	44	33	26	42	54	47	42	50	39	52	44	54	38	42	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲18	▲10	▲2	▲7	▲8	▼3	▼2	▲3	▼6	▼3	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲1	=	▼4	▲1	▲7	▼1	▼2	▼10	▲2	▼5	▼11	▼7	▼15
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	18	24	14	11	12	18	11	9	21	7	7	21	12	15	22	29	20	13	19	12	14	20	13	17	16	24	14	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼3	▼2	=	▼3	▲3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼4	▲7	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲7	▲2	▲4	▲4	=	▲2	▲8	▼1	▲3	▲8
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	24	18	25	16	12	30	7	4	21	3	3	34	25	20	38	38	28	11	28	6	29	20	18	17	10	26	21	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼15	▼9	▼7	▼6	▼11	▼3	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼9	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲3	▲1	▲6	▼3	▲5	▲5	▲8	▲13	▲12	▲9	▲21	▲18	▲38
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	58	58	61	73	76	51	82	87	58	90	90	45	63	65	40	32	52	76	53	82	57	60	69	66	74	50	64	41
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲19	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼9	▼11	▼13	▼14	▼17	▼20	▼22	▼46
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	18	24	14	11	12	18	11	9	21	7	7	21	12	15	22	29	20	13	19	12	14	20	13	17	16	24	14	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼3	▼2	=	▼3	▲3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼4	▲7	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲7	▲2	▲4	▲4	=	▲2	▲8	▼1	▲3	▲8
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	24	18	25	16	12	30	7	4	21	3	3	34	25	20	38	38	28	11	28	6	29	20	18	17	10	26	21	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼15	▼9	▼7	▼6	▼11	▼3	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼9	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲3	▲1	▲6	▼3	▲5	▲5	▲8	▲13	▲12	▲9	▲21	▲18	▲38

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increases in the proportion saying they watch documentaries or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books can be seen in Kosovo (65%, +18 pp), Montenegro (51%, +17 pp) and Serbia (55%, +15 pp).

The largest decrease can be found in Türkiye (56%, –20 pp).

QA12.2 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts? (%)

		XK	ME	RS	MK	AL	BA	UK	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	19	17	9	15	6	12	29	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲13	▲2	▲3	▼5	▲2	▼3	▼18
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	46	34	46	45	40	42	47	43
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▲4	▲13	▲6	▲11	▼2	▼4	▼2
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	14	25	22	15	17	15	14	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲9	▲5	▲2	▼3	▼3	=	▲5
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	21	24	23	25	36	31	10	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼12	▼24	▼16	▼9	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲15
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	65	51	55	60	46	54	76	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▲17	▲15	▲9	▲6	=	▼7	▼20
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	14	25	22	15	17	15	14	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲9	▲5	▲2	▼3	▼3	=	▲5
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	21	24	23	25	36	31	10	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼12	▼24	▼16	▼9	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲15

There is considerable variation across EU Member States in the proportion of respondents who say they **talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends**. At least eight in ten respondents do this regularly or occasionally in Sweden (88%), Finland and Luxembourg (84%), the Netherlands (83%) and Denmark (81%). This compares with less than four in ten respondents who do this occasionally or regularly in Italy (30%), Poland and Romania (both 31%) and Portugal (34%). Respondents are most likely to say they 'regularly' talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends in Sweden (44%), the Netherlands (40%) and Denmark (38%).

The proportion that never talks about these issues is highest in Portugal (50%), Italy (47%) and Poland (45%).

Looking at the non-EU countries, the proportion that say they talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends (regularly or occasionally) is highest in the UK (68%) and lowest in Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina (both 45%).

QA12.1. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.1. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
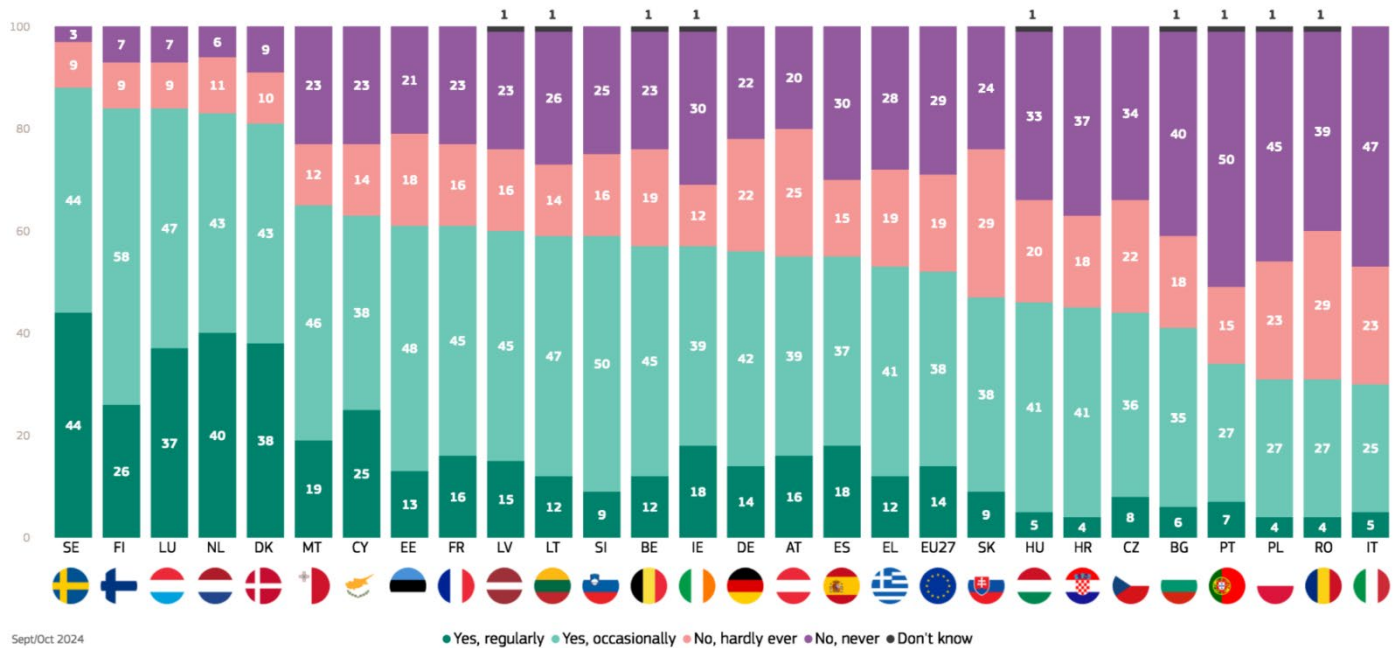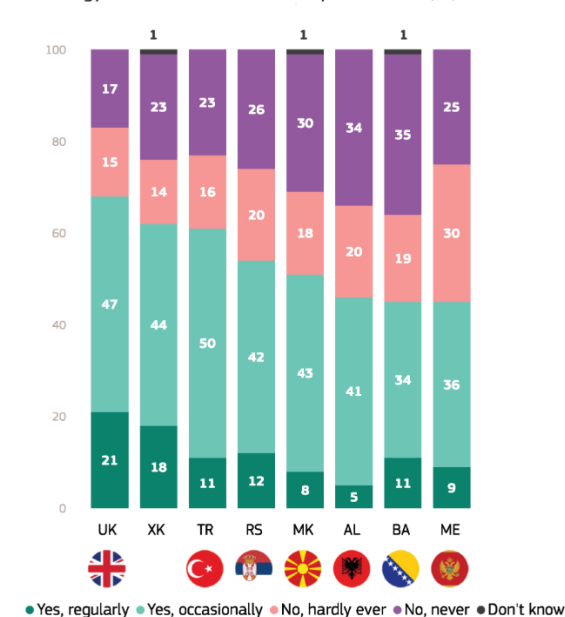
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In 12 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say that they talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be seen in Finland (84%, +14 pp), Spain (55%, +10 pp), Sweden (88%, +10 pp) and the Netherlands (83%, +10 pp).

Among the 14 EU countries where this proportion has decreased, the largest falls can be seen in Portugal (34%, –51 pp), Czechia (44%, –24 pp), Ireland (57%, –23 pp) and Estonia (61%, –23 pp).

QA12.1 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends? (%)

		EU27	FI	ES	NL	SE	DK	AT	SK	BG	SI	CY	LU	MT	FR	EL	PL	HU	RO	IT	HR	LV	DE	LT	BE	EE	IE	CZ	PT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	14	26	18	40	44	38	16	9	6	9	25	37	19	16	12	4	5	4	5	4	15	14	12	12	13	18	8	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲12	▲1	▲8	▲20	▲10	▲4	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲8	▲8	▼2	=	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼11	▼1	▼11	▼7	▼11	▼11	▼24
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	38	58	37	43	44	43	39	38	35	50	38	47	46	45	41	27	41	27	25	41	45	42	47	45	48	39	36	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲9	▲2	▼10	▼1	▲5	▲9	▲7	▲9	▲1	▼6	▼6	▲2	▼3	=	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼12	▼1	▼16	▼7	▼16	▼12	▼13	▼27
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	19	9	15	11	9	10	25	29	18	16	14	9	12	16	19	23	20	29	23	18	16	22	14	19	18	12	22	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼12	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼4	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼6	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲8	▲2	▼3	▲2	=	=	▲6	▼3	▼5	▲3
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	29	7	30	6	3	9	20	24	40	25	23	7	23	23	28	45	33	39	47	37	23	22	26	23	21	30	34	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▼10	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼5	▼6	▲4	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲7	▲13	▲10	▲16	▲17	▲17	▲25	▲29	▲47
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▼3	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	52	84	55	83	88	81	55	47	41	59	63	84	65	61	53	31	46	31	30	45	60	56	59	57	61	57	44	34
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲14	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲5	▲2	▲2	=	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼9	▼11	▼12	▼17	▼18	▼23	▼23	▼24	▼51
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	19	9	15	11	9	10	25	29	18	16	14	9	12	16	19	23	20	29	23	18	16	22	14	19	18	12	22	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼12	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼4	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼6	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲8	▲2	▼3	▲2	=	=	▲6	▼3	▼5	▲3
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	29	7	30	6	3	9	20	24	40	25	23	7	23	23	28	45	33	39	47	37	23	22	26	23	21	30	34	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▼10	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼5	▼6	▲4	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲7	▲13	▲10	▲16	▲17	▲17	▲25	▲29	▲47

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increases in the proportion saying they talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends can be seen in Serbia (54%, +17 pp) and Kosovo (62%, +17 pp). The largest decrease can be found in Türkiye (61%, –15 pp).

QA12.1 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends? (%)

		RS	XK	ME	AL	MK	BA	UK	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	12	18	9	5	8	11	21	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲5	▲5	▼4	▲1	▲3	=	▼17
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	42	44	36	41	43	34	47	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲12	▲6	▲15	▲2	▼4	▼6	▲2
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	20	14	30	20	18	19	15	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▲13	▼6	▲4	▼2	▼4	▲2
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	26	23	25	34	30	35	17	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▼11	▼24	▲1	▼6	▲3	▲10	▲13
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼2	=	▼6	▼1	=	=	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	54	62	45	46	51	45	68	61
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲17	▲11	▲11	▲3	▼1	▼6	▼15
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	20	14	30	20	18	19	15	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▲13	▼6	▲4	▼2	▼4	▲2
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	26	23	25	34	30	35	17	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼13	▼11	▼24	▲1	▼6	▲3	▲10	▲13

There is wide variation across EU Member States in the proportion of respondents who say they **visit science and technology museums**. In Luxembourg (55%) and Malta (52%), more than half of respondents say they do this regularly or occasionally. By contrast, no more than a fifth visit science and technology museums regularly or occasionally in Romania (18%), Greece (19%) and Portugal (20%).

Respondents are most likely to say they 'regularly' visit science and technology museums in Luxembourg (12%) and in Spain and the Netherlands (both 8%).

However, more than half of respondents never visit science and technology museums in Portugal (64%) Greece (57%) and Hungary (51%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say they visit science and technology museums (regularly or occasionally) is highest in the UK (48%) and lowest in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina (both 14%).

QA12.3. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Visit science and technology museums? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.3. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Visit science and technology museums? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
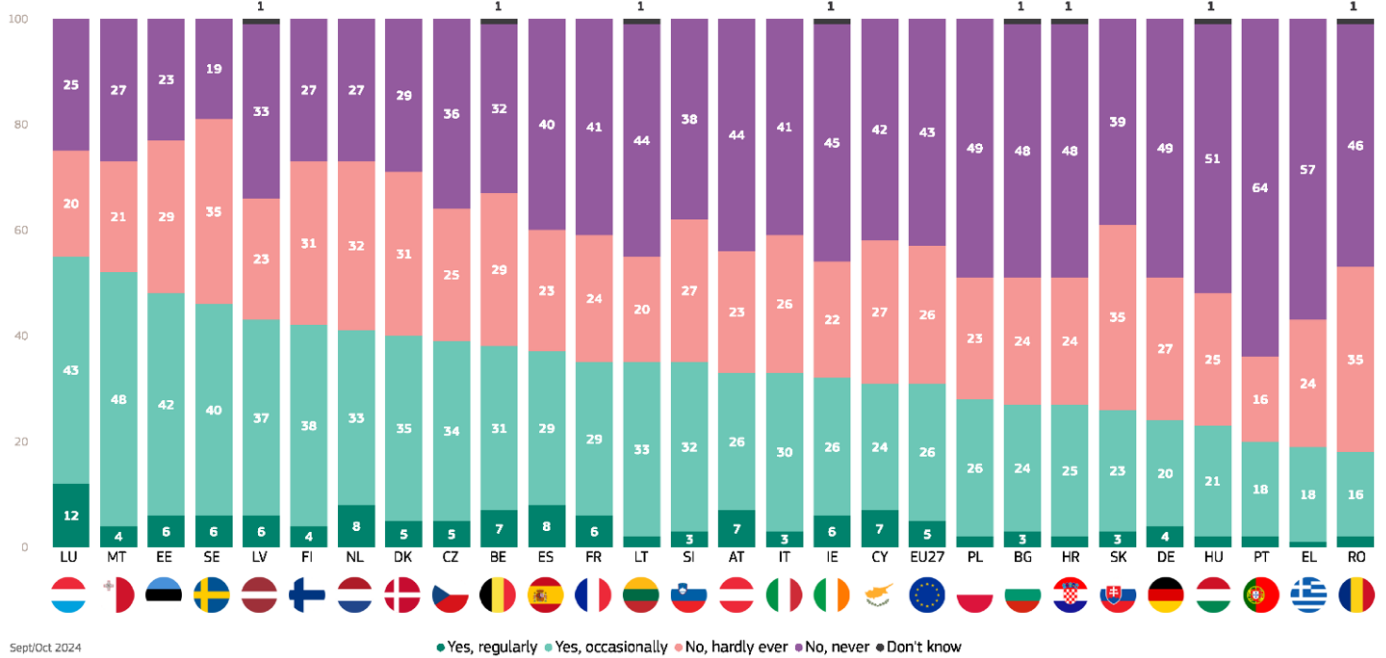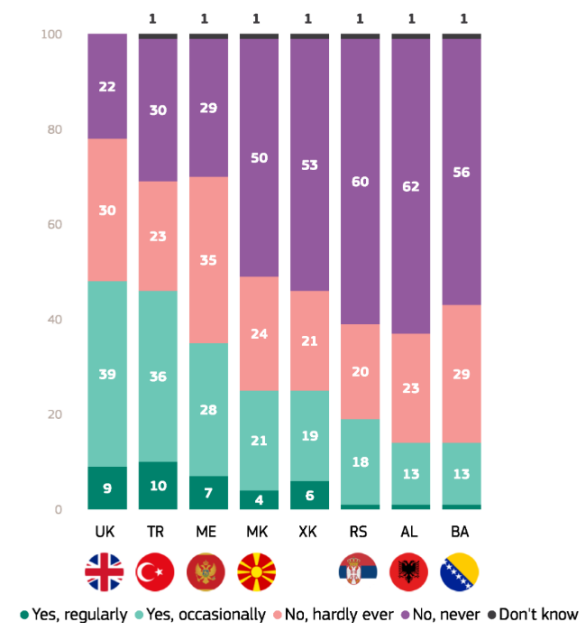
Sept/Oct 2024

In 13 EU countries, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion of respondents that visit science and technology museums (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be seen in Spain (37%, +10 pp) and Malta (52%, +9 pp). There are 11 EU countries where respondents are now less likely to say they visit science and technology museums.

This includes large decreases in Portugal (20%, –39 pp), Ireland (32%, –23 pp) and Lithuania (35%, –19 pp).

QA12.3 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Visit science and technology museums? (%)

		EU27	ES	MT	BG	NL	SE	DK	AT	SK	CY	HR	IT	LU	SI	HU	PL	FI	FR	EL	RO	DE	BE	CZ	LV	EE	LT	IE	PT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	5	8	4	3	8	6	5	7	3	7	2	3	12	3	2	2	4	6	1	2	4	7	5	6	6	2	6	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲3	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼4	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼9
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	26	29	48	24	33	40	35	26	23	24	25	30	43	32	21	26	38	29	18	16	20	31	34	37	42	33	26	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲9	▲10	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲5	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼8	▼12	▼14	▼17	▼15	▼21	▼30
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	26	23	21	24	32	35	31	23	35	27	24	26	20	27	25	23	31	24	24	35	27	29	25	23	29	20	22	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲2	▲7	▲1	▼9	▼7	▼3	=	▲4	▼1	▲9	▼16	=	▼3	=	▼10	▲3	▲4	▲3	▼3	▼10	▼14	▼7	▲2	▼13	▼12	▼19
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	43	40	27	48	27	19	29	44	39	42	48	41	25	38	51	49	27	41	57	46	49	32	36	33	23	44	45	64
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼12	▼9	▼12	▼7	▲3	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼9	▲15	▼1	▲2	=	▲10	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲9	▲16	▲26	▲19	▲14	▲31	▲34	▲58
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	31	37	52	27	41	46	40	33	26	31	27	33	55	35	23	28	42	35	19	18	24	38	39	43	48	35	32	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲10	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼12	▼13	▼16	▼19	▼23	▼39
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	26	23	21	24	32	35	31	23	35	27	24	26	20	27	25	23	31	24	24	35	27	29	25	23	29	20	22	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	▲2	▲7	▲1	▼9	▼7	▼3	=	▲4	▼1	▲9	▼16	=	▼3	=	▼10	▲3	▲4	▲3	▼3	▼10	▼14	▼7	▲2	▼13	▼12	▼19
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	43	40	27	48	27	19	29	44	39	42	48	41	25	38	51	49	27	41	57	46	49	32	36	33	23	44	45	64
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼12	▼9	▼12	▼7	▲3	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼9	▲15	▼1	▲2	=	▲10	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲9	▲16	▲26	▲19	▲14	▲31	▲34	▲58

Outside of the EU, the largest increase in the proportion that says they visit science and technology museums can be seen in Montenegro (35%, +18 pp). The largest decrease can be found in Bosnia and Herzegovina (14%, –8 pp).

QA12.3 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Visit science and technology museums? (%)

		ME	MK	RS	XK	UK	AL	TR	BA
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	7	4	1	6	9	1	10	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼1	▼1	=	▲3	▼7	▼7	▼4
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	28	21	18	19	39	13	36	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲6	▲6	▲2	▼9	▲1	=	▼4
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	35	24	20	21	30	23	23	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▲4	▲4	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼7	▲7
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	29	50	60	53	22	62	30	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼36	▼8	▼6	▼2	▲11	▲21	▲13	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▼7	▲1	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	35	25	19	25	48	14	46	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▲5	▲5	▲2	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	35	24	20	21	30	23	23	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▲4	▲4	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼7	▲7
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	29	50	60	53	22	62	30	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼36	▼8	▼6	▼2	▲11	▲21	▲13	▲1

Respondents in Austria are most likely to say that they **sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters**: 13% say they do this regularly and 23% occasionally. The proportion that do this occasionally or regularly is also high in Luxembourg (36%) and the Netherlands (35%).

By contrast, only around one in ten respondents do this regularly or occasionally in Greece (8%) and Portugal (12%). Greece and Portugal are also the countries where respondents are most likely to say they never sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters (78% and 75%, respectively).

Looking at the eight other countries surveyed, the proportion that say they sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters (regularly or occasionally) is highest in Montenegro (38%) and lowest in Albania (7%).

QA12.4. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change? (%)
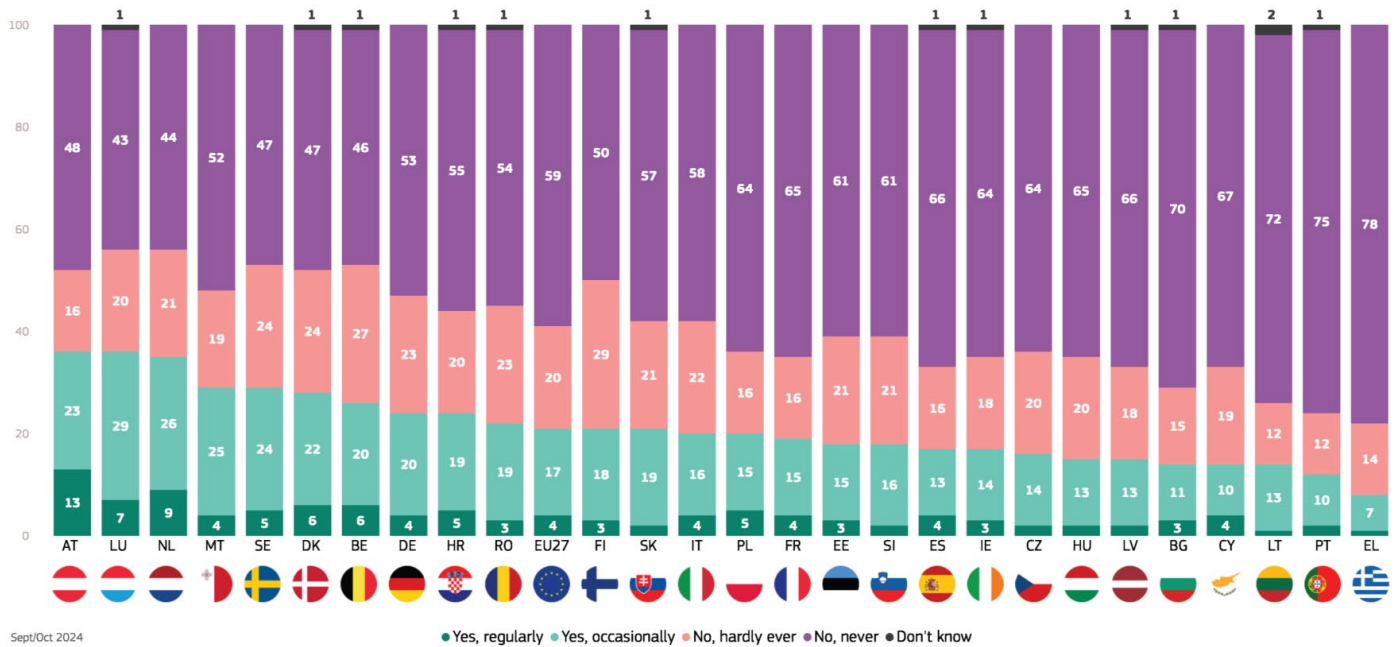
Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.4. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
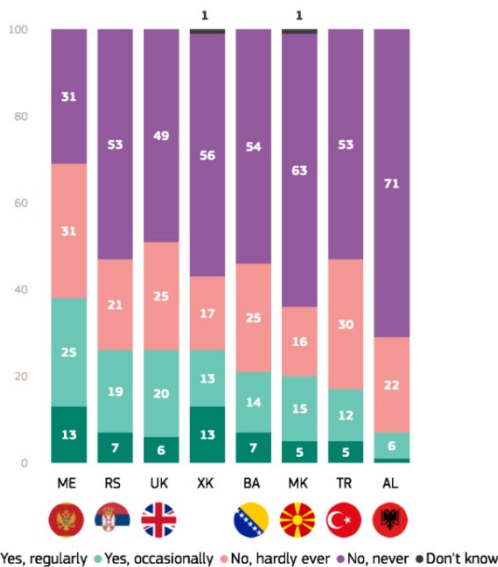
Sept/Oct 2024

15 EU Member States show an increase in the proportion of respondents who sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be observed in Slovakia (21%, +9 pp), Poland (20%, +8 pp) and Bulgaria (14%, +8 pp).

The proportion has decreased in ten EU countries, with large declines seen in Portugal (12%, –35 pp), Lithuania (14%, –26 pp) and Ireland (17%, –19 pp).

QA12.4 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change? (%)

		EU27	SK	BG	PL	AT	HU	EL	ES	MT	DK	DE	IT	CY	NL	RO	HR	FR	SE	CZ	SI	BE	EE	LU	FI	LV	IE	LT	PT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	4	2	3	5	13	2	1	4	4	6	4	4	4	9	3	5	4	5	2	2	6	3	7	3	2	3	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼8
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	17	19	11	15	23	13	7	13	25	22	20	16	10	26	19	19	15	24	14	16	20	15	29	18	13	14	13	10
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼14	▼20	▼27
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	20	21	15	16	16	20	14	16	19	24	23	22	19	21	23	20	16	24	20	21	27	21	20	29	18	18	12	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▲5	▲3	▼9	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲4	=	▲2	▲6	▲5	=	▲9	▼2	▲3	▼6	▼8	▲1	=	▼11	▼14	▼2	▼11	▼15	▼19	▼16
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	59	57	70	64	48	65	78	66	52	47	53	58	67	44	54	55	65	47	64	61	46	61	43	50	66	64	72	75
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼6	▼12	▼10	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼10	▼6	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼7	▼3	▼12	=	▼2	▲6	▲10	▲1	▲2	▲15	▲17	▲9	▲18	▲33	▲43	▲50
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	21	14	20	36	15	8	17	29	28	24	20	14	35	22	24	19	29	16	18	26	18	36	21	15	17	14	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼8	▼19	▼26	▼35
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	20	21	15	16	16	20	14	16	19	24	23	22	19	21	23	20	16	24	20	21	27	21	20	29	18	18	12	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▲5	▲3	▼9	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲4	=	▲2	▲6	▲5	=	▲9	▼2	▲3	▼6	▼8	▲1	=	▼11	▼14	▼2	▼11	▼15	▼19	▼16
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	59	57	70	64	48	65	78	66	52	47	53	58	67	44	54	55	65	47	64	61	46	61	43	50	66	64	72	75
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼6	▼12	▼10	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼10	▼6	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼7	▼3	▼12	=	▼2	▲6	▲10	▲1	▲2	▲15	▲17	▲9	▲18	▲33	▲43	▲50

Analysis of non-EU countries shows a large increase in Montenegro (38%, +20 pp) and a large decrease in Türkiye (17%, –27 pp).

QA12.4 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change? (%)

		ME	RS	MK	XK	BA	UK	AL	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	13	7	5	13	7	6	1	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲3	▼2	▼7	▼12
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	25	19	15	13	14	20	6	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲12	▲6	▲5	=	=	▼4	▼5	▼15
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	31	21	16	17	25	25	22	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲9	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲3	▼10	▲5
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	31	53	63	56	54	49	71	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼34	▼16	▼6	▼3	▼6	▲9	▲28	▲22
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼6	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	38	26	20	26	21	26	7	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲11	▲7	▲6	▲3	▼6	▼12	▼27
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	31	21	16	17	25	25	22	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▲9	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼3	▼10	▲5
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	31	53	63	56	54	49	71	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼34	▼16	▼6	▼3	▼6	▲9	▲28	▲22

There is wide variation across EU Member States in the proportions that say they **provide personal data for scientific research**. In four Member States, around half of respondents or more say that they do this regularly or occasionally: Finland (58%), the Netherlands (57%), Denmark (52%) and Sweden (47%). By contrast, less than one in ten provide personal data for scientific research regularly or occasionally in Greece (6%), Portugal (8%) and Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 9%).

Respondents are most likely to say they 'regularly' provide personal data for scientific research in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 13%), while the proportion that never does this is highest in Portugal (85%) and Greece (83%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say they provide personal data for scientific research (regularly or occasionally) is highest in the UK (32%) and lowest in Albania (11%).

QA12.7. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:–Provide personal data for scientific research? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.7. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:–Provide personal data for scientific research? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
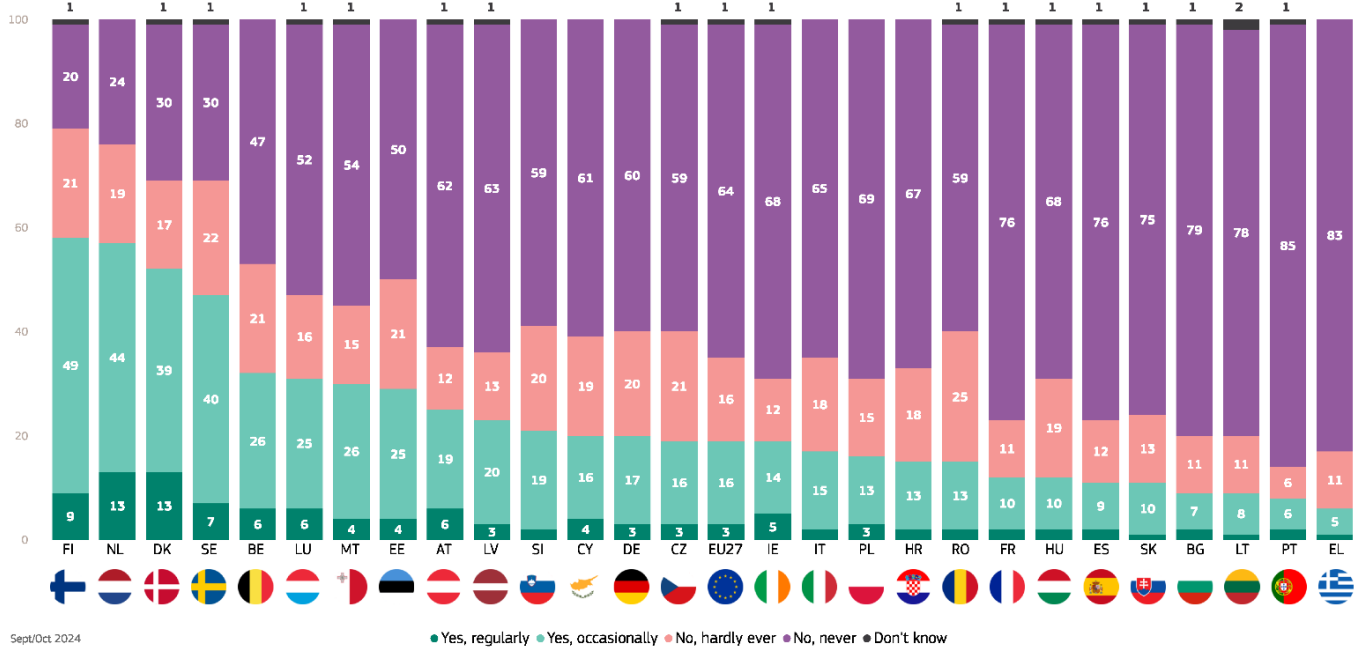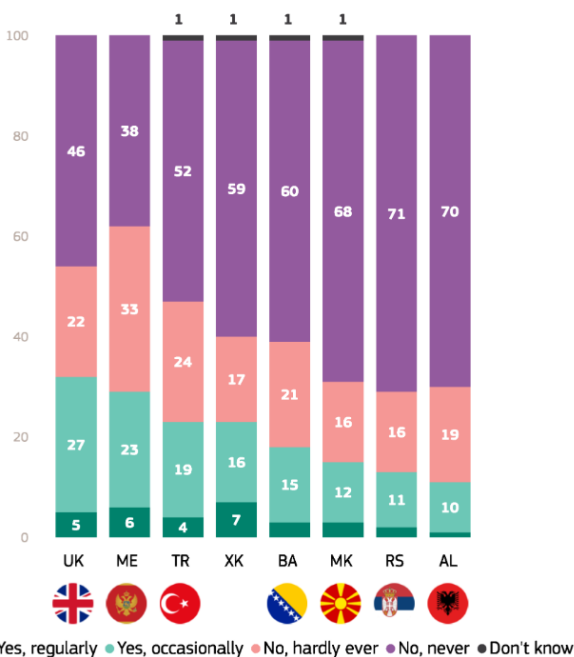
Sept/Oct 2024

In 13 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say that they provide personal data for scientific research (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be seen in Denmark (52%, +9 pp) and the Netherlands (57%, +9 pp).

There are some large changes among the 11 EU countries where this proportion has decreased, with declines of more than 30 percentage points in in Portugal (8%, –33 pp), Ireland (19%, –32 pp) and Lithuania (9%, –32 pp).

QA12.7 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Provide personal data for scientific research? (%)

		EU27	DK	NL	SE	PL	BG	IT	MT	CY	AT	ES	EL	SI	FI	DE	FR	SK	HR	HU	BE	RO	LU	LV	CZ	EE	IE	LT	PT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	3	13	13	7	3	2	2	4	4	6	2	1	2	9	3	2	1	2	2	6	2	6	3	3	4	5	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲5	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼4
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	16	39	44	40	13	7	15	26	16	19	9	5	19	49	17	10	10	13	10	26	13	25	20	16	25	14	8	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲4	▲7	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼14	▼13	▼15	▼27	▼30	▼26	▼29
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	16	17	19	22	15	11	18	15	19	12	12	11	20	21	20	11	13	18	19	21	25	16	13	21	21	12	11	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼5	▼3	▼6	▲5	▲3	▲4	▼1	▲8	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲1	▼8	▲2	▲2	▼4	=	=	▼9	▲10	▼13	▼13	▼16	▼2	▼14	▼15	▼22
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	64	30	24	30	69	79	65	54	61	62	76	83	59	20	60	76	75	67	68	47	59	52	63	59	50	68	78	85
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼9	▼8	▼8	▼3	▼12	▼3	▼9	▼4	▼2	▲6	▼1	▼2	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲16	▼3	▲27	▲29	▲34	▲31	▲45	▲45	▲54
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	52	57	47	16	9	17	30	20	25	11	6	21	58	20	12	11	15	12	32	15	31	23	19	29	19	9	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼7	▼7	▼15	▼17	▼19	▼29	▼32	▼32	▼33
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	16	17	19	22	15	11	18	15	19	12	12	11	20	21	20	11	13	18	19	21	25	16	13	21	21	12	11	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼5	▼3	▼6	▲5	▲3	▲4	▼1	▲8	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲1	▼8	▲2	▲2	▼4	=	=	▼9	▲10	▼13	▼13	▼16	▼2	▼14	▼15	▼22
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	64	30	24	30	69	79	65	54	61	62	76	83	59	20	60	76	75	67	68	47	59	52	63	59	50	68	78	85
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼9	▼8	▼8	▼3	▼12	▼3	▼9	▼4	▼2	▲6	▼1	▼2	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲16	▼3	▲27	▲29	▲34	▲31	▲45	▲45	▲54

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increase in the proportion saying they provide personal data for scientific research can be seen in Montenegro (29%, +16 pp). The largest decrease can be found in Türkiye (23%, –30 pp).

QA12.7 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Provide personal data for scientific research? (%)

		ME	MK	RS	XK	BA	AL	UK	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	6	3	2	7	3	1	5	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼8	▼8	▼14
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	23	12	11	16	15	10	27	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼11	▼16
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	33	16	16	17	21	19	22	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲1	▲3	=	▲3	▼11	▼4	▲3
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	38	68	71	59	60	70	46	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼34	▼2	=	▲3	▼2	▲27	▲23	▲26
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼6	=	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	29	15	13	23	18	11	32	23
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲2	▲2	=	▼2	▼10	▼19	▼30
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	33	16	16	17	21	19	22	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲19	▲1	▲3	=	▲3	▼11	▼4	▲3
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	38	68	71	59	60	70	46	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼34	▼2	=	▲3	▼2	▲27	▲23	▲26

Respondents in Cyprus (30%), Austria (27%) and Luxembourg (22%) are most likely to say they **attend public meetings or debates about science and technology**, either regularly or occasionally. Respondents are least likely to do this occasionally or regularly in Lithuania (7%), Portugal (8%) and Hungary (9%).

'Regular' attendance at public meetings or debates about science and technology is most common in

Austria (7%) and Cyprus (6%), while respondents are most likely to say they never do this in Portugal (85%) and Lithuania (80%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say they attend public meetings or debates about science and technology, either regularly or occasionally, is highest in Kosovo (35%), while it is lowest in Serbia (7%).

QA12.5. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.5. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
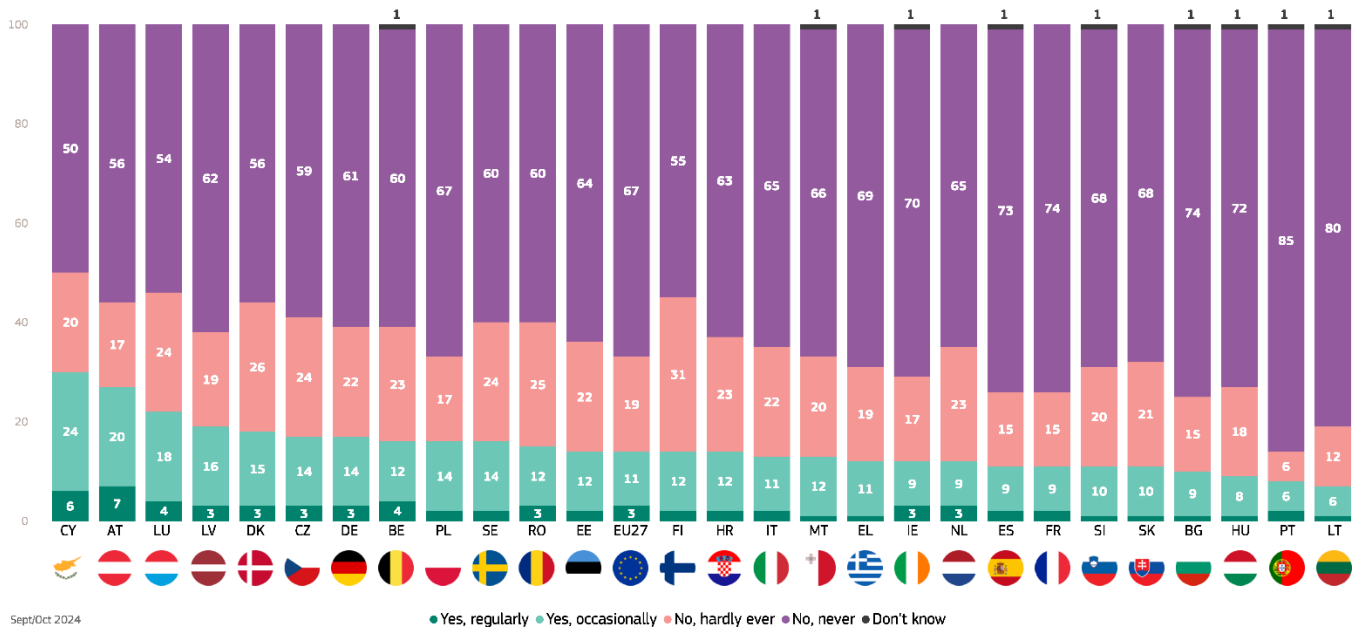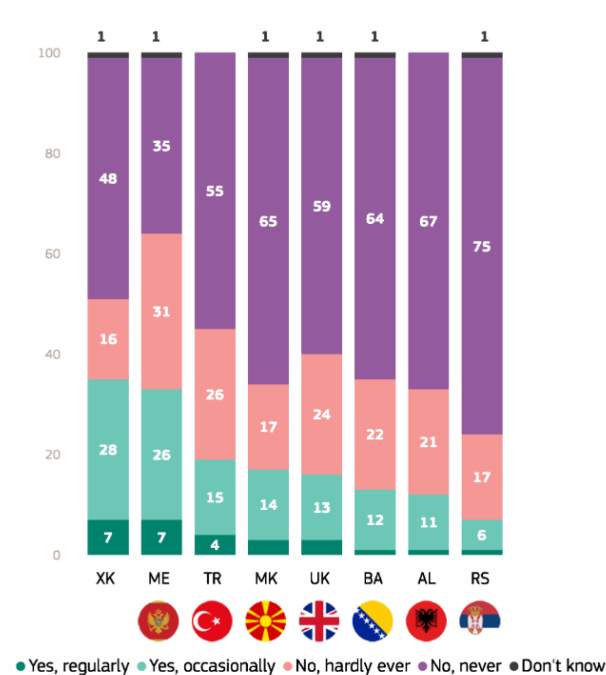
Sept/Oct 2024

The largest increases in the proportions that attend meetings or debates (regularly or occasionally) are seen in Cyprus (30%, +15 pp), Sweden (16%, +7 pp) and Austria (27%, +7 pp).

Overall, this proportion has increased in 14 EU countries, while it has decreased in nine, most notably in Lithuania (7%, –15 pp) and Portugal (8%, –11 pp).

QA12.5 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology? (%)

		EU27	CY	AT	SE	PL	FI	BG	DK	SK	HR	NL	DE	ES	HU	MT	CZ	EE	LV	LU	FR	SI	BE	EL	IT	RO	IE	PT	LT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	3	6	7	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	4	2	1	4	1	2	3	3	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼3
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	11	24	20	14	14	12	9	15	10	12	9	14	9	8	12	14	12	16	18	9	10	12	11	11	12	9	6	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲14	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼7	▼10	▼12
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	19	20	17	24	17	31	15	26	21	23	23	22	15	18	20	24	22	19	24	15	20	23	19	22	25	17	6	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲6	▲2	▼6	▲5	▼7	▲5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲7	=	▼2	▼17	▼13	▼11	▼15	▲3	▼3	▼5	=	▲8	▲10	▼23	▼31	▼24
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	67	50	56	60	67	55	74	56	68	63	65	61	73	72	66	59	64	62	54	74	68	60	69	65	60	70	85	80
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼21	▼9	▼1	▼10	▲2	▼9	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼8	=	▼10	▼1	▲2	▲17	▲13	▲11	▲15	▼2	▲3	▲6	▲2	▼5	▼6	▲28	▲41	▲38
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	14	30	27	16	16	14	10	18	11	14	12	17	11	9	13	17	14	19	22	11	11	16	12	13	15	12	8	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲15	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼11	▼15
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	19	20	17	24	17	31	15	26	21	23	23	22	15	18	20	24	22	19	24	15	20	23	19	22	25	17	6	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲6	▲2	▼6	▲5	▼7	▲5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲7	=	▼2	▼17	▼13	▼11	▼15	▲3	▼3	▼5	=	▲8	▲10	▼23	▼31	▼24
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	67	50	56	60	67	55	74	56	68	63	65	61	73	72	66	59	64	62	54	74	68	60	69	65	60	70	85	80
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼21	▼9	▼1	▼10	▲2	▼9	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼8	=	▼10	▼1	▲2	▲17	▲13	▲11	▲15	▼2	▲3	▲6	▲2	▼5	▼6	▲28	▲41	▲38

Analysis of the other countries surveyed shows a large increase in Montenegro (+21 pp), while there has been a marked decline in Türkiye (19%, –22 pp).

QA12.5 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology? (%)

		ME	XK	UK	MK	RS	BA	AL	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	7	7	3	3	1	1	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼9	▼11
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	26	28	13	14	6	12	11	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲11	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼11
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	31	16	24	17	17	22	21	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▼4	▼5	▲1	▲5	▲2	▼11	▼4
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	35	48	59	65	75	64	67	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼38	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲27	▲26
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▼6	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	33	35	16	17	7	13	12	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲21	▲10	▲5	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼10	▼22
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	31	16	24	17	17	22	21	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲18	▼4	▼5	▲1	▲5	▲2	▼11	▼4
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	35	48	59	65	75	64	67	55
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼38	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲27	▲26

In seven EU Member States, more than one in five respondents say they **actively take part in scientific projects**, either regularly or occasionally. The proportion is highest in the Netherlands (31%) and in Belgium and Luxembourg (both 26%). By contrast, just 5% do this at least occasionally in both Greece and Lithuania.

'Regular' participation in scientific projects is most common in Austria and the Netherlands (both 10%),

while respondents are most likely to say they never do this in Portugal (84%) and in Greece and Lithuania (both 83%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say they actively take part in scientific projects, either regularly or occasionally, ranges from 44% in Montenegro to 9% in both Albania and Serbia.

QA12.9. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc? (%)
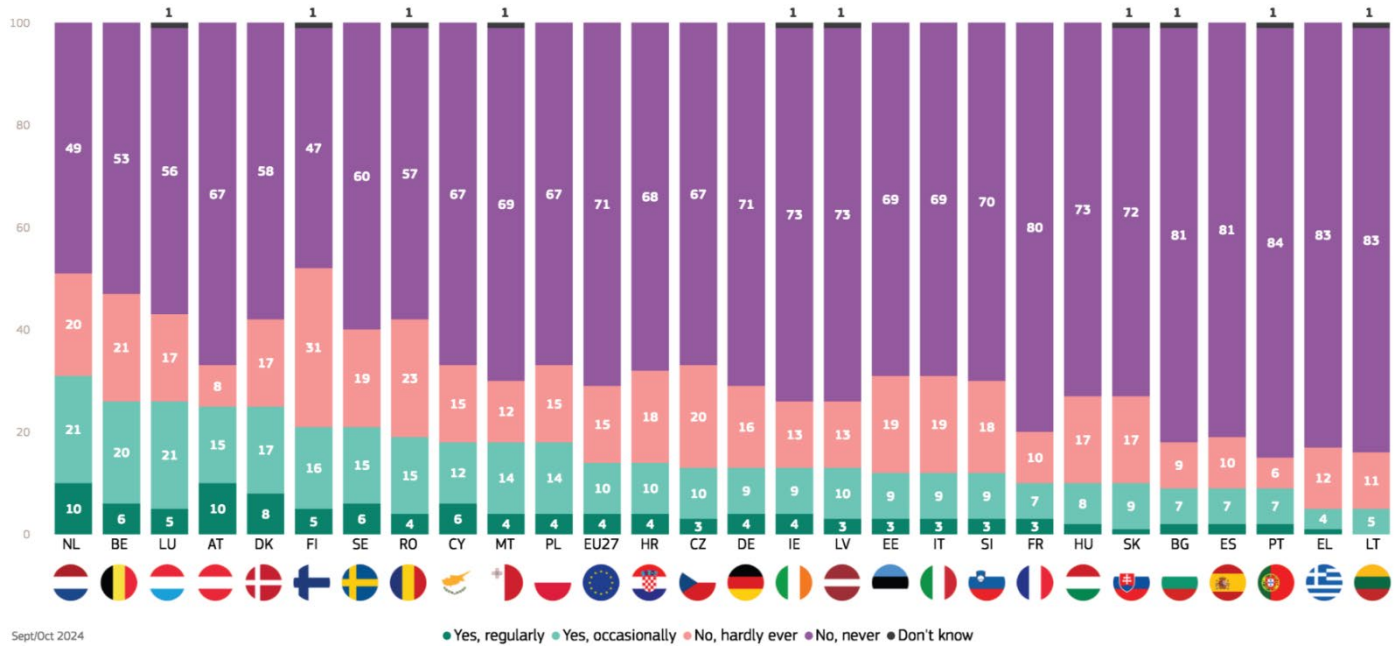
Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.9. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
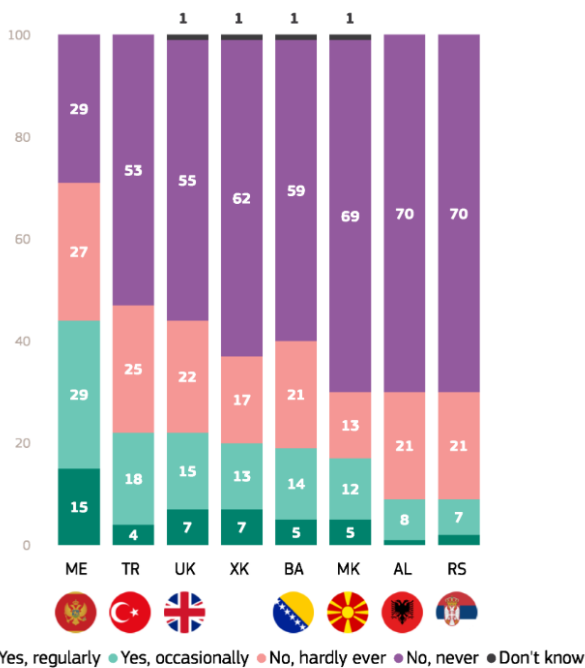
Sept/Oct 2024

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

Compared with 2021, there has been an increase in 18 EU Member States in the proportion of respondents that say they actively take part in scientific projects (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be observed in Poland (18%, +8 pp), the Netherlands (31%, +8 pp) and Denmark (25%, +7 pp).

This proportion has decreased in eight EU countries, most notably in Lithuania (5%, –18 pp) and Portugal (9%, –14 pp).

QA12.9 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc? (%)

		EU27	NL	PL	DK	CY	SE	BG	BE	AT	FI	ES	MT	DE	HR	LU	HU	IT	RO	SK	EL	FR	EE	SI	LV	CZ	IE	PT	LT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	4	10	4	8	6	6	2	6	10	5	2	4	4	4	5	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼3	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼6
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	10	21	14	17	12	15	7	20	15	16	7	14	9	10	21	8	9	15	9	4	7	9	9	10	10	9	7	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲6	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼8	▼11	▼12
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	15	20	15	17	15	19	9	21	8	31	10	12	16	18	17	17	19	23	17	12	10	19	18	13	20	13	6	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲3	▲6	=	▲4	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲4	▼7	▲5	▼2	▼13	=	▲6	▲7	▲3	▲4	▲2	▼2	▲3	▼11	▼9	▼12	▼22	▼13
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	71	49	67	58	67	60	81	53	67	47	81	69	71	68	56	73	69	57	72	83	80	69	70	73	67	73	84	83
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼11	▼13	▼6	▼9	▼5	▼8	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼6	▲6	▼6	▲1	▲10	▼1	▼6	▼8	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲13	▲14	▲20	▲35	▲30
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	14	31	18	25	18	21	9	26	25	21	9	18	13	14	26	10	12	19	10	5	10	12	12	13	13	13	9	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼9	▼14	▼18
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	15	20	15	17	15	19	9	21	8	31	10	12	16	18	17	17	19	23	17	12	10	19	18	13	20	13	6	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲3	▲6	=	▲4	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲4	▼7	▲5	▼2	▼13	=	▲6	▲7	▲3	▲4	▲2	▼2	▲3	▼11	▼9	▼12	▼22	▼13
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	71	49	67	58	67	60	81	53	67	47	81	69	71	68	56	73	69	57	72	83	80	69	70	73	67	73	84	83
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼11	▼13	▼6	▼9	▼5	▼8	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼6	▲6	▼6	▲1	▲10	▼1	▼6	▼8	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲13	▲14	▲20	▲35	▲30

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in the proportion saying they actively take part in scientific projects in Montenegro (44%, +32 pp), while there has been a large decrease in Türkiye (22%, –25 pp).

QA12.9 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you
Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc? (%)

		ME	MK	UK	RS	XK	BA	AL	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	15	5	7	2	7	5	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲12	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼6	▼14
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	29	12	15	7	13	14	8	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼5	▼11
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	27	13	22	21	17	21	21	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▼2	▲5	▲10	▼1	▲2	▼13	▲3
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	29	69	55	70	62	59	70	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼44	▼2	▼9	▼8	▲1	▼3	▲29	▲22
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼2	=	▼5	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	44	17	22	9	20	19	9	22
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲32	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼11	▼25
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	27	13	22	21	17	21	21	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	▼2	▲5	▲10	▼1	▲2	▼13	▲3
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	29	69	55	70	62	59	70	53
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼44	▼2	▼9	▼8	▲1	▼3	▲29	▲22

Respondents in Denmark (34%), Finland and Sweden (both 27%) and Estonia (25%) are the most likely to say they **take part in clinical trials**, either regularly or occasionally. By contrast, very few respondents do this regularly or occasionally in Greece (2%).

'Regular' participation in clinical trials is most common Denmark (7%) and in Austria and the Netherlands (both 5%).

Around nine in ten respondents say they never do this in Greece (90%), France (89%) and Portugal (88%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Montenegro (27%) are most likely to say they take part in clinical trials (regularly or occasionally), while those in Albania and Serbia (both 4%) are least likely to say they do this.

QA12.8. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Take part in clinical trials? (%)
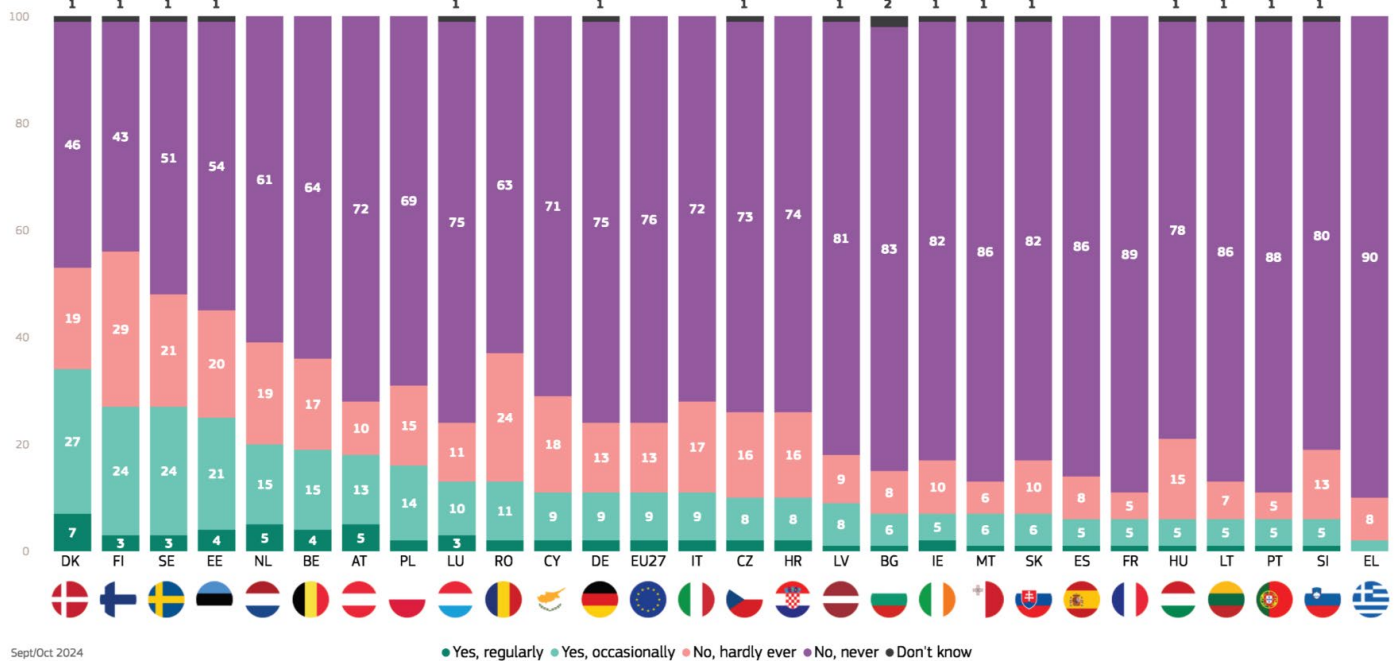
Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.8. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Take part in clinical trials? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
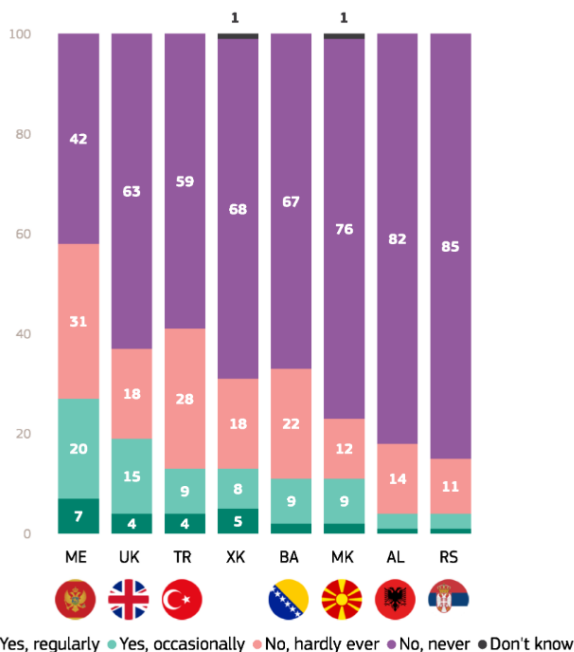
Sept/Oct 2024

In 17 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say that they take part in clinical trials (regularly or occasionally). The largest increases can be seen in Denmark (34%, +11 pp) and Sweden (27%, +9 pp).

There are eight EU countries where this proportion has decreased, with the largest declines in Lithuania (6%, –20 pp), Estonia (25%, –18 pp) and Luxembourg (13%, –10 pp).

QA12.8 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Take part in clinical trials? (%)

		EU27	DK	SE	PL	FI	BE	NL	BG	CY	SK	FR	HR	IT	MT	DE	EL	ES	AT	HU	SI	CZ	IE	LV	RO	PT	LU	EE	LT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	2	7	3	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	4	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼4
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	9	27	24	14	24	15	15	6	9	6	5	8	9	6	9	2	5	13	5	5	8	5	8	11	5	10	21	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼6	▼10	▼18	▼16
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	13	19	21	15	29	17	19	8	18	10	5	16	17	6	13	8	8	10	15	13	16	10	9	24	5	11	20	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼5	▼6	▲5	▼8	▼3	▲5	▲3	▲8	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲6	▼6	▼1	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼3	=	▼9	▼10	▼13	▲8	▼13	▼6	▼3	▼16
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	76	46	51	69	43	64	61	83	71	82	89	74	72	86	75	90	86	72	78	80	73	82	81	63	88	75	54	86
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼6	▼4	▼10	▲1	▼2	▼10	▼7	▼11	▼3	=	▲1	▼7	▲5	=	▼4	▼4	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲11	▲14	▲17	▼3	▲19	▲15	▲20	▲35
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	34	27	16	27	19	20	7	11	7	6	10	11	7	11	2	6	18	6	6	10	7	9	13	6	13	25	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲11	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼10	▼18	▼20
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	13	19	21	15	29	17	19	8	18	10	5	16	17	6	13	8	8	10	15	13	16	10	9	24	5	11	20	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼5	▼6	▲5	▼8	▼3	▲5	▲3	▲8	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲6	▼6	▼1	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼3	=	▼9	▼10	▼13	▲8	▼13	▼6	▼3	▼16
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	76	46	51	69	43	64	61	83	71	82	89	74	72	86	75	90	86	72	78	80	73	82	81	63	88	75	54	86
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼6	▼4	▼10	▲1	▼2	▼10	▼7	▼11	▼3	=	▲1	▼7	▲5	=	▼4	▼4	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲11	▲14	▲17	▼3	▲19	▲15	▲20	▲35

Outside of the EU, respondents in Montenegro are much more likely than in 2021 to say they take part in clinical trials (27%, +16 pp), while this proportion has decreased markedly in Türkiye (13%, –16 pp) and Albania (4%, –14 pp).

QA12.8 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Take part in clinical trials? (%)

		ME	UK	MK	BA	RS	XK	AL	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	7	4	2	2	1	5	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼7	▼7
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	20	15	9	9	3	8	3	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲13	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼7	▼9
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	31	18	12	22	11	18	14	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▼4	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲3	▼18	▲10
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	42	63	76	67	85	68	82	59
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼32	▲2	▼1	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲39	▲6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼7	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	27	19	11	11	4	13	4	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼14	▼16
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	31	18	12	22	11	18	14	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▼4	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲3	▼18	▲10
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	42	63	76	67	85	68	82	59
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼32	▲2	▼1	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲39	▲6

Respondents in Austria (23%), Poland (18%) and Romania (17%) are most likely to say they regularly or occasionally **contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues**. Respondents are least likely to do this regularly or occasionally in Lithuania (3%) and in Greece (2%), France and Spain (all 5%).

'Regular' contact with public authorities or political leaders on these issues is most common in Austria (7%) and in the Netherlands and Poland (both 4%), while

more than eight in ten respondents say they never do this in Lithuania and Portugal (both 87%), France (86%), Spain (83%) and Greece (81%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Montenegro (34%) are most likely to say they regularly or occasionally contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues, particularly when compared with Serbia (6%).

QA12.6. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know

QA12.6. And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you:-Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues? (%)

● Yes, regularly ● Yes, occasionally ● No, hardly ever ● No, never ● Don't know
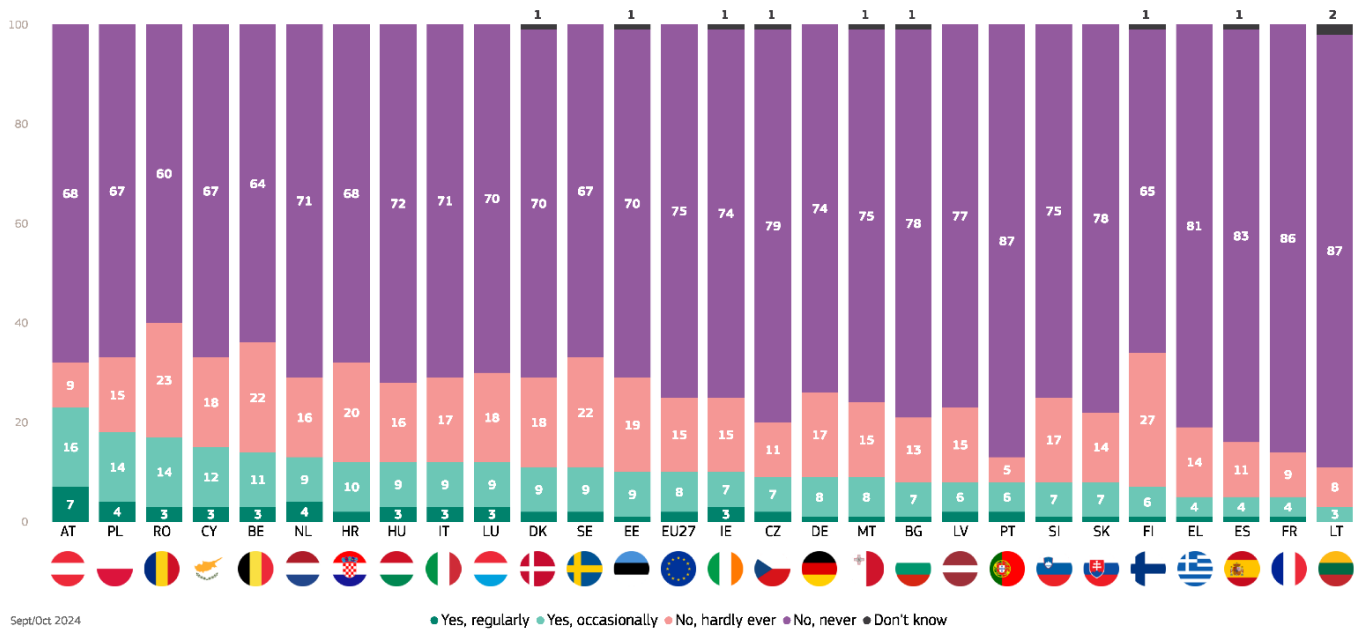
Sept/Oct 2024

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

In 18 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say that they regularly or occasionally contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues. The largest increases can be seen in Poland (18%, +9 pp), Belgium (14%, +6 pp) and Austria (23%, +6 pp).

Among the nine EU countries where this proportion has decreased, the largest falls can be seen in Lithuania (3%, –13 pp) and Ireland (10%, –6 pp).

QA12.6 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues? (%)

		EU27	PL	BE	AT	BG	CZ	HU	DK	CY	NL	SK	EL	HR	IT	LU	SE	DE	EE	ES	FR	FI	LV	MT	RO	SI	PT	IE	LT
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	2	4	3	7	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼4
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	8	14	11	16	7	7	9	9	12	9	7	4	10	9	9	9	8	9	4	4	6	6	8	14	7	6	7	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼7	▼9
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	15	15	22	9	13	11	16	18	18	16	14	14	20	17	18	22	17	19	11	9	27	15	15	23	17	5	15	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲2	▲4	▼2	▲5	▼5	▼3	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲5	▼4	▲6	▼8	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲2	▲1	▼8	▲1	▲11	▼2	▼23	▼16	▼18
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	75	67	64	68	78	79	72	70	67	71	78	81	68	71	70	67	74	70	83	86	65	77	75	60	75	87	74	87
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼10	▼10	▼3	▼10	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼9	▼6	▼6	▼8	▲1	▼7	▲6	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼7	▼1	=	▲11	▲6	▼7	▲5	▲27	▲21	▲29
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	10	18	14	23	8	9	12	11	15	13	8	5	12	12	12	11	9	10	5	5	7	8	9	17	8	8	10	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼13
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	15	15	22	9	13	11	16	18	18	16	14	14	20	17	18	22	17	19	11	9	27	15	15	23	17	5	15	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲2	▲4	▼2	▲5	▼5	▼3	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲5	▼4	▲6	▼8	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲2	▲1	▼8	▲1	▲11	▼2	▼23	▼16	▼18
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	75	67	64	68	78	79	72	70	67	71	78	81	68	71	70	67	74	70	83	86	65	77	75	60	75	87	74	87
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼10	▼10	▼3	▼10	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼9	▼6	▼6	▼8	▲1	▼7	▲6	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼7	▼1	=	▲11	▲6	▼7	▲5	▲27	▲21	▲29

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increase in the proportion saying they contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues can be seen in Montenegro (34%, +22 pp).

The largest decreases can be found in Türkiye (16%, –17 pp) and Albania (8%, –12 pp).

QA12.6 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues? (%)

		ME	MK	UK	XK	BA	RS	AL	TR
Yes, regularly	Sept/Oct 2024	12	4	4	7	2	1	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲8	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼9	▼8
Yes, occasionally	Sept/Oct 2024	22	11	11	14	10	5	7	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▼3	▼9
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	30	15	24	20	22	14	20	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼13	▼1
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	36	69	61	58	65	80	72	57
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼38	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲31	▲18
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	=	▼3	▼6	=
Total 'Yes'	Sept/Oct 2024	34	15	15	21	12	6	8	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲22	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲1	=	▼12	▼17
No, hardly ever	Sept/Oct 2024	30	15	24	20	22	14	20	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲17	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼13	▼1
No, never	Sept/Oct 2024	36	69	61	58	65	80	72	57
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼38	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲31	▲18

Socio-demographic table

QA12 And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you…
(Total 'Yes')
(% – EU)

	Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts?	Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends?	Visit science and technology museums?	Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change?	Provide personal data for scientific research?	Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology?	Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc?	Take part in clinical trials?	Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues?
EU27	58	52	31	21	19	14	14	11	10
Gender									
Man	62	54	33	21	20	15	15	11	10
Woman	54	48	30	21	19	12	13	11	9
Age									
15-24	60	56	37	21	20	15	19	12	9
25-39	60	55	36	24	23	16	18	13	11
40-54	60	54	35	23	21	16	16	12	11
55 +	53	46	25	17	15	11	9	10	9
Education (End of)									
15-	32	25	13	9	8	6	6	6	5
16-19	52	44	24	19	15	12	11	10	10
20+	72	68	44	27	27	19	18	15	12
Still studying	66	63	42	24	24	19	23	13	9
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	63	57	38	25	21	18	18	13	12
Managers	76	72	49	30	31	24	23	14	14
Other white collars	57	50	36	22	21	14	14	12	11
Manual workers	51	45	24	19	16	12	13	11	10
House persons	41	36	21	17	12	10	8	7	9
Unemployed	53	45	26	19	15	6	9	8	7
Retired	53	45	22	16	15	9	8	10	7
Students	67	64	44	25	23	19	23	13	10
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	50	43	27	21	16	13	15	12	11
From time to time	48	40	26	23	18	14	16	12	12
Almost never/ Never	62	56	33	20	20	14	13	11	9
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	76	72	53	38	40	34	40	25	26
A family member does or did in the past	80	78	49	34	36	24	26	22	18
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	77	75	50	35	37	28	32	23	21
No	54	46	27	18	15	11	10	9	7
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	42	37	22	17	13	12	12	10	10
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	61	54	33	22	19	13	14	12	10
More than 8 correct answers	78	72	43	25	30	21	19	12	8

Respondents were then asked to consider **ways of increasing their engagement with science and technology in the future**. The most popular option among Europeans is watching documentaries or reading science and technology-related publications, magazines, books or podcasts[25] (43%, –5 pp)[26]. A slightly lower proportion say they would consider talking about science and technology-related issues with family or friends (39%, –7 pp). These two activities are also the ones that respondents are most likely to do at present (as described above). In fact, the ranking of the various activities is very similar across the two questions. This suggests that the popular ways of engaging with science and technology are also those that are frequently used at present.

Just under three in ten respondents (28%, –5 pp) say they would consider visiting science and technology museums, while just under one in six would consider doing each of the following: signing petitions or joining

demonstrations on science and technology matters (16%, –3 pp), providing personal data for scientific research (15%, –3 pp), and attending public meetings or debates about science and technology (15%, –3 pp).

One in seven would consider studying science and technology-related issues in their free time (14%, –1 pp), while the following activities would be considered by just over one in ten: taking part in clinical trials (12%, –3 pp), actively taking part in scientific projects (11%, –1 pp) and taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues (11%, –1 pp).

Respondents are least likely to say they would consider contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology related issues (7%, –1 pp), and lending computer processing power to contribute to research on complex scientific questions (7%, –1 pp).

QA13. Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021

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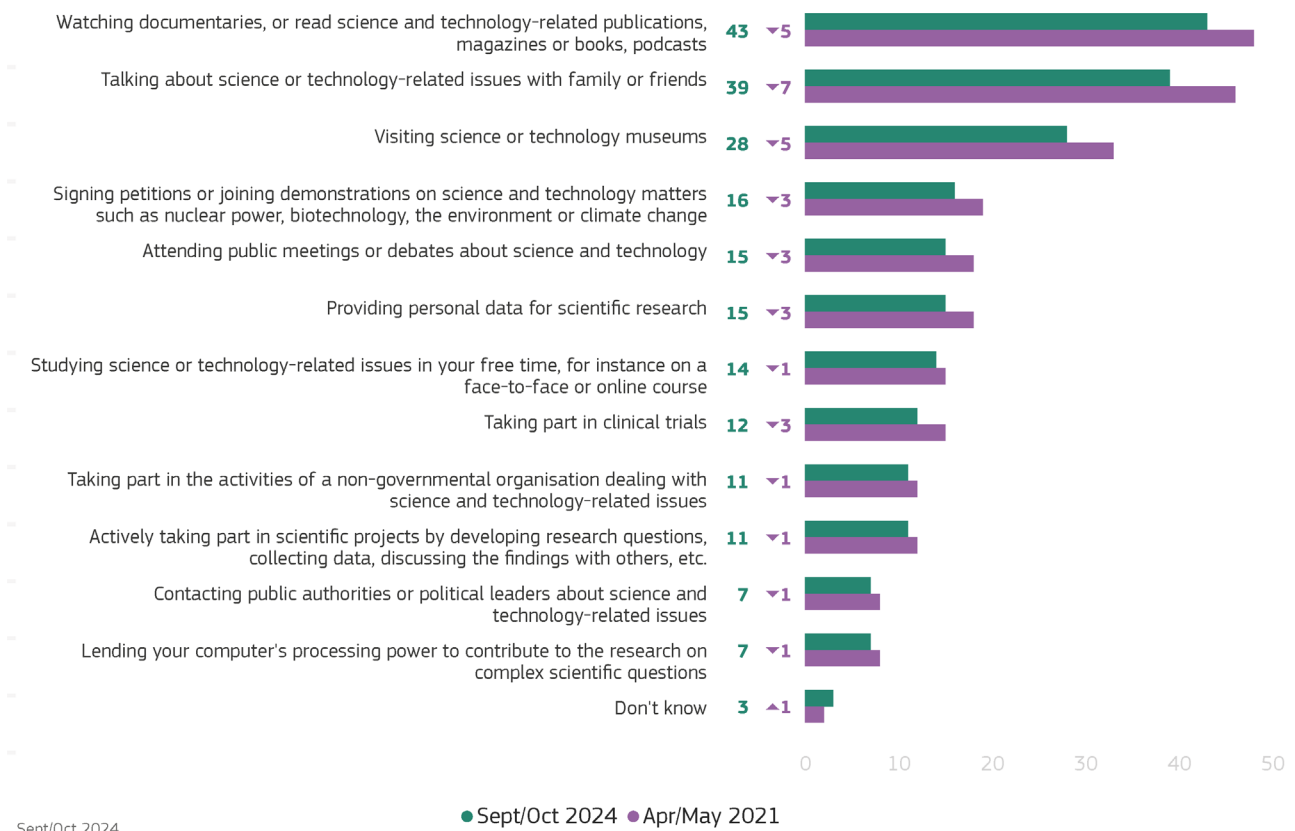
[25] Note that the wording of this item was different in the 2021 survey, with 'podcasts' excluded from the wording.

[26] QA13. Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The results are generally consistent across the 27 EU Member States. In most countries, the same three options are chosen as the preferred forms of engagement: watching documentaries or reading science and technology-related publications, magazines, books or podcasts; talking about science and technology-related issues with family or friends; and visiting science and technology museums.

In some EU Member States, respondents are consistently positive about engaging with science and technology in various ways. This applies in particular to Sweden, where large proportions say they would consider activities such as watching documentaries or reading science and technology-related publications (75%), talking about science and technology-related issues with family or friends (71%), visiting science and technology museums (50%), studying science and technology-related issues in their free time (39%) and actively taking part in scientific projects (30%).

Large proportions also say they would consider taking part in activities in the Netherlands (for example 31% would consider signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters), Denmark (43% say they would take part in clinical trials) and Finland (45% say they would provide personal data for scientific research).

By contrast, respondents in some countries are consistently less likely to say they would consider taking part in the various activities: Poland (for example, 7% say they would consider attending public meetings or debates), Bulgaria (5% would consider taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation), Portugal (7% would consider attending public meetings or debates about science and technology), Romania (25% say they would consider talking about science and technology-related issues with family or friends) and Latvia (5% would consider signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters).

QA13. Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Watching documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, podcasts	43	47	44	39	46	37	42	59	40	56	41	63	43	41	49	44	40	43	41	40	58	70	28	42	28	75	53	46
Talking about science or technology-related issues with family or friends	39	43	41	28	51	40	52	61	32	55	31	58	40	39	31	41	28	33	56	33	35	60	22	33	25	71	38	51
Visiting science or technology museums	28	23	34	24	32	36	18	34	31	33	36	42	31	23	26	32	32	30	28	27	41	36	20	22	19	50	27	30
Signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change	16	28	19	9	8	11	19	27	8	10	12	20	14	20	13	13	15	11	21	5	19	31	10	14	13	36	14	15
Attending public meetings or debates about science and technology	15	20	16	8	22	17	17	25	10	22	11	17	14	14	8	18	16	7	17	14	24	19	7	7	14	27	16	12
Providing personal data for scientific research	15	16	22	4	12	14	21	38	14	7	6	45	10	10	14	15	14	9	17	10	21	40	6	5	7	48	13	7
Studying science or technology-related issues in your free time, for instance on a face-to-face or online course	14	16	16	9	28	16	10	24	16	21	15	29	12	18	11	15	12	15	18	13	17	27	12	11	12	39	22	13
Taking part in clinical trials	12	11	18	4	10	14	18	43	16	6	8	31	6	6	3	12	8	10	11	8	9	25	5	4	6	47	6	5
Taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues	11	18	15	5	15	11	11	20	7	10	10	13	10	14	7	14	11	6	15	8	17	21	7	6	11	28	11	8
Actively taking part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.	11	16	17	6	14	11	11	18	7	10	10	20	10	12	8	11	9	6	15	6	12	24	8	7	13	30	12	8
Contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues	7	14	9	4	12	6	6	8	4	7	3	9	5	11	6	9	7	4	7	4	8	12	7	4	9	19	11	5
Lending your computer's processing power to contribute to the research on complex scientific questions	7	12	10	3	9	9	6	9	4	5	6	12	6	9	7	5	6	4	11	3	10	13	7	5	8	16	7	5
Don't know	3	3	1	6	2	5	2	2	5	1	3	3	4	9	0	6	4	4	2	3	1	0	5	4	3	0	1	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to say they would consider ways of increasing their engagement with science and technology in Montenegro (for example 29% say they would actively be taking part in scientific projects) and Türkiye (for example, 23% would attend public meetings or debates about science and technology).

By contrast, respondents in Albania tend to be less likely to say they would consider the various forms of engagement (for example, just 3% would consider taking part in clinical trials).

QA13. Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Watching documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, podcasts	33	30	30	46	50	27	43	32
Talking about science or technology-related issues with family or friends	41	26	27	33	51	36	37	37
Visiting science or technology museums	17	16	13	22	21	34	34	20
Signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change	7	13	30	11	25	16	15	15
Attending public meetings or debates about science and technology	11	12	19	15	11	23	13	16
Providing personal data for scientific research	11	12	13	7	12	17	19	11
Studying science or technology-related issues in your free time, for instance on a face-to-face or online course	13	10	28	13	14	22	18	20
Taking part in clinical trials	3	9	13	4	5	7	18	9
Taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues	8	12	27	8	12	17	14	18
Actively taking part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.	10	14	29	9	11	19	12	19
Contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues	5	7	17	5	7	14	10	13
Lending your computer's processing power to contribute to the research on complex scientific questions	5	7	19	4	6	18	7	16
Don't know	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	9

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

There have been some changes at the country level since the 2021 survey, in terms of the ways respondents would consider for increasing their engagement with science and technology in the future.

In five EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say they would consider **watching documentaries or reading science and technology-related publications, magazines, books or podcasts**[27]. The largest increases can be observed in Slovakia (46%, +9 pp) and Greece (56%, +5 pp). There are 19 EU countries where this proportion has decreased, most notably in Estonia (40%, -31 pp), Portugal (42%, -28 pp), Ireland (44%, -26 pp) and Luxembourg (41%, -25 pp).

In the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that would consider watching documentaries or reading science and technology-related publications, magazines, books or podcasts has increased the most in Albania (33%, +16 pp). There have been sharp decreases in the UK (43%, -29 pp) and Türkiye (27%, -23 pp).

Since 2021, there has been an increase in six EU countries in the proportion that say they would consider **talking about science and technology-related issues with family or friends**. The largest increase can be seen in Sweden (71%, +9 pp). Among the 20 EU countries where this proportion has declined, the largest decreases can be seen in Estonia (32%, -26 pp), Portugal (33%, -25 pp) and Ireland (41%, -21 pp).

Outside of the EU, the largest increase can be found in Kosovo (37%, +10 pp), while there has been a large decrease in the UK (37%, -22 pp).

There are just six EU Member States where respondents are more likely than in 2021 to say they would consider **visiting science and technology museums**. None of the increases are greater than three percentage points. In 18 EU countries, there has been a decrease in the proportion saying they would consider visiting science and technology museums, with the largest in Portugal (22%, -25 pp) and Ireland (32%, -23 pp).

Among the eight non-EU countries, the largest shift is the substantial decrease observed in the UK (34%, -25 pp).

For the other types of activities, there are consistently large shifts in specific countries:

- In Portugal, the proportion that would consider the various options has decreased markedly. The largest

falls are in relation to providing personal data for scientific research (5%, -32 pp) and signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters (14%, -25 pp).

- Similarly, there are consistently large decreases for the various activities in Ireland. The largest decreases are in the proportions that would consider providing personal data for scientific research (15%, -32 pp) and taking part in clinical trials (12%, -22 pp).

- There are also large decreases on several items in Estonia, particularly in the proportion that would consider taking part in clinical trials (16%, -30 pp).

- Among the non-EU countries, there are large increases for several activities in Montenegro; for example, in the proportion that would consider actively taking part in scientific projects (29%, +16 pp). By contrast, several activities are less popular than in 2021 in the UK, including providing personal data for scientific research (19%, -33 pp).

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[27] Note that the wording of this item was different in the 2021 survey, with 'podcasts' excluded from the wording.

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

QA13 Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Watching documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, podcasts	Sept/Oct 2024	43	47	44	39	46	37	42	59	40	56	41	63	43	41	49	44	40	43	41	40	58	70	28	42	28	75	53	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	▲3	▼23	▼1	▼6	▼19	▼9	=	▼31	▲5	▼1	▼8	▼2	▼16	▼4	▼26	=	▼11	▼25	▼18	=	▲3	▼5	▼28	▼4	▲3	▼7	▲9
Talking about science or technology-related issues with family or friends	Sept/Oct 2024	39	43	41	28	51	40	52	61	32	55	31	58	40	39	31	41	28	33	56	33	35	60	22	33	25	71	38	51
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	=	▼12	▼7	▼3	▼11	▼7	▲6	▼26	▲5	▼8	▲6	▼8	▼6	▼9	▼21	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼17	▼16	▲1	▼13	▼25	▼2	▲9	▼7	▲3
Visiting science or technology museums	Sept/Oct 2024	28	23	34	24	32	36	18	34	31	33	36	42	31	23	26	32	32	30	28	27	41	36	20	22	19	50	27	30
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼5	=	▼4	▲1	▲3	▼7	▼11	▼3	▼18	=	▲2	▼4	=	▼1	▲2	▼23	▼4	▲1	▼11	▼18	▲2	▼1	▼10	▼25	▼4	▲2	▼7	▼4
Signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	16	28	19	9	8	11	19	27	8	10	12	20	14	20	13	13	15	11	21	5	19	31	10	14	13	36	14	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼3	▼6	▲2	▼3	▼6	▼5	=	▼8	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼4	▲2	▲4	▼21	▼2	▼12	▼9	▼11	▼3	▼4	=	▼25	▲1	▲6	▼4	▼2
Providing personal data for scientific research	Sept/Oct 2024	15	16	22	4	12	14	21	38	14	7	6	45	10	10	14	15	14	9	17	10	21	40	6	5	7	48	13	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲2	▼17	▲1	▼2	▼22	▼2	▲6	▼29	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼32	▼1	▼12	▼18	▼17	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼32	▼1	▲8	▼2	▼6
Attending public meetings or debates about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	15	20	16	8	22	17	17	25	10	22	11	17	14	14	8	18	16	7	17	14	24	19	7	7	14	27	16	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲3	▼6	▲2	▼1	▼10	▼7	▲8	▼6	▲3	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼18	▼3	▼13	▼18	▼2	▲11	=	▼2	▼20	▼1	▲10	▼3	▼8
Studying science or technology-related issues in your free time, for instance on a face-to-face or online course	Sept/Oct 2024	14	16	16	9	28	16	10	24	16	21	15	29	12	18	11	15	12	15	18	13	17	27	12	11	12	39	22	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲2	▼5	▲4	▼4	▼8	▼6	▲4	▼13	▼2	▲3	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▼20	▲3	▼8	▼7	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼23	▲1	▲9	▼3	▼2
Taking part in clinical trials	Sept/Oct 2024	12	11	18	4	10	14	18	43	16	6	8	31	6	6	3	12	8	10	11	8	9	25	5	4	6	47	6	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼8	▲2	=	▼16	▼6	▲6	▼30	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼22	▲1	▼13	▼18	▼11	▲1	=	=	▼22	=	▲7	▼5	▼7
Actively taking part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.	Sept/Oct 2024	11	16	17	6	14	11	11	18	7	10	10	20	10	12	8	11	9	6	15	6	12	24	8	7	13	30	12	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼9	▼2	▲3	▼7	=	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼21	▼3	▼11	▼6	▼6	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼19	▲4	▲9	▼3	▼1
Taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues	Sept/Oct 2024	11	18	15	5	15	11	11	20	7	10	10	13	10	14	7	14	11	6	15	8	17	21	7	6	11	28	11	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲7	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼8	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼15	▲2	▼9	▼9	▼3	▲4	▲4	▲2	▼19	▲2	▲10	▼6	▼1
Lending your computer's processing power to contribute to the research on complex scientific questions	Sept/Oct 2024	7	12	10	3	9	9	6	9	4	5	6	12	6	9	7	5	6	4	11	3	10	13	7	5	8	16	7	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲3	▼4	▲2	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼5	=	▲4	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼17	=	▼6	▼5	▼8	▲2	▼2	▲3	▼15	=	▼1	=	▼2
Contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues	Sept/Oct 2024	7	14	9	4	12	6	6	8	4	7	3	9	5	11	6	9	7	4	7	4	8	12	7	4	9	19	11	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼3	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲3	▼16	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼10	=	▲5	▼3	▼2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▲1
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	17	16	8	25	19	17	18	10	20	20	22	8	18	6	17	15	13	24	8	27	15	7	24	27	21	3	15	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼1	▲7	▼2	▼3	▲16	▲4	▲3	▲20	▼3	▼2	▲6	▼4	▼2	▲3	▲14	▼1	▲23	▼7	▲27	▲3	=	▲7	▲26	▲3	▲2	▲2	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	1	6	2	5	2	2	5	1	3	3	4	9	0	6	4	4	2	3	1	0	5	4	3	0	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5	=	▲1	▲4	=	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲8	=	▲6	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲3	▼2	▼1	=	▲4	▲1	▼1	=	▼3

QA13 Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Watching documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, podcasts	Sept/Oct 2024	33	30	30	46	50	27	43	32
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	▼9	▲2	▲10	▲7	▼23	▼29	▲9
Talking about science or technology-related issues with family or friends	Sept/Oct 2024	41	26	27	33	51	36	37	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▼5	▼10	▲2	▲7	▼11	▼22	▲10
Visiting science or technology museums	Sept/Oct 2024	17	16	13	22	21	34	34	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲9	▼7	▼7	▲3	▲2	▼5	▼25	▲8
Signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change	Sept/Oct 2024	7	13	30	11	25	16	15	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼4	▲14	▲2	▲13	▼7	▼21	▼1
Attending public meetings or debates about science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	11	12	19	15	11	23	13	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲3	▼11	▼9	▲1
Providing personal data for scientific research	Sept/Oct 2024	11	12	13	7	12	17	19	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	▲5	▼3	=	▼9	▼33	=
Studying science or technology-related issues in your free time, for instance on a face-to-face or online course	Sept/Oct 2024	13	10	28	13	14	22	18	20
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	=	▲12	▼2	▲5	▼11	▼9	=
Taking part in clinical trials	Sept/Oct 2024	3	9	13	4	5	7	18	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲4	▲6	▼1	▼1	▼10	▼23	▲1
Taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues	Sept/Oct 2024	8	12	27	8	12	17	14	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲2	▲13	▼5	▲5	▼13	▼10	▲3
Actively taking part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.	Sept/Oct 2024	10	14	29	9	11	19	12	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲1	▲16	▼1	▲3	▼10	▼15	▼1
Contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues	Sept/Oct 2024	5	7	17	5	7	14	10	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	▲12	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼5	▲2
Lending your computer's processing power to contribute to the research on complex scientific questions	Sept/Oct 2024	5	7	19	4	6	18	7	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲2	▲12	▼3	▲2	▼4	▼12	▲3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	11	19	3	14	13	2	15	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲11	▲19	▼5	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲13	▲6
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲9

Socio-demographic table

QA13 Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% – EU)

	Watching documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, podcasts	Talking about science or technology-related issues with family or friends	Visiting science or technology museums	Signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change	Attending public meetings or debates about science and technology	Providing personal data for scientific research	Studying science or technology-related issues in your free time, for instance or a face-to-face or online course	Taking part in clinical trials	Actively taking part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.	Taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues	Contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues	Lending your computer's processing power to contribute to the research on complex scientific questions	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	43	39	28	16	15	15	14	12	11	11	7	7	1	17	3
Gender															
Man	45	40	29	16	16	15	16	11	12	13	7	8	1	16	3
Woman	41	39	27	17	13	15	13	12	11	10	7	6	1	19	3
Age															
15-24	45	41	34	17	19	17	22	14	17	14	7	8	1	12	2
25-39	44	43	34	17	17	17	17	13	15	15	8	9	1	12	3
40-54	46	41	32	19	15	15	16	11	12	13	8	8	1	13	3
55 +	40	36	21	14	12	13	9	10	7	8	6	5	1	24	4
Education (End of)															
15-	27	24	14	7	7	6	5	7	5	5	4	3	1	35	4
16-19	40	35	24	14	11	13	9	10	7	8	6	6	1	20	3
20+	52	49	37	21	20	20	21	15	16	16	9	10	1	9	2
Still studying	48	47	36	18	22	18	25	15	21	17	8	9	1	10	2
Socio-professional category															
Self- employed	46	41	32	18	16	15	20	10	13	13	7	10	1	12	2
Managers	53	50	40	21	24	23	24	16	19	20	11	12	1	7	3
Other white collars	45	41	33	19	17	15	16	12	13	12	7	8	1	13	2
Manual workers	41	36	27	14	12	13	11	10	10	9	7	6	1	18	3
House persons	33	29	21	12	8	10	7	8	7	7	5	6	1	28	4
Unemployed	45	40	29	17	10	13	14	10	8	9	5	5	0	17	2
Retired	38	35	19	13	10	13	7	10	5	7	5	4	1	26	4
Students	48	47	36	18	22	19	25	16	21	17	8	9	1	9	2
Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	35	32	21	16	10	11	12	8	9	8	7	5	1	25	4
From time to time	39	33	25	17	13	13	13	10	11	11	8	8	1	18	3
Almost never/ Never	45	43	30	16	16	16	15	13	12	12	7	7	1	16	3
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development															
You alone do or did in the past	49	46	30	21	24	23	32	18	26	21	15	16	1	9	2
A family member does or did in the past	52	51	35	24	21	23	22	22	22	21	11	11	0	7	1
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	50	48	32	23	22	22	26	20	23	20	13	13	1	8	2
No	42	38	27	15	13	13	12	10	9	9	6	6	1	19	3
Quiz correct answers															
Less than 5 correct answers	31	29	20	11	10	9	10	7	9	8	6	6	1	27	5
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	46	42	31	18	15	16	15	12	11	11	7	7	1	14	2
More than 8 correct answers	54	52	34	21	25	24	24	20	19	19	8	13	0	9	2

2. Barriers to engage with science and technology

The main barriers to engagement with science and technology are lack of time, lack of interest and lack of knowledge.

Respondents say that their main **barriers to engagement with science and technology** are lack of time (mentioned by 40% of respondents, –1 percentage point since 2021), lack of interest (37%, +3 pp) and lack of knowledge (36%, –3 pp). Some of the barriers relate to science and technology activities or events: one in four (25%, –3 pp) cite a lack of information about these activities or events, and just under one in five (18%, –3 pp) mention a lack of or poor quality activities or events in their area.

Less commonly reported barriers are: privacy concerns (15%, –1 pp), lack of financial resources (14%, –2 pp) and feeling that they would not be welcomed or that it is 'not something for them' (13%, no change)[28].

QA14. Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

Lack of time	40	▼1
Lack of interest	37	▲3
Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology	36	▼3
Lack of information on activities or events related to science and technology	25	▼3
Lack or poor quality of activities or events related to science and technology in the area where you live	18	▼3
Privacy concerns, e.g. fear of personal data misuse	15	▼1
Lack of financial resources	14	▼2
Feeling that you would not be welcomed or that it is not something for you	13	=
Don't know	1	=

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021

Sept/Oct 2024

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[28] QA14. Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Among the 27 EU Member States, **lack of time** is most frequently mentioned by respondents as a barrier to engagement with science and technology in Cyprus (62%), Sweden (60%) and the Netherlands (55%). **Lack of knowledge** is cited most frequently by respondents in Greece (47%), France (43%) and in Croatia and Luxembourg (both 42**%**). **Lack of interest** is most likely to be mentioned by those in Portugal (50%), Croatia (46%) and Lithuania (45%).

Respondents in Sweden (40%), Malta (38%) and Greece (36%) are most likely to cite a **lack of information** on activities and events as a barrier, while Malta and Croatia (both 28%) rank highest for **lack or poor quality** of activities or events in their area.

A **lack of financial resources** is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Greece (26%), Romania (24%) and Cyprus (23%), while respondents in Belgium (23%) and Finland (21%) are most likely to mention **privacy concerns**. Respondents in Latvia (23%), Czechia (22%) and Belgium (21%) are most likely to feel that they **would not be welcomed** or that it is 'not something for them'.

QA14. Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

- Lack of time
- Lack of interest
- Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology

CY	SE	NL	DK	MT	FI	CZ	SI	EE	LU	SK	DE	LV	EU27	ES	IE	HU	PT	HR	LT	AT	IT	PL	EL	FR	BE	BG	RO
62	60	55	53	52	50	46	46	45	44	44	43	42	40	39	39	37	50	46	45	43	40	37	47	43	41	40	32
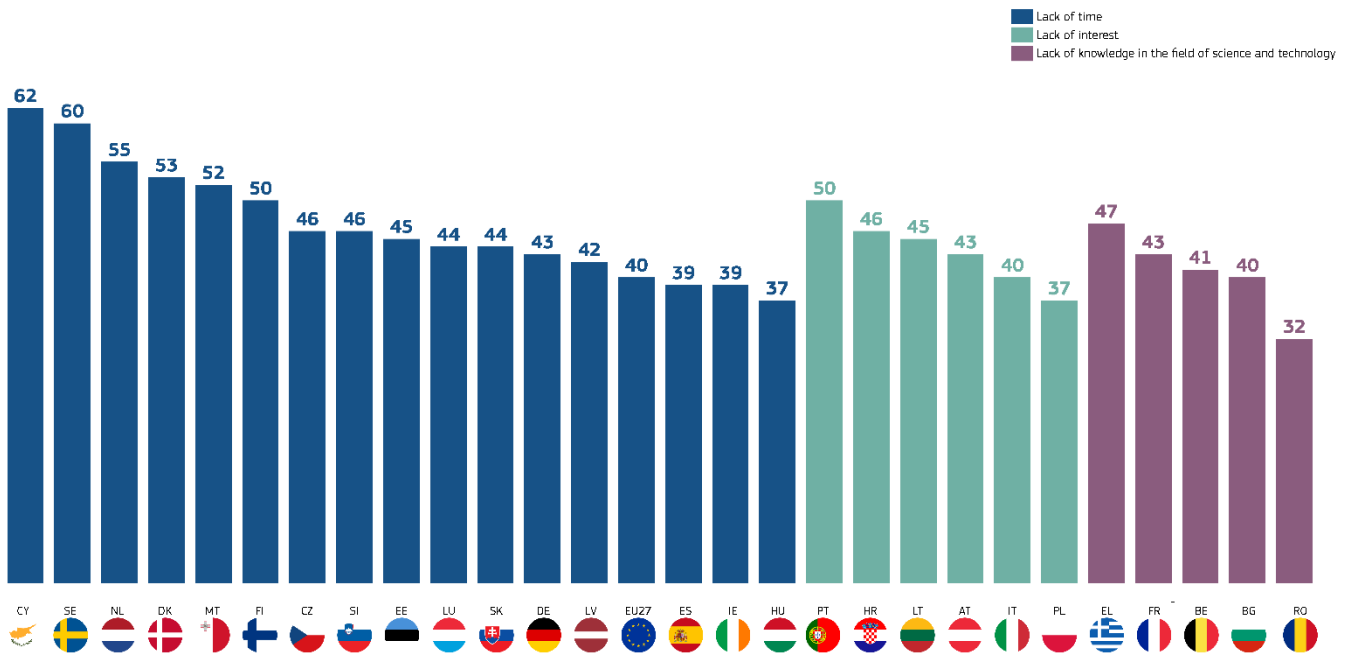
Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, the main differences are that respondents in Türkiye (50%) are most likely to mention a lack of interest as a barrier to engagement with science and technology, while those in the UK mention lack of time (49%), and those in Serbia are most likely to mention a lack of knowledge (43%).

Respondents in Montenegro are particularly likely to mention the lack or poor quality of activities or events in their area (36%) and also privacy concerns (30%).

QA14. Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

- Lack of interest
- Lack of time
- Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology

TR	ME	BA	MK	AL	UK	XK	RS
50	45	41	41	40	49	41	43
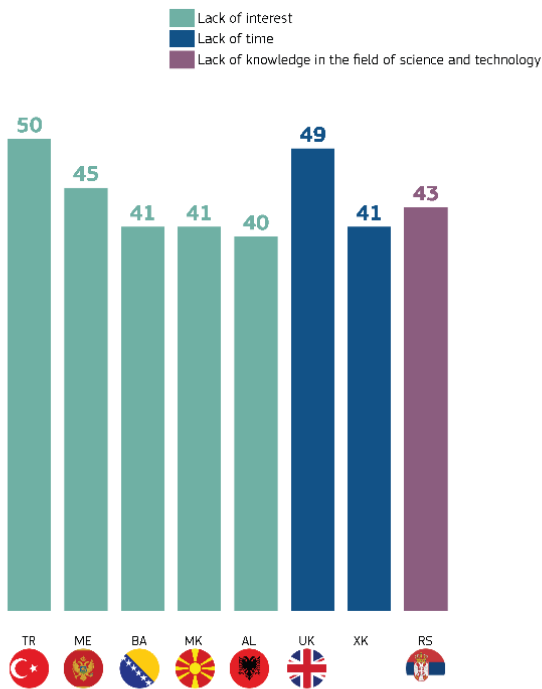
In 13 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to say that their main barriers to engagement with science and technology include a **lack of time**. This has increased the most in Greece (45%, +10 pp) and the Netherlands (55%, +7 pp). The proportion has decreased in 12 EU countries, most notably in Belgium (36%, -16 pp) and Luxembourg (44%, -11 pp).

Outside of the EU, the proportion that say lack of time is a barrier has increased markedly in Albania (35%, +24 pp) and Kosovo (41%, +11 pp).

There have been some large increases in the proportions mentioning **lack of interest** as a barrier to engagement. Among EU countries, the largest increases can be seen in Portugal (50%, +29 pp) and Estonia (40%, +20 pp). Overall, the proportion saying lack of interest is a barrier has increased in 15 EU countries, while it has decreased in ten, with the largest decreases in Malta (31%, -7 pp), Bulgaria (34%, -6 pp) and the Netherlands (24%, -6 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion that say lack of interest is a barrier has increased sharply in Albania (40%, +29 pp) and Türkiye (50%, +18 pp).

In four EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in the proportion saying **lack of knowledge** is a barrier to engagement; none of these increases are greater than three percentage points. However, some large decreases can be observed, especially in Latvia (25%, -22 pp) and Portugal (36%, -20 pp).

In the non-EU countries, a large increase can be seen in Albania (31%, +15 pp), while the largest decrease can be found in the UK (24%, -20 pp).

The largest changes for the other barriers are as follows:

- **Lack of information on activities or events related to science and technology**: this has decreased sharply in Portugal (26%, -34 pp), Lithuania (15%, -18 pp), Latvia (17%, -22 pp) and Belgium (28%, 18 pp). Outside of the EU, there have also been large decreases in the UK (19%, -21 pp), Albania (29%, -15 pp) and Türkiye (23%, -15 pp), as well as a large increase in Kosovo (29%, +11 pp).

- **Lack of or poor quality activities or events in their area**: there have been large decreases in Ireland (24%, -25 pp), Portugal (12%, -23 pp) and Lithuania (12%, -17 pp). In the non-EU countries, large decreases can be seen in the UK (16%, -19 pp), and Türkiye (23%, -7 pp), as well as large increases in Montenegro (36%, +14 pp) and Albania (28%, +14 pp).

- **Privacy concerns**: this has decreased most sharply in Portugal (13%, -14 pp) and Türkiye (11%, -16 pp). Outside of the EU, there has been a large increase in Montenegro (30%, +18 pp).

- The proportion mentioning **a lack of financial resources** has decreased sharply in Portugal (10%, -22 pp), and Lithuania (11%, -17 pp). In the other countries surveyed, there have also been large decreases in Türkiye (27%, -21 pp) and North Macedonia (17%, -17 pp).

- The **feeling that they would not be welcomed or that it is 'not something for them'**: the largest changes are in Lithuania (8%, -12 pp) and, outside the EU, in the UK (7%, -12 pp).

QA14 Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Lack of time	Sept/Oct 2024	40	38	36	31	62	46	43	53	45	45	39	50	39	38	37	39	38	41	44	42	52	55	32	31	30	60	46	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲2	▼16	▲2	▲3	▼5	▼2	▲3	=	▲10	▼1	▲5	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼8	▲3	▲5	▲11	▲1	▲6	▲7	▼2	▼8	▼2	▲4	▲1	=
Lack of interest	Sept/Oct 2024	37	43	28	34	35	36	41	35	40	36	36	27	35	46	35	31	40	45	37	36	31	24	37	50	31	29	37	36
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼6	▲3	▲13	▲6	▼3	▲20	▲5	=	=	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲14	▲9	▲14	▲9	▲12	▼7	▼6	▼2	▲29	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲3
Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	36	33	41	40	40	38	35	27	35	47	32	27	43	42	35	29	37	31	42	25	36	36	26	36	32	39	29	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼3	▼11	▲2	▼3	▼14	=	▼5	▼11	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼4	▲3	▲3	▼12	▲2	▼13	▼10	▼22	▼8	▼8	▼1	▼20	▼2	▲2	▼5	▼3
Lack of information on activities or events related to science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	25	27	28	22	29	22	20	28	21	36	23	24	29	28	25	30	28	15	29	17	38	29	17	26	24	40	21	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲3	▼18	▲2	=	▼13	▼5	▼1	▼12	▲2	▲2	▼4	▲3	▲1	▲4	▼17	▲3	▼18	▼16	▼22	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼34	▼6	▲2	▼7	▼5
Lack or poor quality of activities or events related to science and technology in the area where you live	Sept/Oct 2024	18	21	22	10	19	17	13	16	17	21	17	19	15	28	22	24	23	12	17	11	28	17	16	12	26	25	18	26
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲4	▲5	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▲3	▼8	▼6	▼5	=	▲1	▲6	▲4	▼25	▼5	▼17	▼6	▼10	▲3	▲5	=	▼23	▼4	=	▼4	▲1
Privacy concerns, e.g. fear of personal data misuse	Sept/Oct 2024	15	17	23	16	16	15	17	12	16	18	10	21	16	19	17	16	13	12	19	9	15	18	14	13	17	10	12	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲7	=	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲7	▼7	▲1	▼9	=	▼5	▼8	▲3	▲3	▼14	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3
Lack of financial resources	Sept/Oct 2024	14	16	20	19	23	18	13	12	17	26	10	13	14	18	20	13	13	11	8	13	17	9	13	10	24	10	10	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	=	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼12	▲6	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼10	▼4	▼17	▼6	▼13	▲3	▼1	▼4	▼22	▼9	▼5	▼10	▼13
Feeling that you would not be welcomed or that it is not something for you	Sept/Oct 2024	13	20	21	16	20	22	13	9	17	14	6	8	13	20	16	12	19	8	18	23	9	8	11	13	19	8	13	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲7	▲6	=	▼4	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼3	=	▲2	▲2	▼4	▲4	▼10	▼5	▼6	▲1	▼4	=	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	3	4	2	3	2	2	5	4	4	2	3	5	3	0	2	4	2	6	1	2	6	6	2	3	2	3	3	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲6	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	=	=

QA14 Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Lack of time	Sept/Oct 2024	35	34	26	35	40	46	49	41
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲24	=	▼1	▲2	▲9	▲7	▼4	▲11
Lack of interest	Sept/Oct 2024	40	41	45	41	40	50	27	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲29	▲4	▼4	▼4	▼3	▲18	▲8	▼4
Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	31	27	28	29	43	31	24	28
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲15	▼6	▲1	▼5	▲2	▼4	▼20	▲4
Lack of information on activities or events related to science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	29	21	31	24	25	23	19	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼15	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲5	▼15	▼21	▲11
Lack or poor quality of activities or events related to science and technology in the area where you live	Sept/Oct 2024	28	25	36	23	25	27	16	24
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▼2	▲14	▼1	▲6	▼17	▼19	▲3
Privacy concerns, e.g. fear of personal data misuse	Sept/Oct 2024	19	16	30	13	18	11	14	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▲6	▲18	▼1	▲6	▼16	▼6	▲2
Lack of financial resources	Sept/Oct 2024	21	19	20	17	23	27	12	29
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼9	▼4	▼17	▲7	▼21	▼11	▼12
Feeling that you would not be welcomed or that it is not something for you	Sept/Oct 2024	8	16	20	12	19	10	7	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲5	▲10	▼2	▲6	▼4	▼12	=
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	3	3	0	1	1	0	3	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲3	▲3	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲4

Socio-demographic table

QA14 Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% – EU)

	Lack of time	Lack of interest	Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology	Lack of information on activities or events related to science and technology	Lack or poor quality of activities or events related to science and technology in the area where you live	Privacy concerns, e.g. fear of personal data misuse	Lack of financial resources	Feeling that you would not be welcomed or that it is not something for you	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	40	37	36	25	18	15	14	13	1	3	1
Gender											
Man	43	35	33	24	19	14	14	13	1	4	1
Woman	38	39	38	25	17	15	14	14	1	3	1
Age											
15-24	42	38	36	29	19	16	15	14	1	2	1
25-39	52	34	31	25	20	14	16	15	1	3	1
40-54	50	33	34	26	19	15	14	13	1	2	1
55 +	28	40	39	23	16	15	12	13	1	5	1
Education (End of)											
15-	21	52	37	19	14	10	12	11	1	4	1
16-19	38	40	38	24	17	15	15	15	1	2	1
20+	49	28	33	27	20	16	13	12	1	4	1
Still studying	46	35	35	29	21	16	15	14	1	3	1
Socio-professional category											
Self- employed	51	31	32	26	20	16	11	14	1	4	1
Managers	57	25	31	27	19	16	10	11	1	4	1
Other white collars	51	35	35	25	19	16	14	14	1	2	1
Manual workers	45	40	35	24	17	16	16	14	1	2	1
House persons	35	38	32	25	16	15	18	15	0	4	1
Unemployed	34	40	39	26	19	13	22	20	1	3	1
Retired	20	42	40	22	16	13	12	12	2	5	1
Students	46	35	36	29	21	16	15	14	1	3	0
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	32	42	32	23	15	16	20	15	2	2	3
From time to time	39	38	37	26	20	18	19	17	1	2	1
Almost never/ Never	42	36	35	25	17	14	11	12	1	4	1
Quiz Correct answers											
Less than 5 correct answers	31	44	34	22	16	16	14	15	1	3	1
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	42	35	37	26	19	15	14	13	1	3	1
More than 8 correct answers	55	31	31	27	17	11	13	10	1	5	0

3. People and organisations qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society

Professional scientists are seen as best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society

Respondents were given a list of people and organisations, and were asked which they think are **best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society**.

Professional scientists are chosen most frequently; specifically, respondents feel that scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation are the best qualified (57%, –4 percentage points since 2021), followed by scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation (39%, –1 pp)[29].

Around a quarter (26%, –3 pp) choose general practitioners and specialist doctors as one of the categories of people and organisations that are best qualified to explain these issues.

Just under one in five respondents (18%, –1 pp) think that journalists are among the best qualified people to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society, followed by environmental protection associations (16%, no change) and national governments (13%, –1 pp). Around one in ten choose consumer organisations (11%, –1 pp) or writers and intellectuals (10%, no change).

Just under one in ten choose family and friends (9%, +2 pp), the EU (8%, –1 pp) and industry and private companies (8%, no change).

The least frequently chosen options are people active on online social networks and bloggers (7%, +1 pp), politicians (5%, no change), the military (3%, no change) and religious leaders or representatives (2%, no change).

QA3. Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)

Category	Sept/Oct 2024	Change
Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation	57	▼4
Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation	39	▼1
General practitioners and specialist doctors	26	▼3
Journalists	18	▼1
Environmental protection associations	16	=
The [NATIONALITY] government	13	▲1
Consumer organisations	11	▼1
Writers and intellectuals	10	=
The European Union	9	▲2
Industry and private companies	8	=
Family and friends	8	▼1
People active on online social networks and bloggers	7	▲1
Politicians	5	=
The military	3	=
Religious leaders or representatives	2	=
Don't know	2	▲1

● Sept/Oct 2024 ● Apr/May 2021

Sept/Oct 2024

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[29] QA3. Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

In every EU Member State, respondents are most likely to say that **scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation** are the best qualified people to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society. The proportion choosing this option is highest in Sweden (71%) and Greece and Finland (both 70%). There are just four EU countries where less than half of respondents choose this option: Romania (43%) and Latvia, Slovenia and Poland (all 48%).

At least half of respondents in Spain and Malta (both 56%) and in Croatia (50%) say that **scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation** are best qualified to explain these issues, while the proportion is lowest in the Netherlands (19%) and in Belgium and Sweden (both 25%).

Respondents are most likely to choose **general practitioners and specialist doctors** in Greece (49%), followed by those in Malta (37%) and Slovakia (33%), while the proportion is lowest in Poland (13%), Latvia (15%) and Lithuania (16%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (45%) and Sweden (37%) are the most likely to say that **journalists** are among the best qualified people to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society, while those in France (25%) and Hungary (20%) are most likely to choose **environmental protection associations**.

Consumer organisations are chosen most frequently by respondents in Denmark (23%) and the Netherlands (22%), while those in Sweden are the most likely to choose **writers and intellectuals** (20%). Respondents in Belgium, Cyprus and Hungary (all 22%) are most likely to say that the **national government** is well qualified to explain these issues.

The EU is chosen most frequently by respondents in Belgium (16%) and Italy (13%), while respondents in Denmark (14%) are most likely to mention **industry and private companies**.

Family and friends are chosen most frequently by respondents in Cyprus (17%) and Latvia (16%), while respondents in Croatia (14%) are most likely to choose **people active on online social networks and bloggers**. Respondents in Finland are most likely to choose **the military** (11%). The other two options (**politicians** and **religious leaders or representatives**) are both chosen by fewer than 10% of respondents in every EU Member State.

QA3. Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation	57	50	50	56	58	65	55	58	54	70	67	70	51	62	56	54	59	67	56	48	63	64	48	60	43	71	48	68
Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation	39	31	25	39	33	46	33	28	39	49	56	42	39	50	33	40	43	46	39	35	56	19	37	44	31	25	41	44
General practitioners and specialist doctors	26	25	30	17	27	24	29	32	19	49	27	21	30	21	19	18	22	16	27	15	37	30	13	27	19	25	21	33
Journalists	18	21	24	18	24	13	21	29	13	12	11	18	23	10	10	16	12	23	20	27	8	45	13	18	7	37	21	12
Environmental protection associations	16	18	15	15	10	10	16	19	12	13	10	12	25	11	20	19	18	9	13	11	18	16	7	9	13	19	8	15
The [NATIONALITY] government	13	14	22	8	22	9	9	13	11	14	9	11	10	9	22	16	19	8	15	9	11	13	14	20	15	12	5	9
Consumer organisations	11	15	11	7	5	4	20	23	4	7	4	9	14	6	11	6	8	3	6	5	4	22	6	3	9	14	6	4
Writers and intellectuals	10	11	12	8	5	8	7	11	11	15	9	12	10	14	15	17	11	4	11	7	19	19	9	6	10	20	15	6
Family and friends	9	13	11	7	17	8	14	12	14	6	3	6	11	11	14	15	5	10	11	16	6	7	8	7	9	6	15	6
Industry and private companies	8	9	10	7	6	12	9	14	7	4	6	13	8	8	11	9	5	3	9	6	8	10	6	5	10	13	8	9
The European Union	8	7	16	7	10	6	4	5	4	11	9	7	6	10	9	10	13	5	9	6	12	6	9	11	12	6	4	8
People active on online social networks and bloggers	7	13	8	9	10	7	6	8	9	7	5	7	6	14	13	9	5	10	5	11	5	6	8	3	9	5	9	7
Politicians	5	9	7	5	9	5	6	9	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	3	6	6	5	6	4	5	6	3	2	7
The military	3	4	3	6	1	4	2	1	5	1	2	11	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	5	2	4	8	1	3
Religious leaders or representatives	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	6	1	1	1
Don't know	2	5	0	5	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	4	1	4	3	0	4	4	2	1	1	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Serbia (67%) are most likely to say that scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation are the best qualified people to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society. Respondents in North Macedonia and Serbia (both 44%) are the most likely to choose scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation.

Those in Albania (37%) are the most likely to choose general practitioners and specialist doctors. Journalists are chosen most frequently by respondents in Kosovo (19%).

In addition, relatively high proportions choose other options, such as the national government (44% in Türkiye) and environmental protection associations (22% in Serbia).

QA3. Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation	56	52	44	61	67	51	59	39
Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation	42	39	41	44	44	40	37	27
General practitioners and specialist doctors	37	23	13	16	30	6	19	13
Journalists	15	8	7	14	6	12	12	19
Environmental protection associations	12	10	12	10	22	4	18	8
The [NATIONALITY] government	10	13	21	13	21	44	20	17
Consumer organisations	7	9	7	2	5	6	6	3
Writers and intellectuals	16	17	11	12	18	6	17	15
Family and friends	7	6	8	7	5	11	10	13
Industry and private companies	9	11	10	6	11	8	8	3
The European Union	11	9	10	9	3	10	3	9
People active on online social networks and bloggers	12	7	14	7	4	8	6	11
Politicians	4	6	5	8	4	18	5	7
The military	2	4	5	2	5	2	2	5
Religious leaders or representatives	2	3	6	2	2	2	2	4
Don't know	2	4	0	2	2	0	2	6

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

Compared with the 2021 survey, there have been some changes at the country level in respondents' views on the people or organisations that are best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society.

In three EU Member States, there has been an increase in the proportion that say **scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation** are best qualified: Hungary (56%, +5 pp), Poland (48%, +4 pp) and Austria (50%, +4 pp). By contrast, this proportion has decreased in 22 EU countries, most notably in Estonia (54%, –28 pp), Ireland (54%, –26 pp), Belgium (50%, –25 pp) and Latvia (48%, –21 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Albania are much more likely to give this answer than in 2021 (56%, +34 pp), while there has been a large decrease in Montenegro (44%, –24 pp) and in the UK (59%, –20 pp).

There are seven EU countries where respondents are more likely to mention **scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation**, the largest being in France (39%, +4 pp). Among the 18 EU countries where there has been a decrease, the largest are in Latvia (35%, –18 pp) and Sweden (25%, –18 pp).

Outside of the EU, there has been a large increase in Albania (42%, +27 pp), while the proportion has decreased most sharply in Montenegro (41%, –19 pp) and the UK (37%, –17 pp).

The proportion of respondents that say **general practitioners and specialist doctors** are best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society has increased in eight EU countries. The largest increases can be seen in Slovakia (33%, +9 pp) and Sweden (25%, +8 pp). This proportion has decreased in 17 EU countries, with the largest falls in Cyprus (27%, –22 pp) and Malta (37%, –11 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the largest increase can be seen in Albania (37%, +29 pp), while the largest decrease is in the UK (19%, –10 pp).

There have also been some large shifts since 2021 for other responses:

- The proportion that choose **journalists** has increased markedly in Sweden (37%, +17 pp), Latvia 27% (+12 pp), Cyprus (24%, +12 pp) and Lithuania (23%, +10 pp). It has decreased most sharply in Luxembourg (20%, –10 pp). Outside of the EU, the largest shift is in Albania (15%, +10 pp).

- **Environmental protection associations**: among the EU countries, the largest shift is the decrease in Portugal (9%, –14 pp). Outside the EU, the largest change is in Serbia (22%, +10 pp).

- The proportion choosing **national governments** has increased markedly in Belgium (22%, +14 pp), Cyprus (22%, +12 pp) and Portugal (20%, +11 pp). Among the non-EU countries, there has been a large increase in Türkiye (44%, +20 pp), as well as a large decrease in Kosovo (17%, –15 pp).

- Respondents in Türkiye are much less likely to choose **writers and intellectuals** (6%, –19 pp).

- **Family and friends** are mentioned more frequently by respondents in Ireland (15%, +13 pp) and Estonia (14%, +10 pp).

- There has been a fall in the proportion choosing **the EU** in Portugal (11%, –10 pp), and this has also decreased in Albania (11%, –22 pp).

QA3 Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Family and friends	Sept/Oct 2024	9	13	11	7	17	8	14	12	14	6	3	6	11	11	14	15	5	10	11	16	6	7	8	7	9	6	15	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼1	▲6	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲10	=	▼1	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲13	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲9	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲5	▼5	▲4	▲1	▼2
The [NATIONALITY] government	Sept/Oct 2024	13	14	22	8	22	9	9	13	11	14	9	11	10	9	22	16	19	8	15	9	11	13	14	20	15	12	5	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼2	▲14	=	▲12	▲5	▼1	▲5	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▼4	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▼3	▲5	▲5	▼3	▼2	=	▲11	▼1	▲3	=	▼4
People active on online social networks and bloggers	Sept/Oct 2024	7	13	8	9	10	7	6	8	9	7	5	7	6	14	13	9	5	10	5	11	5	6	8	3	9	5	9	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲5	=	▲4	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1
Environmental protection associations	Sept/Oct 2024	16	18	15	15	10	10	16	19	12	13	10	12	25	11	20	19	18	9	13	11	18	16	7	9	13	19	8	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲8	▼9	=	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲5	▼5	▲3	▼1	▼5	▼2	▲2	▲2	▼4	▼14	▲2	▲4	▼3	=
Writers and intellectuals	Sept/Oct 2024	10	11	12	8	5	8	7	11	11	15	9	12	10	14	15	17	11	4	11	7	19	19	9	6	10	20	15	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼6	▼4	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲2	▼7	▼3	▲1	▲9	=	▲1	▼2	▼7	▲8	▲2	▼1
Industry and private companies	Sept/Oct 2024	8	9	10	7	6	12	9	14	7	4	6	13	8	8	11	9	5	3	9	6	8	10	6	5	10	13	8	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▲2	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▼3	=	▲2	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼7	▲3	▼2	▼2	=
Politicians	Sept/Oct 2024	5	9	7	5	9	5	6	9	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	3	6	6	5	6	4	5	6	3	2	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▲4	▼3	▲6	▲2	=	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	=	=	▼1	▲4	▼1	=	▲2	▲4	▲2	▼1	▼3	▲4	▼1	▼1	▼2	=
The military	Sept/Oct 2024	3	4	3	6	1	4	2	1	5	1	2	11	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	5	2	4	8	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	▲4	=	▲1	▲8	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲5	=	▲2
Religious leaders or representatives	Sept/Oct 2024	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	6	1	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼3
The European Union	Sept/Oct 2024	8	7	16	7	10	6	4	5	4	11	9	7	6	10	9	10	13	5	9	6	12	6	9	11	12	6	4	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	=	▲6	▼4	▼8	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▼4	▼3	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼3	▼10	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼1
Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation	Sept/Oct 2024	39	31	25	39	33	46	33	28	39	49	56	42	39	50	33	40	43	46	39	35	56	19	37	44	31	25	41	44
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲3	▲13	▼3	▼7	▼13	▲2	▼13	▼14	=	▲3	▼11	▲4	▼3	▲1	▼6	▼1	▼3	=	▼18	▲2	▼11	▼3	▼11	▲1	▼18	▼7	▼11
Journalists	Sept/Oct 2024	18	21	24	18	24	13	21	29	13	12	11	18	23	10	10	16	12	23	20	27	8	45	13	18	7	37	21	12
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲12	▼4	▼8	▲7	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲4	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼2	▲10	▼10	▲12	=	▲5	▼6	▼2	=	▲17	▼1	▼1
Consumer organisations	Sept/Oct 2024	11	15	11	7	5	4	20	23	4	7	4	9	14	6	11	6	8	3	6	5	4	22	6	3	9	14	6	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▼2	▼7	▲2	▼2	=	▼2	▲4	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼4	=	▼5	▼6	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲2	▲3	▼2	=
General practitioners and specialist doctors	Sept/Oct 2024	26	25	30	17	27	24	29	32	19	49	27	21	30	21	19	18	22	16	27	15	37	30	13	27	19	25	21	33
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼6	▲5	=	▼22	=	▼3	▼3	▼8	▼1	▼7	▲1	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▲1	▲4	▼2	▼11	▲4	▼6	▲3	▼5	▲8	▼2	▲9
Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation	Sept/Oct 2024	57	50	50	56	58	65	55	58	54	70	67	70	51	62	56	54	59	67	56	48	63	64	48	60	43	71	48	68
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲4	▼25	▼6	▼7	▼15	▼3	▼11	▼28	▼4	▼5	▼12	▼2	▼4	▲5	▼26	▼3	▼7	▼19	▼21	=	=	▲4	▼14	▼2	▼13	▼3	▼2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	1	3	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	5	0	5	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	4	1	4	3	0	4	4	2	1	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲2	=	=	▲4	▼1	▲1	=	=

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QA3 Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Family and friends	Sept/Oct 2024	7	6	8	7	5	11	10	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲6	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	▲7	▲1
The [NATIONALITY] government	Sept/Oct 2024	10	13	21	13	21	44	20	17
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲7	▲20	▲2	▼15
People active on online social networks and bloggers	Sept/Oct 2024	12	7	14	7	4	8	6	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲3	▲7	▼1	=	▼7	▲2	▲6
Environmental protection associations	Sept/Oct 2024	12	10	12	10	22	4	18	8
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲6	▲2	▲4	▼3	▲10	▼9	▲1	=
Writers and intellectuals	Sept/Oct 2024	16	17	11	12	18	6	17	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼19	▼4	▲3
Industry and private companies	Sept/Oct 2024	9	11	10	6	11	8	8	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲3	▲4	▼4	▲4	▼5	▼1	▼3
Politicians	Sept/Oct 2024	4	6	5	8	4	18	5	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲2	=	▲4	=	=	▲3	▼7
The military	Sept/Oct 2024	2	4	5	2	5	2	2	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼3
Religious leaders or representatives	Sept/Oct 2024	2	3	6	2	2	2	2	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲1
The European Union	Sept/Oct 2024	11	9	10	9	3	10	3	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼22	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼4
Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation	Sept/Oct 2024	42	39	41	44	44	40	37	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲27	▼8	▼19	▼6	▼3	▲8	▼17	▲8
Journalists	Sept/Oct 2024	15	8	7	14	6	12	12	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲10	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	▼2	=	▲8
Consumer organisations	Sept/Oct 2024	7	9	7	2	5	6	6	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲5	▲4	▼1	▲3	▼3	▼1	=
General practitioners and specialist doctors	Sept/Oct 2024	37	23	13	16	30	6	19	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲29	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲8	▼2	▼10	=
Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation	Sept/Oct 2024	56	52	44	61	67	51	59	39
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲34	▼13	▼24	▼6	▼4	▲6	▼20	▲8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
None (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2024	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	4	0	2	2	0	2	6
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▲6

Socio-demographic table

QA3 Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation	Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation	General practitioners and specialist doctors	Journalists	Environmental protection associations	The [NATIONALITY] government	Consumer organisations	Writers and intellectuals	Family and friends	The European Union	Industry and private companies	People active on online social networks and bloggers	Politicians	The military	Religious leaders or representatives	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	57	39	26	18	16	13	11	10	9	8	8	7	5	3	2	0	1	2
Gender																		
Man	58	40	24	19	15	12	11	11	8	8	9	7	5	4	2	0	1	2
Woman	56	37	27	17	16	13	12	9	10	8	6	7	6	3	2	0	1	2
Age																		
15-24	56	40	23	17	15	14	7	10	9	11	7	10	7	4	2	0	1	2
25-39	58	40	25	18	16	11	10	11	10	8	9	9	5	4	2	0	1	1
40-54	60	42	27	17	16	13	11	11	8	8	9	6	5	3	2	0	1	1
55 +	55	35	26	20	16	13	13	9	9	7	7	5	6	3	2	0	1	3
Education (End of)																		
15-	49	38	27	16	11	15	10	6	10	8	5	4	6	2	2	0	1	4
16-19	54	38	26	16	15	13	12	9	11	8	8	7	5	3	2	0	1	2
20+	63	39	26	22	18	11	13	13	7	7	9	6	5	3	1	0	1	1
Still studying	61	43	24	18	16	13	7	11	7	11	7	10	6	4	2	0	1	2
Socio-professional category																		
Self- employed	60	41	26	18	15	11	9	12	8	7	9	8	6	3	2	0	1	1
Managers	66	41	24	22	18	11	13	14	6	8	12	6	4	3	1	0	0	1
Other white collars	61	41	25	17	17	13	11	10	7	9	9	8	5	4	2	0	1	1
Manual workers	54	40	26	16	15	12	12	9	10	8	8	8	6	4	2	0	1	2
House persons	53	39	25	14	11	14	8	8	10	8	6	6	6	4	3	0	1	3
Unemployed	50	37	28	16	15	13	12	10	14	8	9	9	4	5	3	0	2	1
Retired	53	33	27	21	15	14	13	9	10	7	6	4	6	3	2	0	1	3
Students	60	41	23	18	16	14	7	11	8	11	7	10	6	4	2	0	1	2
Difficulties paying bills																		
Most of the time	50	35	30	17	14	14	13	10	11	8	6	6	6	5	3	0	1	2
From time to time	52	38	28	15	16	13	11	10	10	9	8	8	5	5	3	0	1	2
Almost never/ Never	60	39	24	20	16	12	11	10	8	8	8	6	5	3	1	0	1	2
Influence of science and technology																		
Total 'Positive'	61	41	26	19	16	13	11	10	8	8	8	6	5	3	2	0	1	1
Total 'Negative'	37	26	23	14	14	13	13	10	16	8	8	9	7	6	4	1	2	3
Quiz correct answers																		
Less than 5 correct answers	49	36	24	15	13	13	8	8	11	9	7	8	6	4	3	0	2	4
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	58	39	26	18	16	13	12	10	8	8	8	6	6	3	2	0	1	1
More than 8 correct answers	71	38	27	30	19	9	14	17	7	5	10	5	3	2	1	0	0	0

VI. Diversity, inclusiveness and social responsibility in science and technology

This chapter looks at issues of diversity, inclusiveness and social responsibility in science and technology. Firstly, the chapter examines views on young people and science and technology. It then looks at the role of science and technology in relation to inclusiveness and social responsibility. The final section of the chapter focuses on gender equality in the science and technology workforce.

1. Young people and science and technology

The majority of Europeans are optimistic about the future for young people and science and technology.

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with three statements about science and technology and young people:

- *"Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity"[30];*

- *"Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens"[31];*

- *"Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations"[32].*

Respondents were first asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statement "**young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity**".

More than eight in ten respondents (82%, –3 percentage points since 2021) agree that young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity, with around four in ten (41%, –7 pp) saying that they "strongly agree". A very small minority of respondents (5%, +1 pp) disagree that young people's interest in science is essential, with fewer still (1%, no change) saying they "strongly disagree". Just over one in ten respondents (12%, +2 pp) are neutral, saying they neither agree nor disagree.

Overall, the results show a slight decrease in agreement since 2021, in particular in terms of the proportion who "strongly agree" (–7 pp).

QA7.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity (EU27) (%)

Strongly agree 41
Tend to agree 41
Neither agree nor disagree 12
Tend to disagree 4

Strongly agree	▼7
Tend to agree	▲4
Neither agree nor disagree	▲2
Tend to disagree	▲1
Strongly disagree	=
Don't know	=
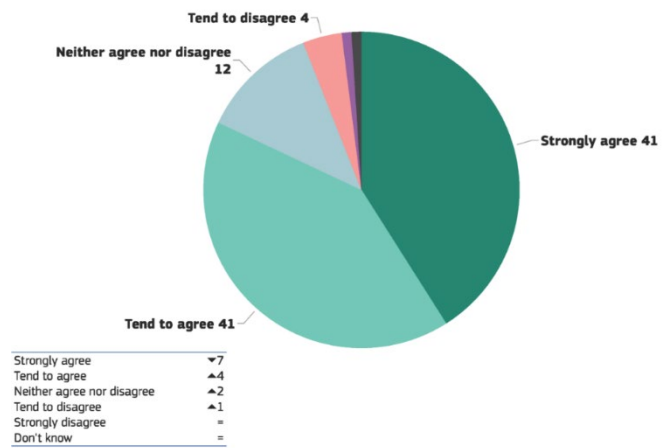
Sept/Oct 2024

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[30] QA7.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity.

[31] QA8.2. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens.

[32] QA8.4. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations.

Just under seven in ten respondents (68%, -1 pp) agree that "**thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations**", with one in five (20%, -3 pp) saying that they "totally agree". One in nine respondents disagree (11%, no change), with only a small proportion (3%, no change) saying that they "totally disagree". Around one in five respondents (19%, +1 pp) neither agree nor disagree with the statement.

QA8.4. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations (EU27) (%)
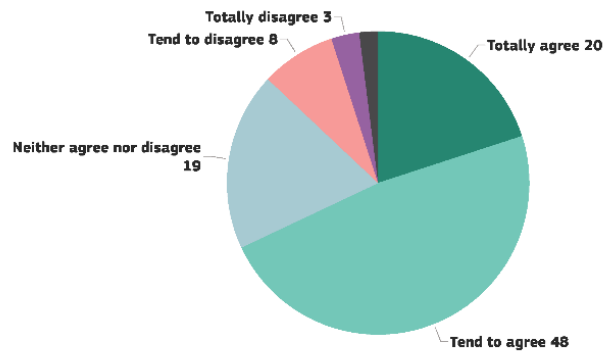
Totally agree	▼3
Tend to agree	▲2
Neither agree nor disagree	▲1
Tend to disagree	=
Totally disagree	=
Don't know	=

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Around six in ten respondents (61%, no change) agree that "**science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens**", including one in six (17%, -2 pp) saying that they "totally agree".
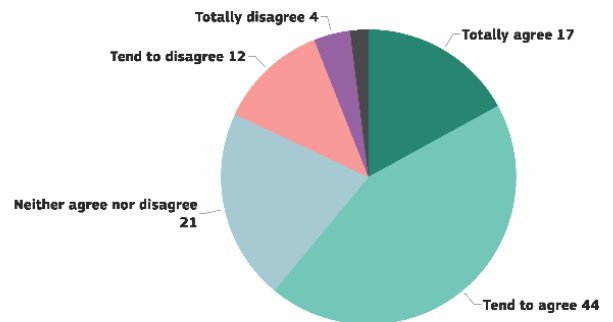
Around one in six respondents (16%, no change) disagree with the statement, with only a small proportion (4%, no change) saying they "totally disagree". One in five respondents (21%, no change) are neutral.

Results have remained similar to the 2021 survey for these two questions, although in both cases, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion that "totally agrees".

QA8.2. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens (EU27) (%)

Totally agree	▼2
Tend to agree	▲2
Neither agree nor disagree	=
Tend to disagree	=
Totally disagree	=
Don't know	=

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Attitudes towards these statements vary considerably both within the EU and among the non-EU countries included in the survey.

The majority of respondents in all EU Member States agree with the statement "**young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity**". Respondents in Sweden (97%), the Netherlands (95%), Denmark (93%) and Finland (92%) are most likely to agree. Respondents in Sweden (80%) are particularly likely to "strongly agree" with the statement, followed by respondents in the Netherlands (71%) and Malta (68%).

Respondents in Romania (57%) and Croatia (68%) are the least likely to agree that young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity. In fact, more than one in five respondents in Romania (22%) disagree with the statement, more than double the proportion in any other EU country.

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the proportion of respondents who agree that young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity is highest in the UK (89%). Respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina (62%) are the least likely to agree with the statement.

QA7.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity (%)
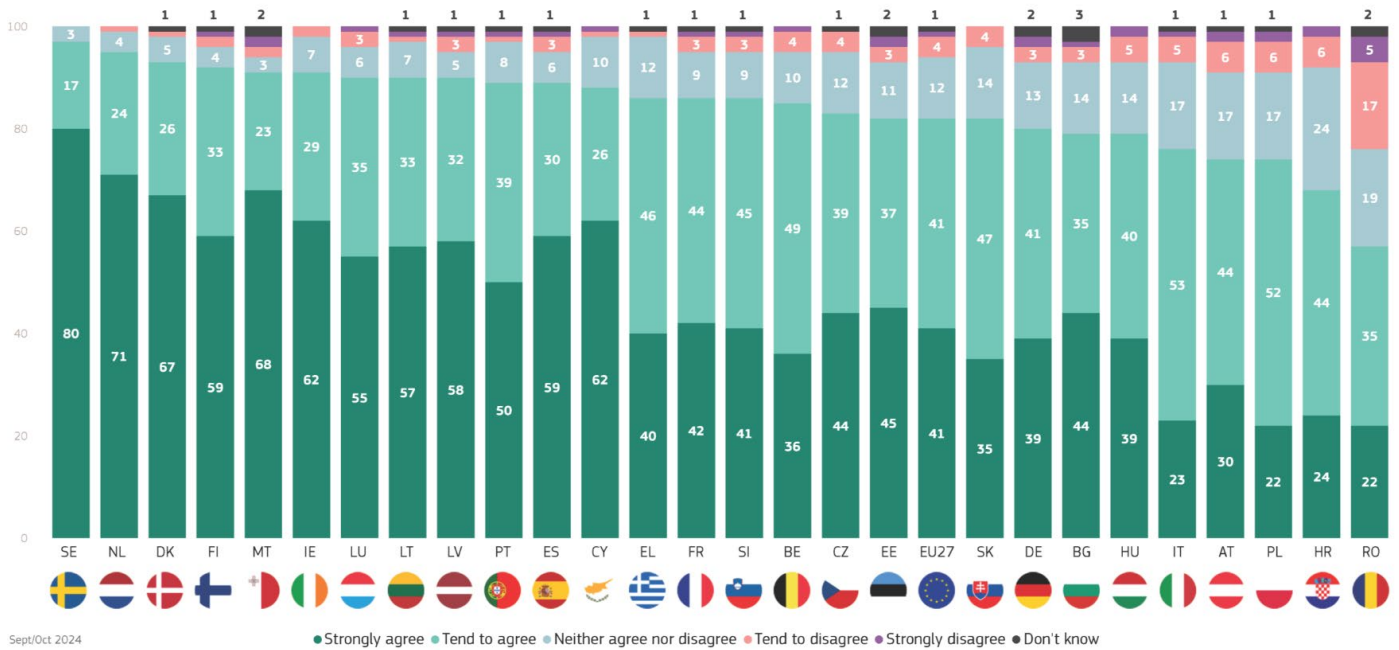
QA7.6. The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity (%)
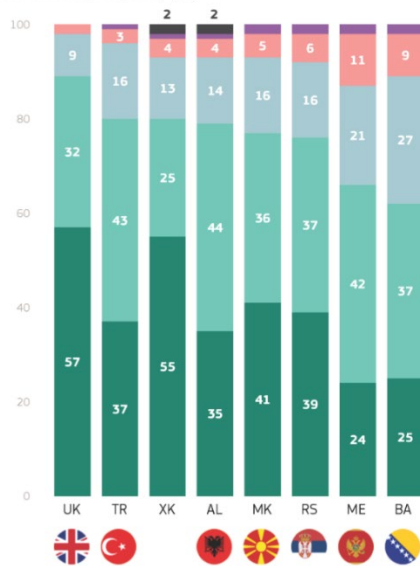
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Comparing the current results to the 2021 findings, the proportion of respondents who agree that young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity has increased in eight EU Member States, with the largest increase seen in Denmark (93%, +7 pp).

Among the 15 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement has decreased, the most notable shifts are in Estonia (82%, -14 pp), Romania (57%, -11 pp), Belgium (28%, -11 pp) and Czechia (83%, -10 pp).

QA7.6 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity (%)

		EU27	DK	AT	SI	ES	FR	NL	FI	SE	EL	LV	LT	MT	SK	LU	IT	HU	IE	BG	PL	DE	CY	HR	PT	CZ	BE	RO	EE
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	67	30	41	59	42	71	59	80	40	58	57	68	35	55	23	39	62	44	22	39	62	24	50	44	36	22	45
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▲14	▲3	▼5	▲1	=	▲8	▲9	▲16	▼6	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼13	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼14	▼15	▼10	▼10	▼30	▼17	▼27	▼10	▼22
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	41	26	44	45	30	44	24	33	17	46	32	33	23	47	35	53	40	29	35	52	41	26	44	39	39	49	35	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▼7	=	▲7	=	▲1	▼7	▼8	▼15	▲6	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲10	▲5	▲2	▼1	▲8	▲8	▲3	▲1	▲21	▲7	▲16	▼1	▲8
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	5	17	9	6	9	4	4	3	12	5	7	3	14	6	17	14	7	14	17	13	10	24	8	12	10	19	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼6	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲8	▲6	▲7	▲7	▼3	▲8
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	1	6	3	3	3	1	2	0	1	3	1	2	4	3	5	5	2	3	6	3	1	6	1	4	4	17	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲10	▲3
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	5	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	82	93	74	86	89	86	95	92	97	86	90	90	91	82	90	76	79	91	79	74	80	88	68	89	83	85	57	82
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲7	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼14
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	12	5	17	9	6	9	4	4	3	12	5	7	3	14	6	17	14	7	14	17	13	10	24	8	12	10	19	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼6	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲8	▲6	▲7	▲7	▼3	▲8
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	5	1	8	4	4	4	1	3		1	4	2	4	4	4	6	7	2	4	8	5	2	8	2	4	5	22	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲14	▲4

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in the proportion of respondents who agree that young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity in Albania (79%, +51 pp).

The largest decreases can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (62%, -16 pp) and Türkiye (80%, -10 pp).

QA7.6 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity (%)

		AL	RS	XK	MK	ME	UK	TR	BA
Strongly agree	Sept/Oct 2024	35	39	55	41	24	57	37	25
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲28	▲6	▲13	▼5	▼1	▼7	▼32	▼11
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	44	37	25	36	42	32	43	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲23	▼2	▼9	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲22	▼5
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	14	16	13	16	21	9	16	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼27	▼2	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲9	▲10
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	6	4	5	11	2	3	9
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼11	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲6
Strongly disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	=	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	79	76	80	77	66	89	80	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲51	▲4	▲4	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼10	▼16
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	14	16	13	16	21	9	16	27
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼27	▼2	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲9	▲10
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	5	8	5	7	13	2	4	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼17	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲6

Socio-demographic table

QA7.6 The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity
(% – EU)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	41	41	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
Gender									
Man	42	41	11	4	1	1	83	11	5
Woman	40	41	12	4	1	2	81	12	5
Age									
15-24	44	39	11	4	1	1	83	11	5
25-39	41	41	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
40-54	40	42	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
55 +	40	41	12	4	1	2	81	12	5
Education (End of)									
15-	34	41	14	6	2	3	75	14	8
16-19	35	45	13	5	1	1	80	13	6
20+	49	37	10	3	1	0	86	10	4
Still studying	49	38	8	3	1	1	87	8	4
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	39	42	13	4	1	1	81	13	5
Managers	51	36	10	3	0	0	87	10	3
Other white collars	40	43	12	4	1	0	83	12	5
Manual workers	37	42	14	5	1	1	79	14	6
House persons	33	41	14	8	3	1	74	14	11
Unemployed	38	39	12	6	3	2	77	12	9
Retired	39	42	11	4	1	3	81	11	5
Students	48	38	9	3	1	1	86	9	4
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	38	37	14	6	2	3	75	14	8
From time to time	31	44	15	7	2	1	75	15	9
Almost never/ Never	45	40	10	3	1	1	85	10	4
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	44	40	11	4	1	0	84	11	5
Often/ Sometimes	26	47	17	7	2	1	73	17	9
Never	28	45	14	5	2	6	73	14	7
No Internet access	21	49	16	8	6	0	70	16	14
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	50	31	12	5	1	1	81	12	6
A family member does or did in the past	53	33	9	4	1	0	86	9	5
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	51	32	10	5	1	1	83	10	6
No	39	43	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	44	42	10	3	0	1	86	10	3
Total 'Negative'	25	33	21	14	5	2	58	21	19
Quiz correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	33	43	14	5	2	3	76	14	7
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	42	40	12	4	1	1	82	12	5
More than 8 correct answers	53	40	6	1	0	0	93	6	1

The majority of respondents in all EU Member States agree with the statement "**science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens**".

More than three-quarters of respondents agree that science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens in Portugal (80%), Ireland (79%) and Latvia (77%). More than a third of respondents say they "totally agree" with this statement in Malta (38%), Cyprus and Ireland (both 35%) and Latvia (34%).

The lowest levels of agreement on this measure are seen in the Netherlands (43%), Slovenia (48%) and France (50%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, a notably high proportion of respondents in Kosovo (82%) and Türkiye (81%) agree that science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens, with around half of respondents in Kosovo (49%) saying that they "totally agree". The agreement is lowest in Bosnia and Herzegovina (52%).

QA8.2. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens (%)
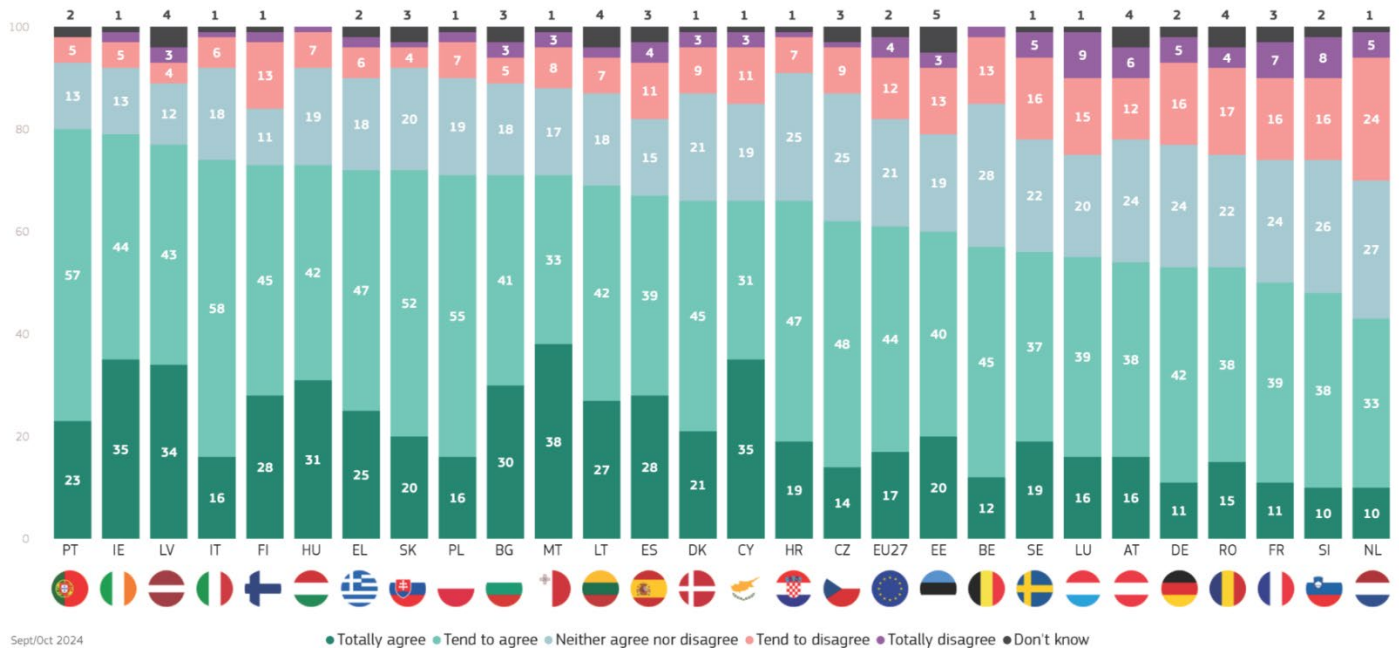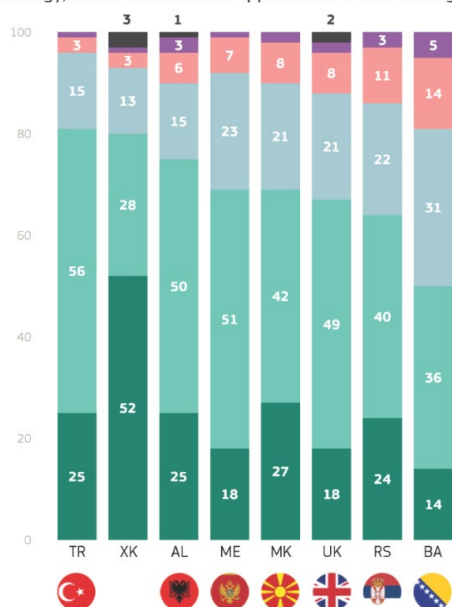

QA8.2. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens (%)
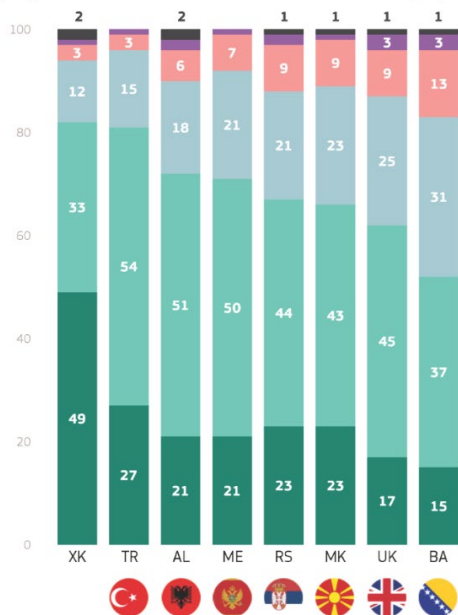
Sept/Oct 2024

Comparing the current results with those in 2021, in 14 EU Member States the proportion of respondents who agree that science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens has increased, with the biggest shifts in Ireland (79%, +15 pp), Lithuania (69%, +11 pp), Belgium (57%, +11 pp) and Finland (73%, +10 pp).

There are 11 EU countries where agreement has fallen, with the largest decreases in Cyprus (66%, -11 pp) and Spain (67%, -8 pp).

QA8.2 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens (%)

		EU27	IE	BE	LT	FI	CZ	DE	LV	DK	LU	PT	SK	SE	FR	NL	HR	PL	EE	IT	AT	HU	EL	SI	BG	MT	RO	ES	CY
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	17	35	12	27	28	14	11	34	21	16	23	20	19	11	10	19	16	20	16	16	31	25	10	30	38	15	28	35
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲15	▲5	▲9	▲12	▲1	▲1	▲13	▲4	▲7	▲2	▲3	▲8	=	▲1	▼1	▼9	▲4	▼6	▲1	=	▼6	▼6	▼5	▲3	▼9	▼7	▼10
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	44	44	45	42	45	48	42	43	45	39	57	52	37	39	33	47	55	40	58	38	42	47	38	41	33	38	39	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	=	▲6	▲2	▼2	▲7	▲7	▼5	▲3	▼1	▲4	▲3	▼5	▲1	=	▲1	▲9	▼5	▲5	▼3	▼3	=	=	▼2	▼10	▲2	▼1	▼1
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	13	28	18	11	25	24	12	21	20	13	20	22	24	27	25	19	19	18	24	19	18	26	18	17	22	15	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼9	▼3	▼12	▼14	▼2	▼1	▼11	▼6	▼10	▼2	▼3	▼8	▲1	▼8	▲1	▲2	▼5	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	▲4	▲4	▼2	▲3	▲7
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	12	5	13	7	13	9	16	4	9	15	5	4	16	16	24	7	7	13	6	12	7	6	16	5	8	17	11	11
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼7	▼6	▼2	▲3	▼8	▲4	▼3	=	▼3	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲6	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	=	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲7	▲2	▲4
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	4	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	9	0	1	5	7	5	1	2	3	1	6	1	2	8	3	3	4	4	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	▲6	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	0	4	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	4	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	=	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲5	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	61	79	57	69	73	62	53	77	66	55	80	72	56	50	43	66	71	60	74	54	73	72	48	71	71	53	67	66
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲15	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼11
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	21	13	28	18	11	25	24	12	21	20	13	20	22	24	27	25	19	19	18	24	19	18	26	18	17	22	15	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼9	▼3	▼12	▼14	▼2	▼1	▼11	▼6	▼10	▼2	▼3	▼8	▲1	▼8	▲1	▲2	▼5	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	▲4	▲4	▼2	▲3	▲7
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	16	7	15	9	15	10	21	7	12	24	5	5	21	23	29	8	9	16	7	18	8	8	24	8	11	21	15	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼7	▼8	▼3	▲3	▼9	▼7	▼1	=	▲3	▼6	▼4	▲4	▼3	▲7	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲9	▲3	▲4

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, there has been a large increase in agreement in Albania (72%, +40 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (52%, -9 pp).

QA8.2 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree. Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens (%)

		AL	XK	ME	RS	UK	TR	MK	BA
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	21	49	21	23	17	27	23	15
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▲13	▼2	▲5	▲1	▼19	▼15	=
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	51	33	50	44	45	54	43	37
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲26	▼7	▲7	=	▼1	▲18	▲10	▼9
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	18	12	21	21	25	15	23	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼25	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲4
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	6	3	7	9	9	3	9	13
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲6
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼8	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	=
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	72	82	71	67	62	81	66	52
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲40	▲6	▲5	▲5	=	▼1	▼5	▼9
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	18	12	21	21	25	15	23	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼25	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲4
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	8	4	8	11	12	4	10	16
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼7	▼2	▼4	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲5

The majority of respondents in all EU Member States agree that "**thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations**":

Agreement is highest in Finland (82%) followed by Ireland, Latvia and Lithuania (79% in each). Respondents are most likely to say they "totally agree" with this statement in Finland (37%) and in Malta and Lithuania (both 36%). The lowest levels of agreement are seen in Romania (53%) and France (56%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Türkiye (81%) and Kosovo (80%) are most likely to agree that thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations, with notably high proportions saying they "totally agree" in Kosovo (52%). A relatively low proportion of respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina (50%) agree with the statement.

QA8.4. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations (%)

	FI	IE	LT	LV	SE	DK	EE	MT	NL	DE	PL	BG	CZ	IT	PT	SK	HU	EU27	BE	CY	ES	AT	EL	HR	LU	SI	FR	RO
Don't know	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	2		2	1	4	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	4
Totally disagree	8	4	4	6	7	4	5	4	7	8	6	5	6	6	7	6	7	3	9	6	4	3	3	8	4	5	6	4
Tend to disagree	7	12	13	10	12	16	13	6	17	16	20	18	19	20	18	18	21	8		8	11	8	9		11	12	11	18
Neither agree nor disagree								13										19	22	18	15	22	22	25	20	20	25	21
Tend to agree	45	44	43	44	45	46	43	39	43	51	55	40	52	57	53	51	40	48	52	39	39	43	42	48	44	47	44	39
Totally agree	37	35	36	35	33	31	34	36	31	21	16	31	19	14	18	20	30	20	14	27	27	22	22	16	19	14	12	14
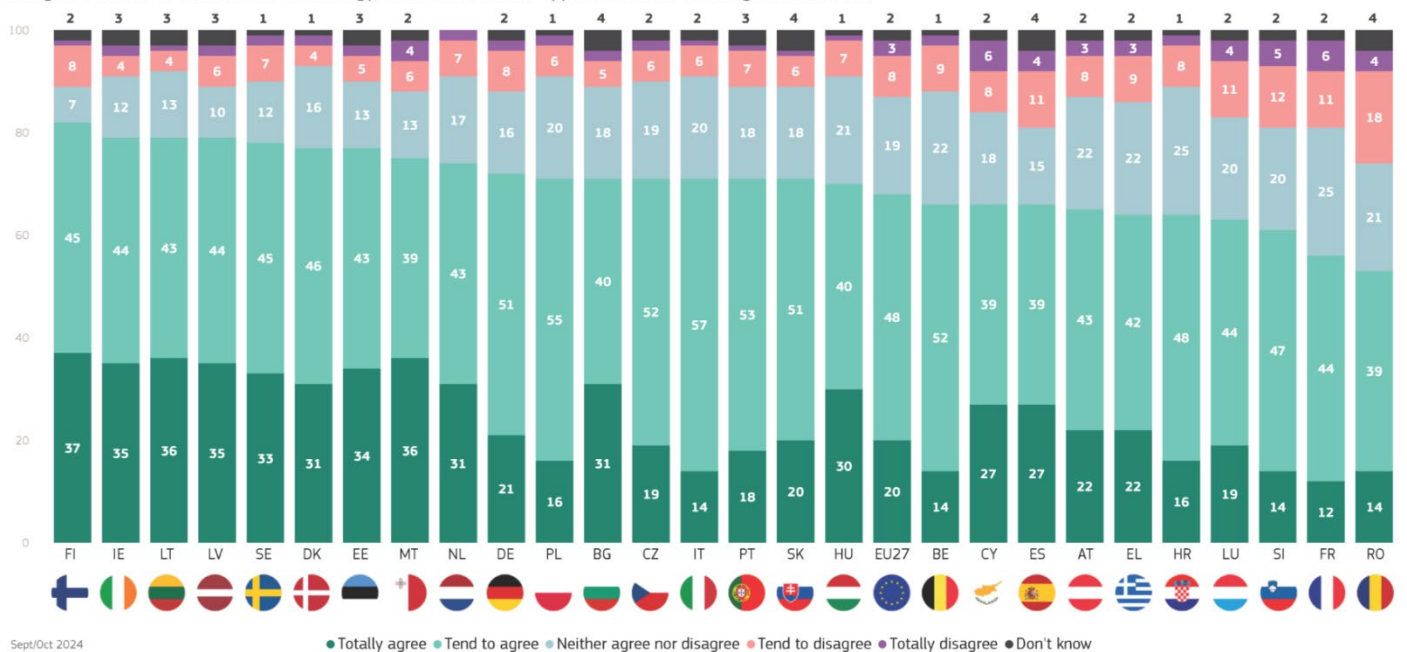
Sept/Oct 2024

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

QA8.4. The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.:-Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations (%)

	TR	XK	AL	ME	MK	UK	RS	BA
Don't know	3	1			2			
Totally disagree		3		7	8		3	
Tend to disagree	3	3	6			8	11	5
Neither agree nor disagree	15	13	15	23	21	21	22	14
Tend to agree	56	28	50	51	42	49	40	31
Totally agree	25	52	25	18	27	18	24	36

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

Comparing the current results to those of 2021, there are 11 EU Member States where the proportion of respondents who agree that science and technology will provide more opportunities for future generations has increased, with the largest rises seen in Sweden (78%, +9 pp), Ireland (79%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (71%, +8 pp).

Among the 13 countries showing a decrease in the proportions agreeing with this statement, the largest can be found in Bulgaria (71%, –8 pp) and Hungary (70%, –7 pp).

QA8.4 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations (%)

		EU27	SE	IE	SK	LT	PT	FI	DK	LV	LU	FR	SI	BE	DE	AT	CZ	IT	RO	ES	MT	PL	HR	NL	EE	EL	CY	HU	BG
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	20	33	35	20	36	18	37	31	35	19	12	14	14	21	22	19	14	14	27	36	16	16	31	34	22	27	30	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▲11	▲15	=	▲8	=	▲11	▲3	▲11	▲5	=	▼5	▼1	▼4	▲4	▼3	▼8	▼9	▼5	▲1	▼11	▼5	▲5	▲1	▼3	▼8	▼5	▼4
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	48	45	44	51	43	53	45	46	44	44	44	47	52	51	43	52	57	39	39	39	55	48	43	43	42	39	40	40
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▼2	▼7	▲8	▼1	▼7	▼5	▲1	▼8	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲4	▼4	▲2	▲7	▲6	▲1	▼5	▲7	=	▼10	▼7	▼3	▲2	▲2	▼4
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	19	12	12	18	13	18	7	16	10	20	25	20	22	16	22	19	20	21	15	13	20	25	17	13	22	18	21	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼7	=	▼9	▼3	▼7	▼6	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲6
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	8	7	4	6	4	7	8	4	6	11	11	12	9	8	8	6	6	18	11	6	6	8	7	5	9	8	7	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼9	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲3	=	▼3	▼1	▲6	▲3	▲3	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲4	▲2
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	5	2	2	3	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	6	1	2
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	2	1	3	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	4
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲3	=	=	=	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	68	78	79	71	79	71	82	77	79	63	56	61	66	72	65	71	71	53	66	75	71	64	74	77	64	66	70	71
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▼7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	19	12	12	18	13	18	7	16	10	20	25	20	22	16	22	19	20	21	15	13	20	25	17	13	22	18	21	18
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼7	=	▼9	▼3	▼7	▼6	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲6
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	11	9	6	7	5	8	9	6	8	15	17	17	11	10	11	8	7	22	15	10	8	10	9	7	12	14	8	7
	Δ Apr/May 2021	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼10	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲7	▲3	▲5	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲5	=	▲5	▲3

Again, there has been a steep increase in agreement in Albania (75%, +43 pp), while there has been a substantial decrease in Bosnia and Herzegovina (50%, –16 pp).

QA8.4 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations (%)

		AL	ME	XK	RS	UK	TR	MK	BA
Totally agree	Sept/Oct 2024	25	18	52	24	18	25	27	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲16	=	▲13	▲5	▲4	▼20	▼9	▼5
Tend to agree	Sept/Oct 2024	50	51	28	40	49	56	42	36
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲27	▲9	▼8	▼2	▼3	▲20	▲6	▼11
Neither agree nor disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	15	23	13	22	21	15	21	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼25	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲8
Tend to disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	6	7	3	11	8	3	8	14
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼6	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲7
Totally disagree	Sept/Oct 2024	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	5
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2024	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲2	=	▼3	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Sept/Oct 2024	75	69	80	64	67	81	69	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲43	▲9	▲5	▲3	▲1	=	▼3	▼16
Neither agree nor disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	15	23	13	22	21	15	21	31
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼25	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲8
Total 'Disagree'	Sept/Oct 2024	9	8	4	14	10	4	10	19
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼9	▼6	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲9

Socio-demographic table

QA8. 2,4 The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.
(Total 'Agree')
(% – EU)

	Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations	Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens
EU27	68	61
Gender		
Man	70	62
Woman	65	61
Age		
15-24	70	64
25-39	69	63
40-54	69	61
55 +	66	59
Education (End of)		
15-	60	58
16-19	68	63
20+	70	59
Still studying	75	65
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	69	62
Managers	72	60
Other white collars	70	66
Manual workers	66	61
House persons	64	61
Unemployed	61	53
Retired	66	59
Students	73	65
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	59	58
From time to time	63	60
Almost never/ Never	70	62
Use of the Internet		
Everyday	70	62
Often/ Sometimes	63	59
Never	59	58
No Internet access	40	56
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development		
You alone do or did in the past	69	60
A family member does or did in the past	68	56
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	68	58
No	67	62
Influence of science and technology		
Total 'Positive'	73	67
Total 'Negative'	39	36
Quiz correct answers		
Less than 5 correct answers	64	62
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	68	61
More than 8 correct answers	74	59

2. Inclusiveness and social responsibility in science and technology

Most Europeans think science and technology should be inclusive, even if this is not necessarily the case at present.

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with a number of statements about the role of science and technology in relation to inclusiveness and social responsibility[33].

Firstly, respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree that "**science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products**".

Just over three-quarters of EU citizens (77%, -1 percentage point since 2021) agree that science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products. This includes 35% (-4 pp) who "strongly agree." A small minority of respondents disagree with this statement (6%, no change), with only a very small proportion (1%, no change) saying they "strongly disagree". Around one in seven respondents (15%, +1 pp) are neutral (neither agree nor disagree).

Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed that "**science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off**"[34]. Around six in ten Europeans agree (61%, +4 percentage points since 2021), including 20% (no change) who say they "strongly agree". One in six (16%, -4 pp) disagree, while 21% (no change) are neutral and 2% (no change) say they don't know.

Respondents were then asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed that "**science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries**"[35].

Just over two in three respondents (68%, -2 percentage points since 2021) agree with this statement, with 23% (-4 pp) saying they "strongly agree". Just over one in ten (11%,

no change) disagree, while 19% (+2 pp) are neutral and 2% (no change) say they don't know.

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that "**science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money**"[36].

Just under two-thirds of EU citizens agree (64%, -1 percentage point since 2021), and this includes 22% (-5 pp) who "strongly agree". Just over one in ten (13%, no change) disagree, while 21% (+1 pp) are neutral and 2% (no change) say they don't know.

More than six in ten EU citizens (63%, +2 percentage points since 2021) agree that "**involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society**", with 17% (-2 pp) saying they strongly agree. Only around one in ten respondents (11%, -1 pp) disagree with the statement, including 3% (no change) who say they "strongly disagree". As on other issues, for "**science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money**" results are generally in line with those seen in in the 2021 survey, although the proportion of respondents who "strongly agree" has fallen somewhat.

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[33] QA15. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

[34] The wording of this item has been modified slightly since the 2021 survey.

[35] The wording of this item has been modified slightly since the 2021 survey.

[36] The wording of this item has been modified slightly since the 2021 survey.

QA15. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (EU27) (%)

Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	35	42	15	5	2	
Apr/May 2021	39	39	14	5	2	

Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	23	45	19	9	2	2
Apr/May 2021	27	43	17	8	3	2

Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	22	42	21	10	3	2
Apr/May 2021	27	38	20	10	3	2

Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	17	46	23	8	3	3
Apr/May 2021	19	42	23	9	3	4

Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	20	41	21	12	4	2
Apr/May 2021	20	37	21	14	6	2

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024

In every EU Member State, the majority of respondents agree that science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Ireland (90%), Spain (89%) and Cyprus (88%). More than half of respondents say they "strongly agree" in Cyprus (60%), Spain (56%), Malta (53%) and Greece (51%). Respondents are least likely to agree in Romania (53%) and Poland (69%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, the UK (83%) and Serbia (81%) have the highest proportions who agree that science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products. Agreement is lowest among respondents in Montenegro (56%).

In all EU Member States, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that "science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off". The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Portugal (76%), Spain (73%) and Slovenia (71%). By contrast, only around half of respondents agree in the Netherlands (48%) and in France and Finland (both 50%).

There are eight countries where more than a quarter of respondents "strongly agree" with this statement, with the highest proportions in Cyprus (33%) and Spain (32%).

In countries outside the EU, the proportions that agree range from 75% in North Macedonia to 61% in the UK. In all cases, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree with the statement.

In all EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that "science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries". Proportions range from 82% of respondents in Spain, 77% in Sweden and 76% in both Portugal and Slovenia, to 52% in Romania, 59% in Latvia and 61% in Germany. The proportion that "strongly agrees" is highest in Spain (42%), Cyprus (39%) and Sweden (37%).

Across non-EU countries, levels of agreement range from 77% in North Macedonia to 66% in both Türkiye and Kosovo.

In every EU country, at least half of respondents agree with the statement that 'science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money', although proportions range from 80% in Spain and 74% in both Cyprus and Portugal, to 50% in the Netherlands and 51% in both Denmark and Romania. More than a third of respondents "strongly agree" in Cyprus (41%), Spain (37%) and Ireland (35%).

In the non-EU countries, levels of agreement range from 77% in North Macedonia to 61% in Türkiye.

A majority of respondents agree with the statement that "involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society" in all 27 EU Member States. Agreement is highest in Finland (82%), Malta (76%) and Denmark (75%), while it is lowest in Romania (46%), Sweden (51%) and Greece (55%). Respondents are most likely to "agree strongly" in Finland (33%) and Malta (31%).

Looking at the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in the UK and Serbia (both 72%), while agreement is lowest in Albania (55%).

QA15. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? – Total 'Agree' (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products	77	82	77	73	88	74	76	73	77	84	89	82	76	71	73	90	77	83	80	78	84	71	69	82	53	77	84	77
Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries	68	67	65	67	75	67	61	67	66	73	82	63	68	70	69	75	73	74	64	59	72	67	68	76	52	77	76	64
Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money	64	64	62	70	74	66	56	51	60	68	80	52	64	68	67	73	68	69	63	56	65	50	66	74	51	59	72	63
Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society	63	65	63	59	62	57	59	75	59	55	67	82	70	61	57	73	61	73	66	60	76	70	63	70	46	51	67	66
Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off	61	65	56	66	69	64	55	54	59	66	73	50	50	70	69	68	69	70	54	53	61	48	70	76	54	59	71	62
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology	53	50	51	55	52	59	45	44	47	60	65	41	48	58	60	55	60	63	51	50	62	42	61	64	41	32	51	56

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

QA15. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? – Total 'Agree' (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products	76	63	56	75	81	69	83	72
Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries	73	76	74	77	76	66	75	66
Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money	70	70	65	77	70	61	69	63
Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society	55	63	67	56	72	70	72	64
Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off	71	72	69	75	70	63	61	66
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology	48	44	46	51	53	47	47	50

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

Compared with 2021, there are 20 EU Member States where respondents are now more likely to agree that "science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off". The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (76%, +22 pp), Czechia (64%, +18 pp) and Estonia (59%, +16 pp). Agreement has fallen in six EU countries, with the largest decreases in Romania (54%, –7 pp) and Cyprus (69%, –6 pp).

Among the non-EU countries, agreement has increased markedly in Albania (71%, +43 pp), with a large increase also seen in the UK (61%, +16 pp).

In ten EU Member States, there has been an increase in agreement that "science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries". The largest increases since 2021 can be observed in Lithuania (74%, +11 pp) and Sweden (77%, +7 pp). Among the 15 EU countries where agreement has fallen, the largest decreases can be seen in Latvia (59%, –9 pp), Germany (61%, –9 pp) and Romania (52%, –9 pp).

Outside the EU, there is again a large increase in agreement in Albania (73%, +44 pp), while the largest decrease can be seen in Türkiye (66%, –14 pp).

In 11 EU Member States, there has been an increase since 2021 in agreement that science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products. The largest increases can be seen in Lithuania (83%, +11 pp) and France (76%, +10 pp). Levels of agreement have fallen in 14 EU countries, with the largest decreases seen in Romania (53%, –9 pp) and Germany (76%, -8 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, agreement has increased sharply in Albania (76%, +46 pp), while large decreases in agreement can be seen in Türkiye (69%, –17 pp) and Montenegro (56%, –16 pp).

In 14 EU Member States, there has been an increase in agreement since 2021. In particular, respondents in Malta (65%, +8 pp), Lithuania (69%, +8 pp) and Estonia (60%, +8 pp) are now more likely to agree that "science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money". Among the 11 EU countries where agreement has decreased, the largest declines can be seen in Germany (56%, –10 pp), Romania (51%, –9 pp) and Latvia (56%, –7 pp).

Outside of the EU, agreement has increased markedly in Albania (70%, +40 pp), while the largest decrease in agreement can be seen in Türkiye (61%, –13 pp).

There are 19 EU Member States where agreement has risen since 2021, on the issue of whether "involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society". The largest increases can be seen in Malta (76%, +14 pp), Lithuania (73%, +14 pp), Finland (82%, +12 pp) and Denmark (75%, +12 pp). Agreement has decreased in six EU countries, with the largest declines seen in Cyprus (62%, –7 pp) and Czechia (57%, –6 pp).

Outside of the EU, respondents in Albania are much more likely to agree than in 2021 (55%, +27 pp), and agreement has also increased markedly in Serbia (72%, +16 pp).

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology

QA15 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (%)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off	Sept/Oct 2024	61	65	56	66	69	64	55	54	59	66	73	50	50	70	69	68	69	70	54	53	61	48	70	76	54	59	71	62
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲4	▲5	▲14	▼4	▼6	▲18	▼2	▲9	▲16	=	▲9	▲5	▲4	▲2	▼2	▲14	▲6	▲15	▼7	▼1	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲22	▼7	▲6	▲2	▲2
Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society	Sept/Oct 2024	63	65	63	59	62	57	59	75	59	55	67	82	70	61	57	73	61	73	66	60	76	70	63	70	46	51	67	66
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲5	▼7	▼6	=	▲12	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲12	▲6	▲5	▲9	▲3	▲3	▲14	▲4	▲6	▲14	▲4	=	▲3	▼5	=	▲2	▲2
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	53	50	51	55	52	59	45	44	47	60	65	41	48	58	60	55	60	63	51	50	62	42	61	64	41	32	51	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲1	▼4	▲6	▼11	▼9	▲7	▲5	▲7	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼8	▲19	▼3	▲13	=	▼1	▲6	▲3	▼4	▲12	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼5
Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products	Sept/Oct 2024	77	82	77	73	88	74	76	73	77	84	89	82	76	71	73	90	77	83	80	78	84	71	69	82	53	77	84	77
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲4	=	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼8	▲6	▼3	▼4	▲3	▲9	▲10	▼7	▼4	▲9	=	▲11	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼7	▼6	▼9	▲1	▲1	▲2
Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money	Sept/Oct 2024	64	64	62	70	74	66	56	51	60	68	80	52	64	68	67	73	68	69	63	56	65	50	66	74	51	59	72	63
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼1	▲6	▲2	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼10	▲7	▲8	▼1	▲6	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	▲4	▲4	▲8	▲4	▼7	▲8	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼9	=	▼2	▼3
Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries	Sept/Oct 2024	68	67	65	67	75	67	61	67	66	73	82	63	68	70	69	75	73	74	64	59	72	67	68	76	52	77	76	64
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲3	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼9	▲2	▲6	=	▲5	▲5	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	▲4	▲11	▼2	▼9	▲4	▼1	▲2	▼6	▼9	▲7	▼1	▼4

QA15 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (%)

		AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off	Sept/Oct 2024	71	72	69	75	70	63	61	66
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲43	▲1	▼4	▲4	▲8	▼5	▲16	▲4
Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society	Sept/Oct 2024	55	63	67	56	72	70	72	64
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲27	▲2	▼6	=	▲16	▲1	▲5	▲4
We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	48	44	46	51	53	47	47	50
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲20	▼14	▼10	▼5	▲1	▼2	▲4	▼7
Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products	Sept/Oct 2024	76	63	56	75	81	69	83	72
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲46	▼12	▼16	▲1	▲10	▼17	▲3	▲3
Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money	Sept/Oct 2024	70	70	65	77	70	61	69	63
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲40	▼3	▼8	▲5	▲3	▼13	▲9	▼4
Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries	Sept/Oct 2024	73	76	74	77	76	66	75	66
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲44	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲12	▼14	▲4	▼1

Socio-demographic table

QA15.
1,2,3,4,5

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Total 'Agree'
(% – EU)

	Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products	Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries	Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money	Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society	Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off
EU27	77	68	64	63	61
Gender					
Man	76	69	65	63	61
Woman	76	68	64	62	61
Age					
15-24	75	70	63	64	61
25-39	75	69	64	65	61
40-54	77	69	65	65	61
55 +	77	69	64	61	62
Education (End of)					
15-	73	65	66	53	65
16-19	77	70	65	62	64
20+	78	69	63	67	56
Still studying	76	70	63	66	60
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	75	70	63	65	59
Managers	77	66	59	65	52
Other white collars	77	70	64	66	61
Manual workers	76	69	66	64	64
House persons	75	68	64	57	68
Unemployed	80	72	70	61	66
Retired	78	69	64	60	62
Students	76	69	63	65	60
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	77	70	68	62	66
From time to time	72	67	64	61	63
Almost never/ Never	78	69	64	64	60
Influence of science and technology					
Total 'Positive'	80	70	65	66	63
Total 'Negative'	60	59	57	46	56
Quiz correct answers					
Less than 5 correct answers	72	68	65	58	66
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	78	69	64	64	61
More than 8 correct answers	80	68	59	66	53

This section looks at attitudes towards **gender equality** in relation to science and technology. Respondents were given a list of statements and were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with each[37]:

- *"Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society";*

- *"Gender equality in the science and technology workplace would improve the outcomes of science and technology";*

- *"Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy";*

Around seven in ten EU citizens (69%, –4 percentage points since 2021) agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society**". This includes around one in four (27%, – 10pp) who say they "strongly agree". One in ten respondents disagree (10%, +3 pp), with a small minority saying they "strongly disagree" (3%, +1 pp). Around one in five respondents (19%, +2 pp) are neutral.

More than six in ten respondents (63%, –2 pp) agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workplace would improve the outcomes of science and technology**", with one in five saying they "strongly agree" (20%, –11 pp). Around one in ten respondents (11%, +2 pp) disagree, with a small minority saying they "strongly disagree" (4%, +1 pp). Just over one in five respondents (23%, +1 pp) hold a neutral view on this measure.

Just over half of Europeans (55%, –3 pp) agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy**", with one in six respondents saying they "strongly agree" (16%, –10 pp). Around one in eight respondents (13%, +2 pp) disagree, with only a small proportion (4%, no change) saying that they "strongly disagree". More than a quarter of respondents (28%, +2 pp) are neutral.

On each of these statements, there has been a small decrease since 2021 in overall levels of agreement, but a sharp decline in "strong" agreement (down 10 or 11 percentage points for each of the three statements).

QA16. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would … (EU27) (%)

Help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	27	42	19	7	3	2
Apr/May 2021	37	36	17	5	2	3

Improve the outcomes of science and technology

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	20	43	23	7	4	3
Apr/May 2021	31	34	22	6	3	4

Improve business profits and the economy

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024	16	39	28	9	4	4
Apr/May 2021	26	32	26	7	4	5

● Strongly agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Strongly disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
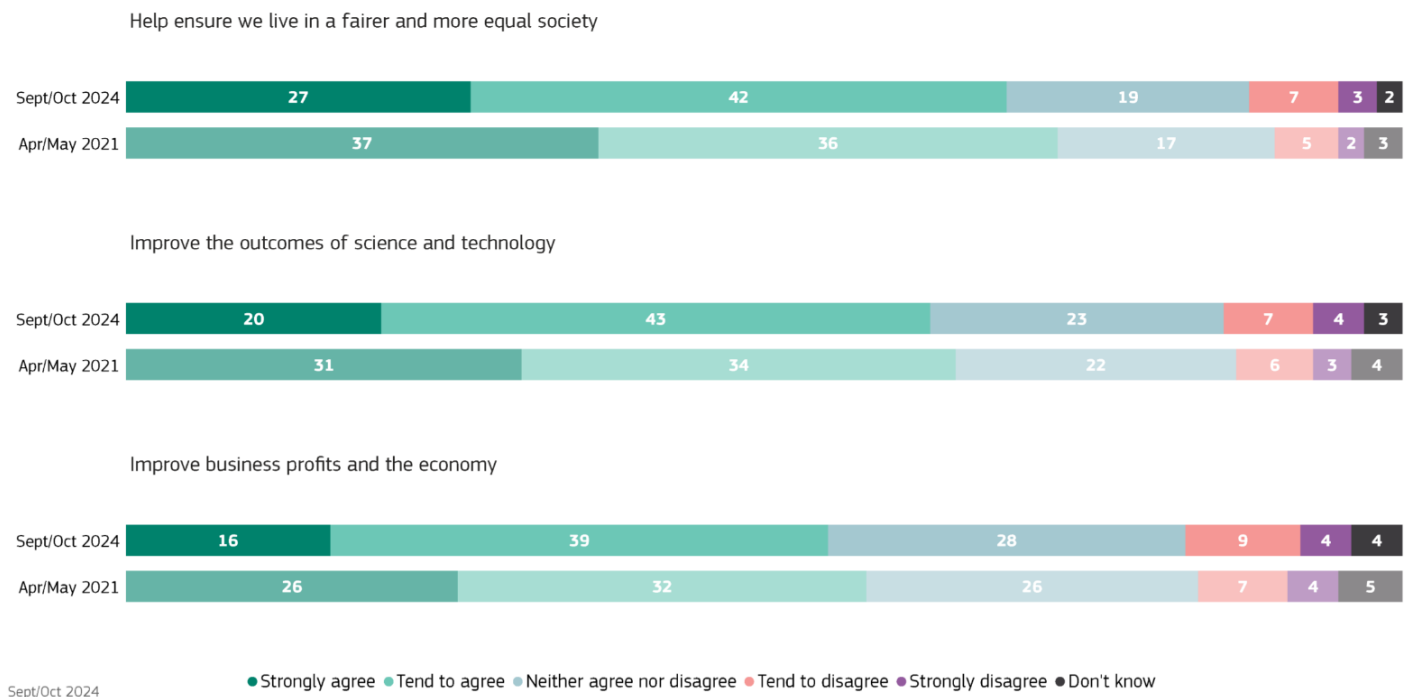
[37] QA16. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society**".

People are most likely to agree that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure a fairer and more equal society in Sweden (84%), Malta (81%) and in Ireland and Greece (both 79%).

More than half of respondents in Sweden (59%) say that they "strongly agree", well ahead of the next highest proportions in Malta (45%) and in Finland and the Netherlands (both 43%).

Less than half of respondents agree that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure a fairer and more equal society in Czechia (40%), Romania (46%) and Estonia (47%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to agree that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure a fairer and more equal society in Türkiye (79%) ad Kosovo (73%, with a high proportion who say they "strongly agree" (47%)). Agreement is lowest in Serbia (60%).

In all but one of the 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workplace would improve the outcomes of science and technology**".

Respondents are most likely to agree that gender equality in the science and technology workplace would improve the outcomes of science and technology in Sweden (80%), Malta (77%) and in Italy and Portugal (both 74%). More than half of respondents in Sweden (56%) say they "strongly agree", considerably higher than in any other country.

In Estonia, equal proportions agree and disagree with this statement (both 34%). In addition, less than half of respondents agree in Czechia (39%), Romania (43%), Latvia (44%) and Lithuania (49%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents in Türkiye (81%) are most likely to agree that gender equality in the science and technology workplace would improve the outcomes of science and technology. The lowest level of agreement can be seen in Serbia (55%).

In every EU Member State except Estonia, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy**".

Respondents are most likely to agree that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy in Italy (69%), Cyprus (68%) and Ireland (67%). At least three in ten respondents say they "strongly agree" in Cyprus (33%) and in Ireland and Sweden (both 30%).

In Estonia, respondents are more likely to disagree (36%) than agree (30%) that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy. Levels of agreement are also low in Czechia (33%).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to agree that gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy in Türkiye (76%) and Kosovo (74%). In Kosovo, a high proportion of respondents say they "strongly agree" (45%). Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Serbia (50%).

QA16. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would ... – Total 'Agree' (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society	69	68	68	64	72	40	69	70	47	79	73	78	73	63	68	79	74	57	69	51	81	75	64	75	46	84	57	56
Improve the outcomes of science and technology	63	61	62	57	73	39	58	60	34	72	68	63	59	57	67	72	74	49	60	44	77	69	66	74	43	80	50	54
Improve business profits and the economy	55	48	49	54	68	33	47	49	30	64	63	44	51	56	62	67	69	45	53	42	65	54	57	64	43	59	45	46

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

QA16. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would ... Total 'Agree' (%)

	AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society	72	68	61	62	60	79	69	73
Improve the outcomes of science and technology	64	62	75	59	55	81	60	73
Improve business profits and the economy	64	59	67	61	50	76	57	74

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Sept/Oct 2024

In comparison with the 2021 survey, there are eight EU countries where respondents are now more likely to agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workforce would help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society**". The largest increases can be observed in Finland (78%, +14 pp), the Netherlands (75%, +12 pp) and Sweden (84%, +8 pp). In 16 countries, agreement has fallen, most notably in Czechia (40%, –17 pp), Cyprus (72%, –16 pp) and Slovenia (57%, –14 pp).

Outside of the EU, the largest shifts since 2021 are the increases in agreement in Albania (72%, +14 pp) and Serbia (60%, +12 pp).

Since 2021, there has been an increase in agreement with the statement '**gender equality in the science and technology workplace would improve the outcomes of science and technology**" in ten EU Member States. The largest increase can be seen in the Netherlands (69%, +23 pp), followed by Finland (63%, +11 pp) and Belgium (62%, +11 pp). Among the 15 EU countries where agreement has fallen, large decreases can be seen in Slovenia (50%, –17 pp), Romania (43%, –10 pp), France (59%, –10 pp) and Cyprus (73%, 1– pp).

In the countries outside the EU, agreement has increased the most in Montenegro (75%, +19 pp) and Serbia (55%, +13 pp), while the largest decrease in agreement can be found in Kosovo (73%, –9 pp).

In ten EU Member States, respondents are now more likely than in 2021 to agree that "**gender equality in the science and technology workforce would improve business profits and the economy**". Increases of ten percentage points or more can be seen in the Netherlands (54%, +17 pp), Ireland (67%, +11 pp) and Belgium (49%, +10 pp). There are 16 EU countries where agreement has decreased, with the largest declines seen in Romania (43%, –10 pp), Slovenia (45%, –10 pp) and Cyprus (68%, –10 pp).

Among the non-EU countries surveyed, agreement has increased the most in the UK (57%, +13 pp), while the largest decrease in agreement can be seen in Bosnia and Herzegovina (59%, –10 pp).

QA16 How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would …
(%)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Improve the outcomes of science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	63	61	62	57	73	39	58	60	34	72	68	63	59	57	67	72	74	49	60	44	77	69	66	74	43	80	50	54
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼2	▲3	▲11	▼4	▼10	▼9	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼4	▲11	▼10	▼4	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼5	▼2	▲1	=	▲23	▲2	▼1	▼10	▲10	▼17	=
Improve business profits and the economy	Sept/Oct 2024	55	48	49	54	68	33	47	49	30	64	63	44	51	56	62	67	69	45	53	42	65	54	57	64	43	59	45	46
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼3	▼7	▲10	▼3	▼10	▼5	▲3	▼2	=	▼7	▼6	▲5	▼9	▼5	▲1	▲11	▼4	▲4	▲4	▲8	▼3	▲17	▼8	▼1	▼10	▲4	▼10	▼3
Help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society	Sept/Oct 2024	69	68	68	64	72	40	69	70	47	79	73	78	73	63	68	79	74	57	69	51	81	75	64	75	46	84	57	56
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▼4	=	=	▼1	▼16	▼17	=	▲3	▼4	▼9	▼10	▲14	▼8	▼6	▲1	▲3	▼5	▲5	▼5	▲3	▼4	▲12	▼2	▼11	▼8	▲8	▼14	▼6

QA16 How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would …
(%)

		AL	BA	ME	MK	RS	TR	UK	XK
Improve the outcomes of science and technology	Sept/Oct 2024	64	62	75	59	55	81	60	73
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲7	▼6	▲19	▼8	▲13	▲2	▲4	▼9
Improve business profits and the economy	Sept/Oct 2024	64	59	67	61	50	76	57	74
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲5	▼10	▲12	▼4	▲11	▼2	▲13	▼5
Help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society	Sept/Oct 2024	72	68	61	62	60	79	69	73
	Δ Apr/May 2021	▲14	▼5	▲5	▼6	▲12	▼3	=	▼8

Socio-demographic table

QA16 How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would …
Total 'Agree'
(% – EU)

	Help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society	Improve the outcomes of science and technology	Improve business profits and the economy
EU27	69	63	55
Gender			
Man	68	61	54
Woman	70	65	56
Age			
15-24	69	64	53
25-39	71	65	58
40-54	71	63	56
55 +	68	61	53
Education (End of)			
15-	65	57	52
16-19	68	64	56
20+	72	63	54
Still studying	72	64	53
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	71	64	58
Managers	73	65	53
Other white collars	71	64	59
Manual workers	68	63	55
House persons	66	62	55
Unemployed	68	62	56
Retired	67	60	52
Students	71	65	54
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	66	60	52
From time to time	65	62	55
Almost never/ Never	71	64	55
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	72	65	56
Often/ Sometimes	63	60	54
Never	54	51	47
No Internet access	59	62	52
Influence of science and technology			
Total 'Positive'	73	67	58
Total 'Negative'	52	46	41
Quiz Correct answers			
Less than 5 correct answers	63	59	54
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	71	64	56
More than 8 correct answers	77	65	52

VII. Views on the use of AI for scientific research

This chapter examines Europeans' views on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for scientific research. It starts by gauging how well-informed respondents feel about the potential benefits and risks of using AI in scientific work. It then assesses the extent to which people trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI. Finally, it examines views on whether the use of AI can lead to solutions to major challenges.

The results in this chapter are also relevant to the findings in chapter 2, where respondents were asked for their views on the future impact of AI on employment.

Around one in three EU citizens feel well-informed about the potential benefits and risks of AI in science

Just over a third of Europeans (37%) say they feel well-informed about "**the potential benefits of using AI in scientific work**". This includes 7% who feel "well-informed" and 30% who say they are "somewhat well-informed". The majority of respondents (62%) do not feel well-informed, either "not very well-informed" (38%) or "not well-informed at all" (24%).

A similar proportion (35%) say they feel well informed about "**the potential risks of using AI in scientific work**." Specifically, less than one in ten (7%) feel "well-informed" and 28% feel "somewhat well-informed". Almost two-thirds of respondents (64%) do not feel well-informed, either "not very well-informed" (39%) or "not well-informed at all" (25%)[38].

QA19. How well informed do you feel about the following? (EU27) (%)
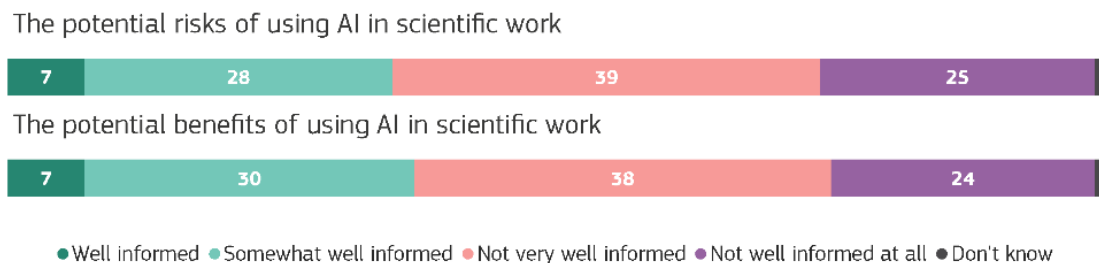
The potential risks of using AI in scientific work

| 7 | 28 | 39 | 25 | |

The potential benefits of using AI in scientific work

| 7 | 30 | 38 | 24 | |

● Well informed ● Somewhat well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not well informed at all ● Don't know

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[38] QA19. How well informed do you feel about the following?

Among the 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents in four countries say they feel well-informed ("well-informed" or "somewhat well-informed") about **the potential benefits of using AI in scientific work**: the Netherlands (66%), Denmark (59%) and Cyprus and Sweden (both 52%).

Respondents are least likely to feel well-informed in Portugal (26%) and in Greece and Croatia (both 27%).

QA19.2. How well informed do you feel about the following?:–The potential benefits of using AI in scientific work (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Well informed ● Somewhat well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not well informed at all ● Don't know
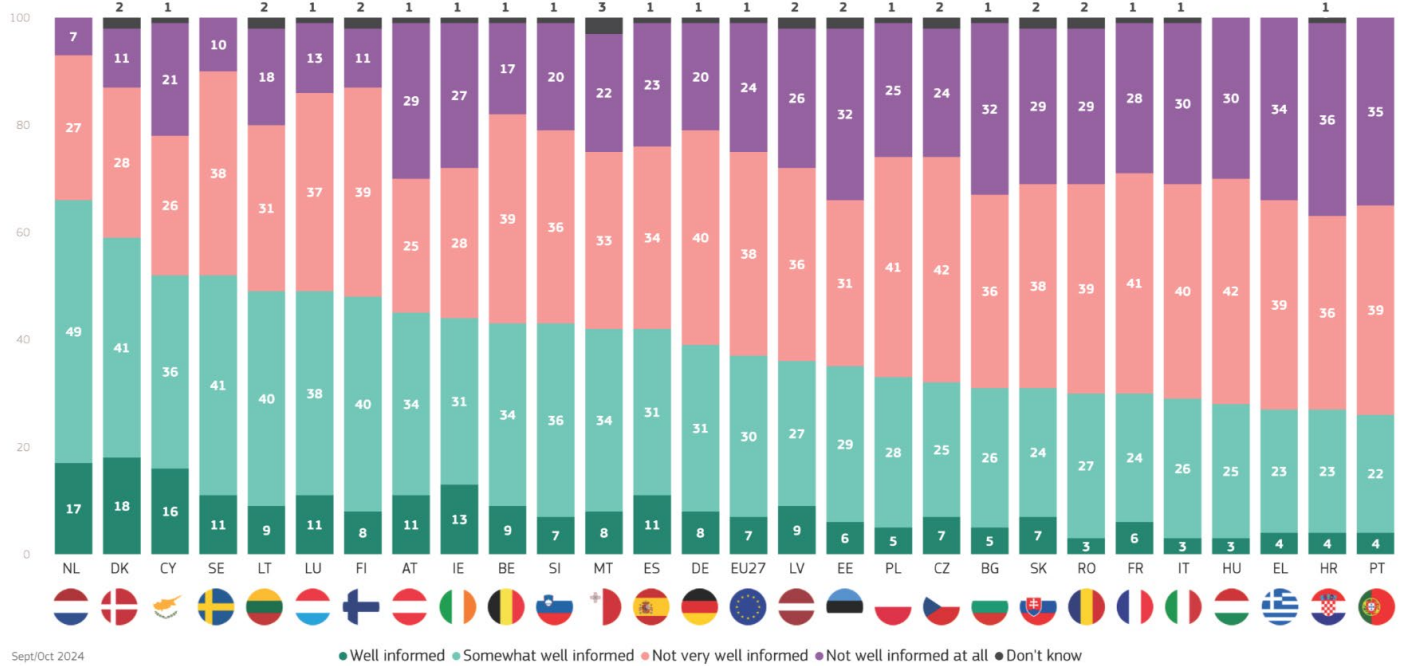
In the non-EU countries surveyed, more than half of respondents in Türkiye (59%) and the UK (51%) say they feel well-informed about the potential benefits of using AI in scientific work, while respondents in Serbia are the least likely to feel well informed (27%).

QA19.2. How well informed do you feel about the following?:–The potential benefits of using AI in scientific work (%)

● Well informed ● Somewhat well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not well informed at all ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
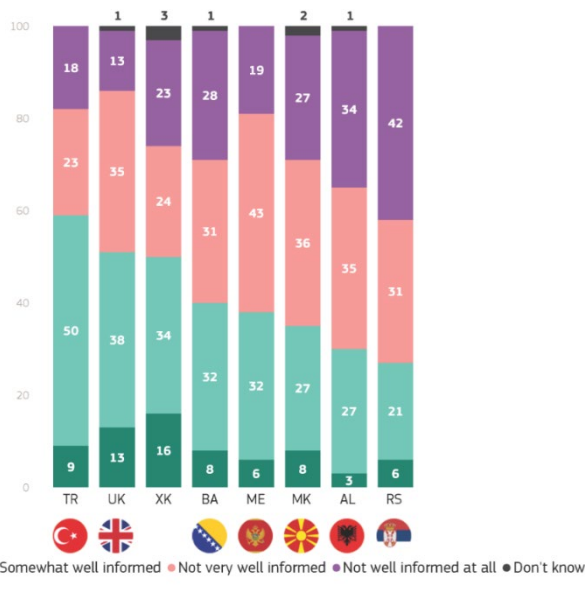
Within the EU, respondents in the Netherlands (68%) are by far the most likely to say they feel well-informed ("well-informed" or "somewhat well-informed") about **the potential risks of using AI in scientific work**. More than half of respondents in Denmark (52%) and Cyprus (51%) also say they feel well-informed.

By contrast, no more than a quarter of respondents feel well informed in Greece (24%) and in Croatia and Portugal (both 25%).

QA19.1. How well informed do you feel about the following?:-The potential risks of using AI in scientific work (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Well informed ● Somewhat well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not well informed at all ● Don't know
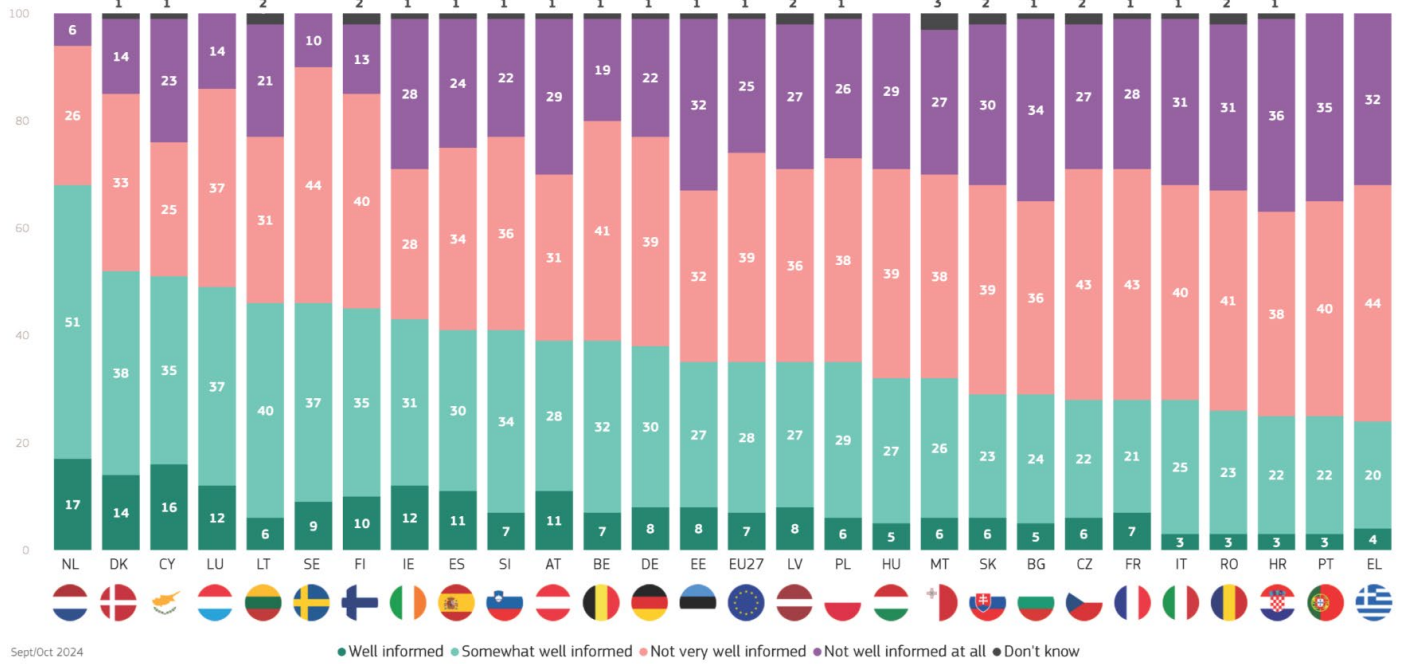
In the eight non-EU countries surveyed, more than half of respondents in Türkiye (57%) say they feel well informed about the potential risks of using AI in scientific work, while the lowest proportion can be seen in Serbia (28%).

QA19.1. How well informed do you feel about the following?:-The potential risks of using AI in scientific work (%)

● Well informed ● Somewhat well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not well informed at all ● Don't know
Sept/Oct 2024
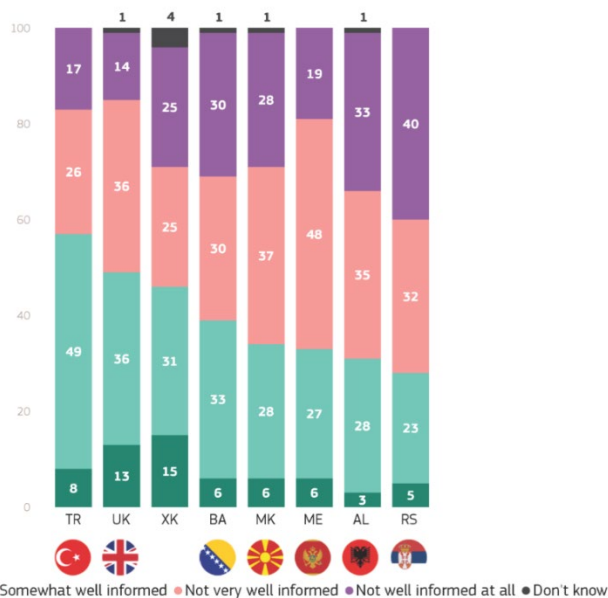
Socio-demographic table

QA19   How well informed do you feel about the following?
Total 'Informed to some extent'
(% – EU)

	The potential benefits of using AI in scientific work	The potential risks of using AI in scientific work
EU27	37	35
Gender		
Man	43	40
Woman	31	30
Age		
15-24	51	47
25-39	45	43
40-54	39	39
55 +	26	25
Education (End of)		
15-	18	16
16-19	30	29
20+	48	46
Still studying	55	51
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	43	41
Managers	59	56
Other white collars	40	39
Manual workers	32	31
House persons	23	23
Unemployed	34	31
Retired	23	21
Students	55	51
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	31	31
From time to time	32	30
Almost never/ Never	39	37
Use of the Internet		
Everyday	42	40
Often/ Sometimes	24	21
Never	11	10
No Internet access	0	2
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development		
You alone do or did in the past	62	61
A family member does or did in the past	56	54
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	58	57
No	33	31
Influence of science and technology		
Total 'Positive'	39	38
Total 'Negative'	27	25
Quiz Correct answers		
Less than 5 correct answers	28	28
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	38	36
More than 8 correct answers	53	51

Respondents express varying degrees of **trust in scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)**. In the EU, just over a third of respondents (38%) say they trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI. This includes 5% who "fully trust" this type of research and 33% who "tend to trust" it.

Just over a third (35%) say they "neither trust nor distrust" scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI, while a quarter (25%) distrust this type of research, including 19% who "tend to distrust" it and 6% who "fully distrust" it[39].

QA20. To what extent do you trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)? (EU27) (%)

Fully distrust 6
Fully trust 5
Tend to distrust 19
Tend to trust 33
Neither trust nor distrust 35
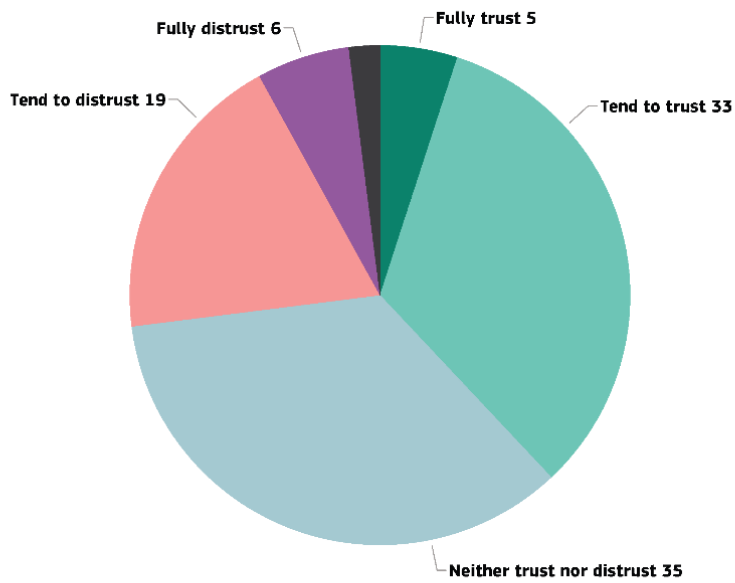
Sept/Oct 2024

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[39] QA20. To what extent do you trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)?

In 24 Member States, respondents are more likely to say they trust rather than mistrust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI. This includes four EU countries where at least half of respondents say they trust this type of research: Denmark (64%), Portugal (58%), Sweden (51%) and Malta (50%). Denmark also has a relatively high proportion of respondents who "fully trust" scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI (14%).

In the other three EU countries, the proportion that distrusts this type of research outweighs the proportion that trusts it: Romania (34% distrust vs. 25% trust), Latvia (32% distrust vs. 31% trust) and Austria (35% distrust vs. 34% trust).

The proportion that "neither trusts nor distrusts" scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI ranges from 49% in Croatia and 48% in Hungary to 17% in Denmark.

QA20. To what extent do you trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)? (%)

Sept/Oct 2024

● Fully trust ● Tend to trust ● Neither trust nor distrust ● Tend to distrust ● Fully distrust ● Don't know
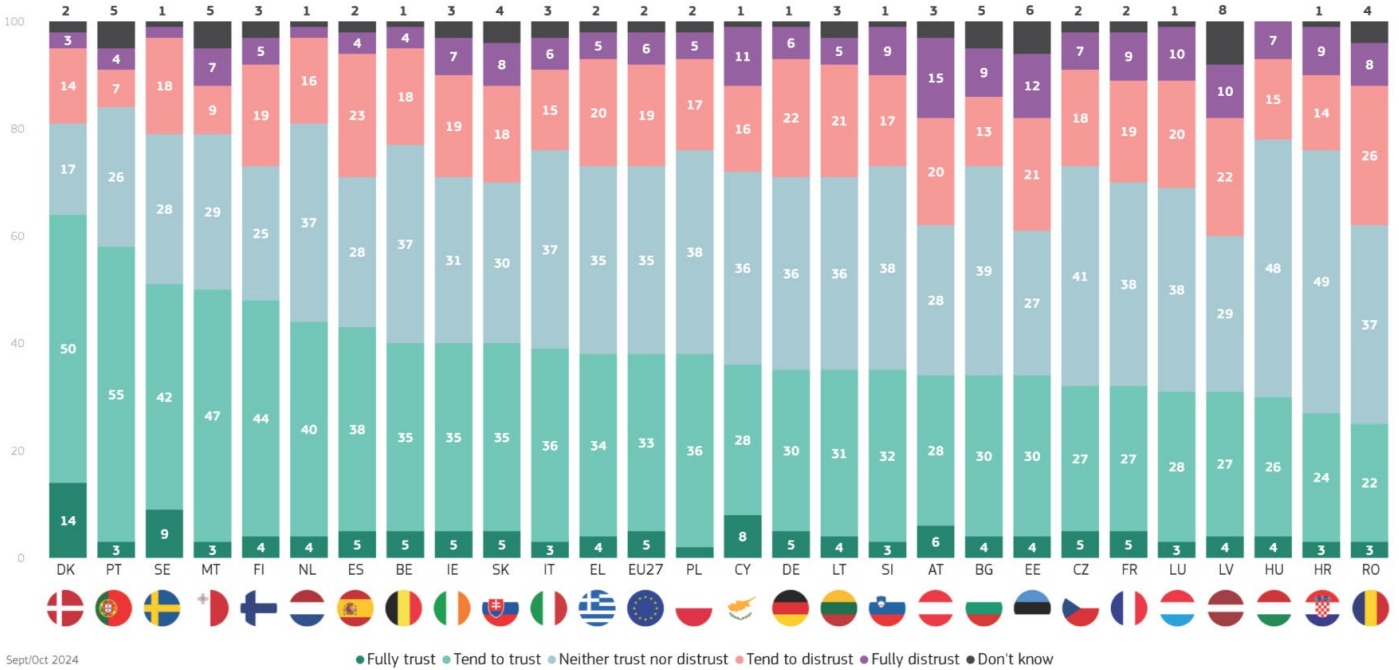
In the non-EU countries, respondents in Türkiye (62%) are most likely to say they trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI. However, distrust outweighs trust in Bosnia and Herzegovina (37% vs. 25%) and Serbia (32% vs. 30%).

QA20. To what extent do you trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)? (%)

● Fully trust ● Tend to trust ● Neither trust nor distrust ● Tend to distrust ● Fully distrust ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
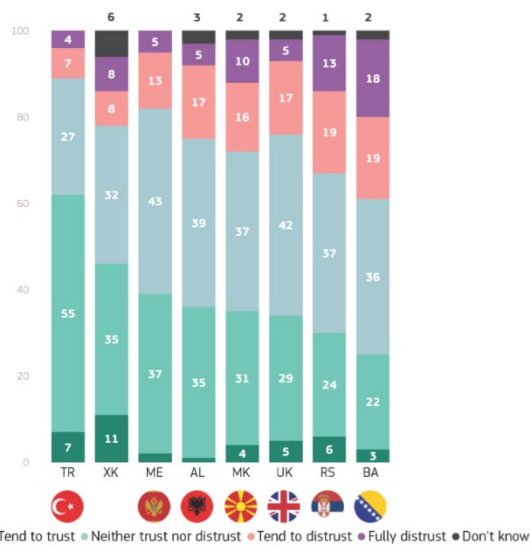
Socio-demographic table

QA20 To what extent do you trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)?
(% – EU)

	Fully trust	Tend to trust	Neither trust nor distrust	Tend to distrust	Fully distrust	Don't know	Total 'Trust'	Neither trust nor distrust'	Total 'Distrust'
EU27	5	33	35	19	6	2	38	35	25
Gender									
Man	6	37	33	17	5	2	43	33	22
Woman	3	30	37	21	7	2	33	37	28
Age									
15-24	7	41	33	15	3	1	48	33	18
25-39	6	39	33	16	5	1	45	33	21
40-54	4	36	36	18	5	1	40	36	23
55 +	3	26	37	22	8	4	29	37	30
Education (End of)									
15-	2	23	35	24	10	6	25	35	34
16-19	3	30	38	21	6	2	33	38	27
20+	6	39	34	16	4	1	45	34	20
Still studying	8	45	30	13	3	1	53	30	16
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	4	39	34	16	5	2	43	34	21
Managers	6	40	35	15	3	1	46	35	18
Other white collars	5	40	35	15	4	1	45	35	19
Manual workers	3	31	36	21	7	2	34	36	28
House persons	2	26	36	25	8	3	28	36	33
Unemployed	6	27	33	25	8	1	33	33	33
Retired	3	25	36	22	9	5	28	36	31
Students	8	44	31	13	3	1	52	31	16
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	5	28	32	22	9	4	33	32	31
From time to time	3	31	37	20	6	3	34	37	26
Almost never/ Never	5	34	35	18	6	2	39	35	24
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	5	36	35	18	5	1	41	35	23
Often/ Sometimes	3	24	39	23	8	3	27	39	31
Never	1	18	36	24	13	8	19	36	37
No Internet access	0	9	28	16	33	14	9	28	49
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	10	38	34	14	3	1	48	34	17
A family member does or did in the past	7	39	32	18	3	1	46	32	21
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	8	39	33	16	3	1	47	33	19
No	4	32	36	19	7	2	36	36	26
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	5	37	36	16	4	2	42	36	20
Total 'Negative'	2	12	33	35	17	1	14	33	52
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	3	26	36	20	10	5	29	36	30
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	4	35	36	19	5	1	39	36	24
More than 8 correct answers	8	42	31	15	3	1	50	31	18

Half of EU citizens (50%) agree that "**AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases**." This includes 9% who "totally agree" and 41% who "tend to agree".

One in six respondents disagree (16%), including 12% who "tend to disagree" and 4% who "totally disagree". Three in ten respondents (30%) neither agree nor disagree[40].

QA21. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases'? (EU27) (%)

Totally disagree 4
Tend to disagree 12
Totally agree 9
Neither agree nor disagree 30
Tend to agree 41

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In all 27 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that "AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases." Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Denmark (74%), Sweden (72%) and Malta (65%). Denmark also has a particularly high proportion who say they "totally agree" (32%).

The lowest levels of agreement can be seen in Croatia (32%), Romania (33%) and Estonia (39%). More than a third of respondents "neither agree nor disagree" in Croatia (44%), Hungary (42%), Italy (36%) and Bulgaria (34%).

QA21. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases'? (%)

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● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know
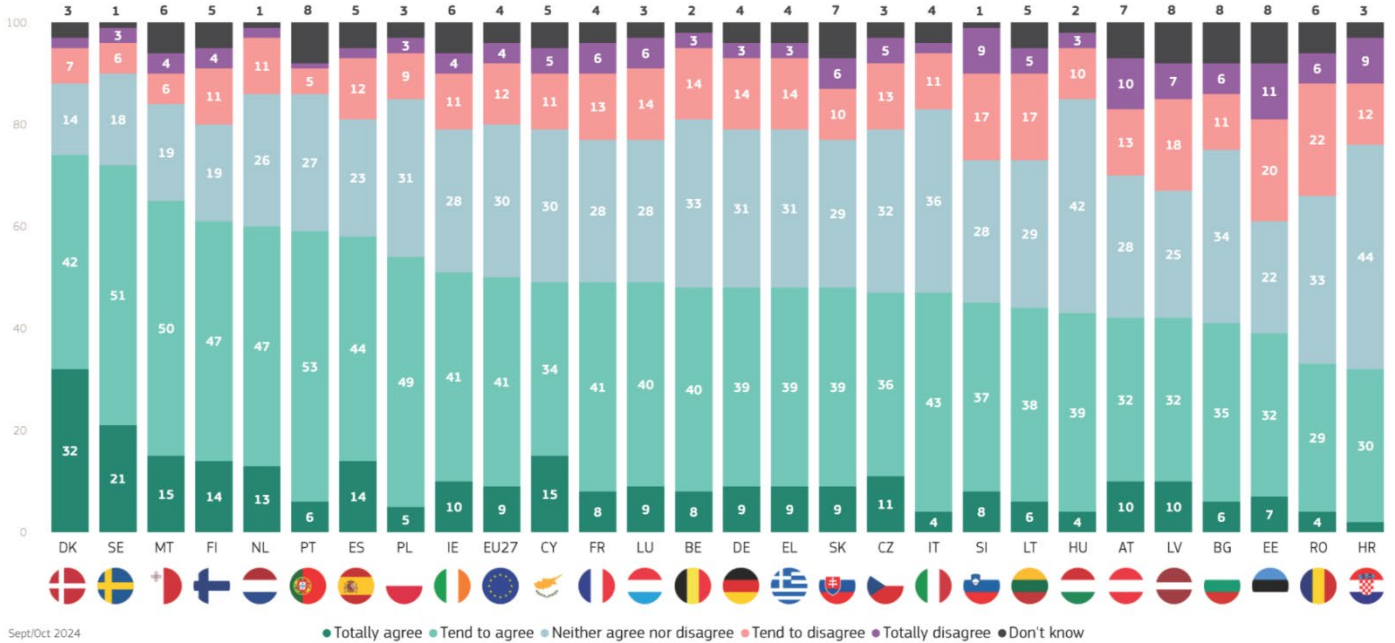
In the eight other countries covered by the survey, respondents in Türkiye (71%) are by far the most likely to agree that "AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases."

However, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with the statement in Bosnia and Herzegovina (39% disagree vs. 29% agree) and Serbia (32% vs. 31%).

QA21. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases'? (%)

● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

Sept/Oct 2024
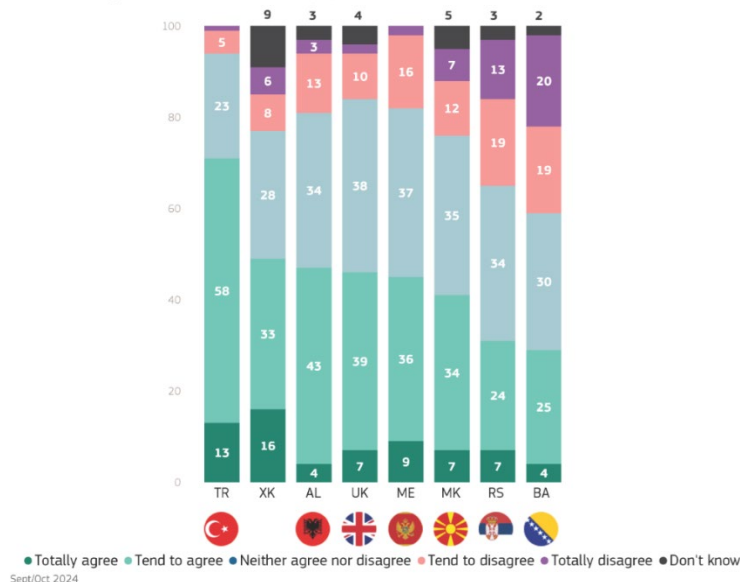
Socio-demographic table

QA21 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases'?
(% – EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Neither agree nor disagree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	9	41	30	12	4	4	50	30	16
Gender									
Man	11	45	27	11	3	3	56	27	14
Woman	7	39	32	13	4	5	46	32	17
Age									
15-24	12	47	28	10	2	1	59	28	12
25-39	11	47	26	11	3	2	58	26	14
40-54	9	45	29	12	3	2	54	29	15
55 +	7	35	32	14	5	7	42	32	19
Education (End of)									
15-	4	28	35	16	6	11	32	35	22
16-19	6	40	33	13	4	4	46	33	17
20+	12	46	26	11	3	2	58	26	14
Still studying	15	50	24	7	2	2	65	24	9
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	9	45	27	13	4	2	54	27	17
Managers	13	47	27	9	2	2	60	27	11
Other white collars	9	47	29	10	3	2	56	29	13
Manual workers	7	42	31	13	4	3	49	31	17
House persons	5	38	31	14	5	7	43	31	19
Unemployed	9	37	29	16	5	4	46	29	21
Retired	7	33	33	14	5	8	40	33	19
Students	14	50	25	7	2	2	64	25	9
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	8	39	27	13	6	7	47	27	19
From time to time	6	39	33	14	4	4	45	33	18
Almost never/ Never	10	43	29	11	3	4	53	29	14
Use of the Internet									
Everyday	10	45	28	11	3	3	55	28	14
Often/ Sometimes	4	32	36	18	5	5	36	36	23
Never	3	23	37	15	7	15	26	37	22
No Internet access	1	19	25	22	9	24	20	25	31
Worked in research / science / innovative technology development									
You alone do or did in the past	17	46	24	10	2	1	63	24	12
A family member does or did in the past	14	46	25	11	2	2	60	25	13
Both you and a family member do or did in the past	15	46	25	10	2	2	61	25	12
No	7	41	31	13	4	4	48	31	17
Influence of science and technology									
Total 'Positive'	10	46	29	10	2	3	56	29	12
Total 'Negative'	5	20	35	25	12	3	25	35	37
Quiz Correct answers									
Less than 5 correct answers	6	35	33	12	5	9	41	33	17
Between 5 and 8 correct answers	9	43	29	13	4	2	52	29	17
More than 8 correct answers	16	48	23	9	2	2	64	23	11

Conclusion

This report provides a summary of the results of the Special Eurobarometer on "European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology". This Eurobarometer is the latest in a long line of surveys on science and technology and provides comparisons with the findings from the previous survey conducted in 2021.

The survey assesses EU citizens' knowledge about science and technology. This shows that the majority of respondents feel at least moderately well-informed about environmental problems, new scientific discoveries and technological developments, and new medical discoveries.

However, respondents are less likely to feel well-informed about these issues than they were in 2021. In addition, when tested in a 'quiz' on scientific issues, respondents are more likely to give incorrect answers than in the previous survey.

The survey provides further insight into these findings. The majority of Europeans agree that they would like to learn more about scientific developments, but over half also say that science is too complicated to understand much about it.

There is a clear consensus that science and technology have a positive influence on society, while two-thirds of respondents agree that science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable. Equally, the majority view is that "science makes our ways of life change too fast" and also that "the applications of science and technology can threaten human rights". These views have grown in prevalence since the 2021 survey.

When assessing the public's perception of scientists, the survey provides a complex picture. On the one hand, the majority think that decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts, and the consensus is that scientists should intervene in political debate. The characteristics associated with scientists are predominantly positive, such as "intelligent", "reliable", "collaborative", and "honest". In addition, professional scientists are seen as best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society ahead of other people or organisations.

At the same time, the findings indicate a certain wariness or suspicion about scientists. Respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that: "we can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry"; that "scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider

social perspective"; and that "because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous".

The survey also examines the wider social issues related to science and technology. Social responsibility is considered important, with three-quarters of respondents agreeing that science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products. The majority also agree that decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned.

Again, however, these views are tempered with a degree of suspicion. Most respondents agree that science and technology could improve everyone's lives, but mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off; and the majority agree that science and technology could improve living conditions in less developed countries, but mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries.

This year's survey included a focus on AI and shows that there are mixed views among EU citizens in this regard. Just over a third of respondents say they trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of AI, while a quarter distrust this type of research, and a third are neutral. When asked whether AI and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate, respondents are more likely to disagree than to agree.

Overall, just over a third of respondents feel well informed about the potential benefits of using AI in scientific work, and a similar proportion feel well informed about the potential risks.

Technical Specifications

Between 12 September and 10 October 2024, Verian (former Kantar Public) on behalf of Verian Belgium carried out the wave 102.1 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The Wave 102.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Wave 102.1 survey has also been conducted in 8 other countries or territories: six candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye), as well as in Kosovo[1] and in the United Kingdom.

In these countries and territories, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas1.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household.

For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

Special Eurobarometer 557
European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology
Technical Specifications

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,010	12-09-2024	02-10-2024	9,801,547	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,014	13-09-2024	01-10-2024	5,533,938	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,048	17-09-2024	30-09-2024	9,075,934	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	993	13-09-2024	10-10-2024	4,984,048	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,570	13-09-2024	04-10-2024	72,405,020	19.0%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,005	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	1,141,759	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,004	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	4,250,998	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,015	12-09-2024	29-09-2024	9,019,518	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,002	13-09-2024	06-10-2024	41,533,486	10.9%
FR	France	MCM France	1,012	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	56,365,353	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,001	16-09-2024	01-10-2024	3,301,831	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,029	12-09-2024	02-10-2024	51,632,657	13.5%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	772,320	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,011	12-09-2024	01-10-2024	1,582,326	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,027	13-09-2024	01-10-2024	2,429,823	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	512	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	555,900	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,020	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	8,205,783	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	501	13-09-2024	07-10-2024	473,015	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,086	13-09-2024	29-09-2024	15,081,342	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,006	13-09-2024	04-10-2024	7,788,036	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,018	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	31,079,533	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,035	14-09-2024	04-10-2024	9,113,419	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,046	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	15,981,575	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,004	13-09-2024	01-10-2024	1,799,078	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,015	13-09-2024	30-09-2024	4,554,569	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,000	13-09-2024	03-10-2024	4,722,540	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,022	13-09-2024	03-10-2024	8,541,497	2.2%
		TOTAL EU27	26,510	12-09-2024	10-10-2024	381,726,845	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar Public UK Limited	1,034	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	57,643,554
TR	Türkiye	Cözüm Arastırma	1,057	17-09-2024	02-10-2024	66,538,195
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,019	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	1,521,912
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	539	14-09-2024	02-10-2024	506,250
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1,021	13-09-2024	02-10-2024	5,682,611
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1,004	17-09-2024	02-10-2024	2,291,065
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,006	12-09-2024	02-10-2024	2,987,440
XK	Territory of Kosovo	Index Kosovo	1,017	14-09-2024	08-10-2024	1,357,100
	TOTAL		34,207	12-09-24	10-10-24	528,796,469

Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden).

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,010		1,010
BG	Bulgaria	1,014		1,014
CZ	Czechia	898	150	1,048
DK	Denmark	693	300	993
DE	Germany	1,570		1,570
EE	Estonia	1,005		1,005
IE	Ireland	1,004		1,004
EL	Greece	1,015		1,015
ES	Spain	1,002		1,002
FR	France	1,012		1,012
HR	Croatia	1,001		1,001
IT	Italy	1,029		1,029
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	1,011		1,011
LT	Lithuania	1,027		1,027
LU	Luxembourg	512		512
HU	Hungary	1,020		1,020
MT	Malta	301	200	501
NL	Netherlands	901	185	1,086
AT	Austria	1,006		1,006
PL	Poland	1,018		1,018
PT	Portugal	1,035		1,035
RO	Romania	1,046		1,046
SI	Slovenia	1,004		1,004
SK	Slovakia	1,015		1,015
FI	Finland	737	263	1,000
SE	Sweden	811	211	1,022
	TOTAL EU27	25,201	1,309	26,510
UK	United Kingdom	1,010		1,034
TR	Türkiye	1,057		1,057
MK	North Macedonia	1,019		1,019
ME	Montenegro	539		539
RS	Serbia	1,021		1,021
AL	Albania	1,004		1,004
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,006		1,006
XK	Territory of Kosovo	1,017		1,017
	TOTAL	7,673	0	7,697

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 102.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian (former Kantar Public), are:

	COUNTRIES	CAPI RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	50.7%
BG	Bulgaria	47.2%
CZ	Czechia	56.2%
DK	Denmark	40.4%
DE	Germany	35.7%
EE	Estonia	35.2%
IE	Ireland	43.7%
EL	Greece	31.5%
ES	Spain	40.4%
FR	France	43.3%
HR	Croatia	50.6%
IT	Italy	29.7%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	68.7%
LV	Latvia	39.2%
LT	Lithuania	48.9%
LU	Luxembourg	27.4%
HU	Hungary	59.1%
MT	Malta	64.0%
NL	Netherlands	79.2%
AT	Austria	46.1%
PL	Poland	49.8%
PT	Portugal	48.9%
RO	Romania	51.3%
SI	Slovenia	38.6%
SK	Slovakia	52.5%
FI	Finland	34.9%
SE	Sweden	80.3%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows   *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	**1,4**	**1,9**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

Questionnaire

**Q1	In everyday life, we have to deal with many different issues, where we feel more or less <u>informed</u>. For each of the following, please indicate whether you are …**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Very well informed	Moderately well-informed	Poorly informed	Don't know
	1	2	3	4
1	New medical discoveries			
2	New scientific discoveries and technological developments			
3	Sports news			
4	Culture and arts			
5	Politics			
6	Environmental problems including climate change			

3 QU	EB95.2 Q3 MODIFIED

**Q2a	Of the following list of sources of information about developments in science and technology, please choose the two main sources that you use (watch, read, or listen) the most.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

1	Television, on a TV set or via the internet

2	Newspapers, either online or in print

3	Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia

4	Magazines, either online or in print

5	Radio, including podcasts

6	Books, either in print or e-books

7	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)

8	Scientific journals, either online or in print

9	Other (SPONTANEOUS)

10	You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)

11	Don't know

0.5QU	EB95.2 QA4a MODIFIED

**Q2b	And now, please choose the source that you use the least.**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY) (PRESENT ONLY THE ITEMS NOT SELECTED IN Q2a—IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED ITEM 10 AT Q2a THEN SKIP Q2b)

1	Television, on a TV set or via the internet

2	Newspapers, either online or in print

3	Online encyclopaedias e.g. Wikipedia

4	Magazines, either online or in print

5	Radio, including podcasts

6	Books, either in print or e-books

7	Online social networks and blogs (e.g. video hosting websites)

8	Scientific journals, either online or in print

9	Other (SPONTANEOUS)

10	You do not look for information about developments in science and technology (SPONTANEOUS)

11	Don't know

0.5QU	EB95.2 QA4b MODIFIED

**Q3	Among the following categories of people and organisations, which are the best qualified to explain the impact of scientific and technological developments on society?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

1	Scientists working at a university or government-funded research organisation

2	Scientists working in an industrial or privately funded research organisation

3	Journalists

4	Politicians

5	Consumer organisations

6	Environmental protection associations

7	Industry and private companies

8	People active on online social networks and bloggers

9	Religious leaders or representatives

10	The [NATIONALITY] government
11	The military
12	General practitioners and specialist doctors
13	Writers and intellectuals
14	Family and friends
15	The European Union
16	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
17	None (SPONTANEOUS)
18	Don't know

1QU   EB95.2 Q5

Q4   Do you think that the overall influence of science and technology on society is …?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1	Very positive
2	Fairly positive
3	Fairly negative
4	Very negative
5	Don't know

1QU   EB95.2 Q6

Q5   What level of public involvement do you think is appropriate when it comes to decisions about science and technology?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1	The public does not need to be involved in decisions about science and technology
2	Decisions about science and technology should be made by scientists, engineers and politicians, but the public should always be informed
3	The public should be consulted and public opinion should be seriously considered when making decisions about science and technology
4	Public opinion should be the main concern when making decisions about science and technology
5	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
6	Don't know

1QU   EB95.2 Q7

Q6a   The following is a list of areas where new technologies are currently being developed. For each of these, do you think it will have a positive, a negative or no effect on our way of life in the next 20 years?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Very positive effect	Fairly positive effect	Fairly negative effect	Very negative effect	No effect	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Renewable energies (N)
2	Information and communication Technology
3	Brain and cognitive enhancement
4	Vaccines and combatting infectious diseases
5	Biotechnology and genetic engineering
6	Space exploration
7	Nanotechnology
8	Nuclear energy for energy production
9	Artificial Intelligence

4.5QU   EB95.2 Q8a MODIFIED

Q6b   In the coming years, which of the following areas do you think will be affected most by research and innovation?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE--ITEMS 1 AND 2 ALWAYS ASKED ONE AFTER THE OTHER – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

1	Fight against climate change
2	Protection of the environment
3	Security of citizens
4	Job creation
5	Energy supply
6	Health and medical care
7	Protection of personal data
8	Reduction of inequalities
9	Adaptation of society to an ageing population
10	Availability and quality of food
11	Transport and transport infrastructure
12	Education and skills
13	Quality of housing

| 14 | Other (SPONTANEOUS) |
| 15 | Don't know |

1QU   EB95.2 Q8b

Q7   The following are some statements that people have made about science or technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

1   Science is so complicated that you do not understand much about it (M)

2   In your daily life, it is not important to know about science (M)

3   Scientists spend sufficient time meeting people like you to explain their work (M)

4   You would like to learn more about scientific developments in places like town halls, museums, libraries and educational institutions (M)

5   The results of publicly funded research, such as scientific articles and data, should be made available online free of charge

6   Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity

7   There should be no limit to what science is allowed to investigate

8   New inventions will always be found to counteract any harmful consequences of scientific and technological development

4QU   EB95.2 Q9 MODIFIED

Q8   The following are some statements that people have made about science and technology. For each statement, please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree.

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

1   Science and technology make our lives easier, healthier and more comfortable

2   Science prepares the younger generation to act as well-informed citizens

3   Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible

4   Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations

5   Artificial intelligence and automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate

6   The applications of science and technology can threaten human rights

7   Science makes our ways of life change too fast

8   Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous

4QU   EB95.2 Q10 MODIFIED

Q9   To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding scientists today?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Totally agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

1   We can no longer trust scientists to tell the truth about controversial scientific and technological issues because they depend more and more on money from industry

2   Scientists only look at very specific issues and do not consider problems from a wider social perspective (M)

3   Nowadays, the problems we are facing are so complex that scientists are no longer able to understand them

4   (split A) Scientists should not intervene in political debate when decisions ignore scientific evidence

5   (Split B) Scientists should intervene in political debate to ensure that decisions take into account scientific evidence

2QU   EB95.2Q11 MODIFIED

Q10a   The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes well or describes them badly.

(READ OUT – RANDOMISE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Describes well	Describes badly	Don't know
		1	2	3
1	Reliable			
2	Open to engage with citizens (N)			
3	Narrow minded			
4	Bad at communicating			
5	Honest			
6	Arrogant			
7	Altruistic			
8	Immoral			
9	Intelligent			
10	Know best what is good for people			

5QU   EB95.2 Q12a MODIFIED

Q10b   Please choose the three qualities that you think scientists should have.

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

1   Reliability
2   Ability to work with citizens (M)
3   Open mindedness
4   Communication skills
5   Honesty
6   Modesty
7   Altruism
8   Morality
9   Intelligence
10   Knowledge of what is good for people
11   Other (SPONTANEOUS)
12   Don't know

1QU   EB95.2 Q12b MODIFIED

Q11   You will be shown a series of statement sets. For each set, which statement comes closest to your point of view?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE)

Q11a

1   Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on the advice of experts
2   Decisions about science and technology should be based mainly on what the majority of people in a country think
3   Don't know

Q11b

1   Science and technology should be tightly regulated by the government
2   Science and technology should be allowed to operate freely in the marketplace
3   Don't know

Q11c

1   Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the moral and ethical issues concerned
2   Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies
3   Don't know

Q11d

1   The government should take responsibility to ensure that new technologies benefit everyone
2   It is up to people themselves to seek out the benefits of new technologies
3   Don't know

Q11e

1   The government should make private companies tackle climate change
2   We should leave it to private companies to decide whether to tackle climate change
3   Don't know

5QU   EB95.2 Q13

Q12   And now, a few questions on how you engage with science and technology issues. Do you…?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Yes, regularly	Yes, occasionally	No, hardly ever (M)	No, never	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5

1   Talk about science and technology-related issues with family or friends

2   Watch documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines books or podcasts (M)

3   Visit science and technology museums

4   Sign petitions or join demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change

5   Attend public meetings or debates about science and technology

6   Contact public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues

7   Provide personal data for scientific research

8   Take part in clinical trials

9   Actively take part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.

4.5QU   EB73.1 MODIFIED

Q13   Thinking now about the future, would you consider increasing your engagement with science and technology by doing any of the following things? Please select all that apply.

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1   Talking about science or technology-related issues with family or friends

2   Watching documentaries, or read science and technology-related publications, magazines or books, podcasts (M)

3   Visiting science or technology museums

4   Studying science or technology-related issues in your free time, for instance on a face-to-face or online course

5   Signing petitions or joining demonstrations on science and technology matters such as nuclear

power, biotechnology, the environment or climate change

6   Attending public meetings or debates about science and technology

7   Taking part in the activities of a non-governmental organisation dealing with science and technology-related issues

8   Contacting public authorities or political leaders about science and technology-related issues

9   Providing personal data for scientific research

10   Taking part in clinical trials

11   Lending your computer's processing power to contribute to the research on complex scientific questions

12   Actively taking part in scientific projects by developing research questions, collecting data, discussing the findings with others, etc.

13   Other (SPONTANEOUS)

14   None (SPONTANEOUS)

15   Don't know

1QU   EB95.2 Q15 MODIFIED

Q14   Sometimes people find it difficult to engage with science and technology. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1   Lack of time

2   Lack of financial resources

3   Lack of interest

4   Lack of information on activities or events related to science and technology

5   Lack of knowledge in the field of science and technology

6   Lack or poor quality of activities or events related to science and technology in the area where you live

7   Feeling that you would not be welcomed or that it is not something for you

8   Privacy concerns, e.g. fear of personal data misuse

9   Other (SPONTANEOUS)

10   None (SPONTANEOUS)

11   Don't know

1QU   EB95.2 Q16

Q15   How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

1   Science and technology could be used to improve everyone's lives, but in practice they mostly improve the lives of people who are already better off

2   Science and technology could be used to improve living conditions in less developed countries, but in practice they mostly improve living conditions in well-off countries

3   Science and technology could be used to help improve the environment and tackle climate change, but in practice they mostly help companies make money

4   Science and technology should consider the needs of all groups of people when developing new solutions and products

5   Involving non-scientists in research and technological development ensures that science and technology respond to the needs, values and expectations of society

6   We have no option but to trust those governing science and technology

3QU   EB95.2 Q17 MODIFIED

Q16   How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gender equality in the science and technology workforce would...

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ITEM 1 ALWAYS ASKED IN FIRST PLACE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

1   improve the outcomes of science and technology

2   improve business profits and the economy

3   help ensure we live in a fairer and more equal society

1.5QU   EB95.2 Q18 MODIFIED

Q17   For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you believe them to be true or false. If you don't know, you can indicate so.

(READ OUT – ROTATE, EXCEPT ITEM 8 WHICH SHOULD BE ALWAYS FIXED – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	True	False	Don't know
	1	2	3

1   The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs

2   The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future

3   Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria

4   The oxygen we breathe comes from plants

5   Lasers work by focusing sound waves

6   The world's human population is currently more than 10 billion

7   Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals

8   Viruses have been produced in government laboratories to control our freedom (*fixed)*

9   The cure for cancer exists but is hidden from the public by commercial interests

10   Climate change is for the most part caused by natural cycles rather than human activities

5QU   EB95.2 Q20

Q18   Which of the following should be the main responsible for ensuring research security in international collaboration among research institutions?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1   Governments

2   Funding agencies (e.g., EU agencies, national research councils)

3   Research institutions (e.g., universities, laboratories)

4   Don't know

1QU   NEW

Q19Intro We will now ask you several questions about Artificial Intelligence, also known as AI.

Artificial Intelligence refers to computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. It is used, for instance, in driverless cars or drones, in healthcare to improve medical diagnoses, and in various other applications such as answering questions and offering support to users on websites or call centres.

(READ OUT)

Q19 How well informed do you feel about the following?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Well informed	Somewhat well informed	Not very well informed	Not well informed at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
1	The potential risks of using AI in scientific work				
2	The potential benefits of using AI in scientific work				

1QU   NEW

Q20 To what extent do you trust scientific research and discoveries that are created with the help of artificial intelligence (AI)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1   Fully trust

2   Tend to trust

3   Neither trust nor distrust

4   Tend to distrust

5   Fully distrust

6   Don't know

1QU   NEW

QB21 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "AI used in science advances scientific discoveries that will lead to solutions to major challenges such as climate change and serious diseases"?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1   Totally agree

2   Tend to agree

3   Neither agree nor disagree

4   Tend to disagree

5   Totally disagree

6   Don't know

1QU   NEW