EUROBAROMETER

Flash Eurobarometer

European Commission

Young people and science

Analytical report

Fieldwork: September 2008

Report: October 2008

This survey was requested by the Research Directorate-General and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication

Flash Eurobarometer 239 – *The Gallup Organization*

Flash EB Series #239

Young people and science

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organisation, Hungary upon the request of Research Directorate-General

Coordinated by Directorate-General Communication

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

Table of contents

Introduction

The European Commission has been studying Europeans' general attitudes towards science and technology for several years. Special Eurobarometer surveys on "Europeans, science and technology" were conducted in 1992, 2001/02 and 2005. In the 2005 survey, more than 30,000 interviews were conducted across the EU Member States, the Candidate countries at the time (Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Turkey) and the three EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), using a face-to-face interviewing methodology. The topics covered ranged from European citizens' interest and level of information to opinions about responsibilities of scientists and perceptions of European scientific research.

The current Flash Eurobarometer on *"Young People and Science"* (N° 239), requested by the Research Directorate-General, was conducted to determine young people's interest in science and technology, their views on various topics and their plans for future involvement in the scientific domains. Although the current survey builds on these earlier surveys, it is different in various ways: Flash Eurobarometer 239 has focused on interviewing young people (aged between 15 and 25), the questionnaire has been re-designed and telephone interviews have replaced face-to-face discussions.

In detail, the survey examined young peoples':

- Interest in news in general and science and technology topics in particular
- Views about science, scientific research, scientists and the need for more coordination and expenditure in the EU
- Awareness and interest in various scientific innovations
- Opinions about the health risks linked to various scenarios and their thoughts about the future
- Plans for studying (or not) scientific topics in the future

This survey's fieldwork was carried out from 9 to 13 September 2008. Almost 25,000 randomly selected young people (aged between 15 and 25) were interviewed across the 27 EU Member States. Interviews were predominantly carried out via fixed telephone, approximately 1,000 in each country. Part of the interviews in Finland and Austria were carried out over mobile telephones. Due to the relatively low fixed telephone coverage in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, Gallup also sampled and interviewed 300 persons face-to-face. To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables.

The charts in the report present the results for:

a) the EU27 in total, and
b) individually for each of the 27 EU Member States.

The results have also been broken down by the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents:

- Sex (male; female)
- Age (15-18; 19-21; 22-25)
- Full-time student (yes or no)
- Subjective urbanisation (metropolitan; urban; rural)
- Occupation of the respondents or the main contributor to the household budget (self-employed; employee; manual worker; not working).

Main Findings

Future choices

- Presented with several choices of scientific study, a minority of young citizens said they were considering them. Respondents were most likely to say that they would study social sciences, then economics or business studies; mathematics was selected by the smallest group.

- Young people in the New Member States (NMS) were slightly more open to scientific studies

- Similar proportions of respondents wanted to become engineers or health professionals (both 22%). Next in line were those who wanted to study natural sciences or mathematics in order to become a teacher. The smallest group of respondents wanted to become a technician (9%).

- Young women were more likely to study natural science or mathematics in order to become a health professional, teacher or public sector researcher. Young men, however, were more liable to select engineer, technician or private sector researcher.

- Asked why they were not considering engineering, biology or medicine, a slim majority reasoned that they had already chosen their profession (56%). Half of the respondents said that they were (also) not interested.

- Young EU citizens were in agreement that young people's interest in science was essential for future prosperity: half of the respondents agreed *strongly* and 39% *tended to* agree

- Almost half of the young people agreed *strongly* that young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science

Interest in science and technology

- "Soft news" (culture and entertainment) was more popular than "hard news" (politics and economics); interest in science & technology came somewhere in-between (67% interest).

- Young men showed more interest in science and technology (75% vs. 59% of young women) and the topic appealed more to the somewhat older, the more-educated and city dwellers

- Between a third and a half of young people showed a *high level of interest* in the listed science and technology topics, e.g. new inventions, the Earth and the environment, the human body.

- Young men were far more interested in new inventions and technologies and ICT, while young women were attracted by subjects such as the human body and medical discoveries

Opinions about science and technology

- Young Europeans have a positive view about science and technology, e.g. one-third (35%) of respondents agreed *strongly* that science brings more benefits than harm; a similar number (38%) felt just as strongly that profit motives were having too big an influence on these issues

- Young men had a more positive view about science and technology, e.g. four out of 10 men agreed *strongly* that science makes lives healthier and easier (vs. three out of 10 women)

- A large majority of young EU citizens agree that scientific research should principally serve the development of knowledge; fewer than half feel that it should primarily serve businesses and enterprises

- Young people chose 'citizens' when asked who should have the most influence on decisions about the division of research funds in their country (26%); virtually no-one opted for private enterprise (2%), while the EU was somewhere in the middle (13%)

- Almost all young people agreed that there should be more coordination of research between EU Member States and a majority also agreed that the Union should spend more money on scientific research

Awareness of new innovations

- Almost all young EU citizens were aware of innovations in mobile phone technology and the level of interest was the highest of the presented topics; despite a quarter of interviewees having not heard about innovations in brain research, there was a high level of interest

- Three-quarters of young EU citizens reasoned that scientific and technological innovations related to brain research would present more benefits than risks; for nuclear energy and GM foods, almost half of the respondents thought the opposite

- A large majority of respondents were certain that health risks were associated with air pollution caused by cars, excess fertilizers in water reserves, new epidemics and with living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant or chemical plant

Concerns about health risks

- The health risks associated with living near a nuclear power plant were perceived as being less serious than those associated with living close to a chemical plant

- Respondents from several southern European countries and Romania tended to associated serious health risks with the various sources of pollution mentioned; those from the Netherlands and the UK, from the Nordic countries and from several eastern European countries were less likely to do this

- Asked for views about the next 20 years, young EU citizens were the most optimistic about improvements in communication between people; they were more pessimistic, however, about changes in other areas of life, e.g. the quality of food and water

- A majority of young EU citizens (57%) thought the most effective solution for the greenhouse effect and global warming would be a fundamental change in Europeans' way of life

1. Interest in science and technology

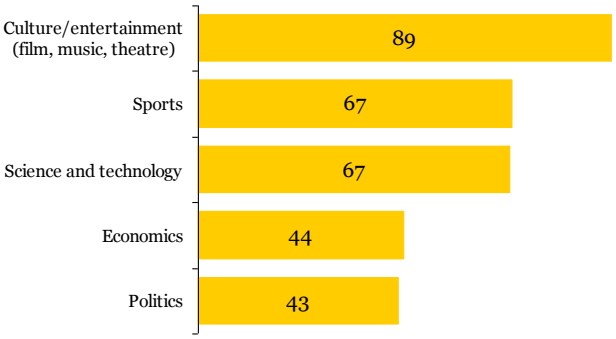
Although "soft news" (culture and entertainment) proved to be the most popular, interest in science & technology was high: two-thirds of young people were attracted by the topic. Young men showed more interest (75% vs. 59% of young women) and the topic appealed more to the somewhat older, more-educated and city dwellers.

Between a third and a half of respondents showed a high level of interest in the science and technology topics, e.g. inventions, Earth and environment, the human body.

1.1 Interest in the news

Nine out of 10 young EU citizens (89%) said they were interested in news topics that related to **culture and entertainment** (e.g. films, music and theatre). Two-thirds (67%) showed an interest in **sports stories** covered in the news, and the same proportion was attracted by **science and technology** news.

Interest in news topics



Q1. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.
Base: all respondents
%"Interested" shown, EU27

Young people were less interested in what is traditionally referred to as *hard* news coverage of **economics** and **politics**: slightly more than four out of 10 respondents (44%) said they were interested in news items about economics and a similar proportion (43%) showed an interest in political pieces.

Individual country results

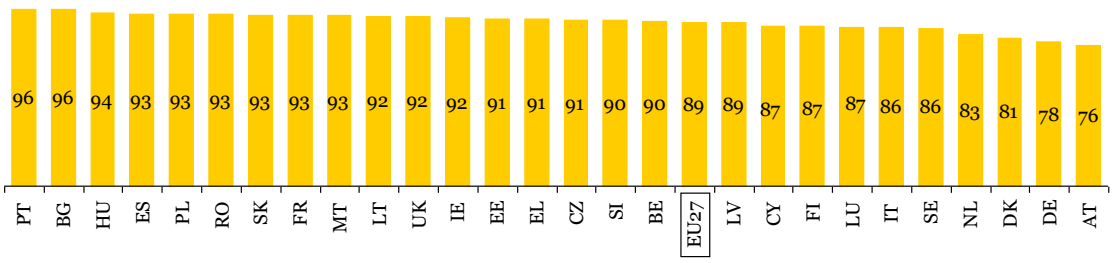
A large majority of respondents in all Member States paid particular attention to news coverage related to **culture and entertainment**. The proportion of respondents interested in these topics ranged from more than nine out of 10 Portuguese and Bulgarian respondents (both 96%) to three-quarters of young German and Austrian respondents (78% and 76%, respectively).

In all of the Member States, the level of interest in news items about culture and entertainment was higher than for the other topics listed. For example, nine out of 10 young people in Belgium were interested in culture and entertainment, while only three-quarters were following sports stories.

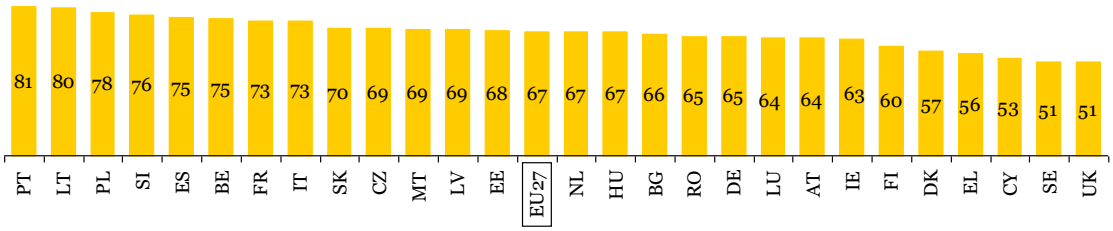
Young people in Portugal were not only the most liable to say they were interested in news about culture and entertainment but also in **sports news items** (81%). British and Swedish respondents, on the other hand, showed the lowest level of interest in sports news – only half of them (51%) said they were interested in these items.

Interest in *soft* news

Culture and entertainment (film, music, theatre)



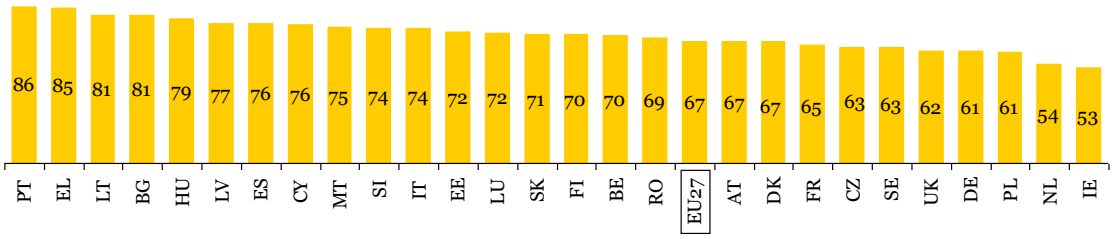
Sports



Q1. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.
Base: all respondents
%"Interested" shown by country

The level of interest in **science and technology news** was the highest in Portugal and Greece – with 86% and 85%, respectively, of respondents who said these topics appealed to them. These two countries showed the smallest difference between the level of interest in science and technology news compared to news items about culture and entertainment. Interest in the former, on the other hand, was the lowest in Ireland and the Netherlands – with only a slim majority of respondents showing interest in these scientific topics (53% and 54%, respectively).

Interest in *science and technology* news



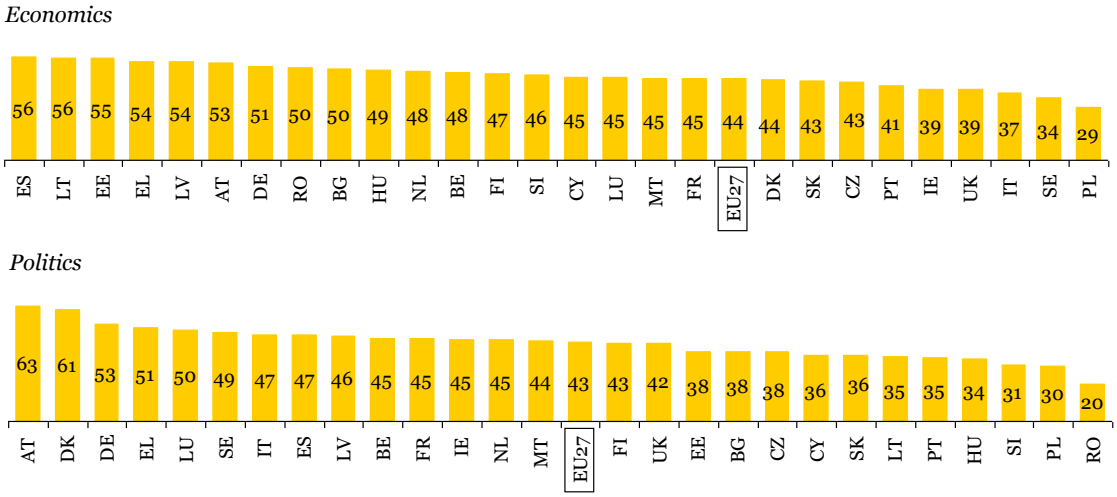
Q1. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.
Base: all respondents
%"Interested" shown by country

The individual country results about the interest in hard news topics, such as **economics** and **politics**, showed a very different picture. Although young Portuguese citizens were among the ones the most liable to be interested in entertainment, sports and science news, they were among those the least likely to pay attention to news about economics and politics. Nonetheless, the *hard news audience* was the smallest in Poland – only 29% of young Poles said they were interested in economic news items and 30% in news about politics. Only Romania exhibited a lower level of interest in political news items, with only one-fifth of young people showing any interest in such content.

The Austrians, on the other hand, were found at the higher end of the scale – with the highest levels of interest in hard news stories. Although young Austrian citizens had the lowest level of interest in culture and entertainment, they were among the ones the most likely to express an interest in political news items (63%) and in spots about economics (53%). Interest in economics news stories was, however, the highest in Spain and Lithuania (both 56%). Finally, in Denmark 61% of respondents said

they were interested in political news – in fact, this level of interest was higher than it was for sports news (57%).

Interest in *hard* news



Q1. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.
Base: all respondents
%"Interested" shown by country

Socio-demographics

Across all socio-demographic groups, the level of interest in news items about **culture and entertainment** was higher than for all of the other topics listed. Furthermore, only small differences were observed in the actual levels of interest in such news – approximately nine out of 10 respondents in each socio-demographic category expressed an interest in culture and entertainment.

The results about the interest in **sports news items**, on the other hand, showed that men, younger respondents, full-time students, the not so highly-educated respondents and manual workers, or respondents from a household where the main contributor to the household income was a manual worker, were more attentive to this type of news. For example, while eight out of 10 young men (79%) showed an interest in sports news, only 55% of young women were interested in that topic.

Young men were also more likely to be interested in news about **science and technology** (75% vs. 59% of young women). The audience for such news items tended to be male, somewhat older, the more-educated and living in urban and metropolitan areas. Furthermore, full-time students were more interested in news about science and technology than respondents who had already left school (70% vs. 64%).

Similar to the results for interest in science and technology news, the hard news audience tended to be older, more-educated, and living in the urban and metropolitan areas. For example, while half of the 22-25 year-olds (51%) said they were interested in news items about **economics**, only 37% of the 15-18 year-olds said the same. Men and women expressed comparable levels of interest in the topic (45% and 43%, respectively), but women were less apt to follow **political news** items (38% vs. 48% of men). Finally, manual workers, or respondents from a household where the main contributor to the household income was a manual worker, were more likely than those in other occupational groups to display a lack of interest in hard news. While approximately 45% of the self-employed and employees were interested in either items about politics or economics, only a third (35%) of manual workers expressed an interest in political news and 40% in news about economics.

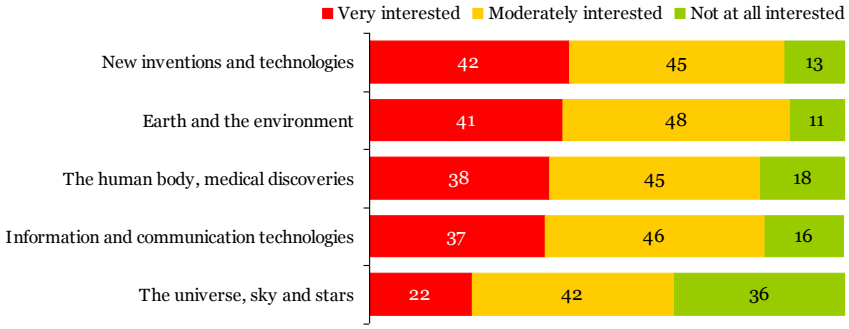
1.2 Interest in science and technology topics

For each science and technology topic listed in the survey, a large majority of young people indicated their interest. Note: It should be pointed out that respondents have a tendency to answer in a "socially acceptable" way to such questions, which may explain why so many respondents said they were moderately interested in the different topics. However, this should not mask the genuine interest shown in most of the topics:

- four out of 10 (42%) young EU citizens said they were *very* interested in **new inventions and technologies**,
- a similar proportion (41%) answered that they were *very* interested in **the Earth and the environment**,
- over a third (38%) of young people were *very* interested in **the human body and medical discoveries**, and
- just under four out of 10 (37%) had a *very* high level of interest in **information and communication technologies** (ICT).

Young EU citizens found the **sky, stars and the universe** to be less appealing: only one-fifth of respondents (22%) said there were *very* interested in the topic and 42% were moderately interested. More than one-third of interviewees (36%) said they had no interest at all in this subject.

Interest in *science and technology* topics



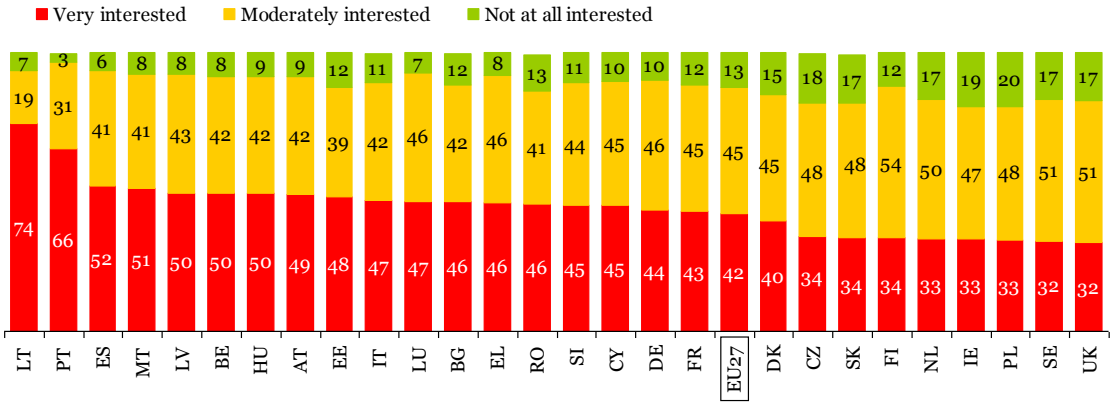
Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

Individual country results

The individual country results for interest in **new inventions and technologies** did not show much variation in the total level of interest (i.e. the sum of "very" and "moderately" interested citizens). The total level of interest ranged from 80% in Ireland to 97% in Portugal. In almost all of the Member States, less than one-sixth of young people showed no interest in new inventions and technologies.

Looking only at the proportion of young people who said they were *very* interested in this science topic, however, there was a large variation between the individual Member States. While three-quarters of respondents in Lithuania (74%) and two-thirds of young Portuguese citizens said they were *very* interested in new inventions and technologies, only one-third of British, Swedish, Polish, Irish, Dutch, Finnish, Slovak and Czech respondents held this view.

Interest in **new inventions and technologies**

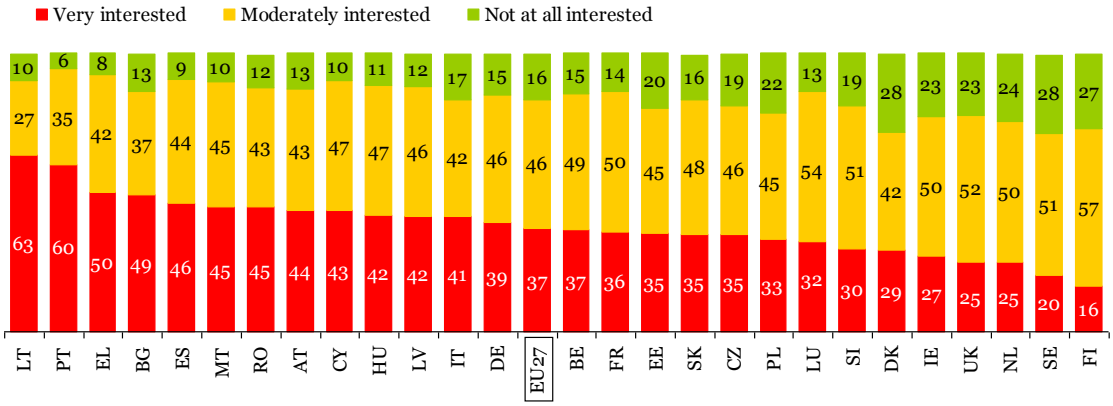


Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the previous technology topic, the total level of interest in **information and communication technologies (ICT)** ranged from 71% in Denmark to 95% in Portugal; less than one-sixth of respondents in a majority of the Member States were not interested in this topic.

Similarities could also be seen, with the same countries appearing at the higher and lower ends of the distribution. Young people in Lithuania (63%) and Portugal (60%) were the most liable to say they were *very* interested in ICT, while Finnish (16%), Swedish (20%) Dutch and British (both 25%) respondents were the least likely to do so.

Interest in **information and communication technologies (ICT)**

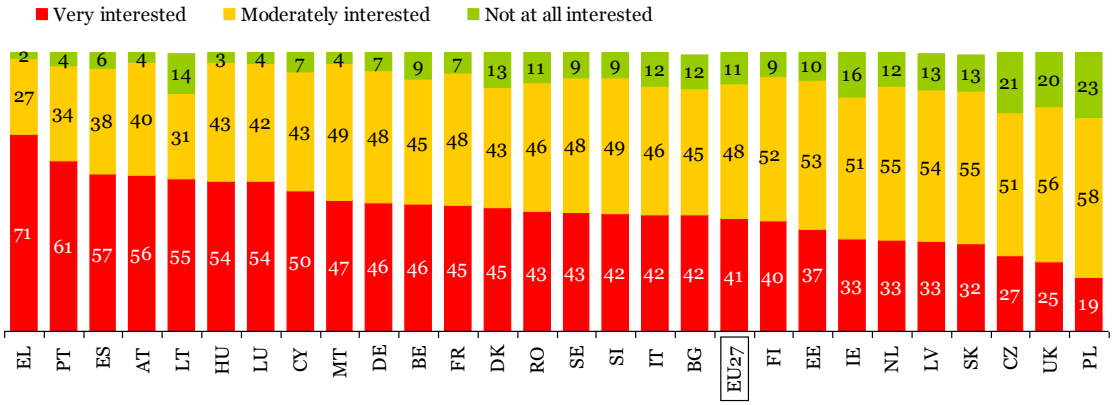


Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Although the total level of interest in **the Earth and the environment** again did not differ very much across the countries (ranging from 77% in Poland to 98% in Greece – a difference of 21 percentage points), a large variation was observed in the proportion of respondents who said they were *very* interested (ranging from 19% in Poland to 71% in Greece – a difference of 52 percentage points).

Portugal and Spain joined Greece at the higher end of the distribution with approximately six out of 10 young people who were very interested in the Earth and the environment (61% and 57%, respectively). The UK (25%), the Czech Republic (27%) and Slovakia (32%), on the other hand, followed Poland at the lower end of the scale – less than one-third of young people in these countries were said to be *very* interested in the Earth and the environment.

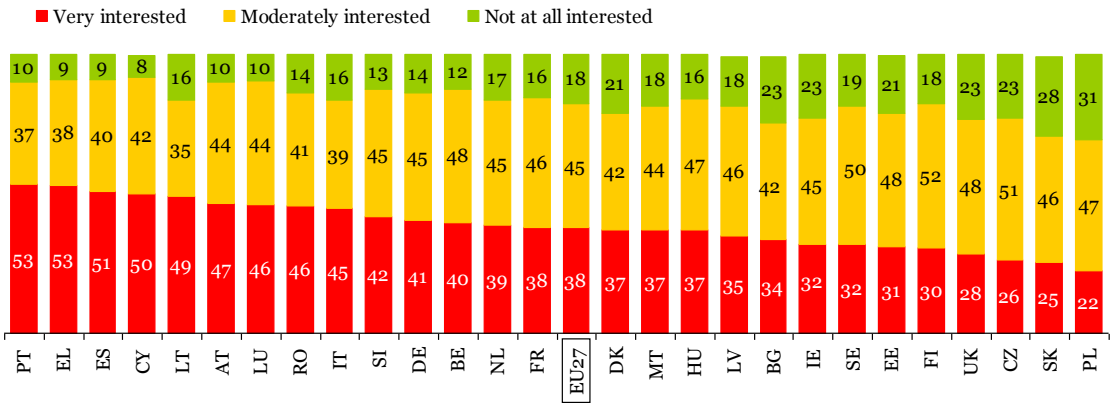
Interest in **the Earth and the environment**



Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The country results about the level of interest in **the human body and medical discoveries** showed the same variation across Member States as the question about interest in the Earth and the environment. Respondents in Portugal, Greece and Spain showed the highest levels of interest in the human body and medical discoveries: a slim majority of respondents in these countries said they were *very* interested in this topic. Young people in Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and the UK, on the other hand, again showed the lowest levels of interest: between 22% and 28% of interviewees expressed a great level of interest in medical discoveries.

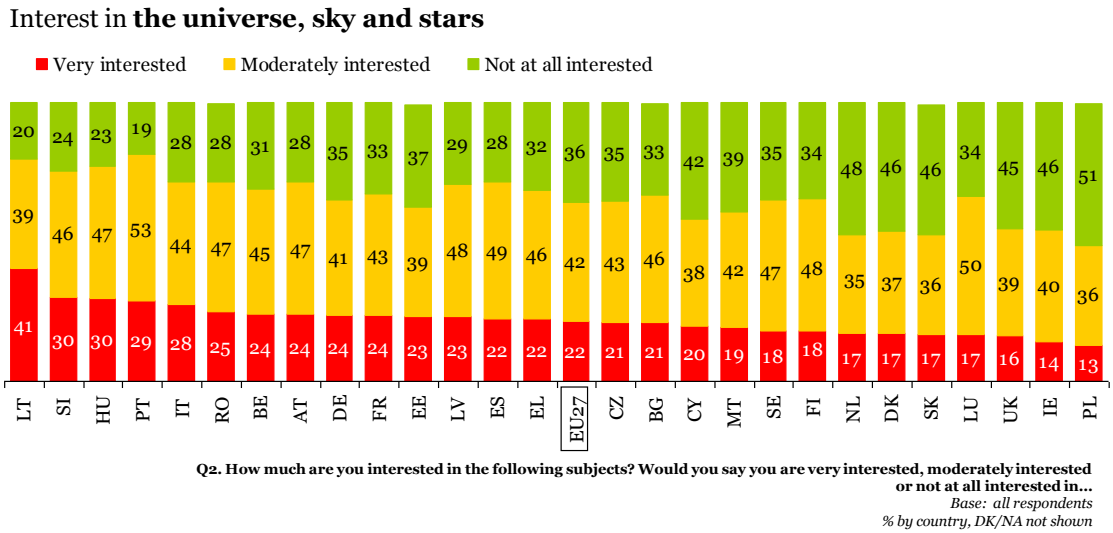
Interest in **the human body and medical discoveries**



Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, the proportion of young people showing at least some interest or, alternatively, a high level of interest, was lower for **the sky, stars and the universe** than for other science and technology topics in all of the Member States. The total level of attraction ranged from 49% in Poland to 82% in Portugal, while the proportion of "very interested" young people ranged from 13% in Poland to 41% in Lithuania.

The proportion of young people who said they were not interested in the sky, stars and the universe was the highest in Poland (51%), followed by the Netherlands (48%), Ireland, Slovakia and Denmark (all 46%). By comparison, only one-fifth of the Portuguese (19%) and Lithuanian (20%) interviewees showed no interest at all in this science topic.



Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men indicated that they were far more interested (i.e. they said they were *very* interested) in new inventions and technologies (54% vs. 30% of young women) and ICT (45% vs. 28% of young women). **Young women**, on the other hand, were more likely to say they were *very* interested in the Earth and the environment (45% vs. 37% of young men), the human body and medical discoveries (47% vs. 29% of young men).

The **older** and **more highly-educated** respondents tended to be more interested in science and technology topics: for example, while eight out of 10 of the 15-18 year-olds were interested in ICT, 86% of the 22-25 year-olds held that view. The younger respondents and those who had only completed primary education at the time of the interview were more liable to say they were not at all interested in science and technology topics: while one-fifth of the 15-18 year-olds were not at all interested in ICT, only 14% of the 22-25 year-olds were of that opinion.

The results by the respondents' **place of residence** showed that metropolitan residents showed a more serious interest in new inventions and technologies and ICT than the urban and rural residents. However, no differences were observed for the other science and technology topics. For example, while 47% of metropolitan residents were very interested in new inventions and technologies, only 41% of urban and rural residents agreed.

Despite the analysis by the respondents' **occupational status** showing some differences in the levels of interest in the different science and technology topics, no clear pattern emerged. Finally, **full-time students** and those who had left the educational system did not show any differences in their level of interest in the listed science and technology topics.

2. Young citizens' opinions about science and technology

Young Europeans have a positive view about science and technology, e.g. one-third of respondents agreed strongly that science brings more benefits than harm. A large majority agreed that scientific research should principally serve the development of knowledge and 'citizens' was the most popular choice when respondents were asked who should have the most influence on decisions about the division of research funds. Almost everyone agreed that there should be more coordination of research between Member States and a majority thought that more money should be spent on research.

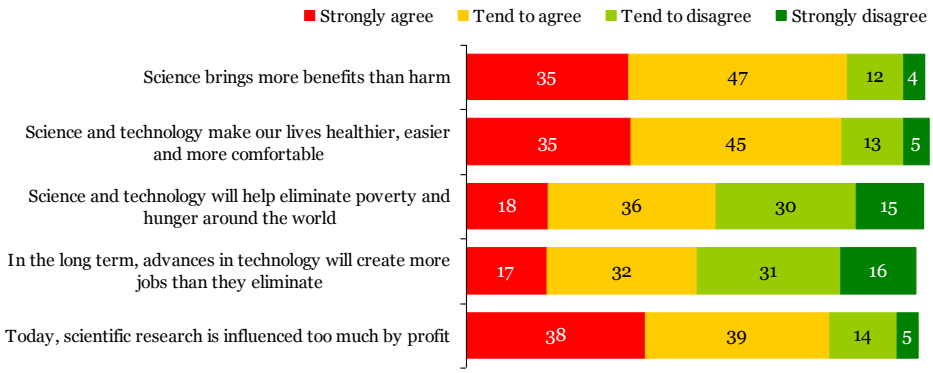
2.1 Views about science and scientific research

Young Europeans tend to have a positive view about science and technology: one-third of respondents (35%) agreed *strongly* that **science brought more benefits than harm**, and the same proportion agreed *strongly* that **science and technology made lives healthier, easier and more comfortable**. Furthermore, almost half of respondents tended to agree with the former (47%) and the latter (45%).

Young EU citizens were split in their opinions as to whether **science and technology would help eliminate poverty and hunger in the world** and whether, **in the long term, advances in technology would create more jobs than they would eliminate**: 54% and 49%, respectively, agreed with these statements, while 45% and 47%, respectively, disagreed.

Finally, three-quarters of the interviewees shared the more pessimistic view that **profit motives were having too big an influence on today's scientific research**: while 38% of respondents agreed *strongly* and a similar proportion (39%) *tended to* agree that this was the case, only one-fifth disagreed with the proposition.

Optimistic and more pessimistic views about science and technology



Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

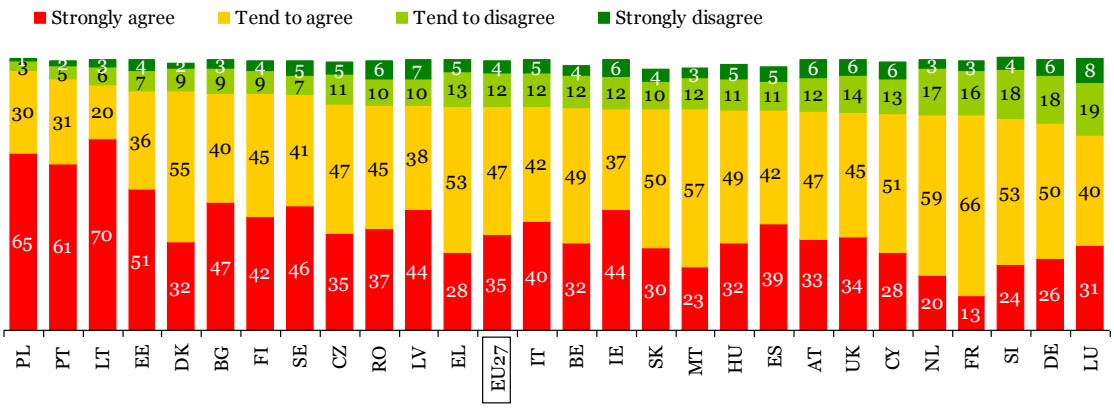
Individual country results

While at least nine out of 10 respondents in Poland (95%), Portugal (92%) and Lithuania (90%) agreed that **science brought more benefits than harm**, there were only approximately three-quarters of respondents in Luxembourg (71%), Germany (76%) and Slovenia (77%) who agreed with them.

It was also the Lithuanians (70%), Polish (65%) and Portuguese (61%) who were the most likely to *strongly* agree that science was primarily beneficial. Furthermore, although Denmark had one of the highest proportions of respondents who agreed with this statement, the country was among the lowest in terms of its level of *strong* agreement; just one-third (32%) of Danish respondents agreed that

science did more good than harm. It was, however, the French (13%) and the Dutch (20%) who were the least liable to *strongly* agree about science's beneficial impact.

Science brings more benefits than harm

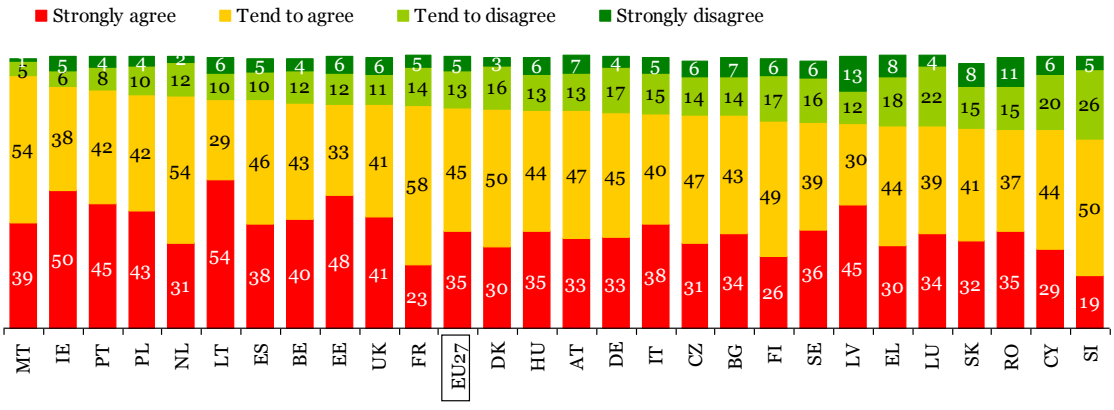


Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Respondents in all Member States were also in agreement that **science and technology would make lives healthier, easier and more comfortable**. In only six countries did fewer than three-quarters of respondents think that this statement was true (i.e. Slovenia, Cyprus, Romania, Slovakia, Luxembourg and Greece). Less than one-third of the young people in all of the 27 Member States did not expect that science would lead to healthier and more comfortable lives.

Similar to the results obtained for the previous statement, the Portuguese, Polish and Lithuanian respondents were among the most optimistic in their views about science and technology. However, it was the Maltese who were the most likely to agree (39% agreed *strongly* and 54% *tended to* agree) and the Lithuanians and Irish to *strongly* agree (54% and 50%, respectively). Young Slovenian citizens, on the other hand, were the least optimistic about the link between technology and healthy life styles – just 19% agreed *strongly* and half of the respondents *tended to* agree.

Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable

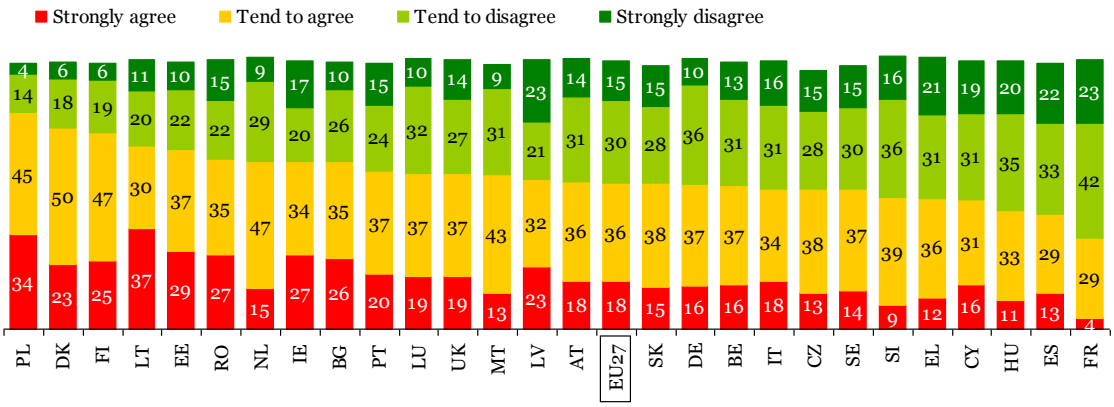


Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

In comparison with the previous statements, the individual country results for the statement about **science and technology eliminating poverty and hunger around the world** showed the greatest variation. The total level of agreement ranged from 33% in France to 79% in Poland (a difference of 46 percentage points, compared to, for example, a smaller difference of 24 percentage points between the lowest and highest level of agreement for the statement about the relative benefits and harm delivered by science).

The Member States with the highest level of agreement that science and technology would help eliminate poverty were Poland (79%), Denmark (73%) and Finland (72%), while the Member States with the highest levels of disagreement were France (65%) and Spain (55%). Lithuanian and Polish respondents were the most likely to *strongly* agree (37% and 34%, respectively) and the French and Latvian respondents were the most likely to *strongly* disagree (both 23%), followed by the young respondents in Spain (22%) and Greece (21%).

Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world

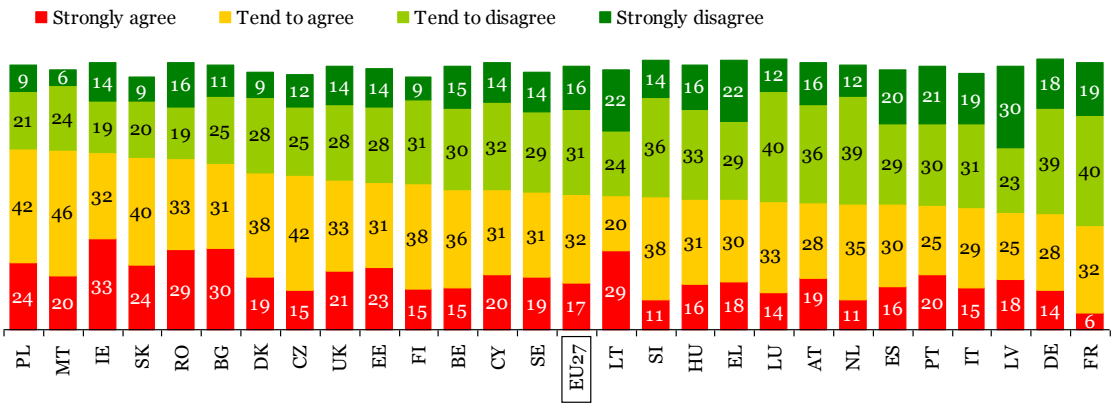


Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, the public in most countries was rather evenly split on the issue as to whether **long-term advances in technology would create jobs rather than eliminate them**. In a few countries (e.g. Poland, Malta, Ireland and Slovakia), however, respondents were more likely to agree with this proposition: approximately two-thirds agreed, while only one-third disagreed.

Young people in France and Germany were the most likely to disagree that technology would create more jobs: in these countries four out of 10 interviewees *tended to* disagree (40% and 39%, respectively) and one-fifth *strongly* disagreed (19% and 18%, respectively). It was, however, the Latvians who were the most likely to *strongly* disagree (30%).

In the long term, advances in technology will create more jobs than they eliminate



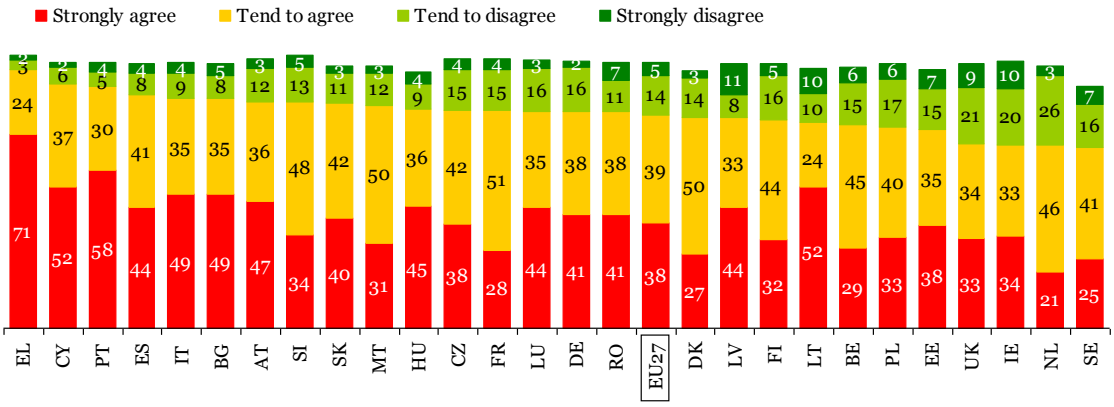
Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

A majority of young people in all of the Member States shared the more pessimistic view that profit was having too much influence on science: the total level of agreement ranged from two-thirds of the respondents in Sweden (66%) to almost all of the respondents in Greece (95%). Similarly, the level of *strong* agreement ranged from 21% in the Netherlands to 71% in Greece.

Other countries at the higher end of the scale were Cyprus (where 52% agreed *strongly* and 37% *tended to* agree) and Portugal (where 58% agreed *strongly* and 30% *tended to* agree). The Netherlands, Ireland and the UK joined Sweden at the lower end of the scale – in these countries the total level of agreement was more or less the same as in Sweden (67% in each country).

Finally, in all of the Member States less than one-third of young people did not accept this more pessimistic view about today's science. Young people in the Netherlands (29%), Ireland and the UK (both 30%) were the ones who most often disagreed that profit had too much influence on science.

Today, science is influenced too much by profit



Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men tended to have a somewhat more positive view about science and technology than **young women** (i.e. young men were more likely to *strongly* agree with the positively formulated statements, while young women tended to more frequently agree or disagree). For example, four out of 10 (41%) young men agreed *strongly* that science and technology made lives healthier, easier and more comfortable compared to only three out of 10 young women. Similarly, one-fifth (21%) of young men agreed *strongly* that science and technology would help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world compared to just 14% of young women. However, almost no differences between young men and women were observed in terms of their agreement about the more pessimistic view that profit motives were having too big an influence on scientific research.

Some differences were also seen in the opinions about science and technology when looking at the respondents' **age** and **educational level**. For example, while 38% of the 22-25 year-olds agreed *strongly* that science was more beneficial than harmful, only 31% of the 15-18 year-olds did so. These youngest respondents, however, more frequently showed *strong* agreement that science and technology had made lives healthier, easier and more comfortable (37% vs. 33% of the 22-25 year-olds).

The biggest impact of the age and educational differences was, nevertheless, seen in regard to the level of agreement about whether profit motives were having too much influence on scientific research. The older and more highly-educated respondents were more likely to *strongly* agree that profit motives did have too much influence on science (e.g. 42% of the 22-25 year-olds vs. 33% of the 15-18 year-olds). The younger and less highly-educated respondents, on the other hand, more frequently disagreed about this (e.g. 24% of the 15-18 year-olds vs. 16% of the 22-25 year-olds).

Looking at the opinions of **full-time students** compared to those who had left the educational system, the greatest differences in opinion were seen in regard to the statement that advances in technology would create more jobs than they eliminate. The young people who were no longer studying were less

optimistic than the students: 44% of the latter disagreed with the proposition compared to 51% of the former.

The analysis showed that **city dwellers** (metropolitan and urban) more frequently showed *strong* agreement that science brought more benefits than harm (40% and 37%, respectively, vs. 30% of the rural residents) and that science and technology would help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world (20% and 18%, respectively, vs. 15% of the rural residents). However, city dwellers were also more prone to *strongly* agree that profit motives were having too much influence on science (42% and 39%, respectively, vs. 36% of rural residents).

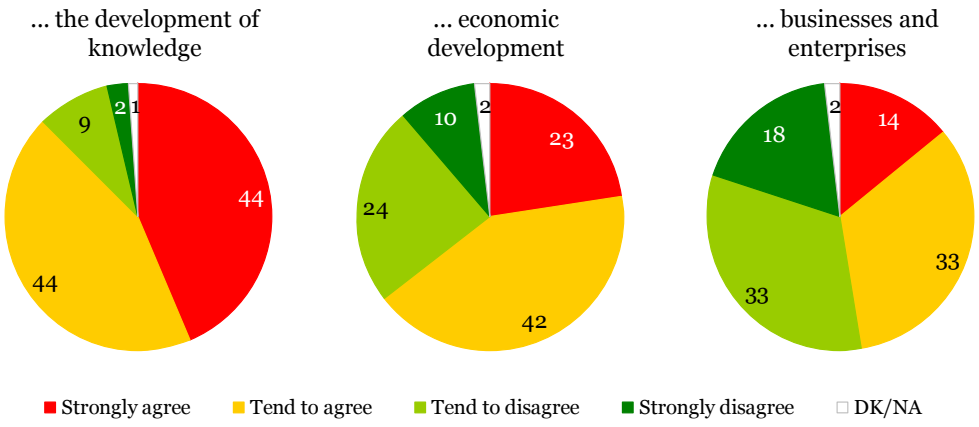
Although the analysis by the respondents' **occupational status** also showed some differences in their opinions about science and technology, no clear pattern emerged. It was noted, for example, that respondents from "manual worker" households more frequently *strongly* disagreed that science and technology would eliminate worldwide poverty (18% vs. 13% in "self-employed" households) or that advances in technology would create more jobs (18% vs. 14% in "self-employed" households). In regard to the statement that science and technology made lives healthier and easier, however, almost no differences were seen.

2.2 Views about the purpose of scientific research

A large majority of young EU citizens agreed that scientific research should principally serve the **development of knowledge**: 44% agreed *strongly* and the same proportion *tended to* agree. Although a similar proportion (42%) *tended to* agree that scientific research should primarily lead to **economic development**, the proportion who agreed *strongly* with this statement was lower – just a quarter of respondents (23%) answered in this way.

Fewer than half of the young people participating in this survey agreed that scientific research should primarily serve **businesses and enterprises**: 14% agreed *strongly* and one-third *tended to* agree. By comparison, almost one-fifth of respondents (18%) *strongly* disagreed and one-third *tended to* disagree that scientific research should essentially be conducted to benefit businesses and enterprises.

Scientific research should above all serve ...



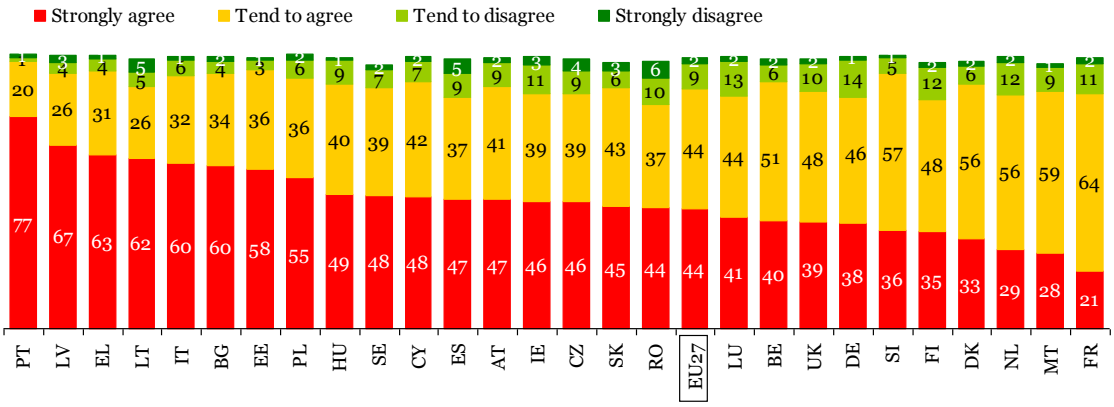
Q4_A/B/C. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that...
Base of Q4_A: all respondents; Base of Q4_B and Q4_C : respondents were randomly split in two groups
% EU27

Individual country results

A large majority of young citizens in all of the Member States agreed that scientific research should primarily serve the **development of knowledge**: the level of agreement ranged from eight out of 10 respondents in Romania (81%) to virtually all respondents in Portugal (97%). In all countries, less than one-sixth of respondents disagreed with this statement about the purpose of scientific research.

Young people in Portugal (77%), followed by those in Latvia (67%), were the most likely to agree *strongly* that scientific research should lead to knowledge development. The young French interviewees, on the other hand, were the least likely to *strongly* agree – only one-fifth agreed *strongly*. However, the overall level of agreement in France was not lower than that in the EU27 overall (85% in France vs. 88% in the EU27 overall).

Scientific research should above all serve **the development of knowledge**



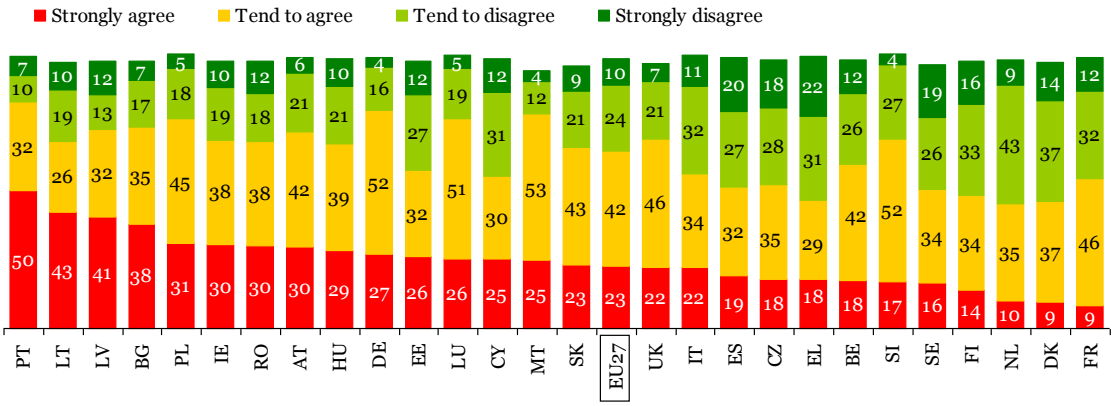
Q4. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that…
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, in all of the individual Member States the proportion of respondents who agreed that scientific research should serve **economic development** was lower than the proportion who agreed that such research should lead to greater understanding and knowledge. The figures for economic development ranged from 45% in the Netherlands to 82% in Portugal.

Focusing on the proportion of respondents who agreed *strongly*, it was again noted that young people in Portugal were the most likely to agree *strongly* with this proposition (50%). Other countries at the higher end of the distribution were Lithuania, Latvia and Bulgaria – with approximately four out of 10 interviewees who agreed *strongly* that scientific research should mostly lead to economic development.

The proportion of respondents who disagreed that scientific research should above all serve the economy ranged from just 16% in Malta to 53% in Greece. Respondents in Greece were also the most liable to *strongly* disagree with the proposition (22%), followed by those in Spain (20%).

Scientific research should above all serve **economic development**

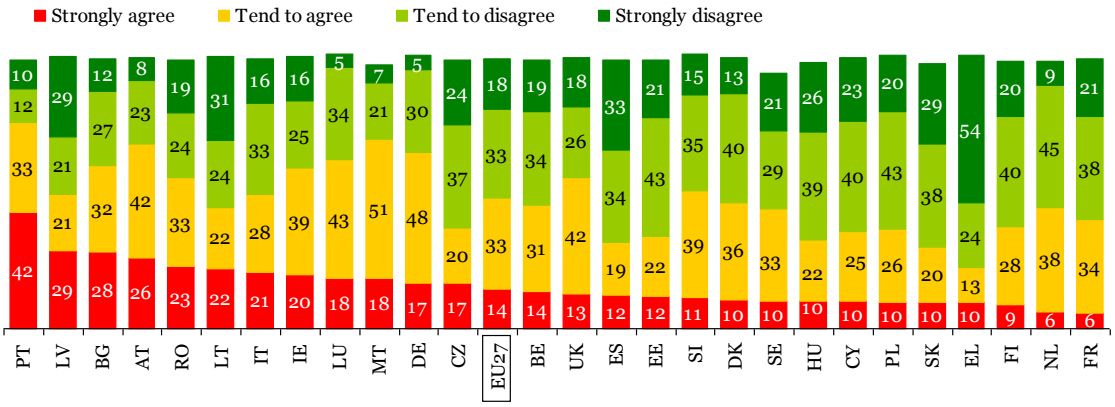


Q4. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that…
Base: respondents were randomly split in two groups
% by country, DK/NA not shown

In a majority of Member States more than half of young people disagreed that scientific research should primarily benefit **businesses and enterprises**. Respondents in Greece were the most likely to disagree (78%), followed by those in Slovakia and Spain (both 67%). Greece stood out from the pack, with 54% of respondents who *strongly* disagreed, while in all of the other countries just one-third or fewer strongly disagreed.

In only three Member States did less than one-third of respondents disagree: Portugal (22%), Malta (28%) and Austria (31%). However, it was again the Portuguese (42%), followed by the Latvians (29%) and Bulgarians (28%) who were the most prone to *strongly* agree that scientific research should mostly benefit businesses and enterprises.

Scientific research should above all serve **businesses and enterprises**



Q4. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that…
Base: respondents were randomly split in two groups
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis of views about scientific research primarily leading to a greater level of knowledge as opposed to serving the either the economy or business interests showed only a few differences across the socio-demographic groups.

Almost nine out of 10 respondents in each of the socio-demographic groups agreed that scientific research should above all serve the **development of knowledge**. Although no differences were observed in the overall level of agreement, it appeared that city dwellers and self-employed respondents, or respondents living in a household were the head of the household was self-employed, were slightly more likely to *strongly* agree with this proposition. For example, 47% of metropolitan

residents agreed *strongly* that scientific research should lead to knowledge development compared to only 39% of the rural residents (the overall level of agreement was 89% vs. 86%, respectively).

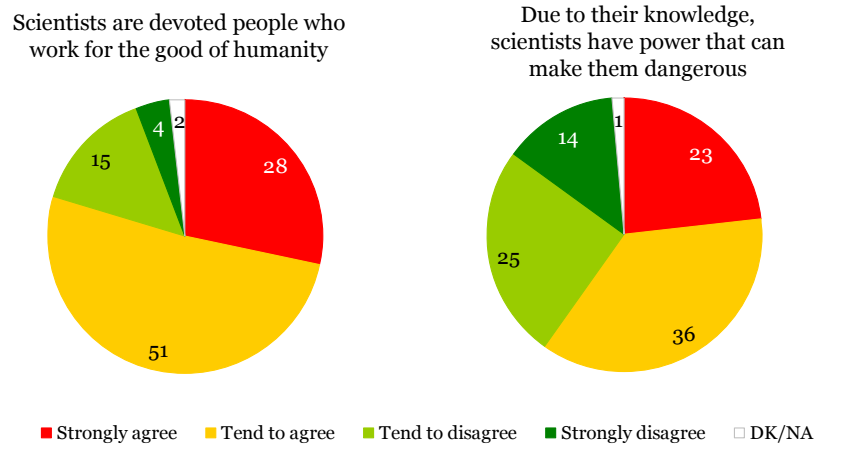
Agreement with the statement that scientific research should above all serve **economic development** was slightly higher among young men (67% vs. 62% of women), respondents who were no longer full-time students (68% vs. 62% of full-time students) and rural residents (67% vs. 63% of city dwellers, either metropolitan or urban). Rather similarly, the level of agreement with the statement that scientific research should benefit **business interests** was slightly higher among men (50% vs. 46% of women), younger respondents (50% of the 15-18 year-olds vs. 47% of the 19-25 year-olds), those who were no longer full-time students (51% vs. 45% of full-time students) and respondents from "non-working households" (50% vs. 46% of respondents in "manual worker households").

2.3 Views about scientists

Young EU citizens have a positive image of scientists: eight out of 10 agreed that they are devoted people who work for the good of humanity (28% agreed *strongly* and 51% *tended to* agree). Only one-fifth of respondents doubted the integrity of scientists.

Nevertheless, many young people also recognised that, due to their knowledge, scientists had power that could make them dangerous: a quarter (23%) agreed *strongly* with this proposition and slightly more than one-third (36%) *tended to* agree. A quarter of respondents tended to disagree with the proposition and 14% of respondents disagreed *strongly* that scientists were potentially dangerous due to their knowledge.

Perceptions about scientists

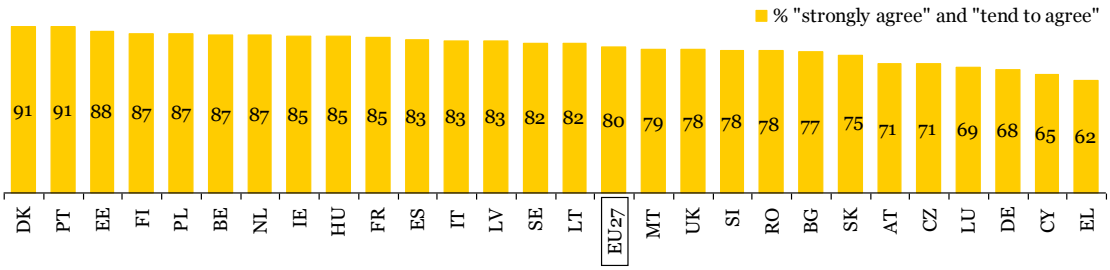


Q11. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists:
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Individual country results

A large majority of respondents in all of the Member States agreed with the statement that **scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity**: the level of agreement ranged from 62% in Greece to 91% in Denmark and Portugal. Other countries at the higher end of the distribution – with the greatest numbers of respondents having a positive image of scientists – were Estonia (88%), Finland, Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands (all 87%). Cyprus (65%), Germany (68%) and Luxembourg (69%), on the other hand, joined Greece at the lower end of the distribution.

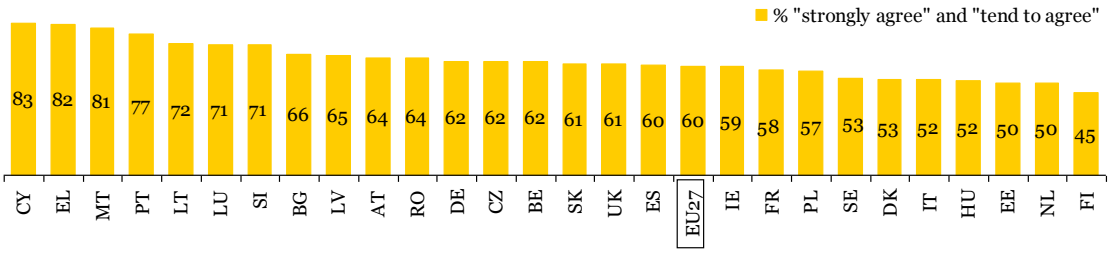
"Scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity"



Q11. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Respondents in Greece and Cyprus were not only the least likely to believe that scientist were devoted to the good of humanity, they were also the ones who most often thought that, **due to their knowledge, scientists had power that could make them dangerous**: 83% and 82%, respectively, agreed with this proposition. By comparison, fewer than half of the Finnish young people (45%) and half of the young Dutch and Estonian citizens (both 50%) thought this statement was true.

"Because of their knowledge, scientists have power that can make them dangerous"



Q11. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Socio-demographic variables had a minor impact on young people's opinions about scientists. The largest, although still relatively small, difference could be seen when comparing respondents living in rural and urban areas. While only six out of 10 rural residents (62%) agreed that scientists were potentially dangerous due to their knowledge, almost six out of 10 city dwellers (57% in metropolitan areas and 59% in urban areas) agreed with this proposition.

2.4 Decisions about funding scientific research

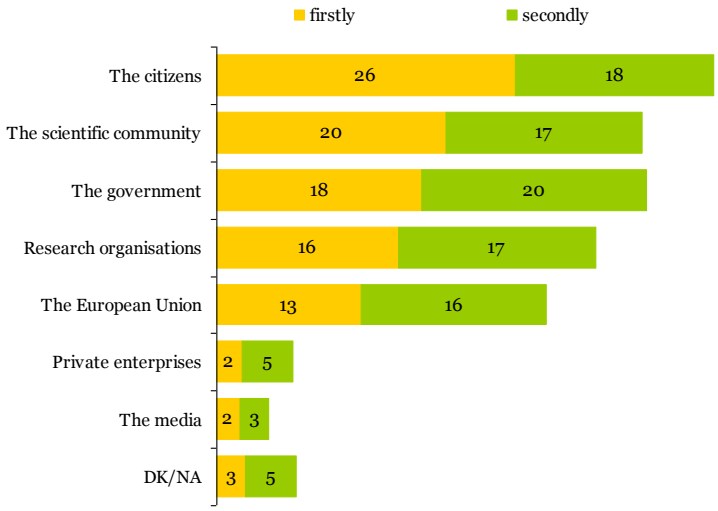
When young people were asked who should have the largest influence on decisions about the division of research funds in their country, they chose **citizens** as the group that should have the first say (26%). One in five respondents (20%) indicated that **the scientific community** should have the largest influence and almost the same proportion mentioned **the government** (18%). About one-sixth of respondents (16%) thought that **research organisations** should have the biggest say in the division of research funds, and a slightly smaller proportion mentioned **the EU** (13%).

Respondents were also asked which one of the above groups, or entities, should have the second largest influence on the division of research funds in their country. Adding up the percentages of the ***first*** and ***second*** selections, we found that the above ranking of answers remained the same at the EU level.

Virtually no young people said that **private enterprises** (2%) or **the media** (2%) should have the largest influence when decisions were to be taken about the allocation of research funding. Even after

adding up the first and second selections, private enterprises and the media were mentioned by less than one-tenth of interviewees (7% and 5%, respectively).

Who should have the largest influence on decisions about to the division of research funds?



Q10_A. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in your [COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, firstly?
Q10_B. Then secondly?
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Individual country results

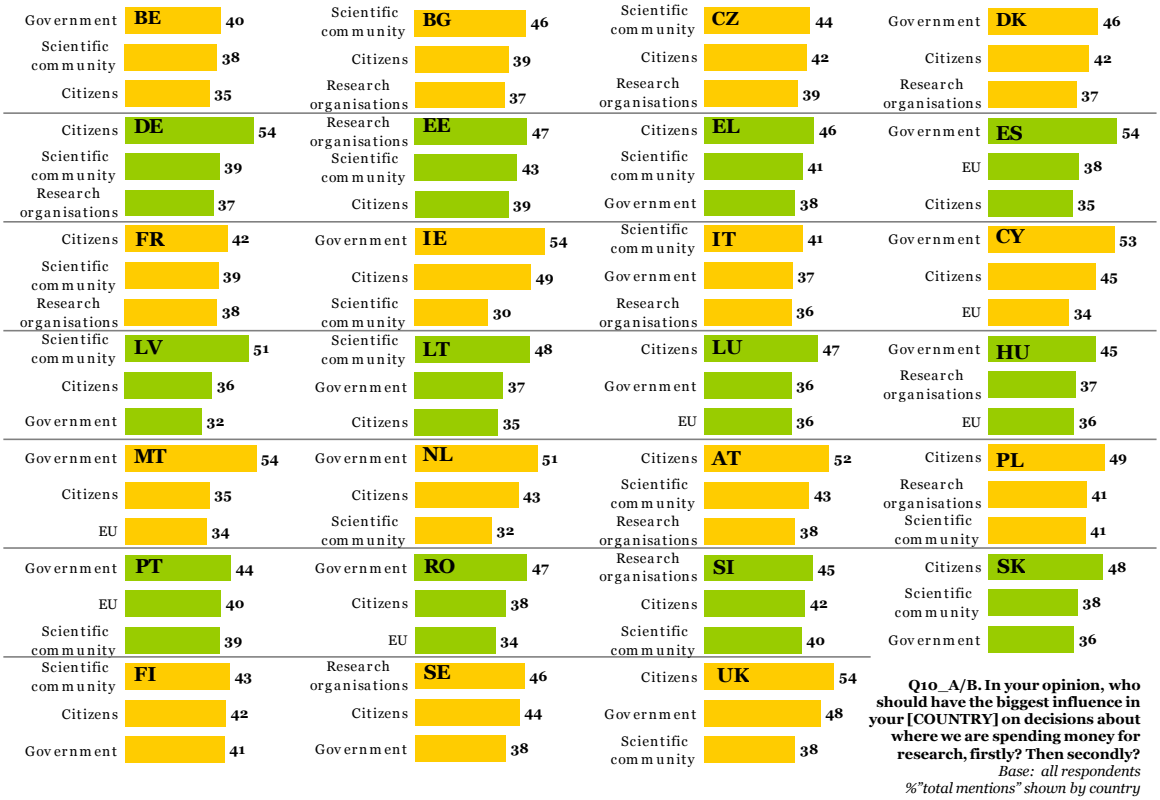
In almost all EU Member States, **citizens** appeared among the three most mentioned groups that should have a say in the divisions of research funds. Furthermore, they were the most frequently mentioned source of suggested influence in eight Member States. The young British, German (both 54%), Austrian (52%) and Polish (49%) citizens were the ones who most often chose citizens as the group that should have the first say in the allocation of research funds. However, they were also the influential source with the most support in, for example, France, even though just over four out of 10 (42%) of young people selected this answer.

National governments appeared among the three most mentioned groups or entities that should have influence on the allocation of money for research in 19 Member States; it was the most frequently mentioned group in 10 countries. For example, half of the Dutch respondents (51%) selected their national government (in first position), followed by 43% who chose Dutch citizens (second position) and 32% who mentioned the scientific community (third position).

The **scientific community** appeared in the top three of the most requested influential groups or entities in 19 Member States, while **research organisations** appeared in the top three in 12 Member States. Furthermore, the scientific community was the most frequently mentioned groups in six Member States (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland) and the research organisations in three Member States (Estonia, Slovenia and Sweden). For example, 46% of young Bulgarian citizens said that the scientific community should have a large influence on decisions about the division of research funds in their country (in first position), followed by 39% who opted for Bulgarian citizens and 37% who selected research organisations.

Although in none of the Member States the **EU** appeared in first position, as the body that should have the most influence on decisions about the division of research funds in a country, it was selected by the second or third largest group of respondents in seven Member States. These were Romania, Malta, Cyprus, Hungary, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal, where between 34% and 40% of respondents said that the EU should influence the division of research funds in their country.

Who should have the largest influence on decisions about to the division of research funds?
(three most popular choices)



Q10_A/B. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in your [COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, firstly? Then secondly?
Base: all respondents
%"total mentions" shown by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Some quite large differences in opinions were observed across socio-demographic groups in terms of the group or entity that should have the most influence on decisions about the division of research funds. However, almost no variation was seen in the second selections of respondents across socio-demographic groups.

Respondents in the youngest **age category** (the 15-18 year-olds) and those who had only completed primary **education** at the time of the interview were more likely to select citizens as the ones who should have the largest influence on decisions about the division of research funds. However, older respondents and the more highly-educated ones tended to more frequently select the scientific community as the body that should have the most influence. For example, while 16% of the 15-18 year-olds chose the scientific community and almost twice as many mentioned citizens (30%), the corresponding percentages of the 22-25 year-olds were, respectively, 23% and 24%.

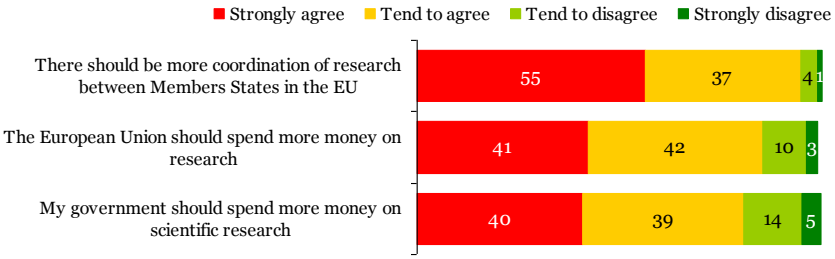
A similar pattern of differences was observed when looking at the respondent's **place of residence**. While rural residents were more likely to select citizens as the group that should have the largest say in the division of research funds (30% vs. 23% in metropolitan areas and 25% in urban areas), city dwellers were more liable to mention the scientific community (25% of metropolitan residents and 20% of urban residents compared to 18% of rural residents).

2.5 Coordination of – and expenditure on – research

Almost all of the young people participating in this survey agreed that there should be more coordination of research between the EU Member States: 55% agreed *strongly* and 37% tended to agree with this proposition. Only 6% of interviewees disagreed about the need for greater coordination.

A majority of young EU citizens also agreed that the Union should spend more money on scientific research: 83% agreed and a slightly smaller proportion, 79%, agreed that their government should do the same. Forty-one percent of respondents agreed *strongly* with the former statement, and a similar proportion of 40% agreed *strongly* with the latter.

Opinions about the coordination of research and money for research



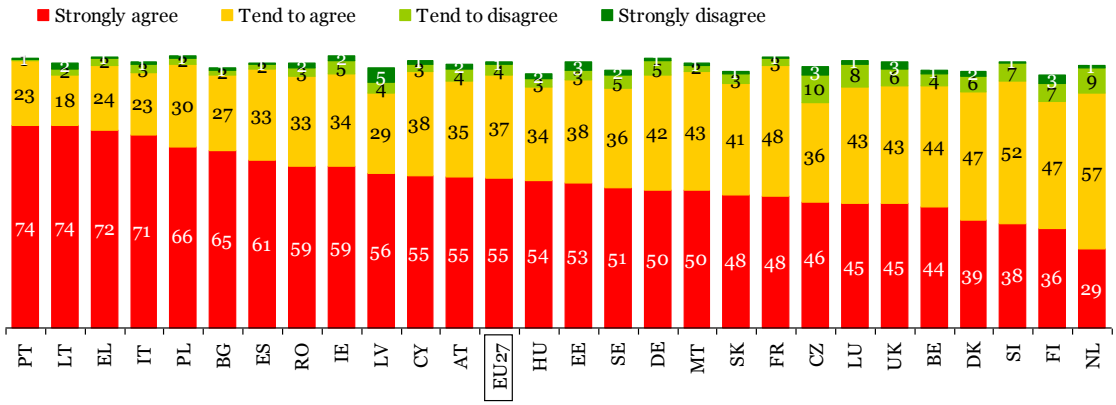
Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

Individual country results

Young people in all of the Member States were in agreement that there should be **more coordination of research initiatives between the EU Member States**: the levels of agreement ranged from 72% in the Czech Republic to 97% in Portugal. Except for the Czech Republic, less than one in 10 respondents in all of the Member States doubted that there should be more coordination. In the Czech Republic, 13% disagreed with this proposition.

Focusing on the likelihood of there being *strong* agreement with the statement, it was noted that three-quarters of Portuguese and Lithuanian interviewees (both 74%) and approximately seven out of 10 respondents in Greece and Italy (72% and 71%, respectively) gave such *strong* backing to greater coordination between Member States. However, only one-third of Dutch (29%) and slightly fewer than four out of 10 respondents in Finland, Slovenia and Denmark (36%, 38% and 39%, respectively) did so.

There should be more coordination of research between Members States in the EU



Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

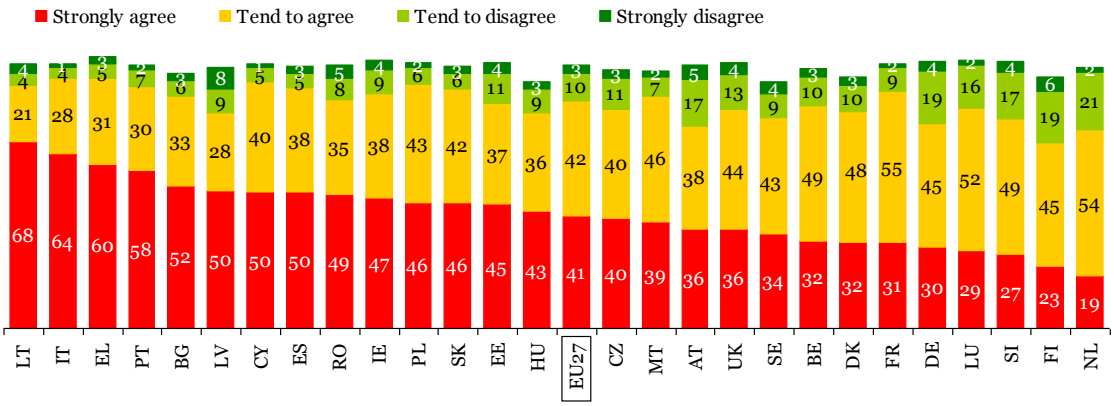
A majority of respondents in all of the Member States also agreed with the statements about **the EU and their national governments spending more money on research**. The level of agreement for the former ranged from 68% in Finland to 91% in Greece and 92% in Italy, and for the latter from 62% in the Netherlands to 91% in both Greece and Italy.

Support for spending more EU money on research was the highest in Lithuania, Italy and Greece: at least six out of 10 respondents agreed *strongly* with this statement (68%, 64% and 60%, respectively).

Young people in these countries, however, were also strong supporters of investing more national funds: 70% of Lithuanians, 68% of Greeks and 65% of Italians agreed *strongly* that their government should spend more money on research.

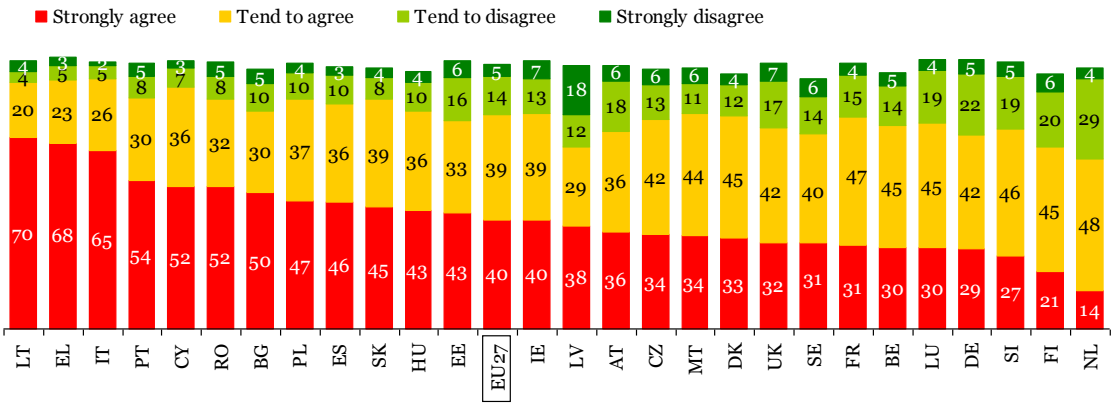
Opposition to investing more national or EU resources in research was the highest in the Netherlands and Finland: in these two countries, respondents were the least liable to *strongly* agree and among the most likely to disagree with these two statements. Just approximately one-fifth of Dutch and Finnish respondents agreed *strongly* that their national government or the EU should spent more money on research, while approximately a quarter of them disagreed that this should be the case.

The European Union should spend more money on research



Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

My government should spend more money on scientific research



Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Socio-demographic considerations

Although **young men and women** were in agreement that there should be more coordination of research initiatives between the EU Member States and that more national or EU money should be spent on research, young men were slightly more likely to *strongly* agree with these statements. For example, only 52% of young women compared to 57% of young men agreed *strongly* that there should be more coordination between Member States.

Similarly, although the level of agreement with each of the statements about research coordination and about spending money on research was similar across **age**, **educational** and **occupational groups** and for respondents living in **cities or rural areas**, it was the older, more highly-educated respondents,

those in "self-employed households" and city dwellers (urban and metropolitan) who were the ones most likely to *strongly* agree with each of the three statements. For example, 48% of the 15-18 year-olds agreed *strongly* that there should be more cooperation of research initiatives between the EU Member States, compared to 56% of the 19-21 year-olds and 59% of the 22-25 year-olds.

3. Innovations: awareness and interest

Almost all young EU citizens said they were aware of innovations in mobile phone technology and the level of interest was high. Three-quarters of respondents reasoned that innovations related to brain research would present more benefits than risks; for nuclear energy and GM foods, almost half of the respondents thought the opposite.

3.1 Awareness and interest in technological innovations

Almost all young EU citizens said they had heard or read about innovations in **mobile phone technology** (only 3% were unaware). Three-quarters of them were also interested in this information.

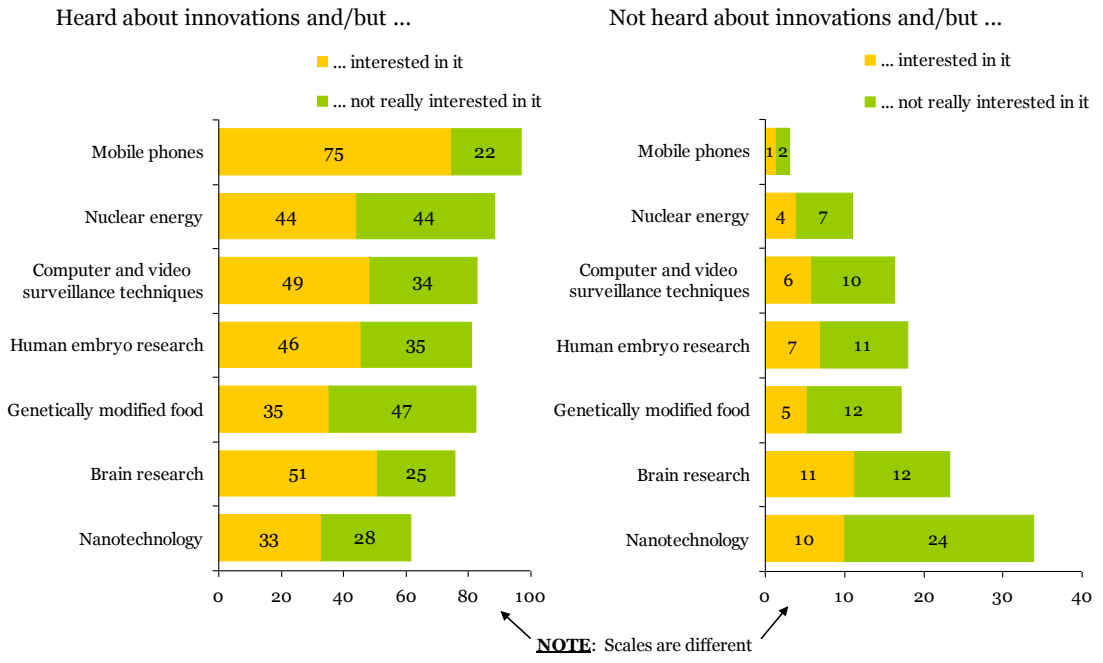
Slightly more young people had not heard or read anything about innovations related to **nuclear energy** (11%). Furthermore, of the ones who had heard of such innovations, there were equal numbers being either interested or not interested in the subject (44% in each category).

Approximately one-sixth were not aware of innovations in the fields of **computer and surveillance techniques**, **genetically modified (GM) foods** and **human embryo research**. Furthermore, while almost half of the respondents had heard about, and were interested in, innovations related to computer and surveillance techniques (49%) and human embryo research (46%), the level of interest in GM foods was lower (35% vs. 47% "not really interested").

Almost a quarter of interviewees (23%) had not heard anything about innovations in the field of **brain research**. Nevertheless, among the respondents who had heard of such innovations, the proportion that showed an interest was twice as large as the proportion that had no interest (51% vs. 25%).

Finally, one-third of young people (34%) were not aware of innovations related to **nanotechnology**. Among the respondents who had heard or read about innovations in this field, almost equal proportions were either interested (33%) or not interested (28%).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in different fields



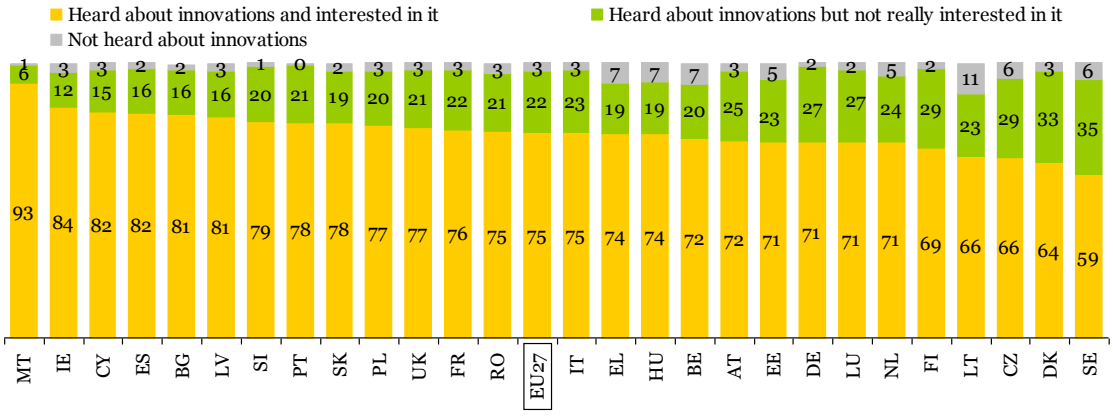
Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

Individual country results

In all Member States (except Lithuania) less than one-tenth of young people claimed not to have heard or read about innovations in the field of **mobile phones**. However, even in Lithuania, only 11% of young people were not aware of such innovations.

Furthermore, in all Member States a majority of young people were interested in knowing more about innovations in this field. The proportion that was aware and showed interest in this topic ranged from 59% in Sweden to 93% in Malta. Only in Sweden and Denmark did a slightly larger proportion of respondents say they were not interested in mobile phone innovations (35% and 33%, respectively).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***mobile phones***

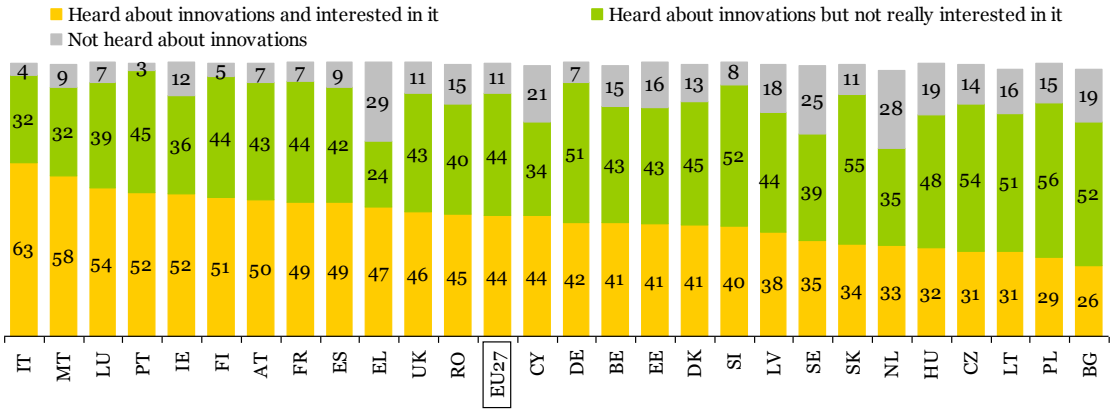


Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

While virtually all Portuguese interviewees had heard about innovations related to **nuclear energy** (only 3% had not heard of such innovations), more than a quarter of Greek and Dutch interviewees had not heard or read about these innovations (29% and 28%, respectively).

The proportion of young people who were aware of innovations in the field of nuclear energy, and who were also interested in hearing more about the subject, ranged from 26% in Bulgaria to 63% in Italy. Other countries with higher levels of interest were Malta (58%) and Luxembourg (54%). Poland, Lithuania and the Czech Republic, on the other hand, joined Bulgaria at the lower end of the scale – with just approximately three out of 10 respondents who were both aware and interested. In the latter countries, and in Slovakia and Germany, a slim majority said they were aware of innovations related to nuclear energy but were not really interested in the subject (56% in Poland, 55% in Slovakia, 54% in the Czech Republic, 52% in Bulgaria, 51% in Lithuania and Germany).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***nuclear energy***



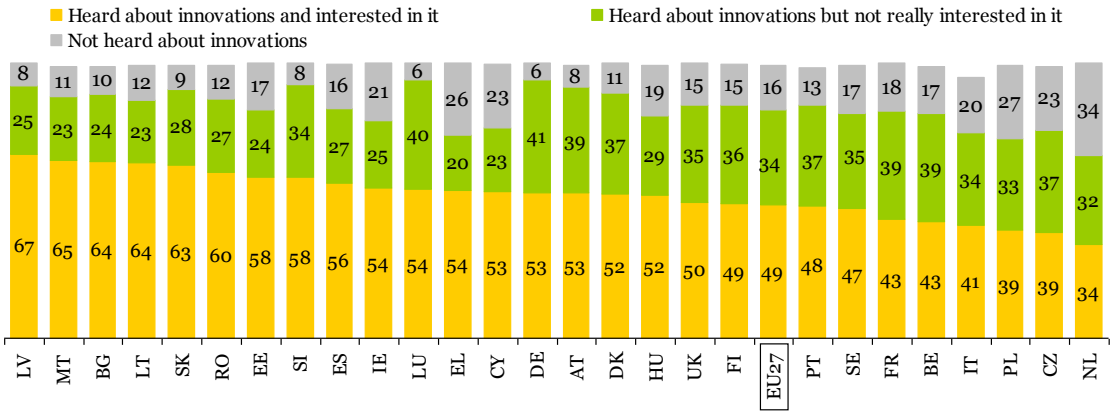
Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

The proportion of respondents who had not heard or read anything about innovations in the field of **computer and video surveillance techniques** ranged from only 6% in Germany and Luxembourg to 34% in the Netherlands.

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, in all Member States (among the respondents who were aware of innovations related to computer and surveillance techniques), the proportion of respondents who were interested in this topic was higher than the proportion showing no interest.

The level of interest was the highest in Latvia (67% vs. 25% of informed but uninterested respondents), Malta (65% vs. 23%), Bulgaria (64% vs. 24%) and Lithuania (64% vs. 23%). In the Netherlands and the Czech Republic, on the other hand, only 34% and 39%, respectively, of respondents said they had heard of, and were interested in, innovations in the field of computer and surveillance techniques. Similar proportions of Dutch and Czech respondents were informed about such innovations, but uninterested (32% and 37%, respectively) in the topic.

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***computer and video surveillance techniques***

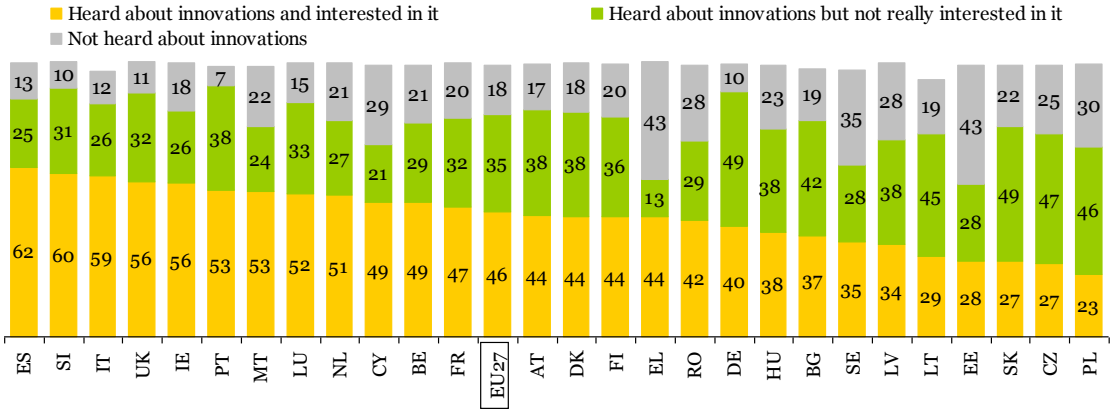


Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

In only one country – Portugal – had less than one-tenth (7%) of young people not heard about innovations related to **human embryo research**. In sharp contrast to the Portuguese, more than four out of 10 young people in Estonia and Greece (both 43%) were unaware of innovations in this field.

The level of awareness and interest in innovations in the field of human embryo research ranged from six out of 10 respondents in Spain (62%) and Slovenia (60%) to fewer than a quarter of respondents in Poland (23%). In the last-named country, almost half of the respondents (46%) said that while they were aware of such innovations, they were not interested in such information. This lack of interest was, however, just as high in the Czech Republic (47%), Slovakia and Germany (both 49%).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***human embryo research***

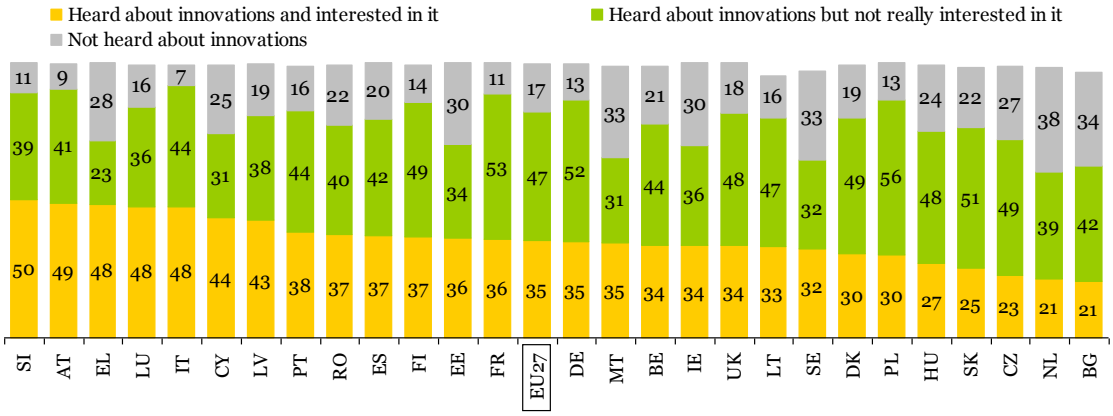


Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

The proportion of respondents who had not heard or read about innovations related to **GM foods** ranged from less than one-tenth of respondents in Italy (7%) and Austria (9%) to almost four out of 10 respondents in the Netherlands (38%). Other countries lacking high levels of awareness were Bulgaria (34%), Sweden and Malta (both 33%).

Slovenia was the only country where half of the young people had both heard of innovations in GM foods and were also interested in the subject. In all the other Member States, fewer than half of the respondents were both informed and interested, ranging from 49% in Austria and 48% in Greece, Luxembourg and Italy to fewer than a quarter of the respondents in the Czech Republic (23%), the Netherlands and Bulgaria (both 21%). The lack of interest (i.e. the proportion of respondents who were informed about innovations but who were not interested in them) ranged from fewer than a quarter in Greece (23%) to a slim majority in Poland (56%), France (53%), Germany (52%) and Slovakia (51%).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***genetically modified food***



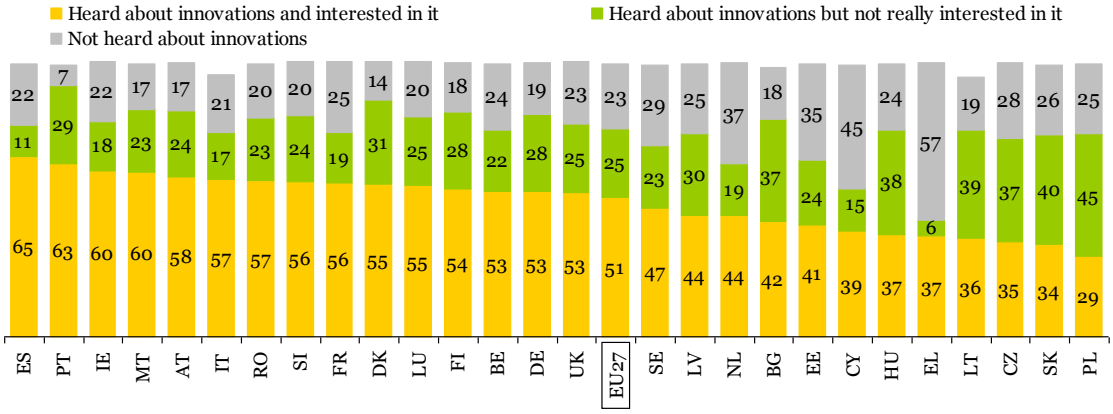
Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

Although almost six out of 10 young people in Greece (57%) had not heard or read anything about innovations in the field of **brain research**, this was the case for less than one-tenth of the Portuguese respondents (7%).

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, in a majority of Member States (among the respondents who had heard of such innovations), the proportion that showed some interest was twice as great as that showing no interest. For example, 63% of Portuguese respondents were informed

about, and interested in, brain research innovations, compared to only 29% who were informed but not interested. The most notable exceptions were Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Hungary – in these countries the proportion of respondents showing no interest (between 37% and 45%) was higher than the proportion of interested interviewees (between 29% and 37%).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***brain research***

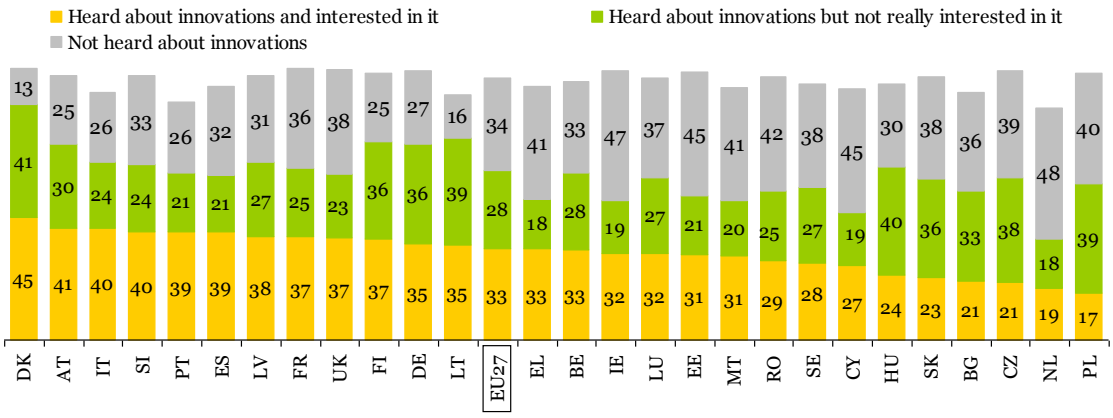


Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

In almost all Member States, the proportion of young people who were not informed about **nanotechnology** innovations was larger than the proportion of young people lacking information about other fields of technology – ranging from 13% in Denmark to 48% in the Netherlands.

The proportion of young people who were informed about innovations related to nanotechnology and who were also interested in receiving more information about such innovations ranged from 17% in Poland to 45% in Denmark. Both in Poland and Denmark, four out of 10 young people had heard about these innovations, but admitted that they were not interested in them. However, in Denmark similar proportions of respondents were either interested or not interested (45% vs. 41%), while in Poland the proportion of uninterested respondents was more than twice as high as the proportion of those showing an interest (39% vs. 17%).

Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of ***nanotechnology***



Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?
Base: all respondents
% by country

After looking at all the individual country results about young people's awareness of, and interest in, technological innovations in the different fields, a few conclusions can be drawn:

- respondents in some countries (e.g. the Netherlands and Poland) were less likely to have heard or read about innovations in the various fields

- respondents in countries such as Poland, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands, appeared to be less interested in learning more about innovations in the various fields; respondents in, for example, Malta showed higher levels of interest in innovations in most of the fields
- some countries scored highly in the level of interest in innovations in some of the technological fields, but very low in others – for example, many Bulgarian respondents were interested in innovations in the field of computer and video surveillance techniques, while only a minority were interested in progress in human embryo research.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men showed a higher level of interest in innovations in the fields of *computer and video surveillance techniques*, *nuclear energy* and *nanotechnology*. However, while **young women** were frequently not aware, or aware but not interested, in innovations in these fields, they showed a higher level of interest in innovations related to *brain research*, *human embryo research* and *GM foods*. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to be not informed or not interested in innovations in these fields. For example, a fifth of young women had not heard about innovations related to computer and video surveillance compared to just 13% of young men. Furthermore, while almost six out 10 young men (57%) were aware and interested in such innovations, only half as many were aware but not interested (29%). Among the young women, equal proportions were either aware and interested or aware and not interested (both 40%). No differences were observed between young men and women in the awareness of, and interest in, innovations in *mobile phone technology*.

The **younger** and the **less-educated** the respondents, the more likely they were to be not informed about innovations in the different fields. For example, while 21% of the 22-25 year olds had not heard or read about brain research innovations, this proportion increased to 27% of the 15-18 year-olds. Only in regard to mobile phones, were respondents equally well-informed.

Furthermore, the older and more-educated the respondents, the more likely they were to be aware of, and also interested in, innovations in most of the fields mentioned in the survey. For example, six out of 10 respondents who had completed their higher education were informed about, and interested in, brain research, compared to only 44% of respondents who had not completed more than a primary education at the time of the interview. The opposite was, however, observed for interest in innovations in the fields of mobile phones and computer and surveillance technology. For example, eight out of 10 (79%) 15-18 year-olds said they were aware and interested in innovations related to mobile phones compared to only 71% of the 22-25 year-olds.

The analysis by the respondents' **place of residence** showed that the level of awareness about innovations in most of the fields mentioned in the survey did not differ between respondents living in urban or rural areas. City dwellers (metropolitan or urban) were, nonetheless, more interested than respondents from rural areas in innovations in the field of *brain and human embryo research*, *nanotechnology* and *GM foods*. For example, 42% of rural residents were informed and interested in progress made in the field of human embryo research compared to 48% of those city dwellers.

Although almost no differences were observed in the level of awareness about innovations in most of the fields mentioned in the survey among respondents in different **occupational categories**; manual workers, or respondents in households were the main contributor to the household income was a manual worker, appeared to be less interested in innovations in the fields of GM foods (30% vs. 35% average), brain research (44% vs. 51% average) and human embryo research (36% vs. 46% average), but more interested in innovations relating to mobile phones (79% vs. 75% average).

3.2 Innovations in science and technology: risks vs. benefits

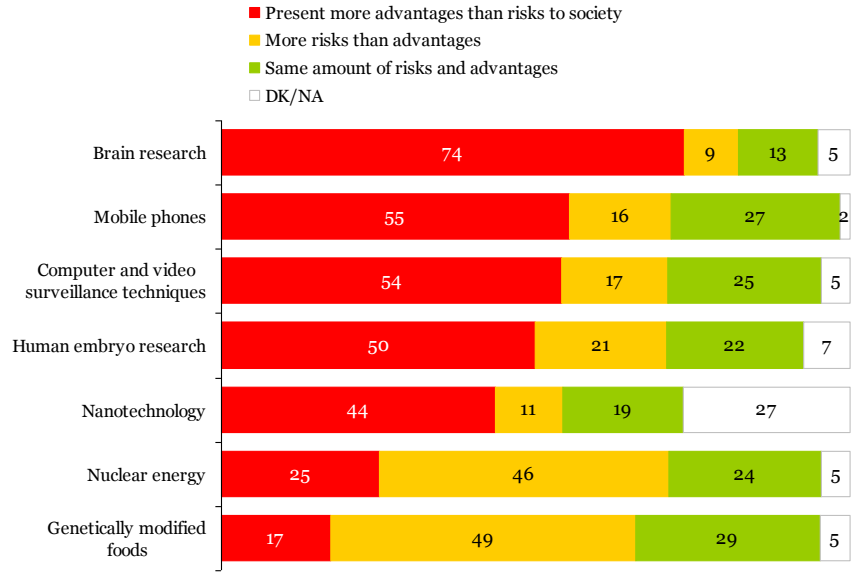
Three-quarters of young EU citizens (74%) reasoned that scientific and technological innovations related to **brain research** would present more benefits than risks to society. Only one-tenth (9%) of respondents thought these innovations might do more harm than good, and 13% thought that the risks and benefits were equal.

Significantly less young people – although still a slim majority – thought that the benefits would outweigh the risks in case of innovations in the fields of **mobile phones** (55%), **computer and video surveillance techniques** (54%) and **human embryo research** (50%). In these fields, approximately a quarter of respondents thought that the advantages would equal the risks, while the group of respondents who thought that the risks would outweigh the benefits was each time smaller (16% for "mobile phones", 17% for "computer and video surveillance techniques" and 21% for "human embryo research").

Young EU citizens found it more difficult to assess the balance of risks and benefits in the case of innovations in the field of **nanotechnology**: a quarter (27%) gave a "don't know" response. Furthermore, while 44% of respondents thought there were more benefits than risks in such innovation, 19% thought that the benefits and risks would be equal and only 11% thought that the risks would overshadow the benefits. In other words, among the respondents who gave their opinion, the proportion of respondents who thought there would be more benefits than risks was significantly larger than the proportion who thought the opposite.

The picture was quite different when young people were asked about scientific and technological innovations in the fields of **nuclear energy** and **GM foods**. In both fields, almost half of the respondents thought that such innovations presented more risks than benefits to society (46% for "nuclear energy" and 49% for "GM foods"). Only a quarter of respondents thought that innovations related to nuclear energy would bring more benefits than risks and the same proportion (24%) said that these would be equal. The corresponding percentages for innovations in the field of GM foods were, respectively, 17% and 29%.

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations



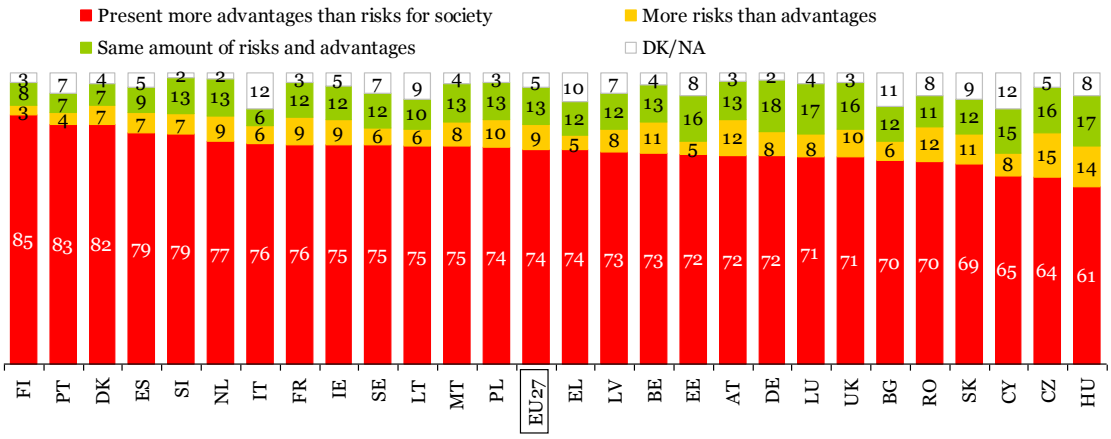
Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more benefits for society. For each of these, please indicate if, in your opinion, they:
Base: all respondents
% EU27

Individual country results

A majority of respondents in all EU Member States thought that scientific and technological innovations related to **brain research** would present more benefits than risks to society, ranging from 61% in Hungary to 85% in Finland.

While less than one-sixth of respondents in each of the EU27 Member States thought there would be as many risks as benefits (ranging from 6% in Italy to 18% in Germany), the proportion who thought that there would be more risks than benefits was even lower in most of the Member States. In only a few countries did more than one-tenth of respondents think that the risks would outweigh the benefits in the case of brain research innovations (e.g. 15% in the Czech Republic and 14% in Hungary).

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **brain research**

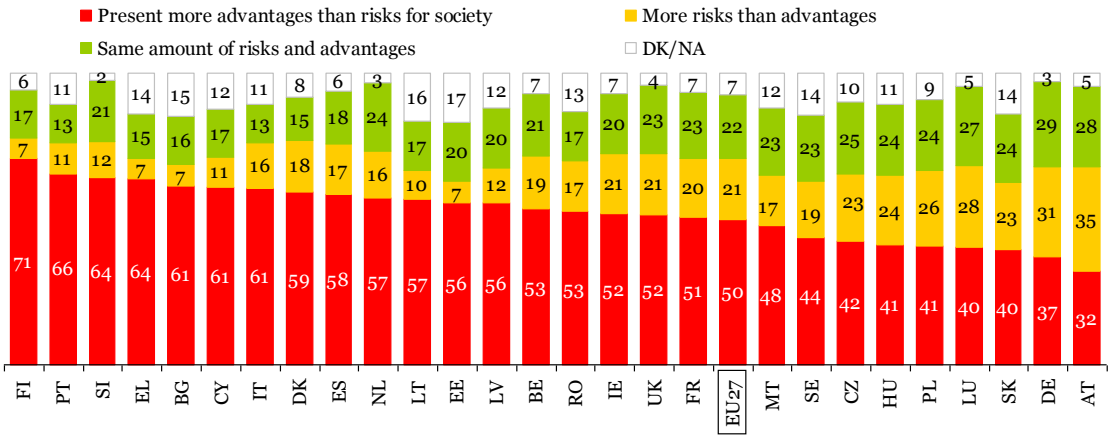


Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if, in your opinion, they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Finnish and Portuguese respondents were also the ones who most often thought that innovations in the field of **human embryo research** would bring more benefits than risks to society (71% and 66%, respectively). The proportion of respondents who shared this opinion was, however, significantly lower in most countries: while in all Member States a large majority of respondents thought there would a positive balance of benefits versus risks in the case of innovations in brain research, this was the case in only one-third of the 27 EU Member States for human embryo research.

Respondents in Austria, Germany, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic were the least likely to say that there would be more benefits than risks from the innovations in human embryo research (between 32% and 42%). In Austria, similar proportions of respondents thought there would be more benefits than risks (32%), more risks than benefits (35%) and an equal number of each (28%).

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **human embryo research**



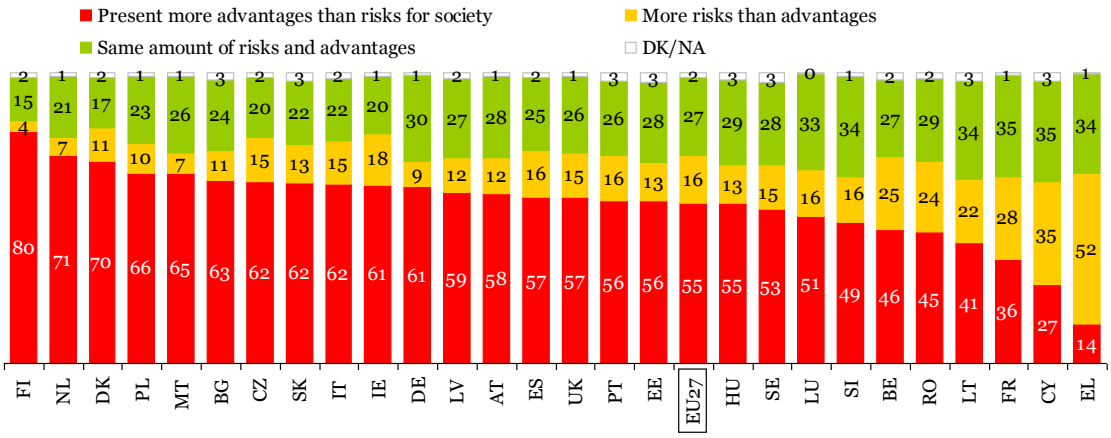
Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Finnish respondents were also the ones most liable to answer that there was a positive balance of benefits and risks linked to the innovations in **mobile phone technology** (80%). Other countries at the higher end of the scale were the Netherlands and Denmark: seven out of 10 young people thought there would be more benefits than risks (71% and 70%, respectively).

In sharp contrast, in Cyprus, for example, only 27% of respondents thought that the benefits to society from innovations in mobile phone technology would outweigh any possible harm. It was, however, the Greek respondents who ranked at the bottom of the distribution: only 14% saw a positive outcome for society, and 52% thought the opposite, i.e. there would be more harm than good.

Finally, the proportion of respondents who answered that innovations in mobile phone technology would bring as many benefits as risks showed the least variation across the 27 countries – ranging from 15% in Finland to 35% in Cyprus and France.

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **mobile phones**



Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if, in your opinion, they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

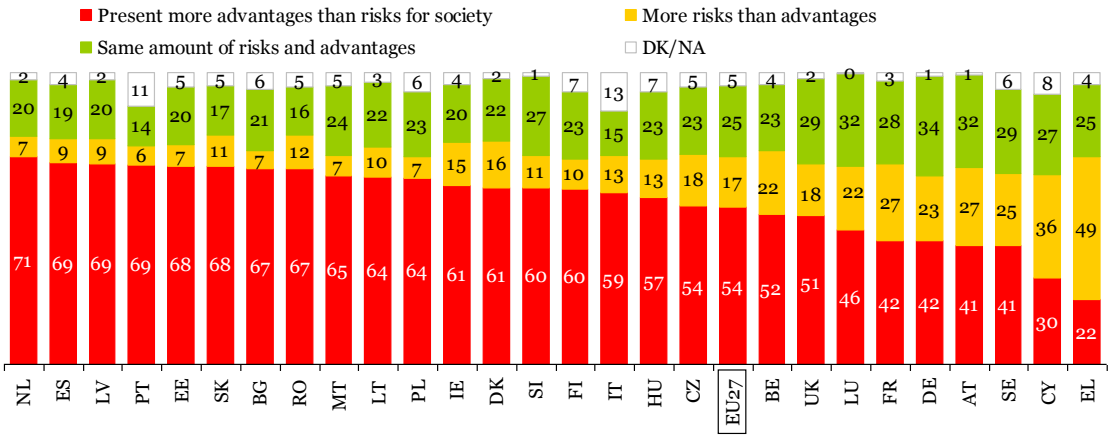
The individual country results for the balance between risks and benefits of innovations related to **computer and video surveillance techniques** showed a rather similar picture to that for the innovations in the field of mobile phones. The proportion of respondents who thought there would be

more benefits than risks ranged from only 22% in Greece and 30% in Cyprus to 71% in the Netherlands.

Furthermore, while in most countries only a small group of respondents thought the balance would be negative (i.e. more risks than benefits), this was – once more – not the case in Greece (49%) and Cyprus (36%).

Finally, the proportion of respondents who said that the innovations would bring as many benefits as risks again showed the least variation across all countries – ranging from 14% in Portugal to 34% in Germany.

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **computer and video surveillance techniques**

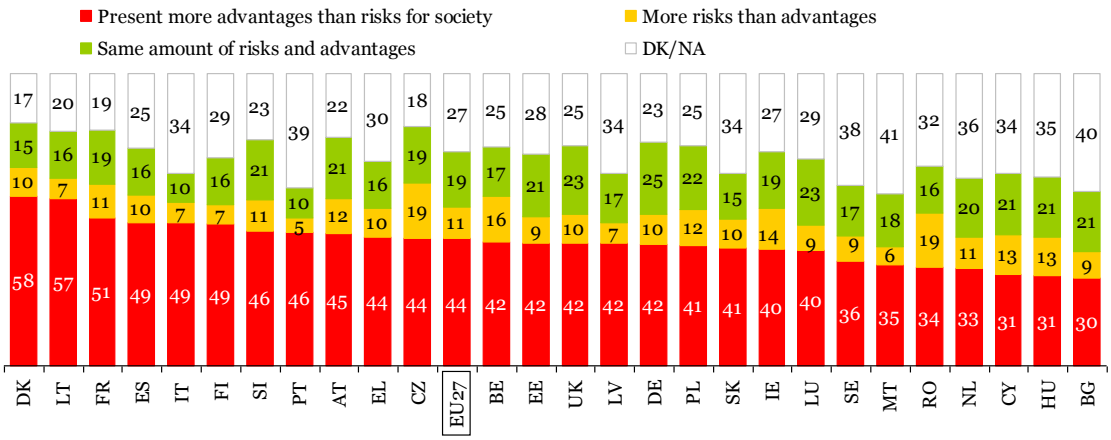


Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Young people in all of the EU Member States found it difficult to assess the balance of risks and benefits for **nanotechnology** innovations – this was especially the case in, for example, Malta and Bulgaria (where four out of 10 respondents "did not know"), but less so in Denmark, the Czech Republic and France (where fewer than one-fifth of respondents did not provide an answer).

There was not much variation across the countries in the proportions of respondents who: a) thought that nanotechnology innovations would bring as many risks as benefits (ranging from 5% in Portugal to 19% in the Czech Republic and Romania) or b) said there would be more risks than benefits (ranging from 10% in Italy and Portugal to 25% in Germany). This was, however, not the case for the proportion of respondents who said there would be more benefits than risks: while almost six out of 10 Danish and Lithuanian respondents (58% and 57%, respectively) said that nanotechnology innovations would bring more benefits than risks, only half as many Bulgarians (30%), Hungarians and Cypriots (both 31%) held that view.

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **nanotechnology**



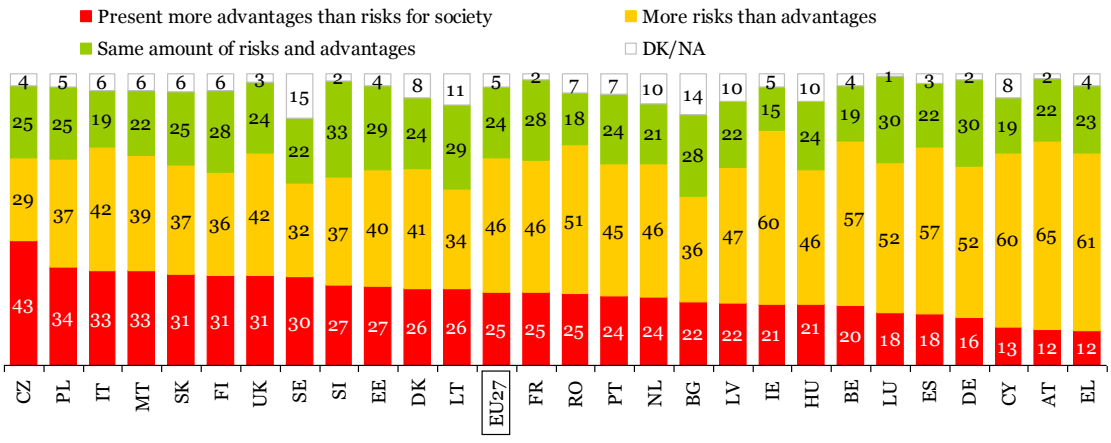
Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if, in your opinion, they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

In almost all countries, less than one-third of young people felt that innovations in the field of **nuclear energy** presented more benefits than risks to society. The exceptions were the Czech Republic (with 43% who took the more beneficial view), Poland (34%), Italy and Malta (both 33%). Respondents in Cyprus (13%), Austria and Greece (both 12%), on the other hand, were the least likely to think there was a positive balance.

Young people in Austria were not only the least likely to think that nuclear energy innovations brought more benefits than risks, they were also the most liable to reason that there were more risks than benefits linked to such innovations (65%). They were closely followed in this regard by young people in Greece (61%), Cyprus and Ireland (both 60%).

The proportion of respondents who thought there were as many risks as benefits once more showed the least variation across all countries – ranging from 15% in Ireland to 33% in Slovenia.

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **nuclear energy**



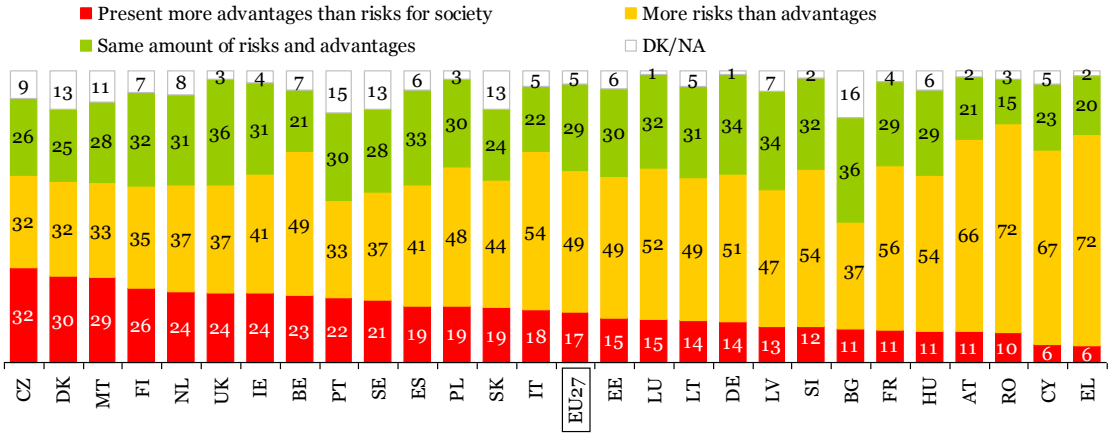
Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if, in your opinion, they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Young people in the Czech Republic were also the most likely to say that there would be more benefits than risks linked to innovations linked to **GM foods** (32%), followed by those in Denmark (30%) and Malta (29%). Young Greek and Cypriot citizens again scored the lowest – with only 6% who thought there would be more benefits than risks.

The respondents in Greece, together with those in Romania, were also the most liable to answer that GM food innovations would bring more risks than benefits (both 72%), while respondents in the Czech Republic and Denmark were the least likely to say so (both 32%).

Finally, the proportion of respondents who said there were would be equal amounts of benefits and risks arising from GM food innovations ranged from 15% in Romania to 36% in Bulgaria.

Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of **genetically modified foods**



Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if, in your opinion, they:
Base: all respondents
% by country

Socio-demographic considerations

More **young men** than women thought that the benefits outweighed the risks regarding innovations in the fields of *computer and video surveillance techniques*, *nuclear energy*, *nanotechnology*, *GM foods* and *mobile phones*. **Young women**, on the other hand, were slightly more likely to see more benefits than harm arising from innovations in *human embryo research*. For example, a slim majority of young men (55%) thought there would be more benefits than risks associated with nanotechnology innovations compared to just one-third of young women (32%).

The **younger** and the **less-educated** the respondents, the more likely they were to reason that innovations related to *computer and surveillance techniques* would bring more benefits than risks. The opposite was seen, however, in regard to innovations related to *brain research* – where the older and the more highly-educated respondents expected more benefits. For example, slightly fewer than half of the respondents who had completed their higher education (47%) thought there would be more benefits than risks arising from innovations in the field of computer and surveillance techniques, compared to 61% of respondents who had not completed more than a primary education at the time of the interview.

Full-time students were more likely to answer that there would be more benefits than risks linked to innovations in each of the fields listed in the survey. The difference in opinions between full-time students and the others was the largest for the innovations in *computer and surveillance techniques* (57% vs. 50%) and *nanotechnology* (47% vs. 39%).

The analysis by the respondents' **place of residence** showed that city dwellers (metropolitan or urban) were more liable to answer that there were more benefits than risks linked to innovations in the field of *brain research*, *nanotechnology*, *nuclear energy* and *mobile phones*. For example, a quarter (23%) of rural residents stated that the risks outweighed the benefits for innovations in the nuclear energy field compared to 28% of metropolitan residents and 26% of urban residents.

Although the analysis by the respondents' **occupational status** also showed some differences in their opinions about the balance of benefits and risks arising from technological innovations, not many patterns emerged. It was noted, nevertheless, that respondents from "non-working" households were less likely to say that certain innovations presented more benefits than risks. They were, however, more likely to reason that there were equal amounts of risks and benefits. For example, half of the respondents in "non-working" households thought there would be more benefits than risks associated with innovations related to computer and surveillance techniques, 17% said there would be more risks than benefits in this field and 28% answered that the risks and benefits would be equal. The corresponding percentages for respondents in "self-employed" households were 58%, 18% and 20%.

4. Today's health risks and the outlook for the future

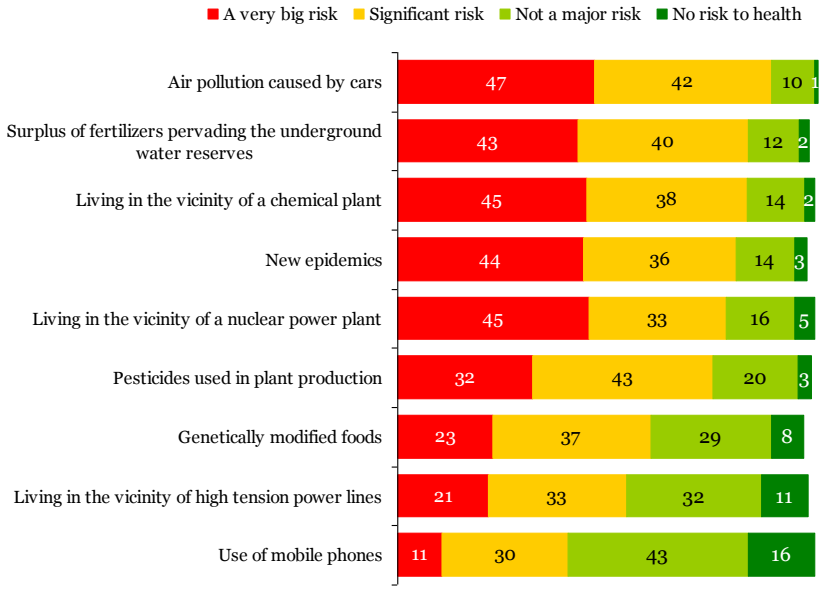
A large majority of young people were certain that health risks were associated with air pollution caused by cars, excess fertilizers in water reserves, new epidemics and with living in the vicinity of a nuclear power chemical plant. Asked for views about the next 20 years, young EU citizens were the most optimistic about improvements in communication between people. They were more pessimistic, however, about changes in other areas of life, e.g. the quality of food and water. A majority of young EU citizens (57%) thought that the most effective solution for the greenhouse effect and global warming would be a fundamental change in Europeans' way of life.

4.1 Health risks associated with various types of pollution

When asked about the health risks associated with **air pollution caused by cars**, the **surplus of fertilizers seeping into underground water reserves, new epidemics** and **living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant** or **chemical plant,** a large majority of respondents were certain that they did exist: approximately 45% considered that these items posed a *very big* risk to a person's health and between 33% and 42% thought that there was a *significant* risk. Virtually none (between 1% and 5%), of the young citizens interviewed thought that these issues did not pose a health risk and fewer than one-sixth thought there was not a major risk.

Although three-quarters of interviewees acknowledged the potential dangers to a person's health from **pesticides used in plant production**, only one-third (32%) thought these posed a *very big* risk. Furthermore, a fifth said there was no major risk to a person's health from the use of pesticides and 3% of interviewees said there were no health risks.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health



Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

The picture was quite different for young people's perceptions about the health risks associated with the production of **GM foods** and **for people living in the vicinity of high tension power lines**. Only slightly more than a fifth of interviewees (23% and 21%, respectively) thought these issues posed a *very big* health risk. On the contrary, approximately one-tenth thought there were no health risks

associated with GM foods or for people living in the vicinity of high tension power lines and three out of 10 interviewees said there were no major health risks (29% and 32%, respectively).

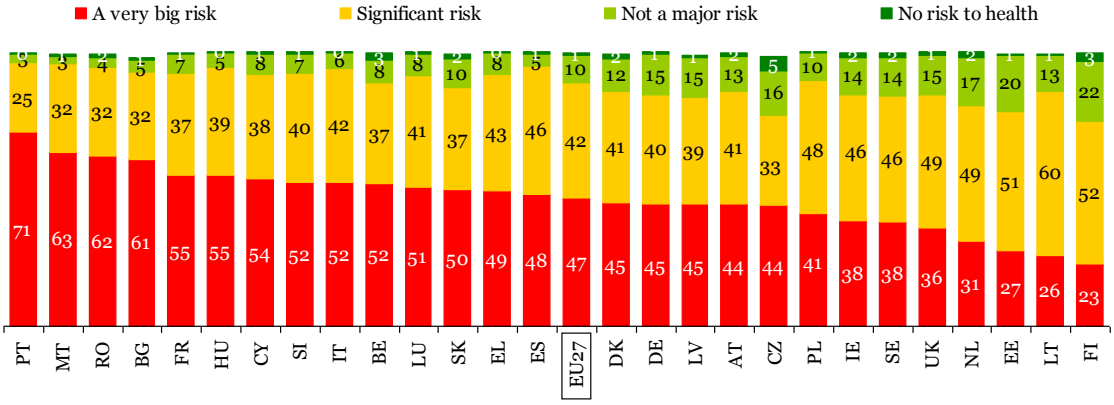
Finally, **using a mobile phone** was considered to be the least dangerous of the issues listed; only 11% of respondents said it posed a *very big* health risk and 30% thought there was a *significant* risk. Almost one-sixth of young people (16%) thought that there were no health risks associated with using a mobile phone, while 43% said there would not be a major risk.

Individual country results

The proportion of young people who thought that **air pollution caused by cars** posed a *very big* health risk was the greatest in Portugal (71%). Other countries at the higher end of the distribution were Malta (63%), Romania (62%) and Bulgaria (61%). In all other countries, fewer than six out of 10 young people thought there were *very big* health risks associated with carbon dioxide emissions from cars. In Finland, Lithuania and Estonia, even fewer than three out of 10 interviewees selected the "very big risk" category.

Nevertheless, when the responses for the categories "very big risk" and "significant risk" were accumulated, the EU Member States showed little variation: the proportion of respondents who thought that air pollution due to cars did cause health risks ranged from 75% in Finland to virtually all of the respondents in Portugal and Malta. Additionally, the proportion of young people who thought that there were no health risks, or no major health risks, associated with car pollution was, in all countries, less than, or equal to, 25%.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **air pollution caused by cars**

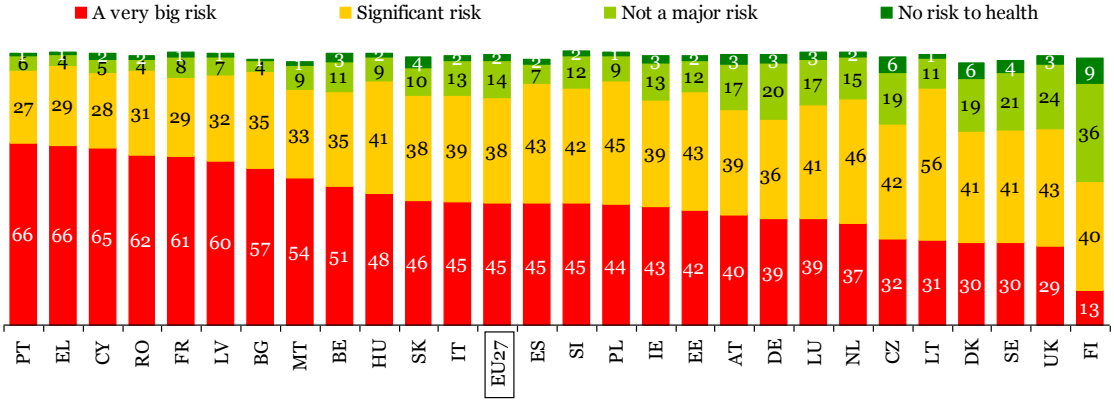


Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The proportion who reasoned that **living near a chemical plant** posed a *very big* health risk ranged from three out of 10 respondents in the UK (29%), Sweden and Denmark (both 30%) to two-thirds of respondents in Portugal and Greece (both 66%). The proportion of respondents who thought there were no health risks, or at least no major health risks, ranged from 5% in both Greece and Bulgaria to 27% in the UK.

Finland was found at the bottom of the distribution – where fewer respondents thought there was a *high* health risk for people living near a chemical plant – together with the UK, Sweden and Denmark. Finland, however, stood out from the pack since almost half of its respondents thought there were no risks at all (9%) or no major health risks (36%) associated with living near a chemical plant and only 13% of respondents selected the "very big risk" category.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **living in the vicinity of a chemical plant**

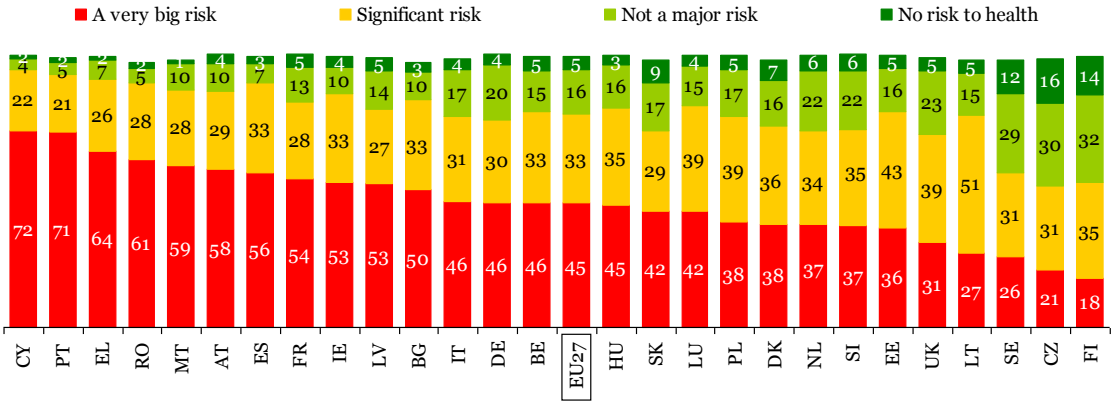


Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The individual country results for the opinions about the health risks for people **living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant** showed a similar picture to the previous item. In most countries, rather similar proportions thought that there were *very big* risks in living near a nuclear power plant and a chemical planet. For example, 46% of Italians said there were *very big* health risks associated with living near a nuclear power plant and a similar proportion (45%) said the same about living near a chemical plant (see chart above). Consequently, similar countries appeared at the higher or lower ends of the distribution of these potential sources of health risks.

Accumulating the "not a major risk" and "no risk" categories, however, showed that in many countries the overall risk assessment did differ between the nuclear and chemical plants. Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, the health risks associated with living near a nuclear power plant were perceived as being less serious than those associated with a chemical plant. The proportion of respondents who thought there were no health risks, or at least no major health risks, in living near to a nuclear facility, ranged from 6% in Cyprus to 46% in the Czech Republic and Finland.

Risk to a person's health of **living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant**

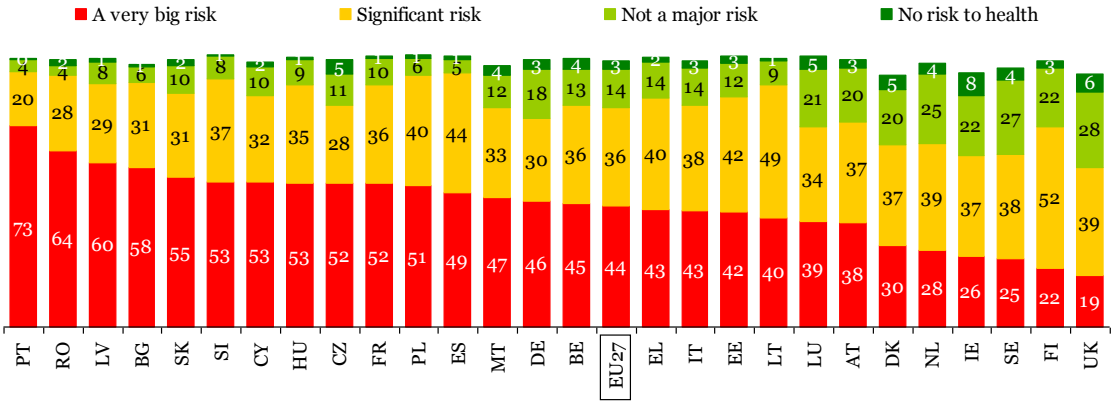


Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The results about the perceived health risks associated with **new epidemics** also showed large variations between Member States in terms of the proportion of respondents selecting the "very big risk" category: from 19% in the UK to 73% in Portugal. Other countries at the higher end of the scale were Romania (64% selected "a very big risk") and Latvia (60%), while Finland (22%) and Sweden (25%) joined the UK at the lower end of the scale.

When the responses for the categories "very big risk" and "significant risk" were accumulated, fewer variations were again observed (the proportions ranged from 58% in the UK to 93% in Portugal). In a majority of the Member States, less than one-sixth of respondents thought there were no risks or only small risks linked to new epidemics, and in only two countries – the UK and Sweden – did more than three out of 10 young people think this was the case (34% and 31%, respectively).

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **new epidemics**

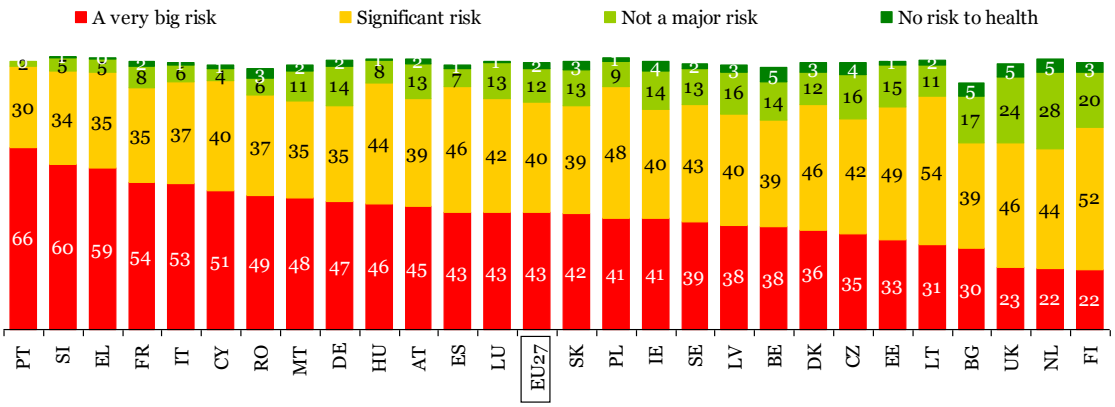


Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Young people in Portugal were also the ones that most often reasoned that the **surplus of fertilizers in the underground water reserves** posed a high risk to a person's health: two-thirds (66%) of interviewees considered this surplus to be a *very big* risk and three out of 10 thought this would pose a *significant* risk. In line with those views, virtually none of the young Portuguese respondents thought there were no risks or just a small risk associated with this excess of fertilizers. Other countries at the higher end of the scale were Slovenia and Greece, with six out of 10 young people who chose the "very big risk" category (60% and 59%, respectively).

Finland, the Netherlands and the UK, on the other hand, were the only countries where less than a quarter of young people selected the "very big risk" category linked to excess fertilizers in the water reserves. In the Netherlands and the UK, 32% and 29%, respectively, of respondents thought there were *no risks* or *no major risks* of groundwater contamination from fertilizers. In Finland, the corresponding percentage was only 23%, while 52% still thought there would be *significant* risks.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of the **surplus of fertilizers pervading the underground water reserves**



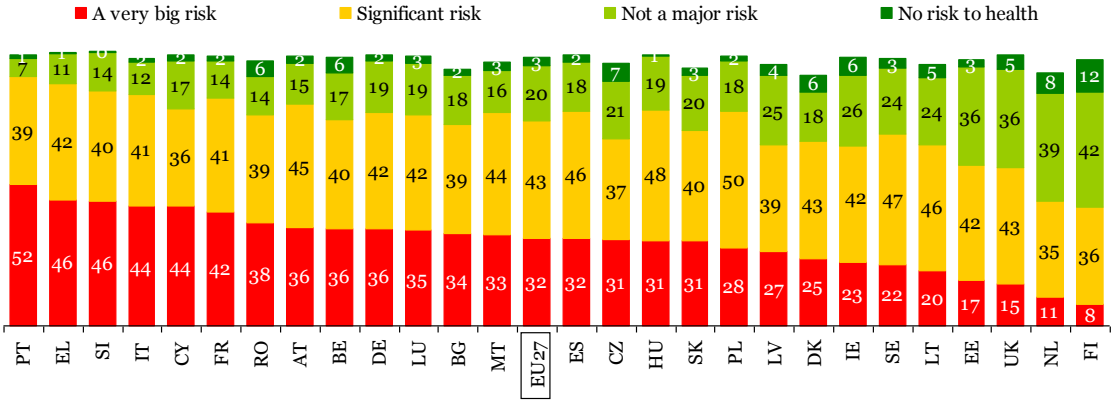
Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The proportion of respondents who answered that **pesticides used in plant production** posed a *very big* risk to a person's health ranged from 8% in Finland to 52% in Portugal. Similar to the results

obtained for the EU27 overall, in all of the individual Member States (except for Bulgaria), the proportion of respondents who answered that pesticides used in plant production posed a *very big* risk to someone's health was smaller than that who said that about the excess use of fertilizers. For example, just 23% of Irish respondents agreed that pesticides entailed a *very big* health risk, while the proportion arguing that in regard to the excess use of fertilizers was 41%. In Bulgaria, however, rather similar proportions accepted the high risks linked to both pesticides and fertilizers (34% and 30%, respectively).

Nevertheless, the negative effects of pesticides on someone's health were not underestimated: the proportion of respondents who thought that pesticides posed a *very big* or *significant* health risk ranged from 44% in Finland to 91% in Portugal and the proportion who thought that there were no risks or no major risks associated with pesticides ranged from 8% in Portugal to 54% in Finland. The latter country was the only one where more than half of the interviewees thought there were no major health risks associated with the use of pesticides for plant production.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **pesticides used in plant production**

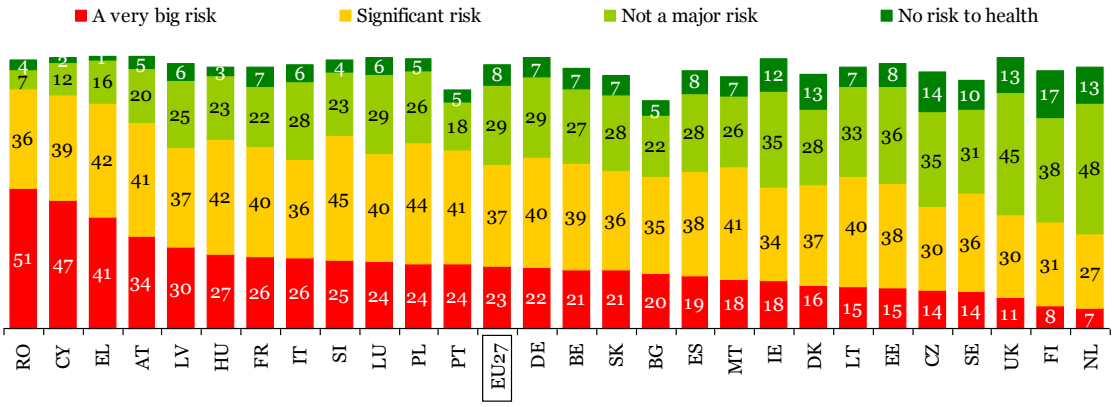


Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

In almost all of the Member States, less than one-third of young citizens thought there were *very big* health risks associated with the consumption of **GM foods**. This proportion was, nevertheless, higher in Romania (51%), Cyprus (47%), Greece (41%) and Austria (34%). It was noticed, furthermore, that although young Portuguese people tended to believe that most of the listed health risks were more serious than their counterparts in other countries, this was not the case for risks associated with GM foods: only 24% of Portuguese interviewees said there were major health risks linked to such foods (compared to an EU27 average of 23%).

The lower end of the distribution did not show any differences compared to the previous items: the young Dutch, Finnish and British people were the ones with the least concern about the impact of GM foods on a person's health: just one in 10 thought these posed a *very big* health risk and approximately three out of 10 opted for a *significant* health risk. Furthermore, six out of 10 Dutch respondents (61%) and slightly fewer British and Finnish respondents (58% and 55%, respectively) said there were no risks, or at least no major risks, associated with GM foods.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **genetically modified foods**



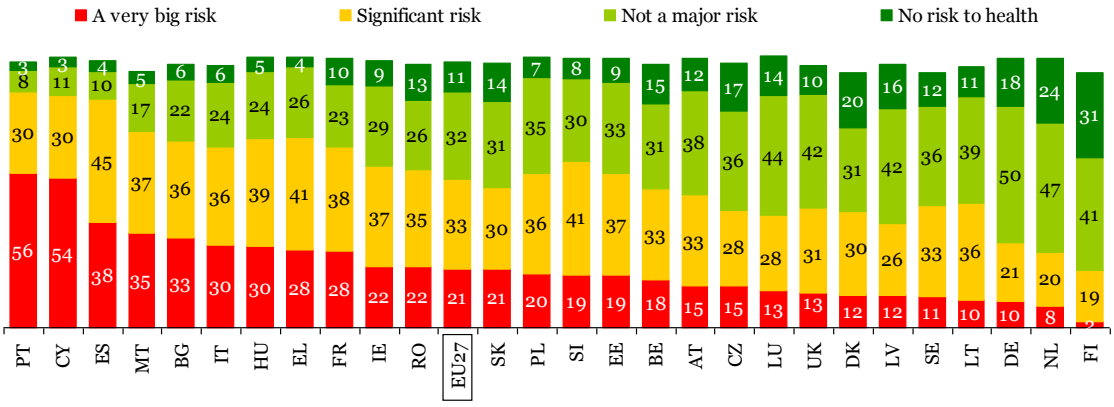
Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the results for the previous items, in most of the EU27 Member States, less than one-third of young people thought that **living near high tension power lines** posed a *very big* risk to someone's health, while more than one-third said it entailed no risks at all or no major risks.

Young Portuguese and Cypriot people were the ones who were the most likely to say that living near high tension power lines posed a *very big* health risk (56% and 54%, respectively), followed by young Spaniards (38%). Additionally, in these countries fewer than one in six respondents thought that living near high tension power lines caused no risks, or no major risks, to a person's health.

Young Finnish people, on the other hand, were the ones the most liable to think that living near high tension power lines caused either no risks at all (31%) or no major risks (41%) to a person's health. Although young people in the Netherlands and Germany were as likely as the Finnish to say that there were either no risks or no major risks (71% and 68%, respectively), they were less likely to select the most extreme "no risk" category (24% and 18%, respectively).

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **living in the vicinity of high tension power lines**

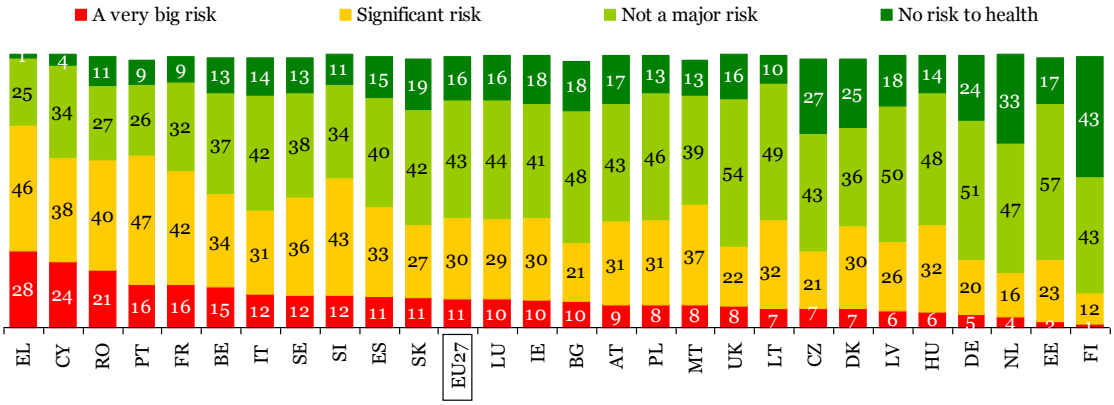


Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Only in Greece, Cyprus and Romania did more than a quarter of respondents reason that **using a mobile phone** entailed a *very big* health risk, while in all other countries, less than one-sixth of interviewees selected this category. Furthermore, in only six countries did more than half of the interviewees think that using a mobile phone posed a *very big* risk or a *significant* risk to a person's health: Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Portugal, France and Slovenia.

Respondents in Finland were the ones who most often thought that using a mobile phone posed no risk at all to a person's health (43%), followed by Dutch respondents (33%). In these countries, less than one-fifth of interviewees thought that mobile phones were associated with a *very big* risk (1% and 4%, respectively) or a *significant* risk (12% and 16%, respectively). Other countries at the lower end of the distribution were Estonia and Germany, with a quarter of respondents selecting the "very high risk" or "significant risk" categories.

Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of **using a mobile phone**



Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them, if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

After looking at the individual country results regarding young people's perceptions of the health risks associated with the various issues (e.g. air pollution, the consumption of GM foods, living near a nuclear or chemical plant, etc.), a few conclusions can be drawn:

- In almost all Member States, respondents consider that the health risks posed by air pollution caused by cars, for people living near a chemical or nuclear power plant, caused by an excess of fertilizers in underground water and the likelihood of new epidemics are greater than the risks associated with the use of pesticides, the production of GM foods, with living near high tension power lines and the use of mobile phones.
- Respondents from the southern European countries – Portugal, Greece and Cyprus – and from Romania, tend to say more frequently that there are serious health risks associated with the various sources of pollution mentioned in the survey.
- Respondents from the Netherlands and the UK, from the Nordic countries (Finland, Denmark and Sweden), and from the eastern European countries – the Czech Republic, Estonia and Lithuania – are generally less likely to associate health risks with the listed issues.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women were more liable to say that the various potential sources of pollution posed a high risk to a person's health, while more **young men** thought that such risks would be low. For example, 84% of young women said that living near a nuclear power plant was associated with a *very big* or *significant* health risk and only 15% said there would be no health risks or no major health risks. The corresponding percentages for young men were 72% and 27%, respectively.

The largest differences by **age group** were observed in relation to the opinions about the extent of health risks associated with the *use of mobile phones* and the *use of pesticides in plant production*. While respondents in the youngest age group were more likely to say there were no risks associated with using a mobile phone (19% vs. 13% of the 22-25 year-olds), those in the oldest age category tended to say there was a *very big* risk or a *significant* risk (43% vs. 38% of the 15-18 year-olds). In addition, the older the respondents were, the more likely they were to think that pesticides posed a *very big* or *significant* risk to someone's health (78% vs. 70% of the 15-18 year-olds).

The **less-educated** the respondent, then the more likely he or she was to acknowledge that the health risks associated with *air pollution due to cars*, *new epidemics*, *living near a chemical plant or a nuclear power plant* were more serious (i.e. they were more likely to select the "very big risk"). The more highly-educated respondents, on the other hand, were more likely to choose the "significant risk" or "not a major risk" categories. For example, 46% of respondents in the lowest educational category said that new epidemics were associated with a *very big* health risk, 35% selected the "significant risk" category and 13% the "not a major risk" category, while only 3% said there would be no health risks. The corresponding percentages for respondents in the highest educational category were 40%, 38%, 17% and 3%, respectively. Almost no differences were observed for the other items

Comparing respondents who were currently **full-time students** and those who were not, those who lived in **rural and urban areas** and those who had **different occupations** or for whom the primary earners of the household had a different occupation, only a few differences in the perceived health risks associated with certain issues were observed. Nevertheless, it could be seen that:

- respondents living in rural areas more frequently selected the "very big risk" category when judging the health risks for people *living near a chemical plant* (46% vs. 41% for respondents in metropolitan areas), while respondents in metropolitan areas more often selected the "significant risk" category (41% vs. 36%)
- respondents in the "manual worker" households more often said that *GM foods* posed a *significant* risk to someone's health (42% vs. 37% average) and less often that these did not pose a *major* risk (23% vs. 29% average); however, no differences were observed for the more "extreme" answer categories
- respondents in the "self-employed" and "manual worker" households were more likely to think that *living near high tension power lines* posed a *very big* or *significant* risk to someone's health (57% and 59%, respectively, compared to 51% of respondents in "non-working" households).

4.2 Expectations for changes in the next 20 years

When asked for their views about life – in their country – in the next 20 years, the young EU citizens were the most optimistic about **communication between people**: a quarter answered that this would improve *significantly* in the next 20 years and 38% expected it to improve *slightly*. Only one-third of young people thought the opposite (i.e. communication between people would worsen *slightly* or *significantly*).

Young people were, however, less optimistic about changes in other areas of life. In regard to the **quality of food**, for example, only slightly more than half of young people expected an improvement in the next 20 years, while 45% thought the opposite would occur (i.e. 8% said there would be a *significant* decrease and 37% a *slight* decrease).

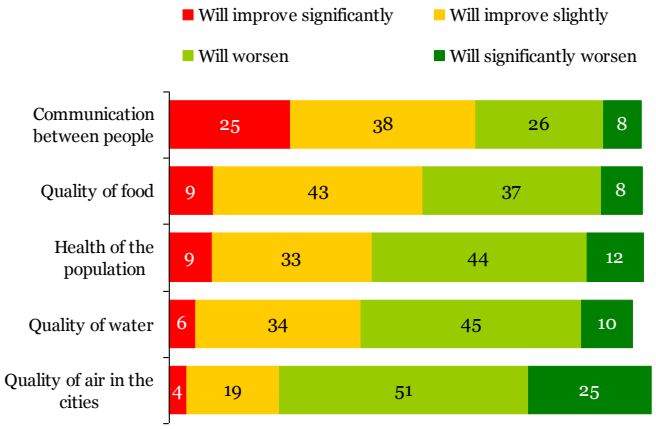
Almost six out of 10 young people also thought that **the health of their country's population** would worsen in the next 20 years (i.e. 12% reasoned that there would be a *significant* decrease and 44% a *slight* decrease). Only one-tenth of respondents (9%) expected that the population's health would improve *significantly* and one-third thought there would be some improvement.

The results regarding the expectations about the future **quality of water** were very similar: just four out of 10 interviewees expected an improvement (i.e. 6% expected a *significant* improvement and 34% a *slight* one). However, more than half of young EU citizens expected that there would be a decrease in water quality (i.e. 10% said there would be a *significant* decrease and 45% a *slight* decrease).

Young people were most pessimistic about the **quality of air in cities**: three-quarters of respondents thought that this would worsen in the next 20 years. A quarter or respondents even expected that there

would be a *significant* drop in air quality in cities. Only a quarter of young people (23%) thought there would be an improvement.

Expectations for change in the next 20 years in certain areas of life



Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

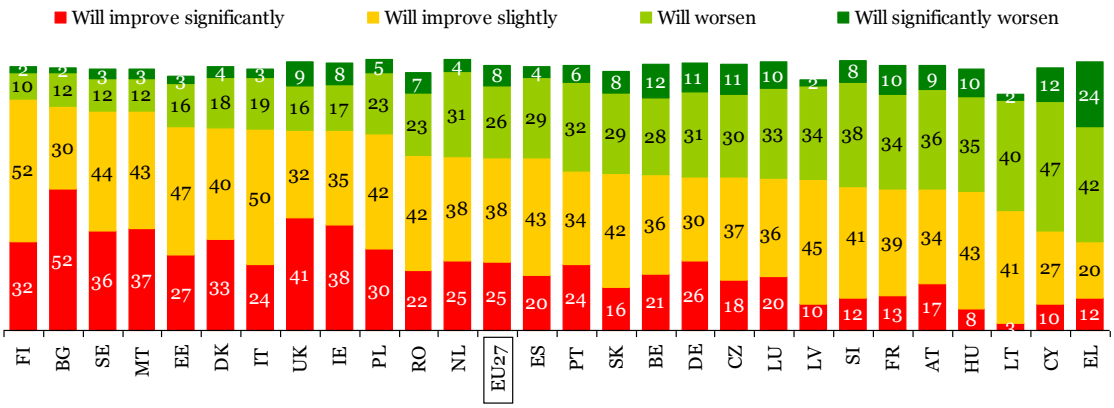
Individual country results

A majority of young people in almost all of the Member States were optimistic about **communication between people** over the next 20 years (i.e. they expected a *slight* or *significant* improvement). The exceptions were Greece (32%), Cyprus (37%) and Lithuania (44%), where fewer than half of respondents expected an improvement in that timeframe.

Young people in Finland were the most liable to expect that such communication would improve (84% in total) – however, only 32% expected a *significant* improvement. It was the Bulgarians who most often thought there would be a *significant* improvement (52%), followed by the British (41%) and the Irish (38%).

Young Cypriot and Greek citizens were the most pessimistic: six out of 10 (59%) Cypriot respondents and 66% of Greek respondents said communication between people would worsen over the next 20 years. Furthermore, Greece was the only country were more than one-fifth of young people expected it to *worsen significantly* (24%).

Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the **communication between people**



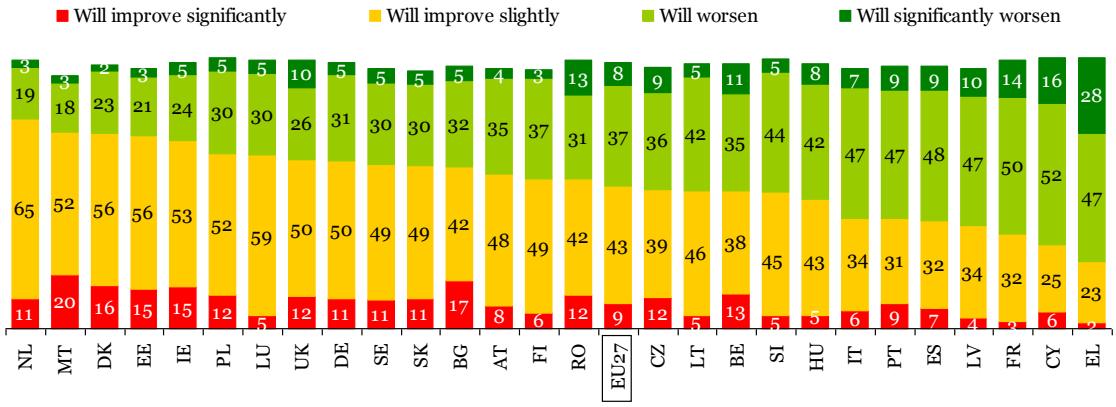
Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Although more than half of young people in a majority of Member States also expected that the **quality of food** would improve in the next 20 years, they were less likely to think there would be a *significant* improvement – the proportion ranged from 2% in Greece to 20% in Malta.

Respondents in the Netherlands, Malta, Denmark and Estonia were the most optimistic about the quality of food improving in the next 20 years: in these countries more than seven out of 10 interviewees expected this and fewer than a quarter of respondents took the opposite view.

Young people in Greece and Cyprus, on the other hand, were again the least optimistic: 25% and 31%, respectively, said there would be an improvement, and 75% and 68%, respectively, expected a decrease in food quality. More than a quarter of Greek interviewees (28%) thought that the quality of food would worsen significantly.

Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the **quality of food**

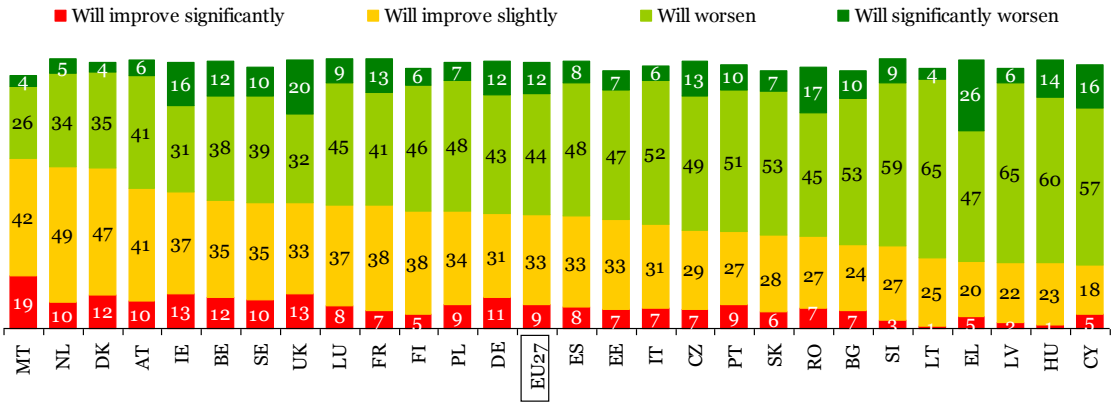


Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the results obtained for the previous item, young people in Malta, the Netherlands and Denmark were the most optimistic in their views about **health matters in their country**: approximately six out of 10 interviewees thought that the population's health would improve in the next 20 years. Austria and Ireland followed with half of the respondents expecting an improvement (51% and 50%, respectively). Furthermore, Maltese respondents were the most likely to expect a *significant* improvement (19%).

Young Cypriot and Greek citizens were again among the least optimistic – only 23% and 25%, respectively, expected an improvement in the population's health. Young people in Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania, however, were similarly pessimistic – with only about a quarter of respondents thinking that the situation would improve over the next 20 years. Finally, Greece stood out from the pack, with a quarter (26%) of respondents saying that the population's health would worsen *significantly*. In all of the other countries, this figure was one in five or fewer.

Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the **health of the population**



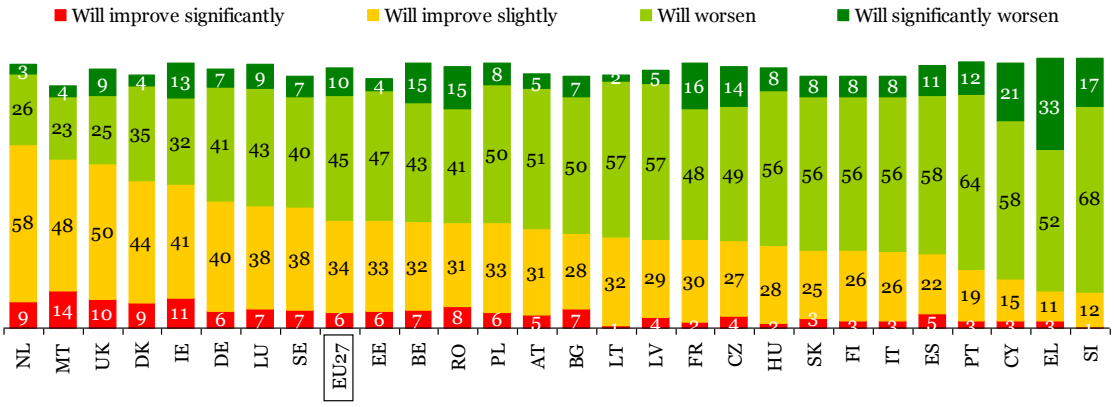
Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

More than six out of 10 respondents in the Netherlands (67%) and Malta (62%) also thought that the **quality of water** would improve in the next 20 years, followed by six out of 10 British respondents and slightly more than half of Danish and Irish respondents (53% and 52%, respectively). In all of the other Member States, fewer than half of the young people interviewed expected an improvement in water quality.

Respondents in Greece and Cyprus were again seen at the bottom of the distribution – with only 14% and 18%, respectively, who thought there would be an improvement in water quality. Nevertheless, it was the Slovenes who were the least optimistic: only 13% reasoned there would be an improvement in water quality over the next 20 years.

Focusing on the likelihood of choosing one of the extreme answer categories (i.e. a *significant* improvement or worsening in water quality), it was noted that fewer than one in 10 respondents in almost all of the Member States said there would be a *significant* improvement and, similarly, fewer than one in six felt there would be a *significant* decrease in water quality. The exceptions were Malta, Ireland and the UK – where slightly more respondents expected a significant increase in water quality, and Cyprus and Greece – where a larger proportion thought there would be a significant decrease (33% and 21%, respectively).

Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the **quality of water**



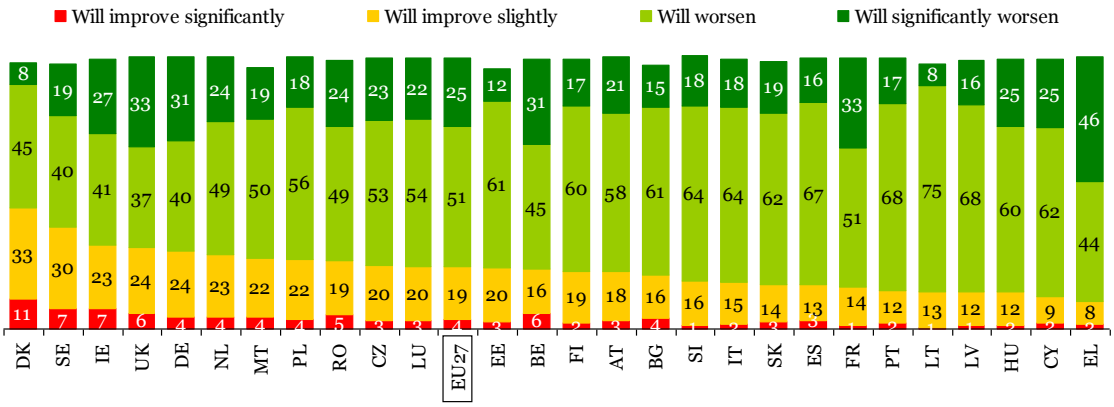
Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The proportion of young people who thought that the **quality of air in cities** would increase in the next 20 years ranged from just one in 10 in Greece to 44% in Denmark. A majority of respondents in

each of the EU27 Member States expected a decrease in air quality (the proportion ranged from 53% in Denmark to 90% in Greece).

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, respondents in all of the Member States were very unlikely to think that the quality of air in cities would improve *significantly* in the next 20 years. Although 11% of Danish respondents expected a *significant* improvement, in almost all of the other countries virtually no respondents were of this opinion. For example, in Greece, only 2% of the interviewees thought there would be a *significant* improvement, while almost half of them (46%) thought that the cities would show a *significant* decrease in air quality.

Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the **quality of air in the cities**



Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis of the young people's expectations of changes over the next 20 years in areas such as the quality of food or water, did not show any variations when comparing respondents with a different **occupational status** or those **living in different residential areas** (i.e. urban or rural) or when comparing **full-time students** and those who had left the educational system.

Some differences were observed when comparing **young men and women**: the former tended to think there would be an improvement in communication between people (65% vs. 60% of young women), in the quality of food (55% vs. 49%), in the population's health (46% vs. 38%), in the quality of water (43% vs. 35%) and in the quality of air in cities (26% vs. 19%).

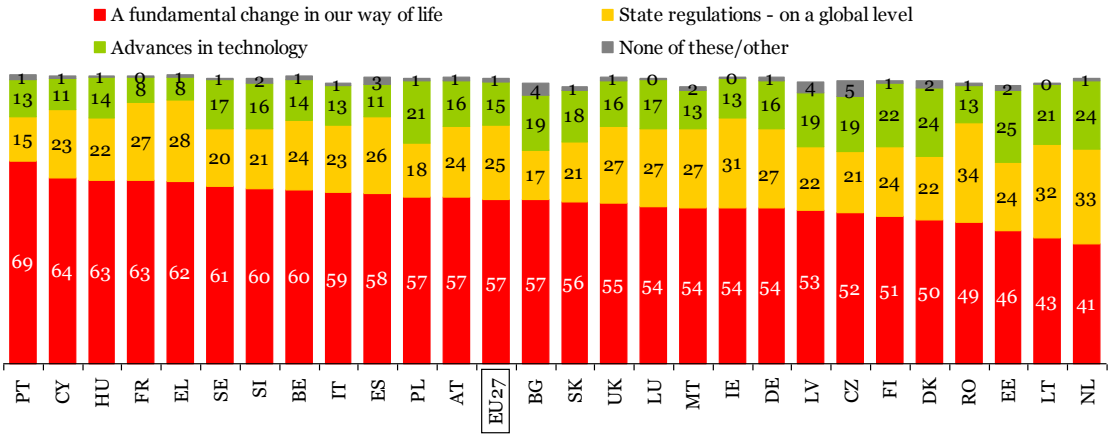
The largest differences were, however, observed in terms of the expected improvements in communication between people when comparing the respondents in the different **age groups** and with different **levels of education**. For example, while four out of 10 of the 22-25 year olds thought that communication between people would worsen, only a quarter (26%) of the 15-18 year-olds shared this opinion. Similarly, while 40% of respondents who had completed their higher education expected communication to worsen, only a quarter (27%) of respondents who had only completed primary education at the time of the interview did so.

4.3 The most effective solution for global warming

A majority of young EU citizens (57%) thought that the most effective solution for the greenhouse effect and global warming would be a fundamental change in Europeans' way of life. A quarter of interviewees expected state regulation at the global level to be more effective and 15% chose advancements in technology as the best response to global warming.

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, a majority of young citizens in almost all of the Member States said that a European plan to reduce the greenhouse effect called for **fundamental changes in people's way of life**. Young people in Portugal most often thought that a changed European life style would be the best response to global warming – almost seven out of 10 respondents selected this answer. Respondents in the Netherlands (41%), Lithuania (43%), Estonia (46%) and Romania (49%), on the other hand, were the least likely to choose this response.

What is the most effective solution for the greenhouse effect and global warming?



Q7. Concerning green-house effect and global warming, what is the most likely solution? Please select which of the following three strategy would be the most effective?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

A quarter of respondents in Estonia (25%), the Netherlands and Denmark (both 24%) expected the solution for global warming to come from **advancements in technology**. By comparison, less than one-tenth of French and Greek interviewees believed in the effectiveness of technological progress to counteract the greenhouse effect (both 8%).

Finally, young people in Romania, the Netherlands and Lithuania were the most likely to see some merit in **state regulations at the global level** – a third of respondents saw this as the most effective way of combating the greenhouse effect (34%, 33% and 32%, respectively). Respondents in Portugal (15%), Bulgaria (17%) and Poland (18%), on the other hand, were the least liable to select state regulations as the most effective response.

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis did not reveal any great differences in the various groupings' opinions about the most effective solutions to global warming. It could, however, be noticed that young men were twice as likely as women to say that technological progress would solve global warming (20% vs. 10%), while young women saw more merit in a fundamental change in the European way of life (62% vs. 51% of young men).

5. Decisions about studying science in the future

Presented with several choices of scientific study, a minority said they were considering them. The most likely choices were social sciences, followed by economics or business studies; mathematics was selected by the smallest group.

Similar proportions of respondents wanted to become engineers or health professionals (both 22%). Next in line were those who wanted to become a teacher. The smallest group of respondents wanted to become a technician (9%).

Young women considered studying natural science or mathematics in order to become a health professional, a teacher or a public sector researcher. Young men were more liable to opt to be an engineer, technician or private sector researcher.

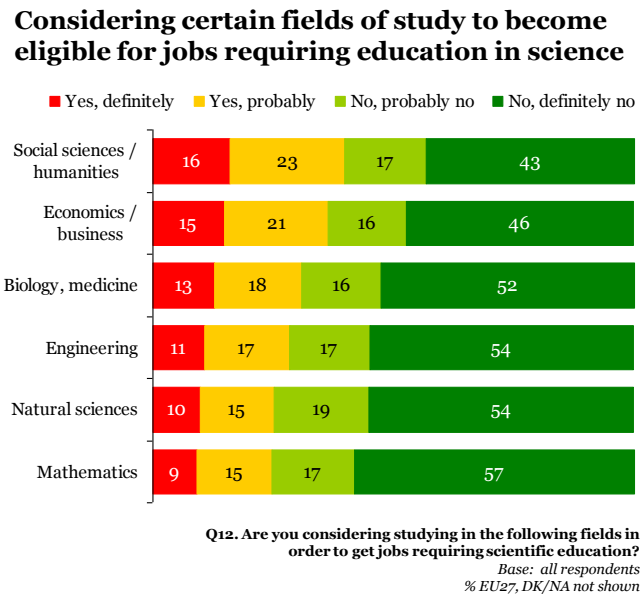
Young EU citizens were in agreement that interest in science was essential for future prosperity. Almost half (46%) agreed strongly that young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science.

5.1 Which fields of study are attracting attention?

For each of the fields of study listed in the survey, only a minority of young EU citizens said they considered taking up such options. Young people were most likely to say that they would study social sciences, followed closely by economics or business studies, while mathematics was selected by the smallest group of respondents.

While almost four out of 10 young people said they would *definitely* or *probably* consider studying social sciences (39%) or economics (36%), less than a third of respondents showed an interest in each of the other fields of study listed: 31% considered biology or medicine, 28% engineering, 25% natural sciences and just 21% mathematics. The proportion of respondents who said they were *definitely* considered studying in a particular field ranged from 9% for mathematics to 16% for social sciences.

More than half of the young people interviewed said they were not thinking about studying in the specified fields: for example, while six out of 10 respondents were not considering studying social sciences, three-quarters of respondents were not planning to opt for mathematics. Furthermore, while 43% and 46%, respectively, of young people would *definitely* not consider social sciences and economics, more than half of the interviewees said they would *definitely* not consider studying biology or medicine (52%), engineering (54%), natural sciences (54%) or mathematics (57%).

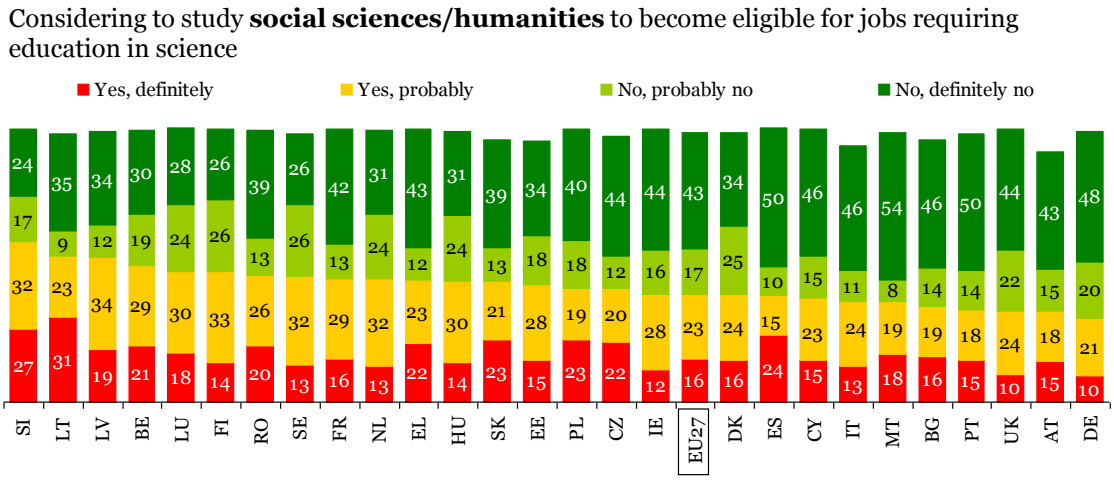


Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

Individual country results

A slim majority of Slovene (59%) and Lithuanian (54%) respondents considered studying **social sciences** compared to just one-third of the respondents in Germany (31%), Austria, Portugal (both 33%) and the UK (34%).

Focusing on the likelihood of choosing one of the extreme answer categories (i.e. *definitely* considering - yes or no), it was noted that the young Slovenes and Lithuanians also said most frequently that they were *definitely* considering studying social sciences (27% and 31%, respectively), while a majority of the Maltese (54%), the Spanish and the Portuguese (both 50%) said the opposite.



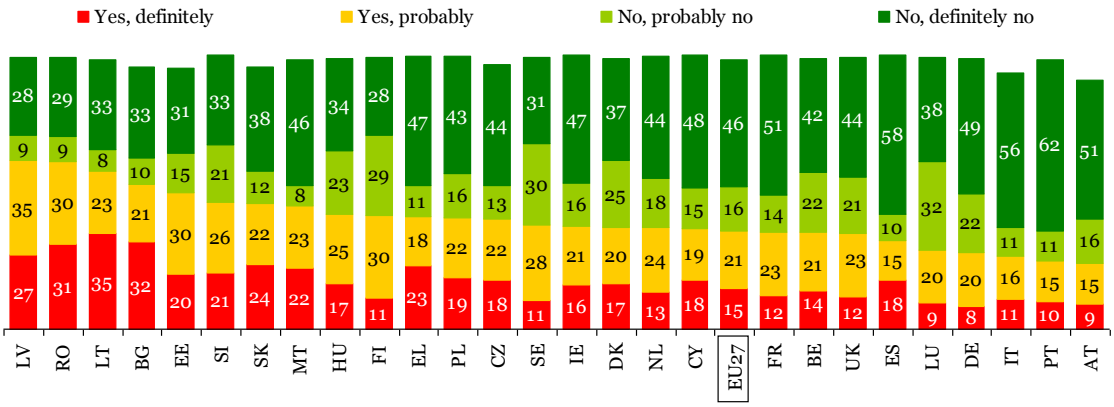
Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Young people in Lithuania were also among the most willing to start studies in **economics or business** (35% said they were *definitely* considering these options and 23% said they *probably* would consider them). Other countries at the higher end of the scale were Latvia and Romania, with more than six out of 10 young people who were considering studying economics or business.

By comparison, only a quarter of respondents in Austria and Portugal were thinking about courses in economics or business (24% and 25%, respectively). However, it was the Portuguese (62%), Spanish

(58%) and Italian (56%) respondents who were most liable to answer they were *definitely* not considering studying economics or business.

Considering to study **economic/business** to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science

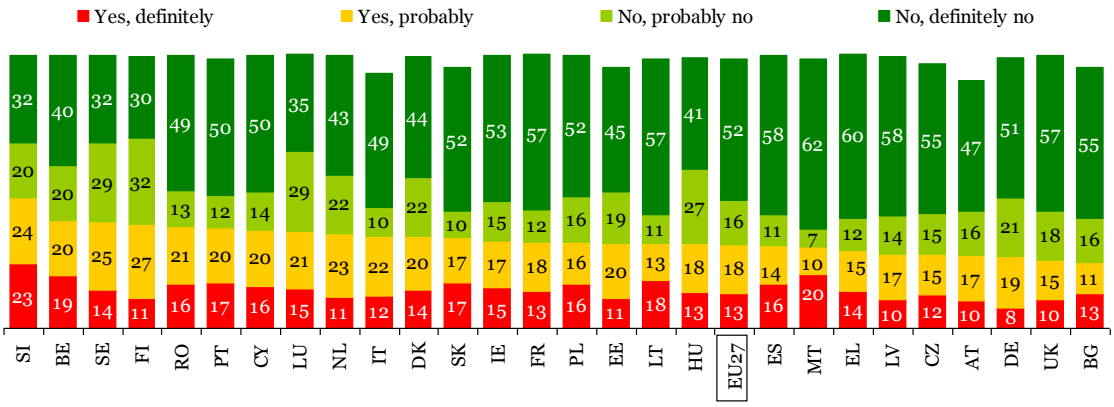


Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

In Slovenia, respondents were split in their answers to the question about studying **biology or medicine**: 47% said they were considering studying in these fields, while 52% said they were not. In all of the other countries, however, the group who were considering studying biology or medicine was significantly smaller than the group who were not. Furthermore, in none of the EU27 Member States did more than a quarter young citizens say they were *definitely* considering studying biology or medicine (ranging from 8% in Germany to 23% in Slovenia).

Young people in Spain were again among the most likely to answer they would *definitely* not consider following studies in medicine or biology (58%). Young people in Malta (62%), Greece (60%) and Latvia (58%) were, however, just as likely to answer in this way. Moreover, in only 11 Member States did less than half of the respondents say they would *definitely* not be considering biology or medicine.

Considering to study **biology or medicine** to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science

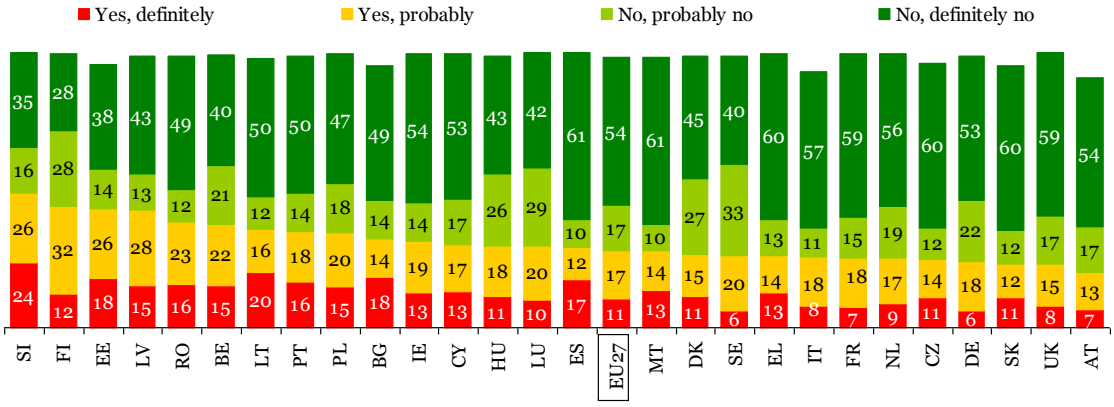


Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Young people in Slovenia were also found at the top of the distribution when respondents were asked about their intention about studies in **engineering**: equal shares of the Slovenes were either considering such studies (24% "definitely" and 26% "probably") or not (35% "definitely" and 16% "probably"). Other countries at the higher end of the scale were Finland, Estonia and Latvia, with slightly more than four out of 10 young people considering studies in engineering. Young people in Austria, on the other hand, were again the least likely to be thinking about following a course in engineering (7% "definitely" and 13% "probably").

In a majority of the countries, at least half of the respondents said they would *definitely* not consider studying engineering. In Spain, Malta, Greece, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, France and the UK, approximately six out of 10 young people would *definitely* not be studying engineering.

Considering to study **engineering** to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science

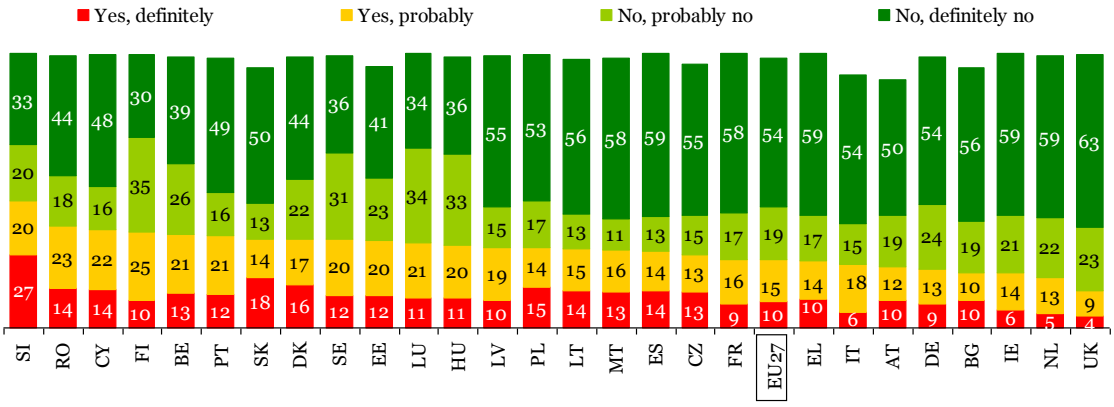


Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

In all EU Member States, less than half of young people considered studying **natural sciences** (ranging from 13% in the UK to 47% in Slovenia). Moreover, only in Slovenia did more than a quarter of young people (27%) say they were *definitely* considering studying natural sciences, while in all of the other Member States, not more than one-sixth of interviewees took this view.

Approximately one-third of respondents in Finland (30%), Slovenia (33%) and Luxembourg (34%) answered that they would *definitely* not be considering natural sciences. These were the lowest figures and the proportion of respondents who shared this opinion in the UK was almost double (63%).

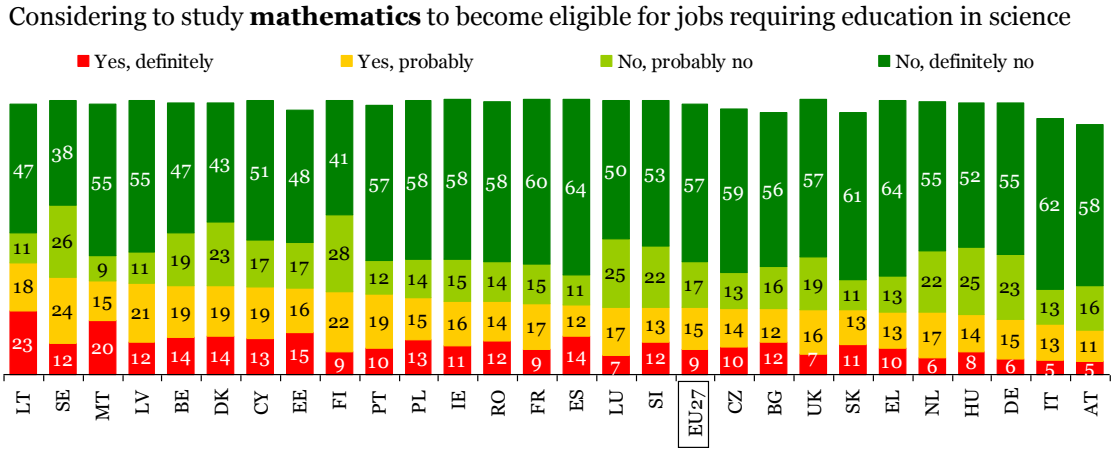
Considering to study **natural sciences** to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science



Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Similar to the previous field of study, less than half of the young people in each of the EU27 Member States were thinking about studying **mathematics** (ranging from 16% in Austria to 41% in Lithuania). The proportion who were *definitely* considering this option ranged from one in 20 respondents in Austria and Italy to approximately one-fifth of the young Lithuanians (23%) and Maltese (20%).

Young people in Spain and Greece were the most likely to *definitely* not be considering mathematics as a field of study (both 64%), followed by young Italians (62%) and Slovaks (61%). Sweden was the only country where less than four out of 10 interviewees (38%) were definitely not considering a course in mathematics.



Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

After looking at all the individual country results about young people's intentions to study in certain fields, a few conclusions can be drawn:

- young Slovenes showed the most interest in studying in the specified fields (i.e. they were more liable to answer that they would *probably* or *definitely* consider studying in the specified fields)
- in sharp contrast, for each of the fields of study, more than half of the Spaniards would *definitely* not consider such studies
- young people in the New Member States (NMS) appeared to be slightly more open to studies in most fields: for each field of study, most NMS scored higher than the EU27 average, while some of the EU15 countries were found at the lower end of the scales (e.g. the UK, Austria and Germany were always below the EU27 average).

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men were more liable to be considering a course in engineering or mathematics, while **young women** were generally thinking about social sciences and biology or medicine. For example, while 39% of young men said they would (*definitely* or *probably*) consider engineering, only 16% of young women did so. However, only 30% of young men would consider social sciences compared to 49% of young women. No difference was seen regarding the intentions to study natural sciences.

Not surprisingly, **older** respondents, those who had completed their **higher education** and those who were **no longer a student** more frequently said that they would *definitely* not consider studying in each of the specified fields. For example, while 63% of the 22-25 year-olds said they were definitely considering a course in mathematics, only 49% of the 15-18 year-olds did so.

Young **city dwellers** were slightly more likely to consider studying social sciences (19% of metropolitan residents and 17% of urban residents said they were *definitely* thinking about such studies compared to 14% of rural residents). However, no differences were seen regarding the intentions about studies in any other fields listed in the survey.

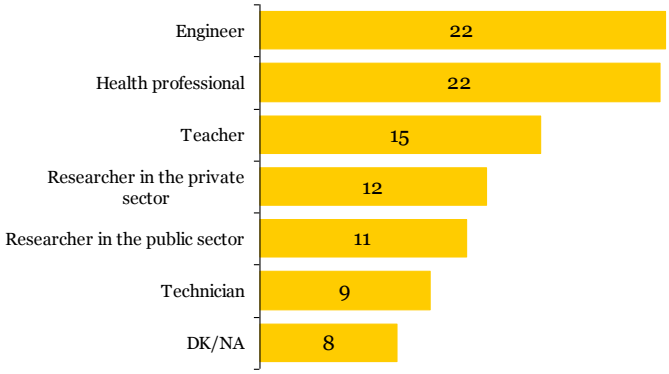
The results by **occupational status** showed that, while respondents in "employee" and "non-working" households more often answered they would definitely not consider engineering (55% vs. 51% in "self-employed" and "manual worker" households), respondents in the "manual worker" households were more liable to say that they were *definitely* not considering a course in social sciences (48% vs. 40% in the "self-employed" households).

5.2 Which science professions are attracting attention?

Young people who said they were considering studying natural sciences and/or mathematics were also asked what kind of profession they intended to follow in the scientific world.

Similar proportions of respondents wanted to become engineers or health professionals (both 22%). A smaller group said they wanted to study natural sciences or mathematics in order to become a teacher. Slightly more than one in 10 wanted to become a researcher in the private sector or, alternatively, in the public sector (12% and 11%, respectively). The smallest group of respondents wanted to become a technician (9%). Finally, 8% did not know what kind of profession they wanted to follow.

Preferred professions in science



Q13_B. What kind of profession requiring scientific education would you like to do?
Base: those who are considering studying natural sciences and/or mathematics
% EU27

Individual country results

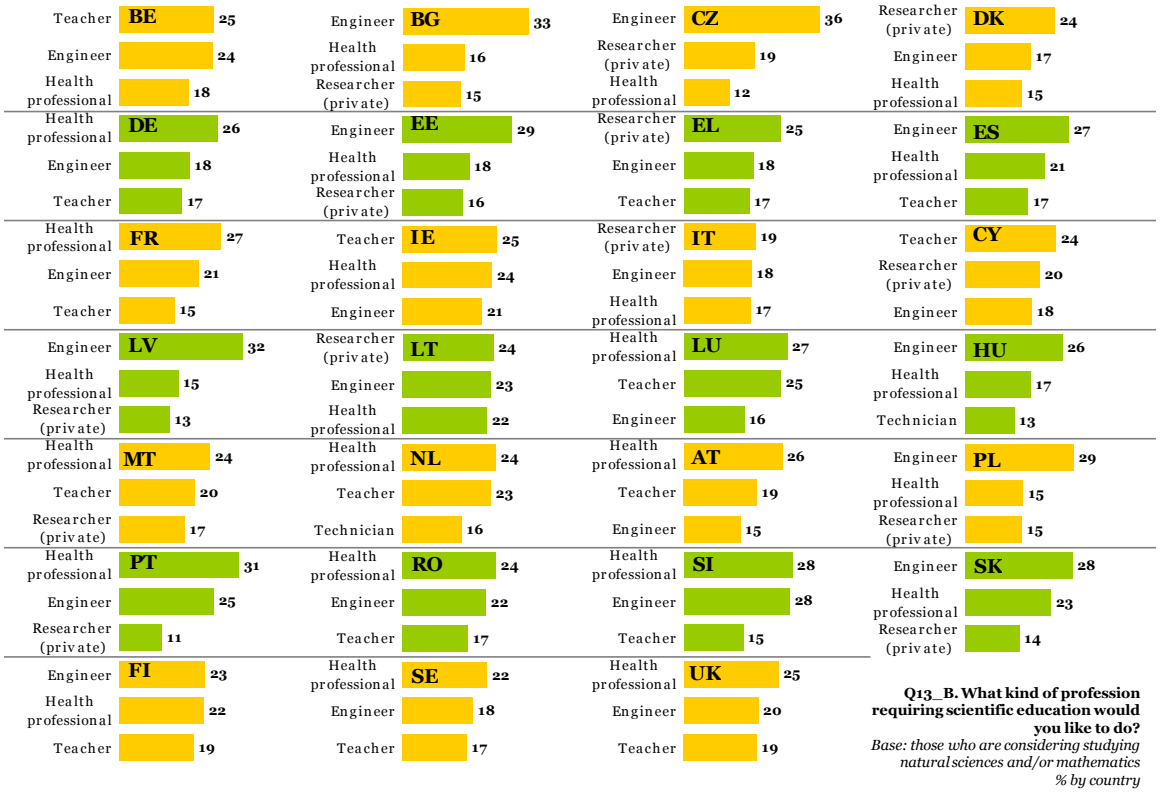
In almost all Member States, **engineer** appeared among the three most popular science professions for the young people who considered studying natural sciences or mathematics and it was the most frequently mentioned profession in nine Member States. Respondents in the eastern European Member States – the Czech Republic (36%), Bulgaria (33%) and Latvia (32%) – were the ones most frequently selecting this profession. Becoming an engineer was not such a popular choice in Malta and the Netherlands: it was not in the top three of the most-chosen professions in these two countries.

A health professional also appeared among the three most popular professions in almost all of the Member States (except for Greece and Cyprus); it was the most frequently mentioned profession in 11 countries. Respondents in Portugal (31%), Slovenia (28%), Luxembourg and France (27%) – were the ones selecting this profession the most.

In 13 Member States, a **researcher in the private sector** was selected by one of the largest groups of young people (i.e. this profession appeared in the top three). Furthermore, in Greece (25%), Lithuania and Denmark (both 24%) and Italy (19%) it was the most frequently mentioned occupation. A researcher in the public sector, on the other hand, did not appear among the three most popular professions in any of the Member States.

A teacher was one of the three most popular choices in 16 Member States. In Belgium, Ireland and Cyprus, it was the most popular profession for young people considering studying natural sciences or mathematics – a quarter selected this profession. Finally, **a technician** appeared in the top three of preferred science professions in just two Member States: the Netherlands (16%) and Hungary (13%).

Preferred professions in science *(three most popular choices)*



Q13_B. What kind of profession requiring scientific education would you like to do?
Base: those who are considering studying natural sciences and/or mathematics
% by country

Socio-demographic considerations

If **young women** considered studying natural science or mathematics they did so with a greater likelihood of becoming a health professional (32% vs. 14% of young men), a teacher (21% vs. 11%) or a public sector researcher (13% vs. 10%). Young men, on the other hand, were more liable to select engineer (31% vs. 12% of young women), technician (14% vs. 4%) or researcher in the private sector (14% vs. 10%) as their preferred career choice.

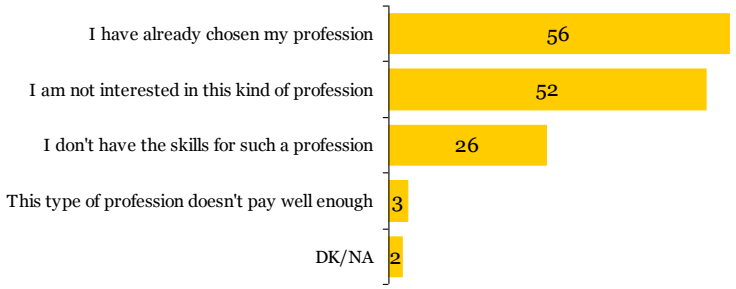
Age did not seem to have a great impact on the choice of profession. The results by **educational group**, however, showed that the more highly-educated respondents had a higher preference to become a researcher in the public sector (15% vs. 9% of respondents in the lowest educational category), while the less highly-educated respondents more often opted to study science in order to become a technician (12% vs. 7% of respondents in the highest educational category). The only difference between respondents who were **full-time students** and those who were not was that the former were more likely to want to become an engineer (24% vs. 19%).

Respondents living in **rural areas** were more prone to say they wanted to become a teacher (17% vs. 12% in metropolitan areas), while city dwellers were more attracted to become a researcher in the private sector (14% vs. 10% in rural areas). The analysis by occupational status showed that self-employed respondents, or respondents living in a household where the main contributor to the household income was self-employed, more frequently said they would study natural sciences, biology or medicine in order to become a private sector researcher (16% vs.12% average) or an engineer (27% vs. 22% average).

5.3 Reasons for not studying engineering, biology or medicine

Young people who said they were not interested in studying engineering, biology or medicine, were then asked for the reasons why this was the case. A slim majority reasoned that they had **already chosen their profession** (56%). Half of the respondents (52%) said that they were (also) **not interested** in this kind of profession. However, only half as many respondents (26%) said they **did not have the skills** necessary to follow such a profession. Finally, almost none of the respondents said they had not selected engineering, biology or medicine because jobs in those fields did not pay enough.

Reasons for not considering to study engineering and/or biology or medicine



Q13_A. You mentioned that you are not considering studying [use what is applicable: engineering and/or biology, medicine]. Can you please tell me, why not?
Base: thsoe who are not considering studying engineering and/or biology, medicine
%"Mentioned" shown, EU27

Individual country results

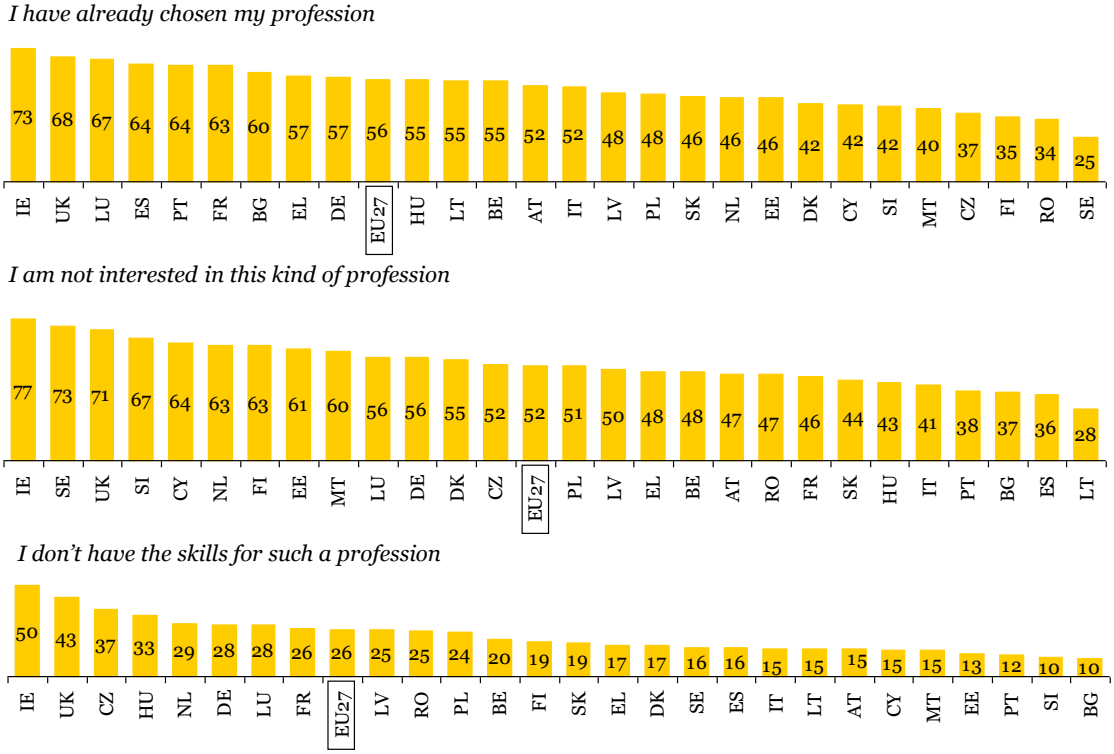
Young people in Ireland and the UK appeared to be the most likely to accept "**already have chosen a profession**" (73% and 68%, respectively) as a reason for not considering to study engineering, biology or medicine. Respondents in Sweden (25%), Romania (34%), Finland (35%) and the Czech Republic (37%), on the other hand, were the least liable to select this reason.

Although young Swedish citizens were very unlikely to answer that they had already chosen a profession, there were among the most likely to answer that they were **not interested in a science profession** (73%). The Ireland and the UK were, nevertheless, also found again at the higher end of the distribution, with 77% and 71%, respectively, mentioning this reason. Respondents in Lithuania (28%), Spain (36%), Bulgaria (37%) and Portugal (38%) least often selected "no interest in a science profession".

Similar to the results obtained for the EU overall, a smaller proportion of respondents in each of the Member States answered **not having the skills necessary for a science profession** as reason for not studying engineering, biology or medicine. Nevertheless, it was again the Irish and British who most often gave "no skills" as a reason (50% and 43%, respectively), followed by respondents in the Czech Republic (37%) and Hungary (33%). By comparison, only one-tenth of Bulgarian and Slovene respondents accepted this reason.

Finally, in almost all of the EU27 Member States not more than 5% of young people answered that they would not consider studying engineering, biology or medicine, because **jobs in these fields do not pay enough**. The exceptions were Latvia (10%), Ireland (9%), Bulgaria (7%), Romania and the UK (both 6%).

Reasons for not considering to study engineering and/or biology or medicine



Q13_A. You mentioned that you are not considering studying [engineering and/or biology, medicine]. Can you please tell me, why not?
Base: those who are not considering studying engineering and/or biology, medicine
% "Mentioned" shown by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women were slightly more likely to say that did not have the skills for a profession in engineering, biology or medicine (28% vs. 23% of young men).

Not surprisingly, the **older** and the higher the **level of education completed**, the more likely respondents were to say they had already chosen their profession (e.g. 63% of the 22-25 year-olds vs. 45% of the 15-18 year-olds). This finding could also be observed when comparing full-time students and other respondents: while almost six out of 10 respondents who where no longer a student said they had already chosen their profession, only 54% of full-time students did so. Respondents who had completed their higher education were, however, also more liable to state that they did not have the required skills for a profession in the field of engineering, biology or medicine (29% vs. 24% of respondents who had only completed primary education at the time of the interview). The younger and those with a lower level of education, on the other hand, more frequently stated that they were not interested in such a profession (e.g. 61% of the 15-18 year-olds vs. 44% of the 22-25 year-olds).

While **city dwellers** more often selected "already chose a profession" as the reason for not choosing to study engineering, medicine or biology (59% of metropolitan residents vs. 53% of rural residents), the **rural residents** were more likely to state that they were not interested in a profession in these fields (56% vs. 46% of metropolitan residents).

Finally, respondents in **"employee" households** most often said that they had already chosen a profession (59%), while respondents in **"non-working" households** were the least likely to do so (50%). The latter were, however, more likely to answer that they would not have the skills required for a profession in the field of engineering, biology or medicine (29% vs. 23% in "self-employed" households).

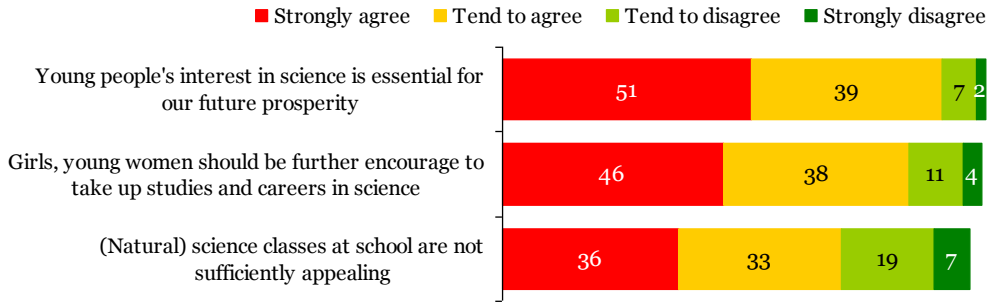
5.4 Views about a science education

Young EU citizens were in agreement that **young people's interest in science was essential for future prosperity**: half of the respondents (51%) agreed *strongly* and 39% *tended to* agree with this statement, while only one in 10 interviewees disagreed.

Almost half of the young people participating in this survey (46%) agreed *strongly* that **young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science**, while 28% *tended to* agree with this statement. A minority did not agree: 4% disagreed *strongly* and 11% *tended to* disagree.

Although a quarter of young people disagreed that **science classes at school were not appealing enough** (7% disagreed *strongly* and 19% *tended to* disagree), two-thirds agreed with this was the case (36% agreed *strongly* and 33% *tended to* disagree).

Opinions about science education



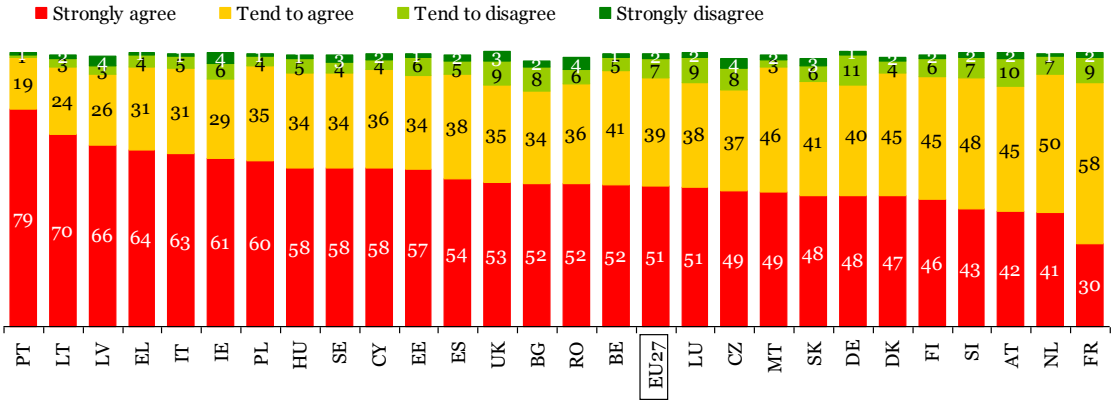
Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% EU27, DK/NA not shown

Individual country results

Young people in all of the Member States were in agreement that **young people's interest in science was essential for future prosperity**: the levels of agreement ranged from 86% in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria to 98% in Portugal. In only a few countries did more than one in 10 young people disagree with this proposition: the Czech Republic, the UK, Germany and Austria (all 12%), Luxembourg and France (both 11%).

Focusing on those who showed a *strong* agreement with the statement, it was seen that eight out of 10 Portuguese interviewees (79%) agreed *strongly* that young people's interest in science was essential. By comparison, only three out of 10 French interviewees (30%) and slightly more than four out of 10 respondents in the Netherlands, Austria and Slovenia (41%, 42% and 43%, respectively) did so.

Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity

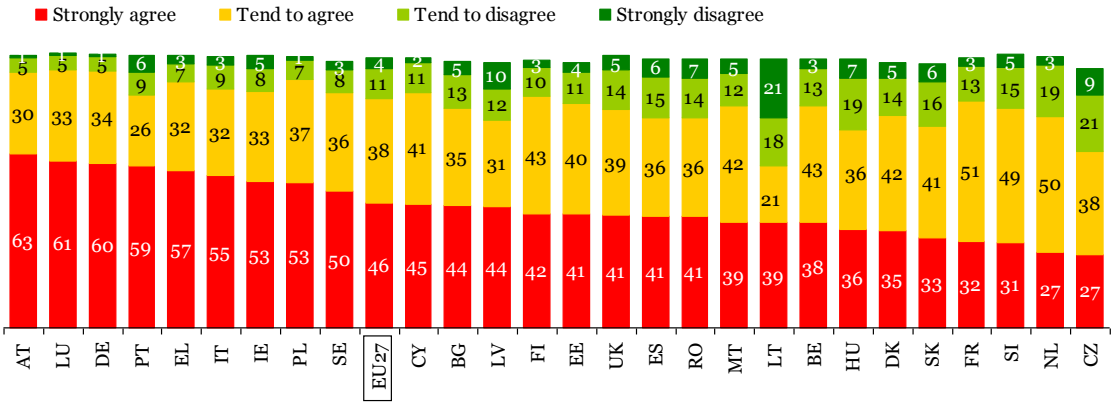


Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

A majority of respondents in all of the Member States also agreed with the statement about **encouraging young women to take up studies and careers in science**. The level of agreement ranged from 60% in Lithuania to 93% in Austria and 94% in Luxembourg and Germany.

Support for this encouragement of young women to take up studies and careers in science was the highest in Austria, Luxembourg and Germany: at least six out of 10 respondents agreed *strongly* with this statement (63%, 61% and 60%, respectively). In the Czech Republic and the Netherlands, on the other hand, only half as many respondents (both 27%) agreed *strongly*. However, while a fifth of the Dutch respondents (21%) and three out of 10 Czech respondents disagreed that young women should be encouraged, almost four out of 10 young Lithuanians disagreed (18% *tended to* disagree and 21% disagreed *strongly*).

Girls and young women should be further encouraged to take up studies and careers in science



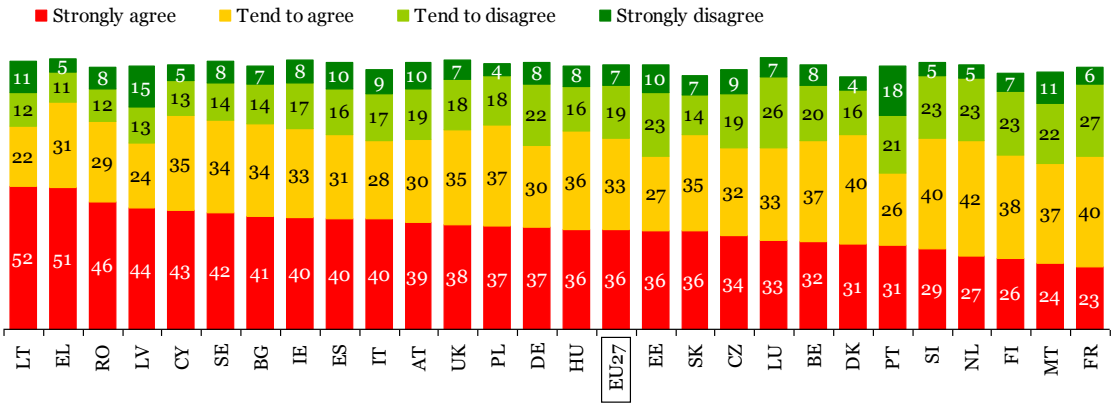
Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

The Member States with the highest level of agreement that **science classes at school were not appealing** were Greece (82%) and Cyprus (78%), while the Member States with the highest levels of disagreement were Portugal (39%), France, Malta and Estonia (all 33%).

Looking at those who chose one of the extreme answer categories (i.e. *strongly* agree or disagree), it was noted that Lithuanian and Greek respondents were the most likely to agree *strongly* (52% and 51%, respectively), while the French, Maltese, Finnish, Dutch and Slovenes were the least likely to do

so (between 23% and 29%). It was, however, the young Portuguese and Latvians who were the most likely to disagree *strongly* (18% and 15%, respectively) – in almost all other Member States less than one in 10 young people disagreed *strongly*.

(Natural) science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing



Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?
Base: all respondents
% by country, DK/NA not shown

Socio-demographic considerations

Although both **young men and women** were in agreement that *young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science*, the latter were more likely to agree *strongly* with this statement (49% vs. 42% of young men).

Some differences were also seen in the opinions about science education when looking at the respondents' **age** and **educational level**. The older and more highly-educated respondents were more likely to agree *strongly* that *young people's interest in science was essential for future prosperity* (e.g. 55% of the highly-educated respondents vs. 47% of respondents in the lowest educational category) and that *young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science* (e.g. 48% vs. 44%). The younger respondents, and those with a lower level of education, on the other hand, more frequently *tended to* disagree that science classes were not sufficiently appealing (e.g. 22% of the 15-18 year-olds vs. 17% of the 22-25 year-olds). However, no differences were observed between full-time students and the other respondents.

Although the level of agreement with each of the statements about science education was similar for respondents living in **cities or rural areas**, it was the city dwellers (urban and metropolitan) who were the ones most likely to agree *strongly* with each of the three statements. For example, 48% of the rural residents agreed *strongly* that *young people's interest in science was essential for future prosperity*, compared to 53% of the urban residents and 55% of the metropolitan residents.

Similarly, although the level of agreement with each of the statements was similar across **occupational groups**, respondents in "self-employed" households were more likely to agree *strongly* that *young people's interest in science was essential for future prosperity* (54% vs. e.g. 47% in "manual worker" households) and respondents in "non-working" households were slightly more likely to agree *strongly* that *young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science* (48% vs. e.g. 43% in "manual worker" households).

Flash EB Series #239

Young people and science

Annex tables and survey details

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

I. Annex tables

Table 1a. Interest in news topics – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1_A-E. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.

% of "Interested" shown

	Total N	Sports	Politics	Science and technology	Economics	Culture, entertainment (movies, music, theatre)
EU27	24596	67.4	43.1	66.9	44.2	88.9
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	74.7	45.3	70.1	47.6	89.6
Bulgaria	1002	66.3	37.9	80.9	49.6	95.9
Czech Rep.	1006	69	37.6	63.3	42.5	90.5
Denmark	1002	57	60.5	66.8	43.9	80.5
Germany	1005	64.5	53.2	61.3	51.2	78.4
Estonia	504	67.9	38.2	71.9	55.3	91.1
Greece	1000	55.5	50.9	84.9	53.5	91
Spain	1002	75.4	46.8	76.2	56	93.3
France	1004	73.4	45	64.7	44.6	92.8
Ireland	1000	63.3	44.6	52.6	38.7	91.5
Italy	1002	72.9	47.2	73.7	36.9	86.3
Cyprus	503	53.1	36.2	75.8	45.3	86.7
Latvia	1005	68.7	46.2	76.6	53.5	88.8
Lithuania	1002	80.2	35.3	81.3	55.5	92.4
Luxembourg	508	64.2	49.6	71.5	44.9	86.5
Hungary	1003	67.1	33.7	79.3	49	94.1
Malta	515	68.8	43.5	74.5	44.7	92.7
Netherlands	1001	67.3	44.5	54	48.3	82.6
Austria	1001	64	62.9	66.9	52.7	76.2
Poland	1003	77.7	29.9	60.9	28.6	93.3
Portugal	1001	80.9	34.8	85.8	40.5	96.4
Romania	1010	64.7	20.4	68.8	50.4	93.2
Slovenia	502	76.3	30.6	74.1	46.2	90.2
Slovakia	1004	69.5	35.9	70.7	43.4	92.9
Finland	1006	59.6	42.7	70.3	47.1	86.7
Sweden	1005	51.1	48.5	63.1	34.1	85.7
United Kingdom	1000	50.8	42.2	61.5	38.7	92

Table 1b. Interest in news topics – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1_A-E. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.

% of "Interested" shown

	Total N	Sports	Politics	Science and technology	Economics	Culture, entertainment (movies, music, theatre)
EU27	24596	67.4	43.1	66.9	44.2	88.9
SEX						
Male	12563	79.1	48.2	75	45.4	83.9
Female	12033	55.1	37.8	58.6	43	94.2
AGE						
15 – 18	8526	70.9	31.5	63.3	36.5	89.8
19 - 21	6750	66.7	46	68.4	45.4	88.3
22 – 25	9320	64.6	51.7	69.2	50.5	88.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	70.9	30.8	63.3	36.5	88.3
Secondary	12742	67.6	42.4	67	43.7	88.4
Higher	6090	63.7	55.9	70.3	52.5	90.7
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	70.6	42.4	69.5	41.9	90.5
No	10649	63.1	44.1	63.7	47.3	87
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	69.5	50.9	71.4	46.6	90
Urban	11079	66.8	42.9	68.5	43.4	90
Rural	8942	66.9	39.5	62.9	44.1	87.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	69	44.7	70.6	44.6	90
Employee	12049	67.4	45.5	66.5	44.7	89
Manual worker	3297	72.1	35.2	68	39.5	88.5
Not working	6144	63.9	42.5	66.1	46	88.7

Table 2a. Interest in information and communication technologies (ICT) – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_A. How much are you interested in the following subjects ? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - Information and communication technologies

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	37	46.3	16.4	0.2
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	36.6	48.6	14.7	0.1
Bulgaria	1002	49	37.4	13.1	0.5
Czech Rep.	1006	35	46.1	18.6	0.3
Denmark	1002	29.3	42.4	27.9	0.3
Germany	1005	39.2	45.9	14.5	0.4
Estonia	504	35.4	44.9	19.7	0
Greece	1000	49.8	42.4	7.8	0
Spain	1002	46.3	44.1	9.4	0.2
France	1004	35.9	50.2	13.9	0
Ireland	1000	27.3	49.9	22.8	0
Italy	1002	41.4	41.7	16.5	0.5
Cyprus	503	43.4	46.5	10	0.1
Latvia	1005	41.5	46.4	11.7	0.4
Lithuania	1002	63.2	26.8	9.6	0.4
Luxembourg	508	32.3	54.1	13.4	0.1
Hungary	1003	42	46.5	11.3	0.2
Malta	515	45	44.6	10.4	0
Netherlands	1001	25	50.4	24.3	0.3
Austria	1001	43.5	43.4	13	0.1
Poland	1003	33.4	45	21.6	0.1
Portugal	1001	59.8	34.5	5.5	0.1
Romania	1010	44.7	42.6	12	0.6
Slovenia	502	29.9	51.3	18.8	0
Slovakia	1004	35.1	48	16.1	0.8
Finland	1006	16.2	56.7	26.6	0.4
Sweden	1005	20.3	50.9	27.9	0.9
United Kingdom	1000	25.1	52.3	22.5	0.1

Table 2b. Interest in information and communication technologies (ICT) – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_A. How much are you interested in the following subjects ? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - Information and communication technologies

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	37	46.3	16.4	0.2
SEX					
Male	12563	45.4	41.7	12.7	0.2
Female	12033	28.3	51.2	20.2	0.3
AGE					
15 – 18	8526	34.3	45.7	19.8	0.3
19 - 21	6750	38.1	46.1	15.6	0.2
22 – 25	9320	38.9	47.1	13.8	0.2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	32.5	46.1	20.8	0.5
Secondary	12742	37.7	45.8	16.3	0.2
Higher	6090	39.7	48	12.2	0
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	37.2	46.4	16.2	0.2
No	10649	36.8	46.4	16.5	0.3
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	41.2	43.9	14.6	0.2
Urban	11079	37.4	46.1	16.2	0.2
Rural	8942	34.5	47.8	17.3	0.3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	36	48	15.9	0.2
Employee	12049	36.5	47.3	16	0.2
Manual worker	3297	39.3	43.9	16.3	0.4
Not working	6144	37.5	45.1	17.2	0.3

Table 3a. Interest in the Earth and the environment – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_B. How much are you interested in the following subjects ? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - Earth and the environment

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	40.6	48	11.4	0.1
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	45.9	44.7	9.2	0.1
Bulgaria	1002	41.6	45.3	12.4	0.7
Czech Rep.	1006	27.2	51.2	21.4	0.2
Denmark	1002	44.5	43	12.5	0
Germany	1005	46	47.5	6.5	0
Estonia	504	36.6	53.3	10.1	0
Greece	1000	70.6	27.3	2.1	0
Spain	1002	56.5	37.9	5.5	0.1
France	1004	45.1	47.5	7.3	0
Ireland	1000	33.1	50.9	15.9	0.1
Italy	1002	41.8	46.3	11.7	0.3
Cyprus	503	50.4	42.8	6.7	0
Latvia	1005	32.5	54.1	13.1	0.4
Lithuania	1002	54.8	30.6	14.2	0.4
Luxembourg	508	53.7	42.3	4	0
Hungary	1003	54	42.5	3.4	0.1
Malta	515	46.8	49.2	4	0
Netherlands	1001	32.9	55	12.1	0
Austria	1001	56.2	40.2	3.5	0
Poland	1003	19.3	57.5	23.2	0
Portugal	1001	61.3	34.1	4.4	0.2
Romania	1010	42.9	46.4	10.5	0.2
Slovenia	502	42.1	48.7	9.1	0
Slovakia	1004	31.6	54.6	12.9	0.8
Finland	1006	39.6	51.9	8.5	0
Sweden	1005	42.8	48.3	8.9	0
United Kingdom	1000	24.8	55.7	19.5	0.1

Table 3b. Interest in the Earth and the environment – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_B. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - Earth and the environment

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	40.6	48	11.4	0.1
SEX					
Male	12563	36.6	49.9	13.5	0.1
Female	12033	44.7	45.9	9.2	0.1
AGE					
15 – 18	8526	35.2	49.6	15.1	0.1
19 - 21	6750	40.4	48.7	10.9	0
22 - 25	9320	45.6	46	8.4	0.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	35.7	49.4	14.6	0.2
Secondary	12742	40.6	48.1	11.3	0.1
Higher	6090	44.6	46.6	8.8	0
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	40.4	48	11.5	0.1
No	10649	40.8	47.9	11.2	0.1
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	43.5	45.1	11.3	0.1
Urban	11079	39.2	48.7	12	0.1
Rural	8942	40.8	48.5	10.7	0.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	38.7	47.9	13.2	0.2
Employee	12049	41	48	10.9	0
Manual worker	3297	36.6	50.2	13.1	0.1
Not working	6144	42.3	47	10.6	0.1

Table 4a. Interest in the universe, sky and stars – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_C. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - The sky, stars, universe

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	21.7	42.4	35.8	0.1
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	24.3	44.8	30.8	0.1
Bulgaria	1002	21	45.8	32.9	0.3
Czech Rep.	1006	21.1	43.4	35.3	0.2
Denmark	1002	17.1	36.8	46.1	0
Germany	1005	23.9	41	35.1	0
Estonia	504	23.3	39	36.9	0.7
Greece	1000	22.2	46.2	31.6	0
Spain	1002	22.4	49.2	28.2	0.3
France	1004	23.8	43.4	32.8	0
Ireland	1000	14.3	39.9	45.8	0
Italy	1002	27.7	44	28.1	0.3
Cyprus	503	19.8	38.2	42	0
Latvia	1005	23.1	47.6	29.1	0.2
Lithuania	1002	40.6	39.1	20.2	0.1
Luxembourg	508	16.7	49.7	33.5	0
Hungary	1003	29.8	47.4	22.9	0
Malta	515	19.3	41.6	39.1	0
Netherlands	1001	17.2	35.3	47.5	0
Austria	1001	24.2	47.4	28.2	0.2
Poland	1003	12.9	35.7	51.1	0.3
Portugal	1001	29	52.5	18.5	0
Romania	1010	24.8	46.9	28	0.3
Slovenia	502	30	45.6	24.4	0
Slovakia	1004	17	35.7	46.3	1
Finland	1006	17.9	47.7	34.3	0.1
Sweden	1005	18.1	46.8	35	0.1
United Kingdom	1000	16.2	38.5	45.4	0

Table 4b. Interest in the universe, sky and stars – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_C. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - The sky, stars, universe

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	21.7	42.4	35.8	0.1
SEX					
Male	12563	21.3	42.4	36.2	0.1
Female	12033	22	42.5	35.3	0.1
AGE					
15 – 18	8526	22	39.8	38	0.2
19 - 21	6750	21.8	41.9	36.2	0.1
22 – 25	9320	21.3	45.2	33.4	0.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	23.8	40.4	35.4	0.3
Secondary	12742	21.6	42.1	36.2	0.1
Higher	6090	19.8	45.1	35.1	0
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	22.3	42.6	35	0.1
No	10649	20.8	42.2	36.8	0.1
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	22.1	44.4	33.4	0.1
Urban	11079	21.4	42.7	35.8	0.1
Rural	8942	21.9	41.1	36.9	0.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	18.5	46.9	34.3	0.3
Employee	12049	20.7	42.7	36.5	0
Manual worker	3297	22.8	40.8	36.2	0.2
Not working	6144	24.2	40.9	34.7	0.2

Table 5a. Interest in the human body and medical discoveries – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_D. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - Human body, medical discoveries

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	37.8	44.6	17.5	0.1
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	39.6	48	12.2	0.2
Bulgaria	1002	33.8	41.8	23.4	0.9
Czech Rep.	1006	26.3	50.7	22.8	0.2
Denmark	1002	37.2	41.7	21	0.2
Germany	1005	40.7	45.4	13.9	0
Estonia	504	31.1	47.6	20.7	0.6
Greece	1000	52.9	38.1	9	0
Spain	1002	50.8	40.2	8.9	0.1
France	1004	38.1	46.3	15.6	0
Ireland	1000	32.1	45.1	22.8	0
Italy	1002	44.7	38.8	16.4	0.1
Cyprus	503	49.8	41.9	8	0.3
Latvia	1005	35.1	46.3	17.9	0.7
Lithuania	1002	49	34.6	16.2	0.2
Luxembourg	508	46.1	44.3	9.6	0
Hungary	1003	37	46.9	16	0.1
Malta	515	37.2	44.2	18.4	0.2
Netherlands	1001	38.6	44.9	16.5	0
Austria	1001	46.6	43.6	9.8	0
Poland	1003	22.2	47.2	30.7	0
Portugal	1001	53.3	37	9.8	0
Romania	1010	45.6	40.7	13.6	0.1
Slovenia	502	42	45.4	12.6	0
Slovakia	1004	25.3	45.5	28.3	0.9
Finland	1006	30.4	51.8	17.7	0.1
Sweden	1005	31.7	49.7	18.7	0
United Kingdom	1000	28.4	48.4	23.1	0

Table 5b. Interest in the human body and medical discoveries – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_D. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - Human body, medical discoveries

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	37.8	44.6	17.5	0.1
SEX					
Male	12563	29.4	48	22.5	0.1
Female	12033	46.7	41	12.3	0.1
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	33	44.6	22.4	0
19 - 21	6750	38.8	44.8	16.4	0
22 - 25	9320	41.6	44.5	13.8	0.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	33.6	43.5	22.7	0.1
Secondary	12742	38.5	44.4	17.1	0
Higher	6090	40.2	46.1	13.7	0
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	38.2	43.5	18.2	0
No	10649	37.4	45.9	16.6	0.1
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	38.4	45.3	16.2	0
Urban	11079	37.9	44	18	0
Rural	8942	37.5	44.9	17.5	0.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	37	42.4	20.6	0
Employee	12049	38.2	45	16.8	0.1
Manual worker	3297	34.2	46.9	18.7	0.1
Not working	6144	39.1	44.1	16.8	0.1

Table 6a. Interest in new inventions and technologies – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2_E. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - New inventions and technologies

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	42.2	45.2	12.5	0.2
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	49.5	42	8.4	0.2
Bulgaria	1002	46.4	41.8	11.5	0.3
Czech Rep.	1006	34.2	47.8	17.6	0.4
Denmark	1002	39.8	45.1	15	0.1
Germany	1005	43.5	46.4	10	0.1
Estonia	504	48.1	39.3	12.4	0.2
Greece	1000	46.3	45.7	7.9	0.1
Spain	1002	52.3	41.3	6.3	0.2
France	1004	43.2	45	11.6	0.2
Ireland	1000	33.2	47.4	19.3	0.1
Italy	1002	46.8	42.3	10.6	0.3
Cyprus	503	45.2	44.5	10.3	0
Latvia	1005	49.7	42.5	7.7	0
Lithuania	1002	74.4	19	6.5	0.2
Luxembourg	508	46.6	46	7.4	0
Hungary	1003	49.5	41.9	8.5	0.1
Malta	515	51.1	41.3	7.7	0
Netherlands	1001	33.4	49.7	16.7	0.1
Austria	1001	49.3	42.2	8.5	0
Poland	1003	32.8	47.6	19.6	0
Portugal	1001	65.6	30.9	3.2	0.3
Romania	1010	45.6	40.8	12.9	0.7
Slovenia	502	45.4	43.8	10.8	0
Slovakia	1004	33.8	48	17.2	1.1
Finland	1006	33.6	54.2	12.2	0
Sweden	1005	32.3	50.9	16.6	0.2
United Kingdom	1000	32	50.7	17.2	0.1

Table 6b. Interest in new inventions and technologies – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2_E. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in… - New inventions and technologies

	Total N	% Very interested	% Moderately interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	42.2	45.2	12.5	0.2
SEX					
Male	12563	54.1	38.6	7.3	0.1
Female	12033	29.8	52.1	17.9	0.2
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	41.4	44	14.6	0.1
19 - 21	6750	42.2	45.7	12	0.1
22 - 25	9320	42.9	45.8	11	0.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	40.1	44.8	14.8	0.2
Secondary	12742	43.4	43.9	12.6	0.2
Higher	6090	41.3	48.6	10	0.1
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	43.4	44.4	12.1	0.1
No	10649	40.6	46.2	12.9	0.3
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	47.3	43.3	9.3	0.1
Urban	11079	41	46.2	12.7	0.2
Rural	8942	41.1	44.9	13.8	0.2
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	42.7	45.4	11.8	0.1
Employee	12049	41.3	46.6	12	0.1
Manual worker	3297	45	43.1	11.8	0
Not working	6144	41.5	43.9	14.1	0.4

Table 7a. Science brings more benefits than harm – *by county*

QUESTION: Q3_A. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree: - Science brings more benefits then harm

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	34.8	46.7	12.2	4.4	1.8
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	32	49.3	11.8	3.6	3.3
Bulgaria	1002	46.7	39.9	9.2	2.9	1.3
Czech Rep.	1006	35.2	47.3	10.8	4.5	2.2
Denmark	1002	32.1	55.1	8.6	1.6	2.5
Germany	1005	26.1	49.6	17.5	5.6	1.2
Estonia	504	51.4	36	7.2	4.1	1.3
Greece	1000	28.3	53.4	12.6	4.6	1.1
Spain	1002	38.7	41.5	10.8	5	4
France	1004	12.5	66	16.2	3.4	1.9
Ireland	1000	44	37	11.6	6.2	1.2
Italy	1002	39.6	42	12.2	4.7	1.6
Cyprus	503	28.4	50.6	12.7	5.9	2.4
Latvia	1005	44	38.1	9.8	6.6	1.5
Lithuania	1002	69.8	19.9	6.2	3	1.1
Luxembourg	508	30.9	40.4	19.3	8.4	1
Hungary	1003	32	48.5	11	5.4	3.1
Malta	515	23.3	57.3	11.7	3.3	4.4
Netherlands	1001	20.2	58.5	16.8	3	1.6
Austria	1001	33	47	12.3	6.2	1.6
Poland	1003	64.7	30.1	3.3	1.1	0.8
Portugal	1001	60.5	31.2	4.8	1.9	1.6
Romania	1010	37	45.3	9.6	6.2	2
Slovenia	502	24	53.2	17.8	4.4	0.5
Slovakia	1004	30.3	50.4	10.3	4.4	4.7
Finland	1006	41.5	44.8	8.5	3.5	1.6
Sweden	1005	45.6	40.5	7.1	4.9	1.9
United Kingdom	1000	34.1	45.3	13.5	5.7	1.4

Table 7b. Science brings more benefits than harm – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_A. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree: - Science brings more benefits then harm

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	34.8	46.7	12.2	4.4	1.8
SEX						
Male	12563	38.6	44.6	10.9	4.4	1.6
Female	12033	30.9	49	13.6	4.4	2.1
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	30.8	48.7	13.3	5	2.2
19 - 21	6750	35.4	45.8	13.1	4.1	1.6
22 - 25	9320	38.2	45.6	10.6	4	1.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	30.5	49.3	12.5	5.4	2.3
Secondary	12742	34.8	46.4	12.9	4.2	1.8
Higher	6090	39.1	45.2	10.2	4	1.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	35.2	46.7	12.1	4.2	1.8
No	10649	34.4	46.8	12.4	4.6	1.8
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	39.8	43.2	11.6	4.3	1
Urban	11079	37.1	46.1	10.8	4.2	1.8
Rural	8942	29.5	49.4	14.3	4.6	2.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	37.1	45.7	11.1	4.4	1.8
Employee	12049	34.1	47.8	12.2	4.4	1.5
Manual worker	3297	33.7	46.7	13.3	4.1	2.2
Not working	6144	34.9	46.3	12.2	4.7	1.9

Table 8a. Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_B. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree: - Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	17.5	35.9	30	14.5	2.1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	16	36.6	31.3	13.4	2.8
Bulgaria	1002	25.8	35.3	26.1	10.3	2.5
Czech Rep.	1006	12.9	38.3	28.3	14.8	5.7
Denmark	1002	23.4	50	18	5.9	2.8
Germany	1005	15.8	36.9	36.3	9.9	1.2
Estonia	504	28.6	36.8	22	10	2.6
Greece	1000	11.5	36.2	30.6	20.9	0.8
Spain	1002	13.2	28.8	33	22.1	2.8
France	1004	4	29	42.3	23	1.8
Ireland	1000	27.1	34.1	19.8	17	2
Italy	1002	17.6	33.7	30.5	16	2.2
Cyprus	503	16.1	31.1	31.4	19.1	2.3
Latvia	1005	22.8	32	20.8	22.7	1.8
Lithuania	1002	36.6	30.2	19.9	11.4	1.8
Luxembourg	508	19.2	37.4	32.2	9.9	1.3
Hungary	1003	10.6	32.8	35	19.5	2.1
Malta	515	13.2	43.1	31.3	9.1	3.4
Netherlands	1001	14.8	46.5	29.3	8.5	1
Austria	1001	17.6	36.2	31.1	14	1.1
Poland	1003	34.3	44.7	14.2	3.9	3
Portugal	1001	20.1	37.4	24.1	15.4	2.9
Romania	1010	26.9	34.9	21.7	14.9	1.7
Slovenia	502	8.9	39.1	35.9	15.6	0.4
Slovakia	1004	15.4	37.7	28.1	14.8	3.9
Finland	1006	24.7	46.8	19.3	6.3	2.9
Sweden	1005	13.9	37.1	29.9	15.3	3.8
United Kingdom	1000	19.3	37.3	27.4	14.1	2

Table 8b. Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_B. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	17.5	35.9	30	14.5	2.1
SEX						
Male	12563	20.7	35	28.1	14.2	2
Female	12033	14.1	36.9	32	14.8	2.3
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	18.5	37.2	28.7	13.6	2
19 - 21	6750	16.9	36.2	30.2	14.7	1.9
22 - 25	9320	17	34.6	31	15.1	2.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	18	36.1	29.4	13.7	2.8
Secondary	12742	17.6	35.3	30.4	14.8	2
Higher	6090	17	37.5	29.7	14	1.8
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	18	37.3	29.1	13.6	2
No	10649	16.8	34.3	31.2	15.6	2.2
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	19.6	36.9	29.5	12.4	1.5
Urban	11079	18.3	35.8	28.7	15	2.2
Rural	8942	15.4	35.6	31.8	14.9	2.3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	20.7	36.4	28.5	12.5	1.9
Employee	12049	16.1	36.8	31	14.3	1.9
Manual worker	3297	19	31.5	29.4	17.8	2.3
Not working	6144	17.7	36.1	29.6	14.1	2.4

Table 9a. In the long term, advances in technology will create more jobs than they eliminate – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_C. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - In the long term advances in technology creates more jobs than it eliminates

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	17.2	32.3	30.7	16	3.8
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	15.3	36	29.5	15.4	3.8
Bulgaria	1002	29.8	30.7	24.8	11	3.7
Czech Rep.	1006	14.5	41.7	25.1	11.7	6.9
Denmark	1002	19.2	37.9	27.8	8.8	6.2
Germany	1005	14.3	28	38.5	18	1.2
Estonia	504	22.5	31	27.6	14.1	4.9
Greece	1000	17.5	30	28.7	22.1	1.7
Spain	1002	15.9	30	29	19.7	5.5
France	1004	6.1	32	40.2	19	2.7
Ireland	1000	33	31.6	19	13.8	2.6
Italy	1002	15.2	29.3	30.5	18.5	6.5
Cyprus	503	19.9	31.1	32.1	14.2	2.6
Latvia	1005	18.3	24.7	23.4	29.6	3.9
Lithuania	1002	28.7	20.3	23.7	22.2	5.2
Luxembourg	508	13.7	33	40.3	11.6	1.5
Hungary	1003	16.4	31.3	32.8	16.2	3.2
Malta	515	19.8	45.7	23.5	5.8	5.2
Netherlands	1001	10.7	35.2	39.2	11.5	3.4
Austria	1001	18.7	27.8	35.5	15.5	2.5
Poland	1003	24.4	41.5	21	9.4	3.6
Portugal	1001	20.2	25.4	29.5	20.9	4
Romania	1010	29.4	33	18.8	16	2.8
Slovenia	502	10.7	37.7	36.1	13.7	1.8
Slovakia	1004	23.5	39.5	20.2	9.1	7.7
Finland	1006	14.9	38.2	30.6	8.5	7.8
Sweden	1005	19	31.4	28.9	14.4	6.4
United Kingdom	1000	21.3	33.2	27.5	13.9	4.1

Table 9b. In the long term, advances in technology will create more jobs than they eliminate – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_C. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - In the long term advances in technology creates more jobs than it eliminates

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	17.2	32.3	30.7	16	3.8
SEX						
Male	12563	18.9	30.7	29.6	17	3.8
Female	12033	15.4	34	31.9	15	3.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	18.6	34	28.4	15.2	3.8
19 - 21	6750	17.7	31.6	31.6	16.1	3
22 - 25	9320	15.5	31.3	32.2	16.7	4.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	17.3	34.4	28.1	15.7	4.5
Secondary	12742	17.2	31.6	31.3	16.4	3.5
Higher	6090	17	32.4	31.5	15.5	3.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	17.6	35.1	29.2	14.3	3.9
No	10649	16.8	28.7	32.6	18.3	3.6
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	17.8	31.8	31.1	15.6	3.7
Urban	11079	17.7	32.3	30.1	15.8	4
Rural	8942	16.2	32.5	31.3	16.5	3.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	19.1	33.6	30	14	3.4
Employee	12049	16.3	32.4	31.8	15.8	3.7
Manual worker	3297	16.3	32.2	30.2	17.8	3.5
Not working	6144	18.2	31.9	29.5	16.3	4.1

Table 10a. Today, science is influenced too much by profit – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_D. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - Today, science is influenced too much by profit

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	38.4	39.4	14.3	4.7	3.2
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	29.3	45.1	15.2	5.6	4.9
Bulgaria	1002	48.7	35.1	8.2	4.5	3.5
Czech Rep.	1006	37.8	41.6	14.9	3.8	2
Denmark	1002	26.9	50.1	14.2	2.7	6
Germany	1005	41.4	37.6	16.1	2.1	2.8
Estonia	504	37.6	35	14.7	7.1	5.6
Greece	1000	70.8	23.7	3.4	1.6	0.5
Spain	1002	44.1	41.2	7.6	3.8	3.2
France	1004	28.2	51.2	15.1	3.8	1.7
Ireland	1000	33.7	33.1	20.4	10.1	2.6
Italy	1002	49	34.9	9.3	3.8	2.9
Cyprus	503	51.6	37.4	6.3	1.8	2.8
Latvia	1005	44.3	32.7	8	11.4	3.6
Lithuania	1002	51.6	23.7	10.1	9.5	5.1
Luxembourg	508	44.2	35	15.6	2.9	2.3
Hungary	1003	44.5	35.6	8.9	4.3	6.7
Malta	515	31.2	50.1	11.5	2.7	4.6
Netherlands	1001	20.5	46.2	25.6	3.3	4.4
Austria	1001	46.5	36	12.4	3.3	1.9
Poland	1003	33.2	40.2	17.4	5.8	3.4
Portugal	1001	57.6	30.4	5.4	3.7	2.9
Romania	1010	41.3	37.7	11.3	6.7	3
Slovenia	502	34.2	48.3	12.5	4.7	0.2
Slovakia	1004	40	41.9	11	2.9	4.3
Finland	1006	32.4	43.5	16.2	4.5	3.4
Sweden	1005	25.3	40.6	15.7	6.7	11.7
United Kingdom	1000	32.9	34.3	20.5	8.7	3.6

Table 10b. Today, science is influenced too much by profit – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_D. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - Today, science is influenced too much by profit

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	38.4	39.4	14.3	4.7	3.2
SEX						
Male	12563	39.7	37.6	14.4	5.4	2.9
Female	12033	37	41.2	14.2	4	3.5
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	33.2	39.2	17.6	6.3	3.6
19 - 21	6750	40.3	39.5	12.3	4.6	3.2
22 - 25	9320	41.6	39.4	12.8	3.3	2.8
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	33.9	39.8	16.4	5.6	4.3
Secondary	12742	39.3	39.4	13.5	4.8	3
Higher	6090	40.1	39.3	14.1	3.9	2.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	36.7	39.9	15.4	5.1	2.9
No	10649	40.5	38.7	13	4.2	3.6
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	41.9	37	13.5	4.4	3.1
Urban	11079	38.8	39.3	13.8	5	3.1
Rural	8942	36	40.8	15.4	4.5	3.3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	38.9	39.6	13.8	4.6	3
Employee	12049	36.9	40.4	15	4.8	2.9
Manual worker	3297	39.4	39.1	13.8	4.2	3.5
Not working	6144	40.5	37.6	13.6	4.7	3.6

Table 11a. Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3_E. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	35.3	45	13.4	5.3	1.1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	39.7	42.5	11.7	4.2	1.8
Bulgaria	1002	34.4	43.4	13.9	7.1	1.2
Czech Rep.	1006	31	46.9	13.6	6	2.5
Denmark	1002	29.9	50.1	15.6	3.2	1.2
Germany	1005	33.2	45.2	17	3.8	0.7
Estonia	504	48.3	33.3	11.5	6.1	0.9
Greece	1000	30.1	43.8	17.6	8.1	0.5
Spain	1002	37.9	45.6	10	4.8	1.6
France	1004	23	58.2	13.9	4.5	0.5
Ireland	1000	50.4	38	5.6	5.1	1
Italy	1002	38.1	40.1	14.9	5.4	1.6
Cyprus	503	28.9	43.6	20.2	6.4	0.9
Latvia	1005	44.9	29.8	11.8	12.8	0.7
Lithuania	1002	54.2	29.3	9.6	5.8	1.1
Luxembourg	508	34.3	39.3	22	4	0.4
Hungary	1003	35.4	44.1	13.2	5.8	1.5
Malta	515	38.5	53.8	5.1	0.8	1.8
Netherlands	1001	30.9	53.9	12.3	2.2	0.6
Austria	1001	32.8	46.6	13.4	6.9	0.3
Poland	1003	42.9	42.4	10.2	3.8	0.7
Portugal	1001	45.2	41.6	8.3	3.9	1
Romania	1010	35.2	37.4	15.4	10.9	1.1
Slovenia	502	19	49.8	25.5	4.9	0.8
Slovakia	1004	31.8	41.3	15.2	8.4	3.3
Finland	1006	26.2	49.3	16.8	5.8	1.8
Sweden	1005	36	39.2	16.1	6.2	2.5
United Kingdom	1000	40.5	41	11	6.3	1.1

Table 11b. Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3_E. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree : - Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	35.3	45	13.4	5.3	1.1
SEX						
Male	12563	40.9	42.2	11.1	4.8	1
Female	12033	29.5	47.8	15.7	5.8	1.2
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	37.1	43.4	13.2	5.5	0.9
19 - 21	6750	36.9	44.2	12.6	5.3	1
22 - 25	9320	32.5	47	14.1	5.1	1.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	36.3	43	13.9	5.7	1.2
Secondary	12742	35.4	44.9	13.5	5	1.1
Higher	6090	34.4	47.4	12.1	5.1	0.9
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	36.8	44.7	12.6	5	0.9
No	10649	33.3	45.3	14.4	5.6	1.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	36.4	44.4	12.4	5.9	0.9
Urban	11079	36.3	44.1	13.3	5.3	1
Rural	8942	33.5	46.4	13.9	4.9	1.3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	38.2	44.1	11.9	5.1	0.6
Employee	12049	35.3	45.7	13.2	5	0.9
Manual worker	3297	36.7	43.3	12.8	6	1.2
Not working	6144	33.2	45.1	14.7	5.4	1.6

Table 12a. Scientific research should above all serve the development of knowledge – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_A. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research ? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that… - Scientific research should above all serve the development of knowledge

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	43.5	43.8	9	2.4	1.2
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	39.5	50.6	5.9	2.4	1.6
Bulgaria	1002	59.5	33.5	4.2	2	0.8
Czech Rep.	1006	46.2	39.3	8.5	4.4	1.5
Denmark	1002	32.9	56.3	6.4	1.7	2.7
Germany	1005	38.4	46	13.5	1.4	0.8
Estonia	504	58.1	36.3	3.2	1.1	1.3
Greece	1000	63.2	30.5	4.4	1.4	0.5
Spain	1002	47.2	37.2	8.8	4.9	1.8
France	1004	21.1	64.3	11.3	2.2	1.1
Ireland	1000	46.3	39.1	10.6	3.1	0.8
Italy	1002	60.1	32.1	5.7	1.3	0.8
Cyprus	503	47.9	42	7.4	1.9	0.9
Latvia	1005	66.7	26.2	4.1	2.5	0.6
Lithuania	1002	62.1	26.1	5.4	4.7	1.6
Luxembourg	508	40.6	44.1	12.8	1.8	0.6
Hungary	1003	49	40	8.8	1	1.2
Malta	515	27.5	58.8	8.9	1.1	3.7
Netherlands	1001	29	56.2	11.6	2.3	0.9
Austria	1001	47.1	41	8.8	2	1.2
Poland	1003	55.1	36.1	6.4	2.2	0.2
Portugal	1001	77.2	20	1.3	1.3	0.4
Romania	1010	44.3	37.4	9.5	6.1	2.6
Slovenia	502	35.8	57.4	5.3	1.2	0.2
Slovakia	1004	44.6	43.3	6.2	2.8	3.2
Finland	1006	35.2	48.3	11.6	1.9	3.1
Sweden	1005	48.3	39.3	6.9	1.6	4
United Kingdom	1000	39	47.6	9.8	2	1.6

Table 12b. Scientific research should above all serve the development of knowledge – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_A. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research ? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that… - Scientific research should above all serve the development of knowledge

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	43.5	43.8	9	2.4	1.2
SEX						
Male	12563	44.9	42.6	9	2.5	1
Female	12033	42.1	45.1	9.1	2.2	1.5
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	41.7	44.1	10.2	2.8	1.2
19 - 21	6750	44.5	42.9	9.4	1.9	1.4
22 - 25	9320	44.6	44.2	7.7	2.3	1.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	42.8	43.3	10.1	2.4	1.5
Secondary	12742	43.8	43.6	8.9	2.4	1.3
Higher	6090	43.9	44.5	8.5	2.2	0.9
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	44.5	43.1	9	2.5	1
No	10649	42.3	44.8	9.2	2.2	1.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	47	42.2	7.5	2.1	1.2
Urban	11079	45.7	42.1	8.7	2.4	1.1
Rural	8942	39.1	46.7	10.2	2.5	1.4
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	47.5	40.5	7.7	3.2	1
Employee	12049	42.5	45.3	8.9	2.3	1.1
Manual worker	3297	43.1	43.3	9.7	2.5	1.4
Not working	6144	43.4	43.2	9.7	2.1	1.6

Table 13a. Scientific research should above all serve economic development – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_B. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research ? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that… - Scientific research should above all serve economic development

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	12332	22.7	41.8	24	9.9	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	506	17.6	42.4	25.6	12.1	2.3
Bulgaria	499	38	35.2	17.4	6.8	2.7
Czech Rep.	508	18.1	34.5	27.6	17.5	2.3
Denmark	488	9.4	36.7	37	14	2.9
Germany	516	27	52.4	15.7	3.8	1
Estonia	253	26.1	31.5	27.4	12.3	2.8
Greece	502	18.1	28.5	30.5	21.9	1
Spain	498	19.2	32.4	27.3	19.8	1.4
France	501	8.5	45.9	32.2	12	1.4
Ireland	499	30.4	38.2	19.2	9.5	2.7
Italy	497	22.2	34.1	32.1	11.3	0.3
Cyprus	247	25.4	30.1	30.5	12.3	1.7
Latvia	495	40.7	31.7	12.8	12	2.8
Lithuania	505	42.5	25.7	18.8	10.1	2.9
Luxembourg	248	25.5	50.8	18.6	4.6	0.6
Hungary	494	28.5	38.7	21.2	9.9	1.7
Malta	256	25	53.2	11.7	4	6
Netherlands	501	10	35.3	43.3	9.3	2.2
Austria	500	29.8	41.8	21.3	5.7	1.3
Poland	505	30.9	45.4	18.3	5.2	0.3
Portugal	495	50.4	32.2	9.5	7.2	0.7
Romania	512	30.3	37.9	17.5	11.6	2.7
Slovenia	250	17.2	52	26.7	3.9	0.2
Slovakia	502	23.3	42.5	20.8	9.2	4.2
Finland	498	13.9	34.4	33.2	15.7	2.8
Sweden	508	16.4	34.1	26.4	19.1	4
United Kingdom	497	22.4	46.4	21.2	6.7	3.2

Table 13b. Scientific research should above all serve economic development – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_B. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research ? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that… - Scientific research should above all serve economic development

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	12332	22.7	41.8	24	9.9	1.6
SEX						
Male	6226	25.9	40.6	22.6	9.4	1.5
Female	6106	19.4	43	25.5	10.4	1.8
AGE						
15 - 18	4242	22	43.5	23.1	9.6	1.8
19 - 21	3326	25	38.6	24.6	10.1	1.6
22 - 25	4764	21.7	42.4	24.4	10	1.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	2727	23	42.3	23.8	8.9	2
Secondary	6418	23.7	41.3	23.5	9.9	1.6
Higher	3037	20.5	42.2	25.1	10.8	1.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	6917	20.8	41.2	25.7	11	1.3
No	5381	25	42.5	21.9	8.6	2.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	2350	23.4	39.6	24.9	10.9	1.1
Urban	5490	23.7	39.1	24.9	10.5	1.7
Rural	4468	21	46.3	22.4	8.6	1.7
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	1222	22.9	43.1	20.4	12.2	1.4
Employee	6008	22.1	41.6	25.3	9.4	1.7
Manual worker	1657	23.1	42.8	21.7	11.1	1.3
Not working	3195	23.2	41.4	24.2	9.3	1.8

Table 14a. Scientific research should above all serve businesses and enterprises – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4_C. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research ? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that… - Scientific research should above all serve businesses and enterprises

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	12264	14.3	33.3	32.5	18.3	1.7
COUNTRY						
Belgium	494	13.5	31.3	34.2	18.7	2.4
Bulgaria	503	28	31.6	26.8	11.8	1.8
Czech Rep.	498	16.7	20	37.4	23.9	2
Denmark	514	10.3	35.5	40	12.9	1.3
Germany	489	16.7	47.6	30	5.1	0.5
Estonia	251	11.7	22	43.1	21.2	2.1
Greece	498	9.5	12.9	23.6	53.5	0.5
Spain	504	12.3	19.2	33.6	32.5	2.4
France	503	5.5	34.2	37.6	20.9	1.9
Ireland	501	19.7	38.7	24.6	16.2	0.8
Italy	505	20.7	28.3	33.2	15.9	1.9
Cyprus	256	9.9	25.3	40.2	23.4	1.2
Latvia	510	28.5	20.6	20.9	29.1	0.9
Lithuania	497	21.8	22.2	24.4	30.9	0.7
Luxembourg	260	18.3	43.3	33.6	4.6	0.3
Hungary	509	10.2	22	39.3	25.6	2.9
Malta	259	18.2	50.6	20.6	6.7	4
Netherlands	500	5.9	38.1	44.5	9	2.5
Austria	501	25.7	41.5	23.2	8.4	1.1
Poland	498	9.8	26.4	42.9	20.4	0.5
Portugal	506	42.4	32.9	12.1	10.3	2.3
Romania	498	22.5	32.6	23.5	19.3	2.1
Slovenia	252	11.2	39.1	34.8	14.7	0.2
Slovakia	502	9.5	20.2	37.6	29.4	3.3
Finland	508	8.8	28.3	40	20.3	2.6
Sweden	497	10.2	33.4	28.6	20.8	7.1
United Kingdom	503	12.7	42.2	26.1	17.5	1.5

Table 14b. Scientific research should above all serve businesses and enterprises – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4_C. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research ? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that… - Scientific research should above all serve businesses and enterprises

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	12264	14.3	33.3	32.5	18.3	1.7
SEX						
Male	6337	15.3	34.2	30.3	19	1.2
Female	5927	13.1	32.4	34.8	17.5	2.2
AGE						
15 - 18	4284	15.2	34.8	31.9	16.3	1.8
19 - 21	3424	13.7	32	34	18.6	1.7
22 - 25	4555	13.7	32.9	31.8	20	1.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	2741	15.7	32.9	32.9	15.9	2.6
Secondary	6323	14.1	32.9	33.7	18	1.4
Higher	3053	12.8	34.2	30.3	21.5	1.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	6981	13.2	31.5	34	19.7	1.6
No	5268	15.6	35.7	30.4	16.5	1.7
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	2172	13.2	33	33.7	18.4	1.6
Urban	5589	14.5	32.2	31.8	19.8	1.6
Rural	4474	14.2	34.9	32.8	16.5	1.6
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	1420	16	32.8	31	19	1.2
Employee	6041	13.2	33.4	32.6	19.1	1.6
Manual worker	1640	15	30.5	35.9	16.9	1.7
Not working	2949	14.7	35.3	31.4	16.9	1.8

Table 15a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of genetically modified food – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_A. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Genetically modified food

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	35.3	47	5.3	11.8	0.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	33.7	44.1	5.2	15.5	1.6
Bulgaria	1002	20.5	41.9	6.5	27.5	3.6
Czech Rep.	1006	22.8	49.2	10.4	16.5	1.2
Denmark	1002	30.4	49.3	5	14.4	1
Germany	1005	34.9	51.5	2.8	10.3	0.4
Estonia	504	36.1	34.4	8.4	21.1	0
Greece	1000	48.4	23.2	13	15.4	0
Spain	1002	37	42.4	7.4	13	0.2
France	1004	35.9	52.6	2.8	8.6	0.1
Ireland	1000	33.7	36.2	6.6	23.3	0.2
Italy	1002	47.6	44.2	2.2	5.2	0.8
Cyprus	503	43.7	30.7	10.7	14	0.9
Latvia	1005	43	37.8	6.2	12.4	0.5
Lithuania	1002	33.2	46.5	4.4	11.1	4.8
Luxembourg	508	47.7	36.1	5.3	10.2	0.7
Hungary	1003	27	48	20.4	3.9	0.7
Malta	515	34.7	30.9	10	23	1.4
Netherlands	1001	21.4	38.9	6.5	31.6	1.6
Austria	1001	49	41.3	3.6	5.5	0.6
Poland	1003	30.2	56.4	6.4	6.9	0.1
Portugal	1001	38.4	44	5.5	10.6	1.4
Romania	1010	37.4	39.7	8.5	13.6	0.8
Slovenia	502	50.3	39	3.5	7.2	0
Slovakia	1004	25.3	51.2	5.8	16	1.7
Finland	1006	36.6	48.8	3.6	10.3	0.7
Sweden	1005	32.2	32.3	8.5	24	3.1
United Kingdom	1000	33.5	48.3	4	14.2	0

Table 15b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of genetically modified food – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_A. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Genetically modified food

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	35.3	47	5.3	11.8	0.6
SEX						
Male	12563	32.4	50.6	4.5	12	0.5
Female	12033	38.3	43.2	6	11.7	0.7
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	31	44.7	7	16.7	0.7
19 - 21	6750	36	48.2	4.5	10.7	0.6
22 - 25	9320	38.8	48.3	4.2	8.2	0.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	28.7	47	6.7	16.8	0.9
Secondary	12742	34.8	48.1	5.3	11.3	0.6
Higher	6090	42.9	44.8	3.9	8.2	0.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	36.7	45.4	5.7	11.7	0.5
No	10649	33.5	49.2	4.6	12	0.7
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	39.2	45.6	4.7	9.7	0.8
Urban	11079	35	46.7	5.7	12.1	0.5
Rural	8942	33.8	48.2	5	12.4	0.6
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	40.7	43.3	5	10.7	0.4
Employee	12049	35.8	48.1	4.8	10.9	0.4
Manual worker	3297	29.5	51.7	5.2	13	0.6
Not working	6144	35.1	44.6	6.3	13.1	1

Table 16a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of nanotechnology – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_B. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Nanotechnology

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	33	28.4	10.1	23.8	4.7
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	32.8	27.7	7.8	25.4	6.3
Bulgaria	1002	21.4	32.8	5.7	29.9	10.2
Czech Rep.	1006	20.8	38.2	14.4	24.4	2.2
Denmark	1002	44.6	41	3.1	9.9	1.4
Germany	1005	34.9	36.1	6.3	20.6	1.9
Estonia	504	31	21.4	13	32.1	2.5
Greece	1000	33	17.9	18	23.4	7.7
Spain	1002	39.1	20.8	10.3	21.9	7.9
France	1004	37.4	25.1	9.6	26.5	1.3
Ireland	1000	31.6	19.1	10	37.3	1.9
Italy	1002	40.4	24.2	7.7	17.8	9.8
Cyprus	503	27.2	18.9	16	29.2	8.8
Latvia	1005	37.7	27	8.1	23.2	4
Lithuania	1002	34.5	38.7	4.9	11.1	10.8
Luxembourg	508	31.6	27.3	13.9	22.6	4.6
Hungary	1003	23.6	39.5	20.9	8.8	7.1
Malta	515	30.5	20.1	9.9	31.1	8.4
Netherlands	1001	18.6	17.9	8.5	39.4	15.6
Austria	1001	40.8	30.3	6.7	18.1	4.2
Poland	1003	17.2	39.4	19	21.3	3.1
Portugal	1001	39.3	21.3	11.4	14.4	13.7
Romania	1010	28.9	25.1	16	25.7	4.3
Slovenia	502	39.5	24.2	9	23.5	3.8
Slovakia	1004	22.7	35.6	9.1	28.4	4.2
Finland	1006	36.5	35.6	5.4	19.3	3.1
Sweden	1005	27.9	27.4	7.9	29.8	6.9
United Kingdom	1000	37.2	23.1	7.6	30.5	1.6

Table 16b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of nanotechnology – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_B. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Nanotechnology

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	33	28.4	10.1	23.8	4.7
SEX						
Male	12563	44.5	26.3	8.4	17.5	3.3
Female	12033	21	30.5	11.9	30.4	6.2
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	30.7	26	11.9	26.4	5
19 - 21	6750	33.5	28.7	9.8	23.4	4.6
22 - 25	9320	34.7	30.3	8.8	21.6	4.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	29.5	26.9	12.3	26.4	4.9
Secondary	12742	32	28.6	10.2	24.3	5
Higher	6090	38.5	29	8.3	20.4	3.8
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	34.1	27.7	10.8	22.6	4.8
No	10649	31.6	29.2	9.3	25.4	4.6
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	37.3	29.8	9.1	19.5	4.2
Urban	11079	32.8	28.2	10.5	23.4	5.1
Rural	8942	31.2	27.9	10.2	26.2	4.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	33.9	28.5	11.6	20.6	5.3
Employee	12049	33.4	28.8	9.9	23.7	4.2
Manual worker	3297	32.7	29.1	10.2	23.3	4.7
Not working	6144	31.8	27.4	10.1	25.4	5.3

Table 17a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of nuclear energy – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_C. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Nuclear energy

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	44.1	44.4	3.9	7.1	0.5
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	41.4	42.5	5.7	9.2	1.2
Bulgaria	1002	25.9	52.4	4	15	2.6
Czech Rep.	1006	30.9	53.9	8	6.4	0.7
Denmark	1002	40.7	45.1	3.1	10.3	0.8
Germany	1005	41.5	51.2	2.3	4.9	0.1
Estonia	504	41	42.6	5.8	10.4	0.1
Greece	1000	47.1	24.2	13.8	14.7	0.2
Spain	1002	48.8	41.9	3.6	5.5	0.2
France	1004	49	44	2	4.9	0.1
Ireland	1000	51.8	36.1	3.2	8.7	0.2
Italy	1002	63.2	32.1	1.6	2.5	0.6
Cyprus	503	43.9	34.3	6.2	14.4	1.2
Latvia	1005	37.8	43.8	5.3	12.4	0.7
Lithuania	1002	30.8	50.6	3.8	12	2.8
Luxembourg	508	54.1	38.6	3.1	4.1	0.1
Hungary	1003	32.4	48.4	14.4	4.3	0.4
Malta	515	58.4	32.3	2.2	6.3	0.9
Netherlands	1001	33.3	35.3	5.8	22.4	3.2
Austria	1001	49.7	43	2.7	4.1	0.5
Poland	1003	28.9	56.1	6.5	8.1	0.5
Portugal	1001	52.4	44.5	1.2	1.3	0.6
Romania	1010	44.6	39.9	6	8.5	0.9
Slovenia	502	40.1	51.8	1	7	0.1
Slovakia	1004	33.8	54.5	3.1	7.7	0.9
Finland	1006	50.6	44	1	4.1	0.3
Sweden	1005	35	38.8	6.8	17.9	1.5
United Kingdom	1000	45.5	43.2	3	8.2	0.1

Table 17b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of nuclear energy – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_C. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Nuclear energy

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	44.1	44.4	3.9	7.1	0.5
SEX						
Male	12563	49.4	40.7	3.5	6.1	0.3
Female	12033	38.5	48.3	4.4	8.1	0.7
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	42.1	45.1	4.2	8.1	0.5
19 - 21	6750	45.2	43.8	3.9	6.6	0.5
22 - 25	9320	45.1	44.2	3.7	6.6	0.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	40.3	46.8	4	8.2	0.7
Secondary	12742	43.4	44.9	3.9	7.3	0.4
Higher	6090	48.5	41.5	4	5.6	0.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	45.4	42.8	4.3	7	0.4
No	10649	42.4	46.4	3.4	7.3	0.6
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	45.5	43.5	4.2	6.5	0.4
Urban	11079	44.7	43.5	4	7.3	0.5
Rural	8942	42.7	45.9	3.7	7.2	0.6
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	46.4	41.6	4.3	7.1	0.6
Employee	12049	44.6	44.9	3.6	6.6	0.3
Manual worker	3297	42	46.4	3.9	7.1	0.6
Not working	6144	43.1	43.7	4.4	8.1	0.7

Table 18a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of mobile phones – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_D. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Mobile phones

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	74.7	22.2	1.4	1.7	0.1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	72.3	20	4.5	2.9	0.3
Bulgaria	1002	81.1	16.2	1	0.9	0.7
Czech Rep.	1006	65.5	28.8	3.1	2.5	0.2
Denmark	1002	63.7	33.1	0.9	2.4	0
Germany	1005	71.1	27.4	0.4	1.2	0
Estonia	504	71.3	22.7	1.6	3.8	0.6
Greece	1000	74.2	18.5	3.3	4.1	0
Spain	1002	81.5	16.4	0.9	1.1	0.1
France	1004	75.5	21.8	0.8	1.8	0
Ireland	1000	84	12.3	1.5	1.9	0.1
Italy	1002	74.5	22.8	1.7	0.9	0.1
Cyprus	503	82.1	15.1	0.9	2	0
Latvia	1005	80.5	16.3	0.9	2	0.2
Lithuania	1002	66.1	22.5	7.1	3.7	0.6
Luxembourg	508	71	26.5	1.3	1	0.2
Hungary	1003	74.1	19.1	4.5	2.1	0.1
Malta	515	92.6	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	1001	71	24	2	3.1	0
Austria	1001	71.6	25.2	0.9	1.8	0.4
Poland	1003	77.3	19.5	1.9	1.3	0
Portugal	1001	78.3	21	0.3	0	0.3
Romania	1010	75.2	21	1.2	2.2	0.5
Slovenia	502	78.7	20.1	0.6	0.7	0
Slovakia	1004	78	19	1.1	1.3	0.6
Finland	1006	69	28.8	0.4	1.6	0.1
Sweden	1005	59.2	34.6	2.8	3.3	0.2
United Kingdom	1000	76.5	20.8	0.9	1.8	0

Table 18b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of mobile phones – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_D. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Mobile phones

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	74.7	22.2	1.4	1.7	0.1
SEX						
Male	12563	74.2	22.9	1.3	1.6	0.1
Female	12033	75.3	21.4	1.5	1.7	0.1
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	79.1	17.7	1.8	1.3	0.1
19 - 21	6750	74.5	22.3	1.3	1.7	0.1
22 - 25	9320	70.7	26.2	1	1.9	0.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	77.3	19.5	1.8	1.3	0.1
Secondary	12742	75.2	21.7	1.4	1.7	0.1
Higher	6090	70.9	26	1	2	0.1
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	75.3	21.3	1.7	1.6	0
No	10649	73.9	23.2	1	1.8	0.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	71.6	25.1	1.4	1.7	0.1
Urban	11079	75	22	1.4	1.6	0.1
Rural	8942	75.9	20.9	1.4	1.8	0.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	76.5	19.8	1.8	1.9	0.1
Employee	12049	73.9	23.1	1.3	1.6	0.1
Manual worker	3297	78.9	18.8	1.2	0.9	0.1
Not working	6144	73.4	23	1.3	2.1	0.2

Table 19a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of human embryo research – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_E. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Human embryo research

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	45.6	35.3	6.9	11.1	1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	48.8	29	7.4	13.5	1.3
Bulgaria	1002	36.8	41.6	4.6	14.5	2.4
Czech Rep.	1006	26.6	47.4	10.6	14.2	1.2
Denmark	1002	43.8	37.9	5.3	12.7	0.3
Germany	1005	40.1	48.9	2.5	7.8	0.6
Estonia	504	27.5	27.9	13.2	30.2	1.2
Greece	1000	43.7	13.4	24.3	18.4	0.3
Spain	1002	61.6	24.9	5.4	7.5	0.7
France	1004	47.2	32.4	7.6	12.4	0.4
Ireland	1000	56.1	25.9	4.8	12.8	0.5
Italy	1002	58.5	26.1	4.6	7.5	3.4
Cyprus	503	48.9	21	14.5	14.3	1.4
Latvia	1005	33.7	37.8	8.6	19.3	0.7
Lithuania	1002	29.4	44.5	5.4	14	6.7
Luxembourg	508	52	33.1	6.9	7.7	0.3
Hungary	1003	38.1	37.6	17.1	5.7	1.5
Malta	515	53	23.6	6.1	15.7	1.6
Netherlands	1001	51.4	27.3	6.2	14.5	0.6
Austria	1001	44.2	38.3	6.2	10.3	1
Poland	1003	22.7	46.3	14.1	16	0.8
Portugal	1001	53.3	38.1	2.5	4.4	1.7
Romania	1010	42.4	28.9	10.6	17	1.2
Slovenia	502	59.6	30.7	6	3.7	0
Slovakia	1004	27.4	49.1	6.2	15.9	1.3
Finland	1006	43.8	36	7.4	12.1	0.8
Sweden	1005	34.7	27.8	13.2	21.3	2.9
United Kingdom	1000	56.3	32.3	2.7	8.6	0.1

Table 19b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of human embryo research – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_E. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Human embryo research

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	45.6	35.3	6.9	11.1	1
SEX						
Male	12563	34.7	43.1	6.8	14.2	1.2
Female	12033	57	27.2	7.1	7.9	0.9
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	39.3	35.2	8.9	15.4	1.2
19 - 21	6750	46.8	35.6	6.2	10.6	0.7
22 - 25	9320	50.6	35.1	5.6	7.6	1.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	34.8	37.2	9.5	16.6	1.9
Secondary	12742	45.2	36.3	6.7	11	0.9
Higher	6090	56.6	31.5	5.1	6.3	0.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	45.9	33.2	8	12	0.9
No	10649	45.3	38	5.5	10.1	1.2
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	47.7	34.9	6.7	9.8	0.9
Urban	11079	47.5	33.1	6.9	11.4	1.1
Rural	8942	42.3	38.1	7	11.5	1.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	44.1	33.7	8.2	12.6	1.5
Employee	12049	48.3	34.5	6.4	10	0.8
Manual worker	3297	36.1	40.6	8.2	14	1.1
Not working	6144	46.4	35	6.5	10.8	1.3

Table 20a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of brain research – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_F. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Brain research

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	50.8	24.9	11.3	12	1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	53	22.2	13.2	10.8	0.8
Bulgaria	1002	42	37.2	4.5	13.9	2.4
Czech Rep.	1006	34.7	37.4	13.1	14.4	0.5
Denmark	1002	55.3	30.9	3.7	9.9	0.2
Germany	1005	52.9	27.9	8.3	10.6	0.3
Estonia	504	40.6	23.6	13.6	21.4	0.8
Greece	1000	36.7	5.7	39.5	17.8	0.4
Spain	1002	65.3	11.4	11.6	10.7	1.1
France	1004	55.7	18.7	13.1	12.3	0.3
Ireland	1000	60.1	18.2	9.3	12.4	0
Italy	1002	57.2	16.9	11.3	10	4.6
Cyprus	503	38.5	15	25.7	19.3	1.5
Latvia	1005	44.1	29.8	10	15.4	0.8
Lithuania	1002	35.7	39.4	6.2	13.2	5.5
Luxembourg	508	55.1	24.8	11.8	8.4	0
Hungary	1003	37	37.9	17.5	6.6	1
Malta	515	59.8	22.6	6.9	9.8	0.9
Netherlands	1001	44.1	18.6	18.3	18.6	0.3
Austria	1001	58.1	23.9	7.7	9.7	0.6
Poland	1003	29.2	44.6	13.3	12	0.9
Portugal	1001	62.9	28.5	3	4.2	1.5
Romania	1010	56.7	22.7	8.6	11.1	0.9
Slovenia	502	56.4	24.1	10.6	8.9	0
Slovakia	1004	33.7	39.5	7.8	17.7	1.3
Finland	1006	53.5	28.1	9.1	8.7	0.5
Sweden	1005	46.9	22.6	12.2	17.2	1.1
United Kingdom	1000	52.6	24.5	9	13.7	0.2

Table 20b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of brain research – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Brain research

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	50.8	24.9	11.3	12	1
SEX						
Male	12563	45	29	10.8	14.2	1
Female	12033	56.9	20.5	11.9	9.6	1.1
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	44.9	26.9	12.2	14.9	1.1
19 - 21	6750	52.6	24.5	11.1	10.7	1
22 - 25	9320	55	23.2	10.7	10.1	1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	44.1	27.3	12.1	15	1.5
Secondary	12742	49.7	25.6	11.4	12.3	1.1
Higher	6090	59.6	21.1	10.3	8.6	0.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	50.6	24.1	12.7	11.7	0.9
No	10649	51.2	25.9	9.6	12.3	1.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	55.1	23.2	10.4	10.1	1.2
Urban	11079	50.1	24.8	11.4	12.6	1
Rural	8942	49.6	25.8	11.7	11.9	1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	47.9	27.2	12.1	11.5	1.3
Employee	12049	52.8	23.7	11.1	11.5	1
Manual worker	3297	44.3	29	11.9	13.5	1.3
Not working	6144	51.8	24	11.1	12.3	0.9

Table 21a. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of computer and video surveillance techniques – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5_G. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? – Computer and video surveillance techniques

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	48.5	34.3	5.9	10.4	0.9
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	42.5	39.3	6.3	10.8	1.1
Bulgaria	1002	64.2	24.4	2.8	7.4	1.1
Czech Rep.	1006	38.6	37.1	8.6	14.6	1.1
Denmark	1002	52.3	36.7	1.3	9.5	0.1
Germany	1005	52.9	41.2	2	3.9	0.1
Estonia	504	58.4	24.4	5.9	11.2	0.1
Greece	1000	53.5	20.4	11.3	14.6	0.2
Spain	1002	56.3	27.1	5.8	10.5	0.3
France	1004	43.2	39.3	6.1	11.4	0.1
Ireland	1000	54.4	24.7	5.9	14.9	0.1
Italy	1002	41	33.7	5.3	14.9	5
Cyprus	503	53.4	23	10.2	12.8	0.7
Latvia	1005	66.9	25	2.8	5.3	0.1
Lithuania	1002	63.6	23	7.5	4.9	1
Luxembourg	508	54.1	40	2.2	3.7	0
Hungary	1003	52.1	28.6	13.9	4.6	0.8
Malta	515	64.6	23.2	4.4	6.5	1.3
Netherlands	1001	34.2	32.1	9.6	24	0.1
Austria	1001	52.8	38.5	3.1	4.9	0.7
Poland	1003	39.3	33.1	13.4	13.2	1
Portugal	1001	48	36.9	6.7	6.7	1.7
Romania	1010	60.1	26.6	5.3	7	1
Slovenia	502	58.3	33.9	2.6	5.2	0
Slovakia	1004	62.8	27.7	3.1	5.7	0.7
Finland	1006	48.7	36.1	4.5	10.1	0.5
Sweden	1005	47.3	34.5	5.1	12.1	0.9
United Kingdom	1000	49.5	35.1	3.8	11.5	0

Table 21b. Awareness of and interest in innovations in the field of computer and video surveillance techniques – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5_G. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field? - Computer and video surveillance techniques

	Total N	% Yes, I heard about innovations and I am interested in it	% Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it	% Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	48.5	34.3	5.9	10.4	0.9
SEX						
Male	12563	57.1	29.2	5.1	7.9	0.7
Female	12033	39.5	39.6	6.8	13	1.1
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	50.1	30.8	6.5	11.8	0.8
19 - 21	6750	48.6	34.5	6	10.1	0.8
22 - 25	9320	47.1	37.3	5.3	9.3	0.9
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	48.2	32.2	6.4	11.9	1.3
Secondary	12742	48.2	34.1	6.6	10.3	0.8
Higher	6090	49.2	36.7	4.3	9.3	0.5
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	47.3	33	7	11.9	0.8
No	10649	50.1	36	4.6	8.4	0.8
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	48.9	34.6	4.9	10.5	1.1
Urban	11079	48.6	33.3	6.7	10.5	0.9
Rural	8942	48.3	35.1	5.5	10.3	0.7
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	49.5	31	7.2	11	1.2
Employee	12049	47.4	35.4	5.9	10.7	0.6
Manual worker	3297	49.9	32	6.4	10.4	1.3
Not working	6144	49.8	34.8	5.2	9.3	1

Table 22a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of genetically modified foods – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_A. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Genetically modified food

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	17.4	48.5	29.4	4.7
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	23	49.4	21	6.6
Bulgaria	1002	11.4	36.9	35.5	16.2
Czech Rep.	1006	32.4	31.9	26.3	9.4
Denmark	1002	29.8	32.3	24.7	13.3
Germany	1005	13.9	50.9	33.8	1.4
Estonia	504	15.2	48.6	30.1	6.1
Greece	1000	5.8	72.4	20.2	1.7
Spain	1002	19.4	41.4	32.7	6.4
France	1004	11.2	56.3	28.8	3.6
Ireland	1000	23.8	40.7	31.4	4.2
Italy	1002	18.1	54.3	22.4	5.2
Cyprus	503	6	66.8	22.5	4.7
Latvia	1005	12.5	46.7	33.8	7.1
Lithuania	1002	14.2	49.3	31.1	5.3
Luxembourg	508	14.9	51.7	32.1	1.3
Hungary	1003	10.5	53.8	29.3	6.4
Malta	515	29.1	32.6	27.7	10.6
Netherlands	1001	24.1	37	30.8	8.2
Austria	1001	10.5	66.2	21.1	2.2
Poland	1003	19.4	47.7	30.2	2.7
Portugal	1001	22.1	33.4	29.9	14.7
Romania	1010	10.3	71.5	15.3	2.9
Slovenia	502	12.3	53.8	31.6	2.2
Slovakia	1004	19.1	43.5	24.4	13
Finland	1006	25.6	35	32.1	7.3
Sweden	1005	21.4	37.2	28.1	13.3
United Kingdom	1000	24	36.9	36.4	2.7

Table 22b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of genetically modified foods – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_A. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Genetically modified food

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	17.4	48.5	29.4	4.7
SEX					
Male	12563	20.9	44.8	30.4	3.9
Female	12033	13.8	52.4	28.4	5.4
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	18.2	46.5	30.1	5.2
19 - 21	6750	17.2	48.5	30.2	4.1
22 - 25	9320	16.9	50.4	28.1	4.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	16.8	48.9	28.4	5.9
Secondary	12742	17.8	48.3	29.4	4.5
Higher	6090	17.5	48.2	30.7	3.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	18.7	47.1	29.5	4.7
No	10649	15.8	50.4	29.2	4.6
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	18.1	47.2	30.8	3.9
Urban	11079	18.3	47.5	29.3	4.9
Rural	8942	16	50.6	28.7	4.7
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	20.1	48.1	26.8	4.9
Employee	12049	17.5	48	29.9	4.6
Manual worker	3297	15.9	50.5	29.5	4.1
Not working	6144	16.5	49.1	29.5	4.9

Table 23a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of nanotechnology – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_B. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Nanotechnology

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	43.5	10.8	19.1	26.6
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	42.2	15.7	17.2	24.9
Bulgaria	1002	30	8.9	20.9	40.2
Czech Rep.	1006	43.7	18.8	19.4	18.1
Denmark	1002	58	10	15.1	17
Germany	1005	41.5	10.3	24.8	23.4
Estonia	504	42.1	9.1	21.3	27.5
Greece	1000	43.9	10	15.9	30.2
Spain	1002	48.8	9.6	16.2	25.4
France	1004	50.8	11.3	18.5	19.4
Ireland	1000	39.8	14.1	19.4	26.7
Italy	1002	48.8	7.1	10	34.1
Cyprus	503	31.4	13.4	21.1	34.2
Latvia	1005	41.9	7.2	16.6	34.3
Lithuania	1002	57.3	7	16	19.7
Luxembourg	508	39.6	8.5	22.6	29.4
Hungary	1003	30.9	13.3	20.6	35.3
Malta	515	34.6	6	18.3	41
Netherlands	1001	33.2	10.8	20.1	35.9
Austria	1001	45.1	12.2	20.8	21.9
Poland	1003	41.1	12.4	21.7	24.8
Portugal	1001	45.7	4.8	10.3	39.2
Romania	1010	33.9	18.5	15.9	31.7
Slovenia	502	46.2	10.5	20.7	22.7
Slovakia	1004	40.5	9.8	15.4	34.3
Finland	1006	48.7	6.5	15.9	28.9
Sweden	1005	35.8	8.6	17.3	38.2
United Kingdom	1000	42	9.9	23.4	24.7

Table 23b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of nanotechnology – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_B. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Nanotechnology

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	43.5	10.8	19.1	26.6
SEX					
Male	12563	54.8	9.6	16.6	19
Female	12033	31.6	12.1	21.7	34.6
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	42	13	18.6	26.4
19 - 21	6750	45.2	9.6	19.3	26
22 - 25	9320	43.7	9.7	19.3	27.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	40.7	12	18.5	28.8
Secondary	12742	43.1	11.1	19.3	26.6
Higher	6090	47.4	8.8	19.2	24.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	46.9	10.8	17.5	24.8
No	10649	39.2	10.8	21.2	28.9
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	48.7	9.2	17.8	24.3
Urban	11079	44.1	10.2	18.4	27.4
Rural	8942	40.3	12.4	20.5	26.8
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	47.6	10.9	16.4	25.1
Employee	12049	44.4	10.5	19.7	25.5
Manual worker	3297	41.5	11.7	20	26.8
Not working	6144	40.8	10.9	19.3	29

Table 24a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of nuclear energy – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_C. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Nuclear energy

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	25.2	46	24.3	4.5
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	20.4	56.7	18.8	4.1
Bulgaria	1002	21.7	36.2	28.3	13.8
Czech Rep.	1006	42.7	28.5	24.5	4.3
Denmark	1002	26.3	41	24.3	8.4
Germany	1005	16.3	52	29.5	2.2
Estonia	504	27.2	40	28.6	4.3
Greece	1000	12	60.7	23	4.3
Spain	1002	17.8	57.1	22	3.1
France	1004	24.9	45.5	27.6	2.1
Ireland	1000	21.1	59.6	14.8	4.5
Italy	1002	32.5	42.4	19.4	5.6
Cyprus	503	13.2	59.6	18.9	8.3
Latvia	1005	21.5	46.5	22.4	9.6
Lithuania	1002	26.3	34.2	29	10.5
Luxembourg	508	18	51.5	29.6	0.9
Hungary	1003	20.8	46.1	23.6	9.5
Malta	515	32.5	39.4	22.2	5.8
Netherlands	1001	23.6	45.6	20.7	10
Austria	1001	12.4	64.5	21.6	1.5
Poland	1003	33.9	36.7	24.7	4.7
Portugal	1001	23.8	45.3	23.9	7
Romania	1010	24.8	50.8	18	6.5
Slovenia	502	27.4	37.1	33	2.4
Slovakia	1004	31.4	37.3	25	6.3
Finland	1006	30.8	35.6	27.8	5.9
Sweden	1005	30.3	32.4	22	15.2
United Kingdom	1000	30.8	42	24.4	2.8

Table 24b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of nuclear energy – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_C. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Nuclear energy

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	25.2	46	24.3	4.5
SEX					
Male	12563	31.1	39.6	26	3.3
Female	12033	19.1	52.6	22.6	5.7
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	24.2	48.3	22.7	4.8
19 - 21	6750	25.2	46	24	4.7
22 - 25	9320	26.2	43.8	26	4.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	23.6	46.7	24.2	5.6
Secondary	12742	25.5	45.8	24.1	4.6
Higher	6090	26.4	45.1	25.1	3.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	26.7	45	23.9	4.4
No	10649	23.4	47.1	24.8	4.7
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	27.7	45.4	23.3	3.6
Urban	11079	26.1	44.8	24.3	4.8
Rural	8942	23	47.7	24.9	4.4
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	29.6	42.1	24.1	4.2
Employee	12049	25.5	46.7	23.9	3.9
Manual worker	3297	24.4	44.1	26.8	4.7
Not working	6144	22.9	47.6	24.3	5.1

Table 25a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of mobile phones – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_D. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Mobile phones

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	55.3	16.3	26.9	1.5
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	46	25	26.7	2.3
Bulgaria	1002	62.8	10.5	24.3	2.5
Czech Rep.	1006	62.4	15.4	20.4	1.8
Denmark	1002	69.7	11.2	17.4	1.8
Germany	1005	60.9	8.7	29.5	0.9
Estonia	504	55.8	13.3	27.5	3.3
Greece	1000	13.6	52	33.9	0.5
Spain	1002	57.4	15.9	25.1	1.6
France	1004	35.8	28.2	35.2	0.8
Ireland	1000	61.4	17.5	19.7	1.4
Italy	1002	61.8	14.6	21.6	2
Cyprus	503	27.1	35.4	34.6	2.8
Latvia	1005	58.7	11.9	27.4	2
Lithuania	1002	41.4	22.1	33.7	2.8
Luxembourg	508	50.8	16	32.9	0.2
Hungary	1003	55	13.4	29	2.6
Malta	515	65.3	7.3	26.3	1.1
Netherlands	1001	71.4	6.5	20.9	1.2
Austria	1001	58.3	12.3	28.1	1.3
Poland	1003	65.6	10.1	23.1	1.2
Portugal	1001	56.1	15.6	25.5	2.8
Romania	1010	45.2	24.3	28.5	2
Slovenia	502	48.6	15.8	34.2	1.3
Slovakia	1004	62.1	13.4	21.8	2.7
Finland	1006	80	3.7	14.5	1.8
Sweden	1005	53.1	15.3	28.3	3.3
United Kingdom	1000	57.4	15.2	26.2	1.2

Table 25b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of mobile phones – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_D. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Mobile phones

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	55.3	16.3	26.9	1.5
SEX					
Male	12563	59.7	14.1	24.8	1.4
Female	12033	50.7	18.6	29.1	1.5
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	57.2	15.6	25.9	1.3
19 - 21	6750	55.2	16.3	27.2	1.2
22 - 25	9320	53.6	17	27.6	1.8
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	56.4	15.6	26.3	1.7
Secondary	12742	55.8	16.6	26.3	1.3
Higher	6090	53.2	16.4	28.8	1.5
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	56.7	16.1	25.9	1.2
No	10649	53.5	16.5	28.1	1.8
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	58.7	14.4	25.6	1.3
Urban	11079	54.9	16.1	27.5	1.4
Rural	8942	54.2	17.6	26.8	1.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	55.7	18.1	25	1.2
Employee	12049	56.5	15.8	26.5	1.2
Manual worker	3297	53.3	17.3	28	1.4
Not working	6144	53.4	16.3	28.3	2

Table 26a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of human embryo research – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_E. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Human embryo research

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	49.9	20.9	21.8	7.4
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	53.3	18.5	21	7.2
Bulgaria	1002	61.4	7.3	16.4	14.9
Czech Rep.	1006	42.2	23.4	24.7	9.7
Denmark	1002	59.3	17.7	14.9	8.1
Germany	1005	36.9	31.1	29.1	2.9
Estonia	504	55.5	7.4	20.4	16.7
Greece	1000	63.6	7.2	15.4	13.8
Spain	1002	58.3	17.4	18.3	6
France	1004	50.6	20	22.8	6.6
Ireland	1000	51.8	20.7	20.4	7.1
Italy	1002	60.5	15.6	13.1	10.8
Cyprus	503	60.7	10.5	16.5	12.4
Latvia	1005	55.5	12.1	20.4	11.9
Lithuania	1002	56.8	10	16.7	16.4
Luxembourg	508	40.3	27.9	27.2	4.6
Hungary	1003	41.3	23.8	24.2	10.7
Malta	515	47.9	17	23	12.1
Netherlands	1001	57.1	16.1	23.6	3.2
Austria	1001	32.3	35.4	27.9	4.5
Poland	1003	40.6	26.1	24.4	8.9
Portugal	1001	65.5	10.8	13.2	10.6
Romania	1010	52.8	17	17	13.2
Slovenia	502	64.4	12.3	20.8	2.4
Slovakia	1004	39.7	22.8	23.5	14.1
Finland	1006	70.9	6.8	16.5	5.8
Sweden	1005	43.5	19.4	22.7	14.4
United Kingdom	1000	51.6	20.9	23.4	4.1

Table 26b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of human embryo research – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_E. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Human embryo research

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	49.9	20.9	21.8	7.4
SEX					
Male	12563	48.4	21.4	21.7	8.5
Female	12033	51.5	20.3	21.9	6.3
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	49.1	20	22.3	8.5
19 - 21	6750	51.3	20.1	21.3	7.3
22 - 25	9320	49.6	22.1	21.7	6.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	48	20.3	21.6	10.1
Secondary	12742	50.8	20.4	21.2	7.6
Higher	6090	50	22.1	23.3	4.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	51.7	19.3	21.5	7.5
No	10649	47.5	22.8	22.3	7.3
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	51.1	20.9	21.1	6.9
Urban	11079	50.9	19	22.1	8
Rural	8942	48.1	23.2	21.9	6.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	51.3	21.8	18.9	8
Employee	12049	51.2	20	22.1	6.7
Manual worker	3297	47.3	21.4	23.4	7.9
Not working	6144	47.9	22.1	21.9	8.1

Table 27a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of brain research – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_F. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Brain research

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	73.6	8.7	12.6	5.1
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	72.6	10.7	12.6	4.1
Bulgaria	1002	70.1	6.4	12.1	11.4
Czech Rep.	1006	64.1	15.2	15.9	4.8
Denmark	1002	82.2	6.8	7.1	3.9
Germany	1005	71.6	8.4	17.6	2.4
Estonia	504	72.1	4.5	15.7	7.7
Greece	1000	73.6	4.8	11.7	9.9
Spain	1002	79.3	7	8.9	4.8
France	1004	75.5	9.1	12.2	3.2
Ireland	1000	75.3	8.6	11.6	4.5
Italy	1002	75.7	6	6.1	12.2
Cyprus	503	64.7	7.6	15.3	12.4
Latvia	1005	72.7	7.9	12.4	7.1
Lithuania	1002	75.1	5.6	10.4	8.9
Luxembourg	508	71.3	7.8	17.3	3.6
Hungary	1003	60.7	14.2	17.2	7.9
Malta	515	74.8	8.2	13.3	3.7
Netherlands	1001	76.5	8.6	12.7	2.2
Austria	1001	71.8	12.2	13.3	2.7
Poland	1003	74.3	9.8	12.7	3.3
Portugal	1001	82.5	4	6.7	6.8
Romania	1010	69.6	12	10.6	7.8
Slovenia	502	78.9	7	12.6	1.5
Slovakia	1004	68.6	10.5	12	8.9
Finland	1006	85.4	3.4	8.1	3.1
Sweden	1005	75.3	5.6	12	7
United Kingdom	1000	71.1	9.6	16	3.4

Table 27b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of brain research – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_F. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Brain research

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	73.6	8.7	12.6	5.1
SEX					
Male	12563	74.1	8.7	12.1	5.2
Female	12033	73.2	8.7	13.2	5
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	70.4	10.2	13.8	5.5
19 - 21	6750	74.7	7.6	12.6	5.1
22 - 25	9320	75.8	8	11.5	4.7
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	70.7	9.9	13	6.4
Secondary	12742	72.8	8.9	13	5.3
Higher	6090	78.5	6.6	11.4	3.5
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	74.9	8.4	11.9	4.8
No	10649	72	9	13.6	5.4
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	76.8	8	10.9	4.3
Urban	11079	73.6	8.7	12.4	5.3
Rural	8942	72.2	8.9	13.8	5.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	73.7	10.1	11.2	5
Employee	12049	74.9	8.2	12.3	4.6
Manual worker	3297	71.6	8.6	14.1	5.7
Not working	6144	72.2	9	13.2	5.6

Table 28a. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of computer and video surveillance techniques – *by country*

QUESTION: Q6_G. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Computer and video surveillance techniques

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	54.1	16.9	24.5	4.5
COUNTRY					
Belgium	1000	51.5	21.6	22.8	4
Bulgaria	1002	66.9	6.5	20.8	5.8
Czech Rep.	1006	54.3	17.9	22.7	5.1
Denmark	1002	60.5	15.9	21.7	1.9
Germany	1005	42.2	22.5	34	1.3
Estonia	504	67.9	7.4	19.6	5.1
Greece	1000	22.1	48.9	24.9	4.1
Spain	1002	69	8.5	18.5	4
France	1004	42.3	26.6	28.4	2.7
Ireland	1000	61.2	14.8	19.7	4.3
Italy	1002	58.7	13	15.3	13
Cyprus	503	29.6	35.5	27.3	7.6
Latvia	1005	68.6	8.9	20.1	2.4
Lithuania	1002	64.3	10.1	22.2	3.4
Luxembourg	508	46.1	21.9	31.7	0.3
Hungary	1003	57.4	12.9	23	6.7
Malta	515	64.6	7.2	23.7	4.5
Netherlands	1001	71.1	7	19.5	2.4
Austria	1001	40.7	26.6	31.8	0.9
Poland	1003	63.8	7.3	22.5	6.3
Portugal	1001	68.5	6.4	13.6	11.4
Romania	1010	66.9	11.6	16.4	5.1
Slovenia	502	60.3	11.2	27.4	1
Slovakia	1004	67.7	10.9	17	4.5
Finland	1006	59.9	10.4	23.2	6.5
Sweden	1005	40.7	24.6	28.8	5.9
United Kingdom	1000	51.1	17.6	29.3	1.9

Table 28b. Balance of risks and advantages to society of scientific and technical innovations in the field of computer and video surveillance techniques – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6_G. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they: - Computer and video surveillance techniques

	Total N	% Present more advantages than risks for society	% More risks than advantages	% Same amount of risks and advantages	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	54.1	16.9	24.5	4.5
SEX					
Male	12563	56.4	18.2	22	3.4
Female	12033	51.7	15.5	27.2	5.6
AGE					
15 - 18	8526	59.7	13.1	23.2	4.1
19 - 21	6750	53.4	17.1	25.2	4.4
22 - 25	9320	49.5	20.2	25.3	5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION					
Primary	5468	60.8	12.7	21.5	5
Secondary	12742	54.8	16.1	24.3	4.8
Higher	6090	47	21.8	27.7	3.5
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT					
Yes	13898	57	15.5	23.1	4.4
No	10649	50.4	18.7	26.4	4.5
URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4522	52	18.2	25.2	4.5
Urban	11079	55.5	16	23.7	4.8
Rural	8942	53.5	17.3	25.2	4.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER					
Self-employed	2643	57.6	17.5	20.1	4.8
Employee	12049	54.4	17.3	24.4	4
Manual worker	3297	56.8	14.9	23.8	4.6
Not working	6144	50.1	17.2	27.6	5.1

Table 29a. What is the most effective solution for the greenhouse effect and global warming? – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7. Concerning green-house effect and global warming, what is the most likely solution ? Please select which of the following three strategies would be the most effective?

	Total N	% Advancement in technology	% A fundamental change in our way of life	% State regulations – on a global level	% None of them, other	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	15	56.5	25.2	1.2	2.1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	14	59.5	24.1	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria	1002	18.6	56.5	16.9	4.4	3.6
Czech Rep.	1006	19	51.9	21	5.1	2.9
Denmark	1002	23.8	49.5	21.5	2.4	2.8
Germany	1005	16.4	53.5	27.3	1	1.8
Estonia	504	24.6	45.6	23.5	1.8	4.5
Greece	1000	7.8	62.4	28.1	1	0.7
Spain	1002	11.1	58.4	26.2	2.7	1.6
France	1004	8.4	62.8	27.1	0.3	1.3
Ireland	1000	13.4	53.6	30.8	0.4	1.7
Italy	1002	13.4	59	22.9	1	3.7
Cyprus	503	10.7	63.9	23.3	1	1
Latvia	1005	18.5	52.5	21.8	3.9	3.3
Lithuania	1002	20.7	43.4	31.8	0.4	3.7
Luxembourg	508	17	53.9	26.7	0.2	2.3
Hungary	1003	13.8	63	21.5	0.6	1.1
Malta	515	13.1	53.7	26.9	1.5	4.8
Netherlands	1001	23.7	41.1	32.5	0.7	2
Austria	1001	15.7	57.2	24.3	1.2	1.5
Poland	1003	21.4	57.3	18.4	0.7	2.1
Portugal	1001	13	69.4	15.3	1.3	1
Romania	1010	12.5	48.5	34.4	0.7	3.8
Slovenia	502	15.9	59.9	20.7	1.6	1.8
Slovakia	1004	17.6	55.6	20.5	1.2	5.1
Finland	1006	21.7	50.5	24	0.8	3.1
Sweden	1005	16.9	60.8	19.8	0.5	1.9
United Kingdom	1000	15.7	55.1	26.5	1	1.7

Table 29b. What is the most effective solution for the greenhouse effect and global warming? – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7. Concerning green-house effect and global warming, what is the most likely solution ? Please select which of the following three strategies would be the most effective?

	Total N	% Advancement in technology	% A fundamental change in our way of life	% State regulations – on a global level	% None of them, other	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	15	56.5	25.2	1.2	2.1
SEX						
Male	12563	20.1	50.9	25.9	1.3	1.9
Female	12033	9.6	62.4	24.6	1.1	2.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	15.2	56	25.6	0.8	2.4
19 - 21	6750	14.7	56.6	25.5	1.2	2.1
22 - 25	9320	15	56.9	24.7	1.5	2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	15.2	55.7	25.1	0.9	3.1
Secondary	12742	15.3	56.5	24.9	1.1	2.2
Higher	6090	14	57.3	26.1	1.4	1.1
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	15.1	56.9	25.3	1	1.8
No	10649	14.9	56	25.2	1.4	2.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	16.1	55.6	25.9	1.2	1.3
Urban	11079	15.4	56.8	24.5	1.2	2
Rural	8942	13.9	56.7	25.7	1	2.6
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	17.3	55.5	23.7	1.2	2.4
Employee	12049	14.9	56.4	26.1	1	1.6
Manual worker	3297	14	56.6	25.5	1.1	2.9
Not working	6144	14.7	56.9	24.4	1.3	2.7

Table 30a. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the quality of food – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8_A. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Quality of food

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	9	43	36.5	8.3	3.2
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	12.5	37.7	35.3	10.9	3.5
Bulgaria	1002	17.3	41.7	31.6	4.9	4.6
Czech Rep.	1006	11.5	39.2	35.5	9.1	4.7
Denmark	1002	15.6	55.6	22.9	1.8	4.1
Germany	1005	10.7	50.3	31.4	4.7	2.9
Estonia	504	14.5	55.9	21.2	3.1	5.2
Greece	1000	2	22.5	46.5	27.7	1.3
Spain	1002	7.4	31.8	47.7	8.6	4.5
France	1004	2.6	31.8	49.7	13.8	2.2
Ireland	1000	15.3	53.1	24	4.7	3.1
Italy	1002	6.4	33.9	47.3	7.3	5.1
Cyprus	503	6.1	24.6	51.5	16.4	1.5
Latvia	1005	3.9	33.8	47.2	10	5
Lithuania	1002	4.6	45.7	41.6	4.7	3.5
Luxembourg	508	4.6	58.6	29.6	5	2.1
Hungary	1003	4.7	42.5	41.7	7.8	3.4
Malta	515	19.7	51.7	18	2.6	8
Netherlands	1001	11	65.3	18.9	2.5	2.2
Austria	1001	8.2	48.3	34.9	3.5	5.1
Poland	1003	12.1	51.7	30.2	4.7	1.3
Portugal	1001	9.2	31	46.7	8.9	4.2
Romania	1010	12.1	42.3	30.7	12.7	2.2
Slovenia	502	4.6	45.4	43.5	4.8	1.8
Slovakia	1004	10.7	48.8	29.7	4.8	6
Finland	1006	5.5	49	36.7	3	5.9
Sweden	1005	10.5	49.3	29.8	5.3	5.1
United Kingdom	1000	11.9	49.8	25.9	10	2.4

Table 30b. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the quality of food – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8_A. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Quality of food

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	9	43	36.5	8.3	3.2
SEX						
Male	12563	9.5	45.6	33.9	7.6	3.5
Female	12033	8.6	40.2	39.3	9.1	2.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	9.5	44.8	35.7	7.4	2.6
19 - 21	6750	9.5	42.5	36.7	8.4	2.9
22 - 25	9320	8.2	41.7	37.1	9.2	3.8
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	9	43	38.1	7	2.9
Secondary	12742	9.3	42.7	36.3	8.6	3
Higher	6090	8.4	43.8	35.2	9.3	3.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	8.8	43.3	36.9	8	3
No	10649	9.3	42.4	36	8.9	3.4
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	9.7	43.6	35.8	8	3
Urban	11079	9.5	42.9	35.7	8.5	3.4
Rural	8942	8	42.8	37.9	8.3	2.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	10.7	42.8	35	8	3.6
Employee	12049	9	43	37	8.1	3
Manual worker	3297	7.6	41.1	39	9.2	3.1
Not working	6144	9	43.9	35.1	8.8	3.3

Table 31a. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the quality of air in the cities – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8_B. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Quality of air in the cities

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	3.6	18.9	51.1	25.1	1.4
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	5.6	16.1	45.4	31.3	1.5
Bulgaria	1002	4	15.5	61.4	15	4
Czech Rep.	1006	3.2	20	52.7	22.9	1.2
Denmark	1002	11	32.9	45.3	7.9	2.9
Germany	1005	4.4	24.1	40.2	30.5	0.9
Estonia	504	2.6	19.5	60.8	12	5.1
Greece	1000	1.6	8.3	43.7	45.6	0.8
Spain	1002	3	13	66.6	16.1	1.2
France	1004	1.1	14.2	50.6	33	1
Ireland	1000	7.3	23.2	40.8	27	1.6
Italy	1002	1.8	15.1	63.7	17.6	1.9
Cyprus	503	2.2	9.4	61.8	25	1.5
Latvia	1005	1.1	12.3	68.4	16	2.2
Lithuania	1002	0.5	13	75.3	7.7	3.5
Luxembourg	508	3.2	19.6	53.7	22.3	1.2
Hungary	1003	1.5	11.9	60.4	24.5	1.6
Malta	515	4.4	21.5	50.4	18.7	5.1
Netherlands	1001	4.4	22.6	48.7	23.6	0.7
Austria	1001	3	17.8	57.8	20.6	0.8
Poland	1003	3.5	21.9	55.5	18.3	0.8
Portugal	1001	2.2	11.6	68.1	16.7	1.5
Romania	1010	5.3	19.4	49.1	23.9	2.3
Slovenia	502	1.4	16.1	63.9	18.1	0.5
Slovakia	1004	2.7	13.6	62.1	18.9	2.7
Finland	1006	2.3	18.7	60.2	16.9	1.9
Sweden	1005	7.4	29.9	40.4	18.8	3.4
United Kingdom	1000	5.7	23.8	37	32.5	1

Table 31b. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the quality of air in the cities – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8_B. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Quality of air in the cities

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	3.6	18.9	51.1	25.1	1.4
SEX						
Male	12563	4.3	21.4	50.7	22	1.7
Female	12033	2.8	16.3	51.6	28.3	1
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	3.7	17.9	51.6	25.4	1.4
19 - 21	6750	3.3	19.2	51	25.3	1.2
22 - 25	9320	3.6	19.6	50.8	24.6	1.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	3.4	17.4	52.7	24.9	1.6
Secondary	12742	3.3	19	51.3	25.1	1.3
Higher	6090	4.1	20	49.6	25	1.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	3.4	18.5	52.7	24.1	1.3
No	10649	3.7	19.4	49.1	26.4	1.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	3.6	20.9	50.9	23.3	1.3
Urban	11079	3.5	19.1	52.4	23.8	1.2
Rural	8942	3.5	17.6	49.7	27.6	1.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	2.9	19.5	54.3	22.2	1.1
Employee	12049	3.5	18.1	51.3	25.8	1.2
Manual worker	3297	3.3	17.9	52.8	24.9	1.1
Not working	6144	4	20.6	48.4	25.3	1.8

Table 32a. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the health of the population – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8_C. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Health of the population

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	8.7	32.8	44	11.5	3
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	11.5	35.2	38.2	12.4	2.7
Bulgaria	1002	6.6	23.9	53.4	10.2	5.8
Czech Rep.	1006	7.1	28.6	48.8	12.9	2.6
Denmark	1002	12.1	46.6	34.6	3.7	3
Germany	1005	11.3	30.8	43.1	12	2.7
Estonia	504	6.9	32.7	47.4	7.1	5.9
Greece	1000	4.5	20.1	47.4	25.8	2.3
Spain	1002	7.8	33.2	48.4	8	2.7
France	1004	6.7	38.1	41.1	12.5	1.5
Ireland	1000	12.8	37	31.4	15.8	3
Italy	1002	7.3	30.6	52.3	5.5	4.3
Cyprus	503	5.4	17.6	57.2	15.9	3.9
Latvia	1005	2.1	22.1	65.2	5.5	5.1
Lithuania	1002	0.7	25	65	3.9	5.3
Luxembourg	508	8.1	37	44.5	8.6	1.9
Hungary	1003	1.3	22.8	60	13.5	2.4
Malta	515	19.4	42.4	26.4	4	7.8
Netherlands	1001	9.8	49.2	34	5.4	1.6
Austria	1001	9.9	41.1	41	5.9	2.1
Poland	1003	8.6	34	47.6	6.8	2.9
Portugal	1001	8.6	26.7	51.4	9.5	3.7
Romania	1010	7.3	26.5	44.8	16.8	4.7
Slovenia	502	2.9	27.3	59.3	8.9	1.7
Slovakia	1004	6.1	27.9	52.6	7.2	6.3
Finland	1006	5.4	37.6	45.5	6.4	5.2
Sweden	1005	10.3	35.4	39	10.3	5
United Kingdom	1000	12.5	33.2	32.3	19.6	2.5

Table 32b. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the health of the population – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8_C. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Health of the population

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	8.7	32.8	44	11.5	3
SEX						
Male	12563	9.7	35.8	41.6	10	3
Female	12033	7.8	29.7	46.6	13	2.9
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	10	34.4	42.7	9.7	3.1
19 - 21	6750	9.1	32.5	44.3	11.2	2.9
22 - 25	9320	7.3	31.5	45	13.2	2.9
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	9.6	32.5	45.6	9.2	3.2
Secondary	12742	8.7	32	44.2	12.1	3
Higher	6090	8	35.1	41.9	12.4	2.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	9.1	34.6	43.2	10.2	2.9
No	10649	8.3	30.4	45.2	13.1	3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	9.6	31.8	42.9	12.4	3.4
Urban	11079	8.1	33.4	44.6	10.7	3.2
Rural	8942	9	32.6	43.9	11.9	2.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	9.6	35.1	43	9.8	2.5
Employee	12049	9	33	43.5	11.9	2.7
Manual worker	3297	7.8	31.3	45.7	11.5	3.6
Not working	6144	8.3	32.3	44.6	11.5	3.3

Table 33a. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the quality of water – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8_D. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Quality of water

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	5.5	33.8	45.2	10.3	5.3
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	6.6	32.1	43.2	14.8	3.3
Bulgaria	1002	6.8	27.8	49.6	7.3	8.6
Czech Rep.	1006	4.4	27.3	49.3	14.3	4.6
Denmark	1002	9.1	44.4	34.6	4.1	7.8
Germany	1005	6.1	40.1	41.4	6.9	5.5
Estonia	504	5.9	33.2	47.4	4.2	9.3
Greece	1000	2.6	10.8	51.6	33.3	1.7
Spain	1002	5.1	22.1	57.7	10.8	4.4
France	1004	2.2	30.2	47.6	16.4	3.6
Ireland	1000	10.8	41.4	31.5	12.7	3.6
Italy	1002	2.5	25.5	56.1	7.5	8.4
Cyprus	503	2.8	15.3	57.5	21.1	3.3
Latvia	1005	3.9	28.6	56.8	4.8	5.9
Lithuania	1002	0.9	32.1	57.1	2.2	7.7
Luxembourg	508	7	37.7	42.8	8.7	3.9
Hungary	1003	1.6	28.4	56.4	8.3	5.2
Malta	515	13.5	48	22.8	3.8	11.9
Netherlands	1001	9.4	57.6	25.6	3.4	4
Austria	1001	5	31.4	50.9	5.2	7.5
Poland	1003	5.6	32.7	50.3	7.8	3.6
Portugal	1001	2.7	18.7	63.9	11.5	3.3
Romania	1010	7.7	30.7	41.4	15.2	5
Slovenia	502	0.6	12.3	68	17.3	1.8
Slovakia	1004	3.3	25.1	55.8	7.5	8.2
Finland	1006	2.8	25.5	55.8	7.7	8.2
Sweden	1005	6.6	37.7	40.1	7.4	8.2
United Kingdom	1000	10.4	49.6	24.9	9.3	5.8

Table 33b. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the quality of water – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8_D. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Quality of water

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	5.5	33.8	45.2	10.3	5.3
SEX						
Male	12563	6.1	37.3	42.2	9.2	5.1
Female	12033	4.9	30.1	48.2	11.4	5.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	6.4	33.3	45.8	9.9	4.5
19 - 21	6750	5.9	34.6	44.5	10.1	5
22 - 25	9320	4.4	33.6	45.1	10.7	6.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	6.4	30.7	47.2	10.1	5.6
Secondary	12742	5.2	34.4	45.3	10.3	4.8
Higher	6090	5.3	35.6	43.1	10.3	5.7
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	5.2	32.8	46.7	10.4	4.9
No	10649	6	35.2	43.1	10.1	5.7
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	6.6	34.4	43.1	9.9	6
Urban	11079	5.6	34.2	45.1	9.7	5.4
Rural	8942	4.7	33	46.4	11.2	4.7
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	5.4	34.6	44.4	10.6	4.9
Employee	12049	5.4	34.1	45.2	9.8	5.5
Manual worker	3297	5.7	32.5	46.2	10.6	4.9
Not working	6144	5.8	33.4	44.8	11.1	4.9

Table 34a. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the communication between people – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8_E. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Communication between people

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	24.9	37.9	26.2	7.6	3.4
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	20.7	35.9	28	12.2	3.2
Bulgaria	1002	51.6	29.9	12.3	2	4.1
Czech Rep.	1006	18.4	37.3	30.4	10.8	3.1
Denmark	1002	33.2	40.4	18.4	3.9	4
Germany	1005	25.5	30.3	31.2	10.5	2.6
Estonia	504	27.4	46.7	16	2.6	7.3
Greece	1000	11.8	20.4	41.9	23.7	2.2
Spain	1002	20	42.7	29.4	4	3.9
France	1004	12.7	39	34.4	10.2	3.7
Ireland	1000	38.3	34.5	16.6	7.9	2.7
Italy	1002	23.9	49.6	18.8	3	4.7
Cyprus	503	9.7	26.5	47.3	12.2	4.3
Latvia	1005	9.5	45.4	34	2.2	8.9
Lithuania	1002	2.5	41.3	40.1	2.1	14
Luxembourg	508	19.8	35.7	32.8	9.5	2.2
Hungary	1003	7.9	42.8	34.6	10.1	4.5
Malta	515	37	42.8	11.9	3.3	5
Netherlands	1001	25.3	38	31.1	4.3	1.2
Austria	1001	17	34.4	36.4	8.7	3.3
Poland	1003	29.9	41.6	22.5	4.5	1.6
Portugal	1001	24.1	33.9	32.4	6.2	3.4
Romania	1010	22	41.8	22.6	7.3	6.3
Slovenia	502	11.9	40.7	37.6	8	1.8
Slovakia	1004	15.7	41.5	29.4	7.8	5.6
Finland	1006	32.3	52	9.8	1.9	4
Sweden	1005	36.4	43.5	11.9	3.2	5
United Kingdom	1000	41.2	31.6	16.2	8.9	2.1

Table 34b. Expectations for change in the next 20 years in the communication between people – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8_E. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life : - Communication between people

	Total N	% Will improve significantly	% Will improve slightly	% Will worsen	% Will significantly worsen	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	24.9	37.9	26.2	7.6	3.4
SEX						
Male	12563	27.1	38	24.4	7.1	3.4
Female	12033	22.6	37.8	28.1	8.1	3.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	29.1	41.1	21	5.3	3.4
19 - 21	6750	24.7	37.5	26.8	7.6	3.4
22 - 25	9320	21.1	35.4	30.5	9.6	3.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	25.9	42.9	22.2	5.2	3.8
Secondary	12742	25.1	37.9	25.7	7.6	3.7
Higher	6090	23.7	33.8	30.5	9.6	2.5
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	25.7	39.2	25.7	6.1	3.3
No	10649	23.8	36.3	26.9	9.5	3.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	25.2	38.7	26	6.9	3.2
Urban	11079	26.1	38.2	24.9	7.2	3.7
Rural	8942	23.1	37.3	28.1	8.4	3.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	26.1	40.4	23	6.7	3.8
Employee	12049	24.8	37.9	26.3	7.9	3.1
Manual worker	3297	25.8	38.1	25.9	6.6	3.6
Not working	6144	23.7	36.7	27.7	8.2	3.7

Table 35a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of air pollution caused by cars – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_A. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Air pollution caused by cars

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	46.7	41.9	10.1	0.9	0.3
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	52	36.7	8.4	2.5	0.4
Bulgaria	1002	60.6	31.8	4.7	0.8	2.1
Czech Rep.	1006	44	32.7	16.4	5	1.9
Denmark	1002	45	40.8	11.5	1.8	0.8
Germany	1005	44.6	39.8	14.8	0.7	0.1
Estonia	504	27.4	50.7	20.4	0.7	0.8
Greece	1000	49.2	42.5	8	0.3	0
Spain	1002	48.2	46.4	4.7	0.6	0.1
France	1004	55.2	37	6.8	0.5	0.3
Ireland	1000	38.4	45.7	13.7	1.9	0.3
Italy	1002	52.3	41.5	5.7	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	503	53.7	37.8	7.5	0.8	0.2
Latvia	1005	44.6	38.6	14.7	0.9	1.3
Lithuania	1002	25.8	59.7	13.3	0.5	0.7
Luxembourg	508	50.7	40.7	7.8	0.8	0
Hungary	1003	55.2	39.2	5.3	0.3	0
Malta	515	63.2	32.4	2.5	1.1	0.8
Netherlands	1001	31	49.4	17.2	2.2	0.2
Austria	1001	44.4	41.3	12.5	1.5	0.3
Poland	1003	41.1	48.4	10	0.5	0
Portugal	1001	70.8	25.4	3.1	0.1	0.7
Romania	1010	62.1	32.2	3.5	1.5	0.6
Slovenia	502	52.4	39.7	7.2	0.7	0
Slovakia	1004	49.6	37.4	10.2	1.9	1
Finland	1006	22.8	51.7	21.9	3.1	0.6
Sweden	1005	38.1	45.6	13.9	1.9	0.4
United Kingdom	1000	35.6	48.5	14.8	1.1	0.1

Table 35b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of air pollution caused by cars – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_A. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Air pollution caused by cars

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	46.7	41.9	10.1	0.9	0.3
SEX						
Male	12563	44.1	41.7	12.7	1.2	0.3
Female	12033	49.5	42.2	7.3	0.7	0.3
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	48.4	40.4	9.7	1.1	0.4
19 - 21	6750	46.1	42.9	10	0.7	0.3
22 - 25	9320	45.7	42.6	10.5	0.9	0.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	49	39.9	9.8	1	0.4
Secondary	12742	47.3	41.5	9.9	1.1	0.3
Higher	6090	43.4	44.7	11	0.7	0.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	46.5	42.3	9.8	1	0.3
No	10649	47	41.5	10.5	0.8	0.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	47.6	42.1	9	1.1	0.2
Urban	11079	45.8	42.7	10.2	0.9	0.4
Rural	8942	47.3	41	10.5	1	0.2
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	47.6	41.5	9.5	1.1	0.3
Employee	12049	45.4	42.9	10.5	1	0.2
Manual worker	3297	46.5	42.4	9.8	0.8	0.4
Not working	6144	48.9	40	9.9	0.9	0.3

Table 36a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of pesticides used in plant production – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_B. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Pesticides used in plant production

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	32	42.6	20.1	3.1	2.2
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	35.5	39.5	17.2	5.6	2.2
Bulgaria	1002	33.8	39.4	18	2.2	6.6
Czech Rep.	1006	31.3	36.8	20.8	6.8	4.4
Denmark	1002	24.6	42.5	18.2	5.8	8.9
Germany	1005	35.5	42.1	18.9	2	1.5
Estonia	504	16.8	41.5	35.9	2.9	2.9
Greece	1000	46	42.3	10.7	0.7	0.3
Spain	1002	32	46.3	17.9	2.3	1.5
France	1004	41.6	41.3	13.8	1.7	1.6
Ireland	1000	23.2	42.2	26	6.2	2.5
Italy	1002	43.6	40.8	11.5	1.6	2.4
Cyprus	503	43.5	35.6	17.4	2.1	1.4
Latvia	1005	27.2	38.9	25.3	3.7	5
Lithuania	1002	19.9	46.2	24.2	4.7	5
Luxembourg	508	35	42	18.6	2.7	1.7
Hungary	1003	31	47.8	19.4	0.7	1.1
Malta	515	33.4	44.2	15.6	2.9	3.9
Netherlands	1001	10.5	34.7	39.3	7.8	7.8
Austria	1001	35.7	45.3	14.7	2.4	1.9
Poland	1003	28.3	50	18.4	1.7	1.6
Portugal	1001	51.7	39.2	6.6	1.1	1.4
Romania	1010	37.6	39.3	14	5.7	3.4
Slovenia	502	45.5	40.1	13.8	0.4	0.2
Slovakia	1004	31	40.1	20	3	5.9
Finland	1006	7.7	35.6	42	11.7	3
Sweden	1005	22.3	47.4	24.3	3.2	2.9
United Kingdom	1000	15.1	42.6	35.9	5.3	1.2

Table 36b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of pesticides used in plant production – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_B. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Pesticides used in plant production

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	32	42.6	20.1	3.1	2.2
SEX						
Male	12563	30.1	41	22.9	3.8	2.1
Female	12033	34.1	44.2	17.1	2.3	2.3
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	28.7	41.6	22.9	3.9	2.8
19 - 21	6750	32.9	42.7	19.9	2.7	1.8
22 - 25	9320	34.5	43.4	17.5	2.6	2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	32	39.9	21	3.9	3.3
Secondary	12742	33.1	42.8	19.3	2.9	2
Higher	6090	29.9	44.4	21.1	2.7	1.8
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	30.4	43.7	20.7	3.1	2.2
No	10649	34.2	41.1	19.2	3.1	2.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	32.3	42.4	20	3	2.3
Urban	11079	30.4	43.5	20.8	3.1	2.2
Rural	8942	33.9	41.5	19.2	3.1	2.2
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	30.2	44.9	19.3	3.5	2.1
Employee	12049	31.2	42.3	21.6	3	2
Manual worker	3297	33.4	42.9	17.8	3.3	2.6
Not working	6144	33.6	42.6	18.6	2.8	2.4

Table 37a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of genetically modified foods – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_C. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Genetically modified foods

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	22.6	37.4	28.6	7.6	3.8
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	21.4	38.8	27.2	7.4	5.2
Bulgaria	1002	20.3	35.1	22.3	5.4	16.8
Czech Rep.	1006	14.1	30.4	34.7	14.1	6.7
Denmark	1002	15.6	36.7	27.6	12.5	7.7
Germany	1005	22.4	40.2	28.9	7.2	1.3
Estonia	504	14.7	38	35.5	8.3	3.5
Greece	1000	40.7	41.5	15.7	1.4	0.8
Spain	1002	19.1	38.3	28.2	8.3	6
France	1004	26.2	40	22.2	6.7	4.9
Ireland	1000	17.5	34.2	34.8	11.6	1.9
Italy	1002	25.7	36	28.1	6.2	4.1
Cyprus	503	46.6	38.7	11.6	1.6	1.4
Latvia	1005	29.5	36.5	24.6	5.9	3.5
Lithuania	1002	15.4	39.9	32.8	7	4.9
Luxembourg	508	24.4	39.5	28.5	6.1	1.5
Hungary	1003	27.2	41.8	23.3	3	4.7
Malta	515	18.1	41	25.6	7	8.3
Netherlands	1001	7.4	26.9	47.7	13.3	4.7
Austria	1001	33.8	41.2	19.6	4.5	0.9
Poland	1003	23.7	43.9	26.1	4.6	1.6
Portugal	1001	23.5	41.4	17.7	4.5	12.9
Romania	1010	51	36.2	7	3.5	2.2
Slovenia	502	25	45.3	23.1	4.3	2.3
Slovakia	1004	21.2	36.4	27.7	6.7	8
Finland	1006	8.2	30.6	38.2	17	6
Sweden	1005	13.6	35.8	30.7	10.1	9.8
United Kingdom	1000	11.2	30.1	44.9	12.6	1.2

Table 37b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of genetically modified foods – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_C. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Genetically modified foods

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	22.6	37.4	28.6	7.6	3.8
SEX						
Male	12563	20.7	35.2	30.9	9.6	3.6
Female	12033	24.6	39.8	26.1	5.6	3.9
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	20.9	38.1	29.2	7.9	3.9
19 - 21	6750	22.7	36.8	29.3	7.9	3.3
22 - 25	9320	24.1	37.3	27.5	7.1	4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	22.6	38.4	27	7.5	4.5
Secondary	12742	23.8	37.1	28.1	7.3	3.7
Higher	6090	20.1	37.2	30.9	8.5	3.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	21.2	37.4	29.8	8	3.6
No	10649	24.4	37.6	26.9	7.1	3.9
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	22.8	36.3	29	8.6	3.4
Urban	11079	21.4	37	30	7.7	3.9
Rural	8942	24.1	38.7	26.5	7	3.7
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	22	36.5	31	7.2	3.3
Employee	12049	21.5	36.4	30.6	8.1	3.4
Manual worker	3297	23.2	41.9	23.1	7.5	4.3
Not working	6144	24.4	37.4	27	7	4.3

Table 38a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of the surplus of fertilizers pervading the underground water reserves – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_D. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Surplus of fertilizers which pervade into the underground water reserves

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	42.6	40.3	12.1	2.4	2.5
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	37.6	38.7	13.9	5.3	4.5
Bulgaria	1002	29.6	38.7	16.8	5	10
Czech Rep.	1006	34.9	41.8	16.4	4.2	2.7
Denmark	1002	36.3	46	11.6	3.3	2.8
Germany	1005	46.9	34.9	14.1	2.4	1.7
Estonia	504	32.7	48.5	15.3	1.3	2.2
Greece	1000	59	34.8	4.9	0.4	0.8
Spain	1002	42.8	46	6.5	1	3.7
France	1004	53.7	34.7	7.5	1.8	2.4
Ireland	1000	40.5	39.7	14	3.5	2.3
Italy	1002	53.4	37.2	5.9	0.9	2.6
Cyprus	503	50.8	39.9	4.3	1.4	3.6
Latvia	1005	38.1	40.3	15.5	2.8	3.3
Lithuania	1002	31.2	54.1	11.3	1.7	1.7
Luxembourg	508	42.8	41.5	13.2	0.5	2
Hungary	1003	45.8	44.2	8.2	0.6	1.2
Malta	515	48	35.2	11	2.2	3.5
Netherlands	1001	22.2	43.8	28	4.7	1.3
Austria	1001	45	39.1	13	1.6	1.2
Poland	1003	40.6	48	9.4	1.3	0.7
Portugal	1001	66.2	29.8	1.9	0.1	2
Romania	1010	49.1	36.7	6	3.3	4.9
Slovenia	502	60.3	34.2	4.5	0.6	0.3
Slovakia	1004	42.4	39.1	13.3	2.8	2.4
Finland	1006	21.7	52	20.4	3.2	2.6
Sweden	1005	39.1	43.1	12.9	2	2.9
United Kingdom	1000	22.5	45.6	24.1	4.7	3.1

Table 38b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of the surplus of fertilizers pervading the underground water reserves – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_D. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Surplus of fertilizers which pervade into the underground water reserves

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	42.6	40.3	12.1	2.4	2.5
SEX						
Male	12563	41.1	39.8	13.9	3	2.3
Female	12033	44.2	40.8	10.3	1.8	2.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	40.8	40.3	13.3	3	2.6
19 - 21	6750	44	39.6	12.1	2.2	2.1
22 - 25	9320	43.3	40.8	11.1	2	2.8
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	43.1	39.5	12.1	2.5	2.8
Secondary	12742	43.1	40.1	11.6	2.7	2.5
Higher	6090	41.2	41.3	13.6	1.6	2.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	42.5	41	12.1	2.3	2.1
No	10649	42.8	39.5	12.2	2.5	3.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	42.5	39.1	12.5	2.4	3.5
Urban	11079	41.3	41.8	12.2	2.2	2.6
Rural	8942	44.3	39.2	11.9	2.6	2
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	43.1	40.9	11.7	2.5	1.8
Employee	12049	41.6	40.6	13.1	2.4	2.3
Manual worker	3297	45.1	40.5	9.1	2.8	2.5
Not working	6144	43.1	39.7	12.1	2	3.2

Table 39a. Risk to a person's health of living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_E. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Vicinity of nuclear power plants

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	45.3	32.5	16.2	4.6	1.4
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	45.5	33	14.8	5.2	1.5
Bulgaria	1002	50.3	32.6	10.3	3.4	3.4
Czech Rep.	1006	20.8	30.8	30	16.3	2.2
Denmark	1002	37.7	35.8	16.3	7.4	2.9
Germany	1005	45.6	29.9	20.3	3.7	0.6
Estonia	504	36.1	42.7	15.6	4.6	1
Greece	1000	64.3	26.2	6.7	1.7	1.1
Spain	1002	56.3	32.9	6.9	2.6	1.3
France	1004	54.1	28.1	12.7	4.5	0.6
Ireland	1000	52.7	32.6	9.5	4	1.2
Italy	1002	46	30.9	16.8	4.2	2.1
Cyprus	503	71.8	22.2	3.7	1.5	0.8
Latvia	1005	52.5	27	14.1	4.7	1.6
Lithuania	1002	26.9	50.5	15.3	4.7	2.5
Luxembourg	508	42.2	38.7	14.5	3.8	0.8
Hungary	1003	44.7	35.3	15.8	3.3	0.8
Malta	515	58.8	27.8	9.5	1.1	2.8
Netherlands	1001	37.4	34.4	21.5	6	0.7
Austria	1001	57.5	28.5	10	3.7	0.4
Poland	1003	38.3	38.7	17	5.3	0.7
Portugal	1001	71.2	20.8	4.7	1.5	1.8
Romania	1010	61.2	27.9	5.3	2.1	3.5
Slovenia	502	37.3	34.7	21.5	6.2	0.3
Slovakia	1004	42.3	29.3	17.3	8.5	2.6
Finland	1006	17.9	35	31.7	14	1.3
Sweden	1005	25.7	30.8	28.5	12.3	2.6
United Kingdom	1000	31.2	39.3	23.1	4.5	2

Table 39b. Risk to a person's health of living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_E. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Vicinity of nuclear power plants

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	45.3	32.5	16.2	4.6	1.4
SEX						
Male	12563	40.3	31.9	19.9	6.7	1.2
Female	12033	50.6	33.1	12.4	2.4	1.6
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	48.1	32.4	14	4.1	1.4
19 - 21	6750	45	31.2	18	4.6	1.3
22 - 25	9320	43	33.4	16.9	5	1.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	48.4	32.3	13.5	4.1	1.8
Secondary	12742	45.8	32.1	15.8	4.9	1.4
Higher	6090	41.4	33.1	19.9	4.5	1.1
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	45.7	32	15.9	5.1	1.3
No	10649	44.8	33	16.6	4	1.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	42.7	32.7	18.3	5.2	1.1
Urban	11079	45	33.5	15.6	4.4	1.4
Rural	8942	47.1	31	15.9	4.5	1.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	44	32.7	16	5.7	1.6
Employee	12049	43.9	33.3	17	4.7	1.2
Manual worker	3297	47	33.9	12.9	4.7	1.5
Not working	6144	47.4	30.2	17	3.8	1.6

Table 40a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of using a mobile phone – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_F. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Use of mobile phones

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	10.5	29.7	42.7	15.9	1.2
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	15	33.8	36.7	12.9	1.6
Bulgaria	1002	9.8	21.2	48.2	17.7	3.1
Czech Rep.	1006	7.2	20.9	42.6	27.2	2.1
Denmark	1002	7.1	30	35.9	24.7	2.4
Germany	1005	5	20	50.7	23.5	0.8
Estonia	504	2.2	22.7	56.7	16.8	1.5
Greece	1000	28.1	45.5	24.5	1.4	0.5
Spain	1002	11.3	32.6	40	14.6	1.5
France	1004	15.7	41.7	32.3	8.8	1.5
Ireland	1000	10.2	30	41.4	17.7	0.8
Italy	1002	12.1	30.5	42	13.7	1.7
Cyprus	503	24.1	38	33.6	3.9	0.3
Latvia	1005	6	25.5	49.5	18	1
Lithuania	1002	7.2	32.3	49.4	10.2	0.9
Luxembourg	508	10.3	29.3	43.5	16.1	0.8
Hungary	1003	5.6	31.8	48.3	13.6	0.6
Malta	515	8.3	36.8	39.4	12.7	2.8
Netherlands	1001	4	16	47.1	32.5	0.5
Austria	1001	8.5	30.5	42.8	17.4	0.8
Poland	1003	8.4	31.1	46.3	13.2	0.9
Portugal	1001	15.9	47.1	25.8	8.7	2.6
Romania	1010	20.8	40.4	27.2	10.5	1
Slovenia	502	11.8	43	34	10.7	0.5
Slovakia	1004	10.7	26.9	41.9	18.5	2.1
Finland	1006	1.1	11.5	42.6	43.4	1.5
Sweden	1005	11.9	35.9	37.6	12.8	1.8
United Kingdom	1000	7.7	21.8	53.8	16.2	0.5

Table 40b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of using a mobile phone – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_F. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Use of mobile phones

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	10.5	29.7	42.7	15.9	1.2
SEX						
Male	12563	8.7	26.3	44.9	18.9	1.3
Female	12033	12.4	33.4	40.5	12.7	1
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	9.9	27.7	42.8	18.8	0.9
19 - 21	6750	10.5	29.7	42.7	15.9	1.2
22 - 25	9320	11.1	31.6	42.7	13.2	1.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	10.3	29.4	40.8	18.3	1.2
Secondary	12742	10.8	30.2	42.4	15.4	1
Higher	6090	10.1	29	45	14.5	1.5
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	10.2	29.6	43.3	15.8	1.1
No	10649	10.9	29.9	42	16	1.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	9.1	28.9	42.3	18.7	1
Urban	11079	10.5	29.6	43.5	15	1.3
Rural	8942	11.2	30.3	42	15.4	1.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	11.9	30.8	41.4	14.6	1.2
Employee	12049	10.4	29.4	43.8	15.4	1.1
Manual worker	3297	10.8	31.5	39.4	17	1.4
Not working	6144	10	28.4	43.8	16.5	1.2

Table 41a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of living in the vicinity of high tension power lines – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_G. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Vicinity of high tension power-lines

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	21.4	32.8	32	10.9	2.9
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	17.5	33.1	30.9	14.6	3.9
Bulgaria	1002	32.7	35.6	22.2	5.7	3.8
Czech Rep.	1006	15.2	27.5	36.3	17.3	3.7
Denmark	1002	12	30.3	30.6	20.2	6.8
Germany	1005	9.7	21.4	49.5	17.7	1.8
Estonia	504	19.1	37.1	33.2	8.9	1.8
Greece	1000	28.4	41	25.8	3.7	1.1
Spain	1002	38.3	45.1	10.1	3.7	2.7
France	1004	28	37.8	23	9.6	1.6
Ireland	1000	22.4	36.6	29.1	9.1	2.7
Italy	1002	30.2	35.8	23.5	6.3	4.2
Cyprus	503	54.4	30.1	10.8	3.4	1.3
Latvia	1005	12	26.2	41.9	15.8	4.1
Lithuania	1002	9.9	35.6	38.7	11.1	4.6
Luxembourg	508	13.4	27.7	43.8	14.3	0.9
Hungary	1003	29.8	39.2	24.3	5.3	1.4
Malta	515	34.5	37.3	17.1	4.7	6.4
Netherlands	1001	7.7	19.8	47.2	23.6	1.7
Austria	1001	15.4	33.1	38.1	11.6	1.8
Poland	1003	19.8	36.4	35	7.4	1.5
Portugal	1001	56.4	29.7	8	2.9	3
Romania	1010	22.3	35.2	25.6	12.9	3.9
Slovenia	502	19.4	41.2	30.2	7.5	1.7
Slovakia	1004	21.4	29.9	31.4	13.7	3.7
Finland	1006	2.4	18.7	40.8	31.3	6.8
Sweden	1005	11.3	33.1	36.2	12.3	7.1
United Kingdom	1000	12.8	30.9	41.6	10.4	4.4

Table 41b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of living in the vicinity of high tension power lines – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_G. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Vicinity of high tension power-lines

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	21.4	32.8	32	10.9	2.9
SEX						
Male	12563	18.7	29.9	34.9	14.1	2.3
Female	12033	24.1	35.9	29	7.5	3.5
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	21.3	32.1	32.3	11.8	2.4
19 - 21	6750	20.1	31.6	34.5	10.9	3
22 - 25	9320	22.4	34.4	30	10.1	3.2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	21.6	31.7	31.6	12.1	3
Secondary	12742	22	33.7	30.9	10.7	2.7
Higher	6090	19.8	32.5	34.3	10.2	3.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	21	33.6	31.9	10.9	2.6
No	10649	21.8	31.9	32.2	10.9	3.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	20.6	31.3	32.7	11.5	3.9
Urban	11079	22.2	34.4	30.7	9.7	3
Rural	8942	20.7	31.8	33.3	12.1	2.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	24.6	32.3	30.7	9.5	2.8
Employee	12049	19.9	33.7	32.2	11.4	2.7
Manual worker	3297	24.9	34.5	28.6	10.3	1.7
Not working	6144	20.5	30.4	34.8	10.8	3.5

Table 42a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of living in the vicinity of a chemical plant – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_H. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – Vicinity of a chemical plant

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	44.7	38.1	13.5	2.3	1.4
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	50.5	34.7	10.8	3	1
Bulgaria	1002	57.3	35.3	3.7	0.7	2.9
Czech Rep.	1006	31.6	41.7	18.8	5.6	2.4
Denmark	1002	30.2	40.5	19.3	5.8	4.2
Germany	1005	39	36.3	20.4	3.1	1.3
Estonia	504	42.1	43	11.5	1.7	1.7
Greece	1000	65.7	29.2	4	0.5	0.5
Spain	1002	44.7	43.3	7.4	1.7	2.9
France	1004	61.4	29.1	7.5	1.4	0.6
Ireland	1000	43.4	38.9	13.2	2.9	1.7
Italy	1002	45	38.8	12.5	2.1	1.6
Cyprus	503	64.5	27.5	5.1	2	0.8
Latvia	1005	59.8	31.5	6.6	1.4	0.7
Lithuania	1002	30.8	55.8	10.7	1.3	1.4
Luxembourg	508	38.8	41.4	16.7	2.5	0.6
Hungary	1003	48	40.9	8.7	1.6	0.8
Malta	515	53.6	32.5	8.8	1.1	3.9
Netherlands	1001	36.9	45.6	15.3	1.7	0.5
Austria	1001	40	38.8	16.6	3.2	1.4
Poland	1003	44.3	44.8	9.3	1.2	0.5
Portugal	1001	66.3	26.6	5.5	0.9	0.7
Romania	1010	62.1	30.7	4	1.5	1.6
Slovenia	502	44.7	41.7	11.8	1.7	0
Slovakia	1004	45.6	38.3	9.9	3.9	2.2
Finland	1006	12.8	39.6	35.9	9	2.7
Sweden	1005	30.2	41	21.1	4.2	3.4
United Kingdom	1000	29	42.6	23.8	2.8	1.9

Table 42b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of living in the vicinity of a chemical plant – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_H. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - Vicinity of a chemical plant

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	44.7	38.1	13.5	2.3	1.4
SEX						
Male	12563	41.8	37.9	15.7	3	1.5
Female	12033	47.7	38.2	11.1	1.6	1.3
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	45.5	37.9	12.8	2.3	1.5
19 - 21	6750	44.5	38.2	13.7	2.3	1.3
22 - 25	9320	44.2	38.1	13.9	2.3	1.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	46.5	38.7	11	2.2	1.5
Secondary	12742	45.4	38.1	12.5	2.6	1.3
Higher	6090	41.6	37.5	17.6	1.6	1.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	45.2	38.6	12.7	2.2	1.4
No	10649	44.2	37.4	14.5	2.4	1.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	40.6	41.3	14.4	2.3	1.5
Urban	11079	45.3	38.8	12.7	2.1	1.2
Rural	8942	46.2	35.7	13.9	2.6	1.6
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	45.5	38.4	12.8	2.1	1.2
Employee	12049	43.8	38.5	14	2.4	1.3
Manual worker	3297	48	37.1	10.6	2.7	1.6
Not working	6144	44.4	37.6	14.3	2.1	1.6

Table 43a. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of new epidemics – *by country*

QUESTION: Q9_I. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? – New epidemics

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	43.9	36.2	14	2.8	3.1
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	44.9	35.9	13.2	3.9	2.1
Bulgaria	1002	58	31.2	5.6	0.8	4.5
Czech Rep.	1006	52.3	28.4	11.3	5.3	2.7
Denmark	1002	29.6	36.8	19.9	5.2	8.4
Germany	1005	45.9	30.3	17.7	3.4	2.6
Estonia	504	41.8	42	12.3	2.6	1.3
Greece	1000	42.8	40.4	13.5	1.5	1.7
Spain	1002	48.8	43.8	4.9	1.2	1.3
France	1004	52.2	36	9.8	0.8	1.3
Ireland	1000	25.9	36.6	21.9	8	7.6
Italy	1002	42.5	38.2	13.5	2.9	3
Cyprus	503	52.7	31.7	10.2	1.9	3.5
Latvia	1005	60	28.8	7.9	1	2.3
Lithuania	1002	39.6	48.5	8.7	0.9	2.3
Luxembourg	508	38.6	34.2	21.2	4.6	1.4
Hungary	1003	52.6	35.4	9.2	0.9	1.9
Malta	515	47.2	32.9	11.5	3.5	5
Netherlands	1001	28	38.9	25.3	3.9	3.9
Austria	1001	37.9	36.6	19.8	3.1	2.6
Poland	1003	51.4	40.2	6.4	1.1	0.9
Portugal	1001	73.4	19.7	4.4	0.4	2.1
Romania	1010	64.1	27.5	3.7	1.9	2.9
Slovenia	502	52.9	37.4	8.2	0.8	0.7
Slovakia	1004	54.5	30.7	9.8	2.2	2.8
Finland	1006	21.5	51.5	21.5	2.6	2.9
Sweden	1005	24.8	37.9	27.3	4.2	5.9
United Kingdom	1000	18.9	39.1	27.8	6.2	8.1

Table 43b. Perceived extent of the risk to a person's health of new epidemics – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q9_I. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people : Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health ? - New epidemics

	Total N	% A very big risk	% Significant risk	% Not a major risk	% No risk to health	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	43.9	36.2	14	2.8	3.1
SEX						
Male	12563	43.3	35.5	15.1	3.3	2.9
Female	12033	44.6	36.9	12.9	2.2	3.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	44.5	34.9	13.8	3.3	3.6
19 - 21	6750	44.4	36.3	13.9	2.3	3.1
22 - 25	9320	43	37.3	14.4	2.6	2.7
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	46.1	34.6	12.7	2.6	4.1
Secondary	12742	44.8	36.1	13.4	2.9	2.8
Higher	6090	39.8	38.1	16.5	2.8	2.8
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	45	36.2	13.4	2.6	2.8
No	10649	42.5	36.1	14.8	3	3.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	44.4	35.2	14.6	2.7	3.2
Urban	11079	43.7	36.7	13.9	2.8	2.9
Rural	8942	44	36.1	14	2.7	3.2
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	43.8	37.6	12.4	3.4	2.7
Employee	12049	42	36.7	15.4	2.7	3.2
Manual worker	3297	47.3	36	11.4	2.6	2.7
Not working	6144	45.9	34.7	13.5	2.7	3.2

Table 44a. Who should have the largest influence on decisions about to the division of research funds? –*firstly - by country*

QUESTION: Q10_A. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in your [COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, firstly ?

	Total N	% The scientific community	% The government	% The citizens	% Private enterprises	% The research organisations	% The European Union	% The media	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	20.2	18.1	26.3	2.2	16	12.7	2	2.5
COUNTRY									
Belgium	1000	19.4	19.9	19.6	2.3	14.5	15.3	5.6	3.4
Bulgaria	1002	27.2	16.4	21.5	1.9	15	12.4	1.2	4.5
Czech Rep.	1006	27.5	13.8	24.4	2.8	18.8	9.2	2.8	0.8
Denmark	1002	18.8	21.5	20.3	2.4	20.4	9.8	3.1	3.7
Germany	1005	21.1	9.5	33.7	2.5	18.1	11.3	1.7	2.1
Estonia	504	23.9	12.5	19.6	1.8	28.4	8.6	0.5	4.6
Greece	1000	24.8	17.5	25.6	1.3	12	14.5	2.8	1.5
Spain	1002	14.8	31.3	19.9	4.7	7.9	17.3	2.1	1.9
France	1004	20.8	16.8	23.5	1.4	18.2	14.6	3	1.6
Ireland	1000	14	24.4	34	1.8	11.1	11.4	2.4	0.9
Italy	1002	22	19.1	20.2	0.9	17	14.6	1.1	5.1
Cyprus	503	12	27.3	26	3.3	9.4	15.9	3.9	2.3
Latvia	1005	30.2	15.8	19.9	5.6	10.8	11.4	1.7	4.6
Lithuania	1002	27.3	20.3	17.8	2.2	13.1	14.5	1	3.7
Luxembourg	508	17.3	15.4	24.7	3.1	18	19.5	1	1.2
Hungary	1003	18.7	23.5	11.1	3	17.4	19.5	5.2	1.5
Malta	515	12	25.1	20.7	1.8	16.3	14.1	6.9	3
Netherlands	1001	17.5	25	26.4	1.4	12.9	14.7	1.1	1
Austria	1001	25.1	8.6	32.9	3.4	16.5	9.8	0.8	2.8
Poland	1003	22.1	9.7	30.7	1.2	22.4	11.4	0.9	1.7
Portugal	1001	20.7	24.4	13.5	3.7	13.1	19.3	1.2	4.1
Romania	1010	14.3	24.7	20.2	1.8	17.6	15.7	1.6	4
Slovenia	502	25	14.3	23.2	1.8	23.1	9.7	1	1.9
Slovakia	1004	23.2	14	28.3	2.1	17.4	10.3	2.2	2.5
Finland	1006	25	17.6	23.8	2.8	20.4	6.5	0.7	3.2
Sweden	1005	14.1	16.5	24	3.5	27.2	6.5	2.4	5.8
United Kingdom	1000	18.9	22.7	35.2	2.5	9.8	7.4	2	1.5

Table 44b. Who should have the largest influence on decisions about to the division of research funds? – *firstly - by segment*

QUESTION: Q10_A. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in your [COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, firstly ?

	Total N	% The scientific community	% The government	% The citizens	% Private enterprises	% The research organisations	% The European Union	% The media	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	20.2	18.1	26.3	2.2	16	12.7	2	2.5
SEX									
Male	12563	21.4	18.5	25.7	2.8	14.1	13.4	1.7	2.3
Female	12033	18.9	17.7	26.9	1.6	18	11.9	2.3	2.7
AGE									
15 - 18	8526	16.4	18.1	29.6	2	14.3	14.1	2.8	2.7
19 - 21	6750	21.5	17.3	25.4	2.2	17.3	12.3	1.9	2
22 - 25	9320	22.7	18.7	23.9	2.5	16.7	11.7	1.3	2.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION									
Primary	5468	15.8	16.5	29.6	1.8	15.9	14.2	2.5	3.7
Secondary	12742	20.2	17.9	26.5	2.1	16.6	12.3	2	2.5
Higher	6090	24.8	20	22.6	2.8	14.9	12.2	1.5	1.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT									
Yes	13898	20.8	18	24.2	2.1	16.6	13.8	2.3	2.2
No	10649	19.5	18.3	29	2.5	15.3	11.2	1.5	2.7
URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	4522	24.9	16.7	22.8	2.7	16.6	12.6	1.7	2.1
Urban	11079	20.4	19.1	24.8	2.3	16.1	12.7	2	2.5
Rural	8942	17.6	17.6	29.9	1.9	15.7	12.7	2.1	2.5
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER									
Self-employed	2643	21.4	16.1	23.5	2.4	16.8	14.4	3.1	2.2
Employee	12049	20.5	18.9	25.9	2.2	16.2	12.3	1.9	2.3
Manual worker	3297	17.1	18.4	29.2	2	14.8	13.9	1.4	3.2
Not working	6144	20.8	17.4	27.2	2.2	16.1	12	2	2.4

Table 45a. Who should have the largest influence on decisions about to the division of research funds? - *secondly – by country*

QUESTION: Q10_B. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in your [COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, secondly?

Base: who did not mention "DK/NA" firstly

	Total N	% The scientific community	% The government	% The citizens	% Private enterprises	% The research organisations	% The European Union	% The media	% DK/NA
EU27	23990	17.8	20.3	18	4.6	17.9	16.7	2.7	2.1
COUNTRY									
Belgium	966	19.4	20.5	16.1	4.2	15.4	17.1	5.9	1.4
Bulgaria	957	19.7	18	18.2	4.2	23.4	11.9	2.2	2.4
Czech Rep.	998	16.8	23.7	18	4.6	20.2	12.3	2.6	1.9
Denmark	965	14.3	25.4	22.9	5.6	17.1	10.5	1.8	2.4
Germany	983	18.6	14.9	20.2	7.5	18.8	16.5	2.6	0.8
Estonia	481	19.8	17.1	20.2	3.7	19.7	13.5	3	2.9
Greece	985	16.1	20.6	20.4	2.3	18.7	17.2	3.4	1.4
Spain	983	14.8	23.1	15.8	6.3	11	21.1	3.1	4.7
France	988	18.2	18.3	19	2.9	20.1	16.3	2.4	2.8
Ireland	991	16.4	30.2	14.8	3.8	11.6	19.1	3.3	0.9
Italy	951	20	18.3	13.5	3.3	20	21.9	0.8	2.1
Cyprus	492	13.8	26.3	19.6	4.1	11.5	18.5	5.1	1.1
Latvia	959	22.2	16.8	16.9	6.8	16.6	14.7	3.1	2.9
Lithuania	964	21.6	16.9	17.4	5.5	15.6	19.5	1.3	2.1
Luxembourg	502	15.7	20.9	22.7	5.8	14.3	16.7	3.6	0.1
Hungary	988	16.2	21.9	14.9	5	19.5	16.9	3.8	1.8
Malta	499	10.7	30	14.6	3.6	12.5	20.7	4.7	3.3
Netherlands	991	14.8	26.3	17	5.4	16.2	17.5	1.9	0.9
Austria	972	18.5	17.4	19.5	6.9	21.8	12.3	2.7	0.8
Poland	986	19.2	17.1	18.5	4	19.3	17.8	3	1.2
Portugal	960	19.1	20.3	11.6	6.7	16.1	21.1	2.3	2.8
Romania	970	10.7	22.8	18.6	4.6	15.8	18.8	4	4.7
Slovenia	493	15.6	17.8	18.7	4.6	22	15.7	2.8	2.7
Slovakia	979	14.8	22.8	20.5	2.9	19.2	14.7	2.1	2.9
Finland	974	18.8	24.6	18.5	5.5	19.4	10	1.9	1.3
Sweden	947	18.7	22.9	20.9	3.8	19.5	9	2.5	2.7
UK	985	19.1	25.9	18.9	3.1	16.3	11.8	3.3	1.5

Table 45b. Who should have the largest influence on decisions about to the division of research funds? – *secondly - by segment*

QUESTION: Q10_B. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in your [COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, secondly?

Base: who did not mention "DK/NA" firstly

	Total N	% The scientific community	% The government	% The citizens	% Private enterprises	% The research organisations	% The European Union	% The media	% DK/NA
EU27	23990	17.8	20.3	18	4.6	17.9	16.7	2.7	2.1
SEX									
Male	12278	17.2	21	17.3	5.6	17.7	16.5	2.6	2
Female	11712	18.4	19.5	18.7	3.6	18.1	16.8	2.8	2.2
AGE									
15 - 18	8294	16.3	22.9	18	3.9	15.7	17.7	3.2	2.3
19 - 21	6612	19	18.8	17.4	4.5	18.4	17.1	2.6	2.2
22 - 25	9084	18.2	18.9	18.4	5.4	19.5	15.4	2.4	1.9
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION									
Primary	5264	17.6	21	18	4.1	16.9	16.7	3	2.8
Secondary	12424	17.5	19.6	17.9	4.9	18.2	16.9	2.8	2.2
Higher	6014	18.3	21.2	17.9	4.6	18	16.3	2.2	1.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT									
Yes	13593	17.9	21.2	17.2	4.2	17.6	17.3	2.6	2
No	10357	17.6	19	19	5.2	18.2	15.8	2.9	2.3
URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	4428	18.1	20.8	16.4	4.7	18.6	16.9	2.5	1.9
Urban	10801	17.2	20.7	18.2	4.5	17.6	17.1	2.7	1.9
Rural	8717	18.2	19.4	18.5	4.7	17.9	16	2.8	2.4
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER									
Self-employed	2584	17.9	23.2	15.9	4.4	17.6	16.7	2.3	2
Employee	11777	18.3	20.3	18.9	4.5	17.5	16.1	2.2	2.1
Manual worker	3192	16.2	19.7	17.2	5.5	17.7	17.1	4.4	2.3
Not working	5993	17.3	19	17.9	4.5	19	17.4	3	2

Table 46a. Scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity – *by country*

QUESTION: Q11_A. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists : - Scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	28.4	51.4	14.5	4	1.7
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	32	54.5	9.7	2.5	1.3
Bulgaria	1002	34.9	42.5	16.2	3.7	2.7
Czech Rep.	1006	26.7	44	17	9.9	2.5
Denmark	1002	41	49.8	6.5	1.3	1.5
Germany	1005	16	51.6	26.4	4.4	1.5
Estonia	504	43.2	44.8	8.6	2.5	0.8
Greece	1000	15.4	46.1	28.9	8.9	0.8
Spain	1002	39.1	44.3	10	4.7	1.8
France	1004	20.9	64.3	11.4	2	1.3
Ireland	1000	36.2	49.2	9.3	3.5	1.7
Italy	1002	32.3	50.7	11.2	3.9	1.9
Cyprus	503	19.3	45.4	24.4	8.1	2.8
Latvia	1005	49	34	10.4	5.3	1.2
Lithuania	1002	44.6	37.2	10.6	6.4	1.1
Luxembourg	508	14	54.5	25.5	4.9	1.1
Hungary	1003	39.1	46.3	9.8	2.9	2
Malta	515	26.9	51.8	12.9	4.3	4.1
Netherlands	1001	19.6	66.9	11	1.3	1.2
Austria	1001	18	52.8	21.8	5.7	1.7
Poland	1003	36.8	49.9	9.1	2.7	1.5
Portugal	1001	53.9	36.9	6.5	1.6	1.2
Romania	1010	34.5	43.1	14.4	5.8	2.3
Slovenia	502	16	61.7	18.8	2.2	1.3
Slovakia	1004	27.4	47.5	14.5	5	5.6
Finland	1006	31.2	55.8	9.4	1.5	2.1
Sweden	1005	29.2	52.8	11.9	4.5	1.6
United Kingdom	1000	27.6	50.8	14.9	5	1.7

Table 46b. Scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q11_A. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists : - Scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	28.4	51.4	14.5	4	1.7
SEX						
Male	12563	27.9	50.7	15.2	4.5	1.6
Female	12033	28.9	52.1	13.8	3.4	1.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	30.5	51.5	13	3.7	1.3
19 - 21	6750	27.3	51.3	15.8	3.7	1.9
22 - 25	9320	27.3	51.3	15	4.4	1.9
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	30.2	52.8	12	3.2	1.8
Secondary	12742	28.9	50.3	15.1	4.1	1.6
Higher	6090	26	52.5	15.4	4.3	1.7
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	29.3	52.1	13.6	3.6	1.4
No	10649	27.2	50.5	15.7	4.6	2
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	27.5	50.2	15.8	4.9	1.7
Urban	11079	30.3	49.7	14.6	3.7	1.6
Rural	8942	26.5	54	13.8	3.9	1.8
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	29.2	50.4	14.1	4.1	2.3
Employee	12049	27.7	53.1	14.1	3.7	1.4
Manual worker	3297	30.3	50.5	13.5	4.2	1.5
Not working	6144	27.6	49.5	16.5	4.4	2

Table 47a. Because of their knowledge, scientists have power that can make them dangerous – *by country*

QUESTION: Q11_B. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists : - Because of their knowledge, scientists have the power that can make them dangerous

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	23.4	36.3	25.4	13.6	1.3
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	22.1	40	24.2	12.6	1
Bulgaria	1002	33.7	32.3	23.9	7.5	2.6
Czech Rep.	1006	26.9	35.3	23.4	13.3	1
Denmark	1002	15.9	36.6	28.7	16.5	2.3
Germany	1005	25.6	36.8	27.8	9.2	0.6
Estonia	504	21.4	28.9	27.7	20.5	1.5
Greece	1000	44.6	37.5	11.8	5.3	0.7
Spain	1002	26.4	33.5	21.6	16.6	1.9
France	1004	13.2	44.4	27	13.8	1.6
Ireland	1000	22.6	36.6	22.8	17.1	0.9
Italy	1002	21.8	30.3	27.6	18.4	1.9
Cyprus	503	45.1	37.6	11.9	4.2	1.3
Latvia	1005	35.2	30.1	13.9	18.2	2.6
Lithuania	1002	41.9	30.1	14.4	12.1	1.5
Luxembourg	508	29.9	41.3	22.8	5.3	0.7
Hungary	1003	20.8	31.1	29.6	17	1.5
Malta	515	29.9	50.6	11.4	6.2	2
Netherlands	1001	10	40.2	38.1	10.8	0.9
Austria	1001	25.7	38.6	24.5	9.8	1.4
Poland	1003	22.3	34.7	29.5	12.3	1.2
Portugal	1001	47.5	29.9	11.6	9.7	1.4
Romania	1010	31.7	32.5	17.8	15.8	2.2
Slovenia	502	21.9	49.3	23.8	4.6	0.4
Slovakia	1004	25	36.1	23	12.7	3.3
Finland	1006	12.4	32.8	31.1	22.1	1.6
Sweden	1005	20.6	32.5	25.3	20	1.6
United Kingdom	1000	22.6	38.3	23.9	14.8	0.4

Table 47b. Because of their knowledge, scientists have power that can make them dangerous – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q11_B. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists : - Because of their knowledge, scientists have the power that can make them dangerous

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	23.4	36.3	25.4	13.6	1.3
SEX						
Male	12563	24	35.2	24.5	15.3	1
Female	12033	22.8	37.5	26.2	11.8	1.6
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	22.6	36.4	26.3	13.4	1.2
19 - 21	6750	25	35.7	24.6	13.5	1.2
22 - 25	9320	23.1	36.7	25	13.8	1.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	21.6	36.1	26.6	13.9	1.8
Secondary	12742	23.8	37.1	25.1	12.7	1.3
Higher	6090	23.8	34.9	25	15.6	0.7
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	22.1	36.5	26.1	14.3	0.9
No	10649	25.2	36	24.5	12.6	1.7
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	24.1	32.9	27.2	15.1	0.7
Urban	11079	23.5	35.5	25.5	14	1.4
Rural	8942	23	39.1	24.2	12.4	1.3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	22.7	36.2	25.2	14.5	1.5
Employee	12049	22.5	35.9	26.5	13.9	1.2
Manual worker	3297	24.6	38.1	23.2	13.2	0.9
Not working	6144	24.6	36.7	24.7	12.5	1.5

Table 48a. Considering to study natural sciences to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12_A. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? – Natural sciences

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	9.7	15	19.4	54.2	1.7
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	12.6	21.3	25.9	38.8	1.4
Bulgaria	1002	10	10.3	18.7	55.8	5.3
Czech Rep.	1006	13.3	13.2	14.6	55.1	3.7
Denmark	1002	15.8	16.5	22	44.2	1.6
Germany	1005	8.7	12.6	23.6	54	1.1
Estonia	504	11.6	20.3	22.7	40.7	4.6
Greece	1000	10.3	14.3	16.5	58.7	0.2
Spain	1002	13.5	14.4	12.5	59.4	0.3
France	1004	8.7	16.1	17.1	57.9	0.3
Ireland	1000	6.4	13.9	20.7	58.8	0.2
Italy	1002	5.5	17.5	14.9	54.4	7.7
Cyprus	503	14.1	21.6	15.8	48.1	0.5
Latvia	1005	10	19.4	14.9	55	0.7
Lithuania	1002	13.7	15	13	56.2	2.1
Luxembourg	508	10.7	20.5	34.2	34.4	0.1
Hungary	1003	10.7	19.6	32.9	35.6	1.2
Malta	515	13	15.5	11.4	58.2	1.9
Netherlands	1001	5.3	13	21.7	59.1	0.9
Austria	1001	10	12.1	19	49.5	9.5
Poland	1003	14.8	14.4	17	53.2	0.6
Portugal	1001	12.4	21.4	15.5	48.8	1.7
Romania	1010	14.3	23	18.3	43.5	0.9
Slovenia	502	26.8	19.7	20.2	33.1	0.2
Slovakia	1004	18.2	14.2	12.8	49.5	5.3
Finland	1006	10.2	24.8	34.5	29.9	0.6
Sweden	1005	11.8	20.4	31.4	35.7	0.7
United Kingdom	1000	4.2	9.4	23.1	63	0.4

Table 48b. Considering to study natural sciences to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12_A. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Natural sciences

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	9.7	15	19.4	54.2	1.7
SEX						
Male	12563	9.3	14.4	19.7	55	1.6
Female	12033	10.1	15.6	19.2	53.2	1.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	9.8	18.3	21.7	48.9	1.3
19 - 21	6750	9.8	14.5	18.9	55.5	1.3
22 - 25	9320	9.6	12.3	17.7	58	2.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	10	19.3	21.6	46.6	2.5
Secondary	12742	9.3	14.6	18.7	55.8	1.6
Higher	6090	10.2	11.8	19	57.8	1.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	11.4	16.8	20.7	49.9	1.2
No	10649	7.5	12.6	17.8	59.8	2.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	11.7	12.9	18.7	55	1.7
Urban	11079	9.8	15	18.8	54.8	1.5
Rural	8942	8.6	15.9	20.6	53	1.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	9.9	15.7	20.2	52.2	2
Employee	12049	8.7	14	20.3	55.5	1.5
Manual worker	3297	10	15.1	17.3	55.9	1.8
Not working	6144	11	16.4	18.7	52	1.8

Table 49a. Considering to study mathematics to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12_B. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Mathematics

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	9.1	15.2	16.9	57.2	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	13.7	18.8	19.2	47.1	1.2
Bulgaria	1002	11.9	11.9	15.6	55.8	4.8
Czech Rep.	1006	10.1	13.9	12.9	59.4	3.7
Denmark	1002	14	18.5	22.9	43.4	1.3
Germany	1005	5.7	14.6	23.4	54.9	1.4
Estonia	504	15.2	16.1	16.9	47.9	4
Greece	1000	9.7	13.2	13	63.6	0.6
Spain	1002	13.8	11.5	10.8	63.7	0.3
France	1004	9	16.7	14.6	59.6	0.2
Ireland	1000	10.6	16.2	15	58.1	0.2
Italy	1002	5.1	13.3	12.8	61.8	7
Cyprus	503	13	18.8	17	50.9	0.2
Latvia	1005	12	21.2	11.4	54.9	0.5
Lithuania	1002	23	17.6	11.1	46.5	1.8
Luxembourg	508	7.2	17.3	25	50.2	0.3
Hungary	1003	8.4	13.6	24.5	52.1	1.4
Malta	515	19.6	14.5	9	55.3	1.6
Netherlands	1001	5.9	16.9	22	54.5	0.6
Austria	1001	4.8	11.4	16.2	58.3	9.3
Poland	1003	12.5	15.4	14.1	57.5	0.5
Portugal	1001	9.8	19.3	12.3	56.5	2
Romania	1010	12.4	14.3	14.4	58.1	0.8
Slovenia	502	11.6	12.8	22.2	53	0.4
Slovakia	1004	10.9	12.5	11.2	60.5	5
Finland	1006	8.5	21.7	27.8	41.4	0.6
Sweden	1005	11.5	23.8	26.1	38	0.5
United Kingdom	1000	7.3	16.1	19.3	57.2	0.1

Table 49b. Considering to study mathematics to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12_B. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Mathematics

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	9.1	15.2	16.9	57.2	1.6
SEX						
Male	12563	10.4	17.2	18.4	52.4	1.6
Female	12033	7.8	13.1	15.3	62.1	1.7
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	12.5	20.6	17.1	48.9	0.9
19 - 21	6750	7.9	14.2	17.5	59	1.4
22 - 25	9320	6.9	11.1	16.2	63.4	2.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	12.1	21.4	16.5	47.9	2.2
Secondary	12742	8.5	14.3	16.8	58.8	1.6
Higher	6090	7.8	11.7	17	62.5	1.1
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	11.5	17.2	17.3	52.9	1
No	10649	5.9	12.6	16.4	62.8	2.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	10.4	13.9	15.6	58.5	1.6
Urban	11079	9.8	15.4	15.9	57.5	1.4
Rural	8942	7.6	15.6	18.8	56.1	1.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	11.2	17.1	15.4	54.5	1.8
Employee	12049	8.6	15.2	17.8	57	1.4
Manual worker	3297	9.4	14.7	15.2	59.1	1.7
Not working	6144	8.9	14.4	16.7	58.2	1.8

Table 50a. Considering to study engineering to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12_C. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Engineering

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	10.5	17.4	16.5	53.9	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	15.4	22.2	21.2	40.2	1.1
Bulgaria	1002	18.3	14	14.1	48.9	4.7
Czech Rep.	1006	10.8	13.9	11.7	59.7	3.9
Denmark	1002	11.3	15.4	27.4	44.6	1.3
Germany	1005	6.2	17.8	22.3	52.6	1.1
Estonia	504	17.9	25.5	14.3	37.9	4.4
Greece	1000	12.5	13.7	13.2	60.3	0.3
Spain	1002	17.3	12.1	9.9	60.5	0.2
France	1004	7.4	18.1	14.8	59.2	0.5
Ireland	1000	12.7	18.8	14.1	54	0.4
Italy	1002	7.9	17.7	10.6	56.8	7.1
Cyprus	503	13.2	16.9	16.8	52.8	0.2
Latvia	1005	15.2	27.8	13	42.8	1.3
Lithuania	1002	20.3	15.7	11.7	50	2.3
Luxembourg	508	10	19.5	28.6	41.9	0
Hungary	1003	11.3	18.3	26.4	42.9	1.1
Malta	515	13.4	14.4	9.6	60.8	1.8
Netherlands	1001	8.9	16.6	18.5	55.5	0.5
Austria	1001	6.6	13.4	16.7	54.3	9.1
Poland	1003	14.9	19.6	17.7	47.3	0.5
Portugal	1001	16.4	18.4	13.9	49.8	1.6
Romania	1010	15.7	22.7	11.7	48.7	1.1
Slovenia	502	23.5	25.6	16.2	34.6	0.2
Slovakia	1004	10.7	12.4	12.2	60.1	4.7
Finland	1006	12.3	31.7	27.5	27.9	0.7
Sweden	1005	6.2	20.2	32.8	39.7	1.1
United Kingdom	1000	7.8	15.3	17.3	59.4	0.3

Table 50b. Considering to study engineering to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12_C. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Engineering

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	10.5	17.4	16.5	53.9	1.6
SEX						
Male	12563	15.2	24	16.5	42.8	1.5
Female	12033	5.6	10.6	16.5	65.4	1.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	10.1	21	18.7	49	1.1
19 - 21	6750	11.4	16.2	16.8	54.5	1.1
22 - 25	9320	10.3	15.1	14.3	57.8	2.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	9	22.3	19.5	46.8	2.4
Secondary	12742	11.4	17.2	15.5	54.3	1.6
Higher	6090	10.4	13.3	16	59.2	1.1
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	12.9	18.1	17.1	50.9	1
No	10649	7.5	16.6	15.7	57.7	2.4
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	12.8	16.6	15.7	53.4	1.5
Urban	11079	10.8	16.7	16	55	1.5
Rural	8942	9.1	18.7	17.6	52.7	1.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	11.8	20.9	14.6	50.6	2
Employee	12049	9.8	16.1	17.5	55.2	1.3
Manual worker	3297	11.3	21.1	14.9	50.5	2.1
Not working	6144	10.8	16.5	16	54.9	1.7

Table 51a. Considering to study biology or medicine to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12_D. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? – Biology, medicine

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	12.7	17.8	16.1	51.8	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	19	20.4	20.2	39.8	0.7
Bulgaria	1002	12.8	11.4	15.8	55	4.9
Czech Rep.	1006	12.1	14.8	14.9	54.7	3.4
Denmark	1002	14	19.6	21.5	43.9	1.1
Germany	1005	7.5	18.7	21.3	51	1.6
Estonia	504	11	20.2	18.8	45.1	4.9
Greece	1000	13.7	14.9	11.6	59.7	0.2
Spain	1002	16.2	14.1	11.2	58.2	0.3
France	1004	13.4	18.2	11.8	56.6	0.1
Ireland	1000	14.7	17.2	14.6	53.2	0.2
Italy	1002	12	21.7	10.2	49.1	6.9
Cyprus	503	15.5	20.3	14.1	49.7	0.5
Latvia	1005	10.3	16.7	14	58.2	0.7
Lithuania	1002	17.6	13.4	10.5	56.7	1.9
Luxembourg	508	14.6	20.8	29.4	35.3	0
Hungary	1003	13.2	17.8	27.1	40.6	1.3
Malta	515	19.7	10	6.6	62.1	1.6
Netherlands	1001	11.4	23	21.7	43.4	0.4
Austria	1001	10.1	16.7	16.2	47.2	9.7
Poland	1003	16	15.5	16.4	51.5	0.5
Portugal	1001	16.7	19.8	12.1	49.6	1.7
Romania	1010	16.2	20.9	13.1	49.2	0.6
Slovenia	502	23.4	24.4	20.1	31.8	0.3
Slovakia	1004	16.8	16.5	9.7	52.3	4.7
Finland	1006	11.1	26.8	31.5	29.9	0.6
Sweden	1005	13.8	24.9	29.2	31.6	0.5
United Kingdom	1000	10.3	14.8	17.8	56.7	0.3

Table 51b. Considering to study biology or medicine to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12_D. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Biology, medicine

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	12.7	17.8	16.1	51.8	1.6
SEX						
Male	12563	9.2	13.6	18.3	57.3	1.5
Female	12033	16.4	22.2	13.7	46	1.7
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	14.5	21.8	17.3	45.5	0.9
19 - 21	6750	12.3	16.8	15.4	54.3	1.3
22 - 25	9320	11.5	14.9	15.5	55.6	2.5
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	14.2	23.3	16.8	43.5	2.2
Secondary	12742	12.4	17.3	15.3	53.5	1.6
Higher	6090	12.1	13.8	17.1	55.9	1.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	15.6	18.6	16.4	48.4	1
No	10649	9	16.8	15.6	56.2	2.4
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	13.5	16	15.6	53.2	1.8
Urban	11079	13.4	17.7	15.1	52.4	1.3
Rural	8942	11.5	19	17.5	50.2	1.8
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	13.4	17.7	16.9	50.2	1.8
Employee	12049	12.5	17.5	16.4	52.1	1.4
Manual worker	3297	13.8	17.3	14	53.2	1.7
Not working	6144	11.9	18.7	16.4	51.2	1.8

Table 52a. Considering to study social sciences/humanities to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12_E. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? – Social sciences / humanities

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	15.8	23.4	16.6	42.6	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	20.5	29.2	18.9	30.4	1
Bulgaria	1002	16.4	18.6	14.1	46.4	4.5
Czech Rep.	1006	22	19.5	11.8	43.8	3
Denmark	1002	15.5	23.6	25.3	34	1.5
Germany	1005	9.8	20.7	20.4	48	1.1
Estonia	504	15.3	27.6	17.9	34.3	4.9
Greece	1000	21.5	23	12	43.1	0.3
Spain	1002	24.3	14.7	10.4	50.4	0.2
France	1004	15.6	29.2	12.9	42	0.3
Ireland	1000	11.9	27.6	15.8	44.4	0.3
Italy	1002	13.1	23.7	11.1	45.6	6.5
Cyprus	503	15.3	22.9	15.2	46.1	0.5
Latvia	1005	19	33.9	11.7	34.2	1.3
Lithuania	1002	30.8	22.5	9.3	35.1	2.3
Luxembourg	508	18	29.8	24.3	27.9	0
Hungary	1003	14.4	29.7	23.9	30.9	1.1
Malta	515	17.5	19.2	7.8	53.7	1.8
Netherlands	1001	12.9	31.9	23.6	30.8	0.7
Austria	1001	14.8	18.4	15.2	42.8	8.8
Poland	1003	22.6	19	17.5	40.4	0.5
Portugal	1001	15.3	18.3	14.4	50	2
Romania	1010	20.4	26.1	13.2	39.4	0.9
Slovenia	502	26.5	32.2	16.6	24.3	0.4
Slovakia	1004	22.8	21.1	12.5	39.4	4.2
Finland	1006	14.4	33.1	26.4	25.5	0.6
Sweden	1005	13.4	32.3	26.4	25.9	2.1
United Kingdom	1000	9.9	23.5	22.2	43.9	0.6

Table 52b. Considering to study social sciences/humanities to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12_E. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Social sciences / humanities

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably no	% No, definitely no	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	15.8	23.4	16.6	42.6	1.6
SEX						
Male	12563	11.4	18.7	18.4	50.2	1.4
Female	12033	20.4	28.2	14.8	34.8	1.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	15.4	24.6	19.6	39.5	1
19 - 21	6750	16.5	24.6	14.3	43.3	1.2
22 - 25	9320	15.7	21.3	15.6	45	2.4
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	13.7	25.1	19	40	2.2
Secondary	12742	15.8	22.9	15.4	44.3	1.5
Higher	6090	17.7	22.6	16.9	41.6	1.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	19.5	24.5	16.6	38.4	1
No	10649	10.9	21.7	16.7	48.2	2.4
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	18.6	22.2	15.7	42	1.5
Urban	11079	16.5	23.7	16.4	42	1.4
Rural	8942	13.5	23.5	17.4	43.7	1.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	15.7	24.5	17.4	40.6	1.7
Employee	12049	15.8	23.8	17.3	41.8	1.4
Manual worker	3297	14.5	20.5	15.5	47.8	1.8
Not working	6144	16.1	23.7	15.8	42.7	1.7

Table 53a. Considering to study economic/business to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q12_F. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? – Economics / business

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably not	% No, definitely not	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	14.7	21.1	16.1	46.4	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	14	21.2	22	41.7	1.2
Bulgaria	1002	31.7	21.2	9.7	33.1	4.2
Czech Rep.	1006	17.9	22.2	12.5	43.8	3.6
Denmark	1002	16.7	20.2	24.6	37.4	1.1
Germany	1005	8.2	19.6	21.6	49.4	1.2
Estonia	504	19.9	29.8	14.7	31	4.6
Greece	1000	23.3	17.8	11.4	47.2	0.3
Spain	1002	17.9	14.6	9.6	57.8	0.2
France	1004	12.3	23	13.7	50.8	0.2
Ireland	1000	16.3	21.3	15.7	46.6	0.2
Italy	1002	10.7	16	10.5	56.1	6.7
Cyprus	503	17.7	18.8	14.9	48.4	0.2
Latvia	1005	26.9	34.7	9.3	28.4	0.7
Lithuania	1002	35.1	22.7	7.6	32.7	1.9
Luxembourg	508	9.4	19.5	32.3	38.1	0.7
Hungary	1003	16.7	25.3	23.1	33.7	1.2
Malta	515	22.2	22.8	7.5	45.9	1.6
Netherlands	1001	13.4	23.5	18.3	44.3	0.4
Austria	1001	9.1	15	16	50.6	9.3
Poland	1003	18.7	21.8	16.4	42.5	0.6
Portugal	1001	10	14.8	11.2	62.4	1.6
Romania	1010	31	30.1	9.3	28.7	0.9
Slovenia	502	20.6	25.5	21.1	32.6	0.2
Slovakia	1004	23.6	22.1	11.9	38.2	4.1
Finland	1006	11.2	30.3	29.3	28.3	0.9
Sweden	1005	10.6	27.5	29.6	31.4	0.8
United Kingdom	1000	11.7	23.1	20.8	43.7	0.8

Table 53b. Considering to study economic/business to become eligible for jobs requiring education in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q12_F. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education ? - Economics / business

	Total N	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, probably	% No, probably not	% No, definitely not	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	14.7	21.1	16.1	46.4	1.6
SEX						
Male	12563	15.6	23.4	16	43.5	1.5
Female	12033	13.8	18.7	16.3	49.4	1.7
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	14.1	22.4	18.5	44.1	0.9
19 - 21	6750	14.8	21.8	15.3	47	1.1
22 - 25	9320	15.2	19.5	14.6	48.1	2.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	12.6	22.5	18.3	44.6	2
Secondary	12742	15	21.1	15.1	47.3	1.5
Higher	6090	16.4	20.1	16.1	46	1.4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	16.7	21.4	16.9	44.1	0.9
No	10649	12.2	20.8	15.3	49.3	2.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	17.2	19.9	15.5	45.9	1.5
Urban	11079	16.1	21.2	15.1	46.2	1.4
Rural	8942	11.9	21.7	17.9	46.7	1.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	17.5	22.7	15.6	42.4	1.8
Employee	12049	14.3	21.5	17	45.8	1.4
Manual worker	3297	12.4	18.8	15.1	51.9	1.7
Not working	6144	15.7	20.9	15.4	46.2	1.8

Table 54a. Reasons for not considering to study engineering and/or biology or medicine – *by country*

QUESTION: Q13_A. You mentioned that you are not considering studying [use what is applicable : engineering and/or biology, medicine]. Can you please tell me, why not?

Base: who are not considering studying engineering and/or biology, medicine

% of "Mentioned" shown

	Total N	I have already chosen my profession	I don't have the skills for such a profession	I am not interested in this kind of profession	This type of profession doesn't pay well enough	DK/NA
EU27	21725	55.6	25.8	51.9	3.1	2.2
COUNTRY						
Belgium	816	54.9	20	48.1	1.5	3
Bulgaria	878	59.6	9.5	37.2	7.4	4.7
Czech Rep.	904	37.4	36.5	52.3	5.1	0.5
Denmark	881	42.4	16.8	55.1	1.9	2.8
Germany	942	57.1	28.3	55.9	2.6	1
Estonia	405	45.8	12.7	61.1	3.6	3
Greece	920	57.3	16.9	48.4	2.2	0.6
Spain	886	64.2	15.5	36.1	0.5	2
France	898	63.1	26.1	46	1.5	1
Ireland	875	72.5	49.7	77.4	8.8	1.6
Italy	811	51.6	15.3	41.4	1	6.2
Cyprus	429	41.7	14.6	64	3.1	0.7
Latvia	878	48.1	25.2	50	10.1	1.1
Lithuania	846	55.1	15.2	27.8	2.9	7.5
Luxembourg	464	66.8	28.1	56.3	2.1	0.9
Hungary	895	55.4	33.1	42.5	2.9	1
Malta	455	39.8	14.5	59.5	0.2	1.1
Netherlands	903	46	28.9	62.7	0.5	1.1
Austria	843	52	15.1	47.3	0.9	3.8
Poland	859	47.8	24.2	51.4	3.9	0.8
Portugal	845	63.7	12	37.9	1.1	3.2
Romania	844	34.1	24.9	47	6.1	3.1
Slovenia	375	41.5	10.3	66.6	4	0.8
Slovakia	844	46.2	18.6	44	4.6	4.1
Finland	839	35.1	19.1	62.7	3	3
Sweden	859	24.5	15.7	73.2	1.5	3.7
United Kingdom	933	68.1	43.4	71	6.3	2.5

Table 54b. Reasons for not considering to study engineering and/or biology or medicine – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q13_A. You mentioned that you are not considering studying [use what is applicable : engineering and/or biology, medicine]. Can you please tell me, why not?

Base: who are not considering studying engineering and/or biology, medicine

% of "Mentioned" shown

	Total N	I have already chosen my profession	I don't have the skills for such a profession	I am not interested in this kind of profession	This type of profession doesn't pay well enough	DK/NA
EU27	21725	55.6	25.8	51.9	3.1	2.2
SEX						
Male	10978	56.2	23.2	51.2	3.5	2.3
Female	10747	55	28.4	52.7	2.7	2.1
AGE						
15 - 18	7496	45.7	24.8	61.3	3.7	2.6
19 - 21	6030	58	28	51.5	2.5	1.7
22 - 25	8199	62.9	25.1	43.7	2.9	2.1
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	4668	41	24	59.6	3.1	2.8
Secondary	11301	55.9	25.2	50.5	2.9	2.2
Higher	5500	67.7	28.6	48.2	3.4	1.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	12242	53.5	24.7	53.3	2.9	2
No	9441	58.4	27.3	50.3	3.3	2.3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	3980	59.4	24	45.8	3.7	1.6
Urban	9807	56	25.7	51.4	3.2	2.4
Rural	7893	53.3	26.8	55.6	2.6	2.1
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2303	54.2	22.7	52	4	2.4
Employee	10764	59	25.9	52.4	2.7	1.8
Manual worker	2871	55.3	23.3	50.7	2.7	2.4
Not working	5406	50.2	28.7	52	3.5	2.6

Table 55a. Preferred professions in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q13_B. What kind of profession requiring scientific education would you like to do ?

Base: who are considering studying natural sciences and/or mathematics

	Total N	% Researcher in the public sector	% Teacher	% Researcher in private sector	% Engineer	% Technician	% Health professional	% DK/NA
EU27	9419	11.3	15.4	12.4	22.2	9.3	21.9	7.5
COUNTRY								
Belgium	481	11.1	24.7	7.3	24.2	6.4	18.1	8.1
Bulgaria	363	12.9	10.3	15.2	32.8	6.2	16.2	6.5
Czech Rep.	384	6.3	11.6	18.5	35.5	10.5	11.7	5.9
Denmark	467	13.2	11.8	23.7	17.4	6.3	15.1	12.4
Germany	334	12.5	16.5	9.4	18.4	12.6	25.7	4.9
Estonia	231	12.2	8.3	15.9	28.7	10.8	17.5	6.7
Greece	344	14.9	17	25.4	18.1	6.5	14.8	3.2
Spain	412	13	16.8	8.6	27.2	7.9	21	5.4
France	403	7.9	14.5	10.6	20.7	10.1	26.6	9.5
Ireland	372	9.8	24.8	12.4	20.8	6.5	23.5	2.3
Italy	330	17.2	13.1	18.9	17.7	6.6	17.4	9.1
Cyprus	243	8.8	23.9	19.6	17.5	6.8	15.6	7.8
Latvia	488	10.8	8.4	13.1	32.3	5.2	15.3	15
Lithuania	552	6.4	4.3	23.6	22.9	6.5	21.9	14.4
Luxembourg	224	14.4	25.2	8.1	15.8	6.2	27	3.3
Hungary	426	11.4	12.5	8.2	25.8	12.9	17.2	12
Malta	257	3.7	19.8	17.2	16.3	6.7	23.8	12.5
Netherlands	322	9.4	22.9	9.6	10.8	15.5	24.4	7.3
Austria	314	14.6	19	12.1	14.7	10.6	25.5	3.5
Poland	445	9.8	12	14.9	28.8	11.1	15.2	8.2
Portugal	466	11.1	5.2	11.1	24.8	7.5	31.4	8.8
Romania	513	11.5	17.1	10.5	21.8	8.1	24.3	6.6
Slovenia	265	7.6	15.3	15.1	27.6	4.9	28.4	1.1
Slovakia	414	9.9	8.3	14.2	28.2	8.9	22.8	7.7
Finland	476	10.5	19.3	14.1	22.5	5.7	22.1	5.8
Sweden	460	14.1	16.7	8.4	18.4	10.5	22	9.9
United Kingdom	299	10.4	19.1	11.7	19.5	7.6	24.8	6.9

Table 55b. Preferred professions in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q13_B. What kind of profession requiring scientific education would you like to do ?

Base: who are considering studying natural sciences and/or mathematics

	Total N	% Researcher in the public sector	% Teacher	% Researcher in private sector	% Engineer	% Technician	% Health professional	% DK/NA
EU27	9419	11.3	15.4	12.4	22.2	9.3	21.9	7.5
SEX								
Male	5019	9.9	10.8	14.3	31.1	14.1	13.5	6.2
Female	4399	12.9	20.5	10.2	12	3.9	31.6	8.9
AGE								
15 - 18	4031	9.1	15.4	11.6	21.9	11.1	23.4	7.5
19 - 21	2500	12.9	15.6	12.2	23.3	7.6	21.8	6.6
22 - 25	2887	13	15.1	13.8	21.6	8.4	20	8.2
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION								
Primary	2633	9.2	15.5	11.2	21.9	11.9	22.1	8.2
Secondary	4659	11.1	14.2	13.1	22.8	8.9	22.7	7.3
Higher	2001	14.5	18	12.5	21.8	6.8	19.5	6.8
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT								
Yes	6166	11.5	14.5	13	23.9	8.6	21.9	6.7
No	3230	11	16.8	11.4	19	10.8	22.2	8.9
URBANISATION								
Metropolitan	1691	13.3	11.9	14	24.2	7.6	22.2	6.9
Urban	4348	10.3	15.4	13.6	22.4	9.8	20.5	8
Rural	3361	11.7	17.1	10.1	20.9	9.6	23.7	6.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER								
Self-employed	1100	10.5	13.6	16.3	26.7	8.3	18.2	6.5
Employee	4387	11.3	15.3	13.1	21.1	8.8	22.6	7.7
Manual worker	1306	11.5	14.3	10.3	23.2	11.8	21	7.8
Not working	2413	11.8	17.1	10.4	21.2	9.6	22.6	7.2

Table 56a. Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity – *by country*

QUESTION: Q14_A. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	51.1	39.2	6.9	1.9	0.8
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	51.5	41.4	4.8	1.4	1
Bulgaria	1002	52.1	33.7	8.4	2.4	3.4
Czech Rep.	1006	49.3	36.8	7.6	3.5	2.7
Denmark	1002	47.4	44.8	4.2	1.6	2
Germany	1005	47.6	40.1	10.8	1.4	0.1
Estonia	504	57.4	33.9	6.3	1.4	1
Greece	1000	64	30.5	4.4	0.7	0.3
Spain	1002	53.8	37.7	5.1	2.1	1.4
France	1004	30.3	58.2	9.1	1.9	0.5
Ireland	1000	61.3	28.8	5.6	3.9	0.3
Italy	1002	62.8	31	4.6	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	503	57.7	35.8	3.5	2.2	0.7
Latvia	1005	65.9	25.9	2.9	3.6	1.7
Lithuania	1002	69.8	24.4	3	1.7	1
Luxembourg	508	50.7	37.9	9.2	1.7	0.5
Hungary	1003	57.8	34.4	5.3	1.4	1
Malta	515	48.7	45.7	2.5	1.7	1.4
Netherlands	1001	41.4	50.1	6.9	0.9	0.7
Austria	1001	42.1	45.3	10.1	2	0.4
Poland	1003	60.1	34.5	3.7	1	0.6
Portugal	1001	79.1	18.8	1	0.7	0.4
Romania	1010	52	36	5.5	4.2	2.3
Slovenia	502	42.6	47.7	7.3	1.8	0.6
Slovakia	1004	47.7	41.4	5.5	2.7	2.6
Finland	1006	46.3	44.6	6.4	1.6	1.1
Sweden	1005	57.8	34.4	3.9	2.7	1.2
United Kingdom	1000	52.6	35.2	8.8	3.3	0.2

Table 56b. Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14_A. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - Young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	51.1	39.2	6.9	1.9	0.8
SEX						
Male	12563	52	38.1	7	2.1	0.9
Female	12033	50.3	40.3	6.9	1.8	0.8
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	48.6	40	8.5	2.2	0.8
19 - 21	6750	51.8	39.2	6.4	1.9	0.7
22 - 25	9320	53	38.4	6	1.7	0.9
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	47.2	41	8.8	2	0.9
Secondary	12742	51.1	39.6	6.6	2	0.8
Higher	6090	55.3	36.6	5.7	1.8	0.6
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	52.3	38.8	6.5	1.8	0.6
No	10649	49.6	39.7	7.5	2.1	1.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	54.9	36	6.2	2.3	0.6
Urban	11079	52.5	38.6	6.3	1.8	0.8
Rural	8942	47.7	41.4	8.1	1.9	0.9
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	53.6	37.7	5.6	2.4	0.8
Employee	12049	51.5	39.2	7	1.7	0.6
Manual worker	3297	47.1	43	7.2	2.2	0.7
Not working	6144	51	38.3	7.4	2	1.2

Table 57a. Girls and young women should be further encourage to take up studies and careers in science – *by country*

QUESTION: Q14_B. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? – Girls and young women should be further encourage to take up studies and careers in science

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	45.5	37.9	11.1	3.8	1.6
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	38.4	42.6	13.4	3.4	2.2
Bulgaria	1002	44.4	35.4	12.5	4.6	3.2
Czech Rep.	1006	26.7	37.5	20.7	9.3	5.8
Denmark	1002	35.2	42	13.8	5.3	3.7
Germany	1005	59.8	33.7	5.3	0.7	0.3
Estonia	504	41.3	40.3	11.4	3.5	3.5
Greece	1000	57.3	32.1	6.8	2.9	0.8
Spain	1002	40.8	35.8	14.6	6.4	2.4
France	1004	31.5	51.2	12.7	3	1.6
Ireland	1000	53.3	32.8	8.3	4.7	1
Italy	1002	55.4	31.5	8.6	3	1.6
Cyprus	503	45.1	40.7	10.6	1.8	1.8
Latvia	1005	44.2	31.2	11.7	9.5	3.4
Lithuania	1002	38.5	20.5	17.6	21	2.4
Luxembourg	508	60.9	33	5.3	0.6	0.2
Hungary	1003	35.9	36.3	18.5	7	2.3
Malta	515	38.5	42.4	11.7	5.2	2.3
Netherlands	1001	27.3	49.6	18.8	3.1	1.2
Austria	1001	63.2	29.7	5.3	1.1	0.8
Poland	1003	53	37.4	7.1	1.2	1.3
Portugal	1001	59.1	25.5	8.6	6.1	0.8
Romania	1010	40.5	36.1	14.4	6.6	2.5
Slovenia	502	30.8	49	15	4.6	0.7
Slovakia	1004	32.6	40.7	16.4	6.3	4
Finland	1006	41.7	42.6	10.4	2.7	2.7
Sweden	1005	50	35.5	8.2	3.4	2.8
United Kingdom	1000	41	38.6	14.1	5.3	0.9

Table 57b. Girls and young women should be further encourage to take up studies and careers in science – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14_B. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - Girls and young women should be further encourage to take up studies and careers in science

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	45.5	37.9	11.1	3.8	1.6
SEX						
Male	12563	42.3	40.7	11.2	4.1	1.8
Female	12033	48.9	35.1	11.1	3.5	1.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	44.3	38.7	11.3	4.3	1.4
19 - 21	6750	45.6	37.2	12	3.5	1.7
22 - 25	9320	46.6	37.8	10.4	3.6	1.6
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	44	39.6	10.8	4	1.6
Secondary	12742	44.7	38.3	11.6	3.8	1.7
Higher	6090	48.2	35.8	10.8	3.8	1.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	45.1	37.8	11.4	4.1	1.6
No	10649	46	38.2	10.8	3.5	1.5
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	47.9	35.2	10.9	4.2	1.7
Urban	11079	45.4	37.8	11	4.1	1.7
Rural	8942	44.5	39.5	11.5	3.2	1.3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	44.7	36.2	11.9	4.7	2.6
Employee	12049	45.2	38.7	11.2	3.8	1.2
Manual worker	3297	43	39.7	12.2	3.6	1.5
Not working	6144	47.9	36.5	10.4	3.5	1.8

Table 58a. (Natural) science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing – *by country*

QUESTION: Q14_C. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - (Natural) science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	36.1	33.4	19.1	7.4	3.8
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	31.8	36.9	20	7.5	3.8
Bulgaria	1002	41.2	33.6	14.2	6.6	4.4
Czech Rep.	1006	33.9	32.2	19.4	8.7	5.8
Denmark	1002	31.1	39.6	16.4	4.4	8.5
Germany	1005	37	30	22.3	7.5	3.3
Estonia	504	35.9	26.9	23.2	10	4
Greece	1000	51.4	31.2	10.7	4.9	1.8
Spain	1002	40.3	30.6	16.3	9.9	2.9
France	1004	22.6	40.1	26.5	6.2	4.6
Ireland	1000	40.4	32.5	16.8	8.3	2
Italy	1002	40.3	28.4	16.9	8.6	5.8
Cyprus	503	43.1	34.5	13	5.3	4
Latvia	1005	44	23.6	13.2	14.7	4.5
Lithuania	1002	52.1	21.8	12.2	11.2	2.8
Luxembourg	508	32.5	33.4	25.7	7.3	1.1
Hungary	1003	36.3	35.6	16.1	7.7	4.2
Malta	515	23.8	36.5	21.6	11.4	6.8
Netherlands	1001	26.6	42	22.7	4.8	3.9
Austria	1001	39	29.9	18.6	9.5	3
Poland	1003	37.4	36.9	17.8	4.3	3.6
Portugal	1001	30.6	26.3	21	17.7	4.4
Romania	1010	46.2	29.2	11.9	8.1	4.7
Slovenia	502	29.1	40.2	22.9	4.6	3.2
Slovakia	1004	35.8	35	14.2	7	8
Finland	1006	25.8	37.6	23.1	6.6	6.9
Sweden	1005	42.4	33.5	13.8	7.5	2.8
United Kingdom	1000	37.9	34.6	18.4	7.1	2

Table 58b. (Natural) science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14_C. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - (Natural) science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	36.1	33.4	19.1	7.4	3.8
SEX						
Male	12563	35.5	33.8	19.5	7.2	4
Female	12033	36.8	33.1	18.7	7.7	3.7
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	34.5	32.6	21.5	9	2.3
19 - 21	6750	37	33.9	19	7.1	3
22 - 25	9320	37	33.9	17.1	6.3	5.8
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	33.7	32.8	21.4	8.2	3.9
Secondary	12742	36.5	34.1	18.4	7.2	3.8
Higher	6090	37.6	32.7	18.6	7.2	3.8
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	35.5	33.6	20.3	7.8	2.9
No	10649	37	33.2	17.7	7	5.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	37.5	30.4	20	7.9	4.2
Urban	11079	37.3	33.2	18.5	7.2	3.7
Rural	8942	34	35.3	19.5	7.4	3.8
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	37.2	32.3	19.8	7.2	3.5
Employee	12049	36.1	33.6	19.4	7.4	3.4
Manual worker	3297	33.8	36.3	18.5	7	4.4
Not working	6144	36.9	32.1	18.8	7.7	4.6

Table 59a. My government should spend more money on scientific research – *by country*

QUESTION: Q14_D. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - My government should spend more money on scientific research

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	39.8	38.5	13.8	4.6	3.4
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	29.6	44.8	14.3	4.7	6.6
Bulgaria	1002	49.8	29.7	10.2	5.1	5.1
Czech Rep.	1006	34.4	42	12.5	5.8	5.2
Denmark	1002	33	44.8	11.5	3.9	6.8
Germany	1005	29.1	41.7	22.4	5.1	1.7
Estonia	504	42.5	33.3	15.7	6.3	2.2
Greece	1000	67.6	23.4	5.1	3	0.9
Spain	1002	46.4	35.7	10.3	3.3	4.3
France	1004	30.5	47	14.9	4.4	3.2
Ireland	1000	39.7	38.7	12.7	6.9	2
Italy	1002	65	26.1	4.8	1.6	2.6
Cyprus	503	52	36	7.1	2.6	2.2
Latvia	1005	37.7	28.8	11.5	18.2	3.7
Lithuania	1002	70	19.8	4.1	3.7	2.5
Luxembourg	508	29.6	45.4	19.2	3.9	1.9
Hungary	1003	43.3	36.3	10.2	3.9	6.3
Malta	515	34.2	44.3	10.9	5.6	4.9
Netherlands	1001	13.9	48.1	29.4	3.9	4.7
Austria	1001	35.5	36.4	18.3	6	3.8
Poland	1003	46.6	37.4	9.5	3.6	3
Portugal	1001	54	30.4	7.7	4.9	3
Romania	1010	51.8	32	8.3	5.1	2.8
Slovenia	502	26.7	46.3	19.1	5.2	2.7
Slovakia	1004	44.6	39.3	7.7	3.8	4.6
Finland	1006	21	45.3	20.2	6.3	7.1
Sweden	1005	31.4	39.8	13.6	6.4	8.8
United Kingdom	1000	31.5	42	16.8	6.5	3.2

Table 59b. My government should spend more money on scientific research – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14_D. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - My government should spend more money on scientific research

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	39.8	38.5	13.8	4.6	3.4
SEX						
Male	12563	41.4	37.3	13.3	4.7	3.3
Female	12033	38.2	39.7	14.3	4.4	3.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	36	40.1	15.4	5.5	3.1
19 - 21	6750	39	39	14.2	4.8	3
22 - 25	9320	44	36.6	12	3.5	3.9
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	37.1	39.5	14.5	5.3	3.7
Secondary	12742	40.1	38.5	13.3	4.7	3.3
Higher	6090	41.8	37.6	13.8	3.5	3.3
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	40.8	39.1	12.8	4.2	3.2
No	10649	38.7	37.7	15.1	5	3.6
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	43.7	37.6	12	3.9	2.8
Urban	11079	42.3	37.3	12.3	4.4	3.7
Rural	8942	34.8	40.4	16.6	5	3.2
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	45.1	34.9	12.2	4.8	3
Employee	12049	38.7	39.4	14.1	4.4	3.3
Manual worker	3297	39.1	38.8	14	5.1	3
Not working	6144	40	38.5	13.7	4.4	3.5

Table 60a. The European Union should spend more money on research – *by country*

QUESTION: Q14_E. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - The European Union should spend more money on research

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	41	41.9	10.3	2.9	3.8
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	31.8	49.3	10.4	3.2	5.3
Bulgaria	1002	51.9	33	5.7	2.5	6.9
Czech Rep.	1006	40	39.7	11.4	3.4	5.4
Denmark	1002	31.5	47.5	9.5	3	8.4
Germany	1005	29.8	44.8	19.3	3.6	2.5
Estonia	504	45.4	36.8	10.9	4	2.9
Greece	1000	59.7	31.4	5.4	2.5	1
Spain	1002	49.8	38	5.1	2.9	4.2
France	1004	31.4	55.1	8.7	1.5	3.3
Ireland	1000	47.4	38	9.1	3.5	1.9
Italy	1002	63.6	27.6	3.9	1.2	3.6
Cyprus	503	50	39.9	5.4	1.2	3.4
Latvia	1005	50.3	28.2	8.8	8.1	4.5
Lithuania	1002	68.1	20.5	4.3	3.8	3.3
Luxembourg	508	28.5	51.8	15.8	1.6	2.4
Hungary	1003	42.6	36.1	8.5	2.9	9.9
Malta	515	38.7	45.8	7.1	2.4	5.9
Netherlands	1001	19	53.7	20.6	1.8	4.8
Austria	1001	36.3	37.7	16.7	5.2	4.1
Poland	1003	45.8	43.1	6.3	1.9	2.9
Portugal	1001	57.6	30.4	6.5	1.7	3.9
Romania	1010	48.7	34.6	7.9	4.7	4.1
Slovenia	502	27.2	49.1	17.3	3.6	2.8
Slovakia	1004	45.8	41.6	5.8	2.5	4.4
Finland	1006	22.7	45.1	18.5	5.6	8.1
Sweden	1005	34.3	42.7	8.5	4.3	10.2
United Kingdom	1000	36.1	43.8	12.5	4.4	3.3

Table 60b. The European Union should spend more money on research – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14_E. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - The European Union should spend more money on research

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	41	41.9	10.3	2.9	3.8
SEX						
Male	12563	42.5	41	10	3	3.5
Female	12033	39.5	42.8	10.7	2.9	4.2
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	37.6	43.7	11.9	3.6	3.2
19 - 21	6750	40.9	41.2	11.1	2.9	3.9
22 - 25	9320	44.3	40.7	8.3	2.4	4.3
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	37.2	44	11.5	3.6	3.7
Secondary	12742	42.3	41	9.7	3.2	3.8
Higher	6090	42	41.7	10.5	1.8	4
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	41.1	42.4	10	2.9	3.6
No	10649	41	41.2	10.7	3	4.1
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	45.4	39.4	9.1	2.8	3.4
Urban	11079	43.5	40.6	9.2	2.6	4.1
Rural	8942	35.9	44.8	12.2	3.4	3.7
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	45.5	40	7.7	3	3.8
Employee	12049	40	42.8	10.8	2.8	3.5
Manual worker	3297	41.2	42.4	9.7	3.6	3.2
Not working	6144	40.9	40.9	10.8	2.7	4.6

Table 61a. There should be more coordination of research between Members States in the EU – *by country*

QUESTION: Q14_F. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - There should be more coordination of research between Members States in the EU

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	54.6	37.4	3.9	1.2	2.9
COUNTRY						
Belgium	1000	44.3	43.9	4.4	1.3	6
Bulgaria	1002	64.8	27.2	2.1	0.8	5.1
Czech Rep.	1006	45.8	36.4	9.8	3	5
Denmark	1002	39.3	46.9	5.5	1.7	6.6
Germany	1005	50.4	41.9	5.1	0.7	2
Estonia	504	52.9	37.7	3.4	2.9	3.2
Greece	1000	71.9	23.9	2.3	0.8	1.2
Spain	1002	61.2	33.3	1.6	0.5	3.4
France	1004	47.9	47.6	2.7	0.5	1.3
Ireland	1000	58.8	33.8	4.6	1.8	1
Italy	1002	70.5	22.5	3.2	0.8	3
Cyprus	503	55.3	38.3	2.6	1	2.9
Latvia	1005	56.3	29.3	4.1	5.1	5.1
Lithuania	1002	73.8	18.4	2.2	2	3.5
Luxembourg	508	45.4	42.5	8.2	1.1	2.8
Hungary	1003	53.6	34.2	2.9	1.7	7.6
Malta	515	50.2	43.2	2.1	1	3.5
Netherlands	1001	29	56.7	9.2	0.8	4.4
Austria	1001	55	34.8	4.4	1.7	4
Poland	1003	65.9	30.2	2	0.9	1.1
Portugal	1001	73.8	23.4	0.5	0.6	1.8
Romania	1010	59	32.8	3.1	1.7	3.5
Slovenia	502	38.1	51.7	6.8	0.5	2.9
Slovakia	1004	48.3	40.9	3.2	1.1	6.4
Finland	1006	36.1	46.6	6.6	2.9	7.7
Sweden	1005	51.2	36.2	4.6	1.7	6.2
United Kingdom	1000	45.3	43.1	5.9	2.5	3.1

Table 61b. There should be more coordination of research between Members States in the EU – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q14_F. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree? - There should be more coordination of research between Members States in the EU

	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	24596	54.6	37.4	3.9	1.2	2.9
SEX						
Male	12563	57	35.2	4	1.3	2.5
Female	12033	52.1	39.7	3.8	1	3.4
AGE						
15 - 18	8526	48.3	42	5.1	1.5	3.1
19 - 21	6750	56	36.2	3.9	1	2.9
22 - 25	9320	59.3	34	2.9	1.1	2.8
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FULL TIME EDUCATION						
Primary	5468	48.6	41.3	5.2	1.6	3.3
Secondary	12742	55.7	36.5	3.6	1.2	3.1
Higher	6090	57.8	35.6	3.4	0.9	2.2
CURRENTLY A FULL TIME STUDENT						
Yes	13898	54.6	37.6	3.9	1.2	2.8
No	10649	54.6	37.2	3.9	1.2	3
URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4522	58.5	34.3	3.6	1.1	2.4
Urban	11079	56.1	35.5	4.2	1.1	3
Rural	8942	50.7	41.3	3.7	1.3	3
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT/PRIMARY EARNER						
Self-employed	2643	56.4	35.3	3.9	1.1	3.2
Employee	12049	53.9	38.6	3.6	1.2	2.6
Manual worker	3297	54.4	37.4	4.3	1.1	2.8
Not working	6144	55.4	35.9	4.3	1.2	3.2

II. Survey details

This survey on "Young people and science" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate L - Science, economy and society L.5: Communication.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 09/09/2008 and the 09/13/2008 by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
France	FR	Efficience3	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 09/09/2008 - 13/09/2008)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the general population between 15 and 25 years of age.

Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents, in Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia and Luxembourg the target sample size was 500. The table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:
(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	**% of Total**	**EU27 Weighted**	**% on Total (weighted)**
Total	**24596**	**100**	**24596**	**100**
BE	1000	4.1	510	2.1
BG	1002	4.1	400	1.6
CZ	1006	4.1	531	2.2
DK	1002	4.1	249	1.0
DE	1005	4.1	3780	15.4
EE	504	2.0	81	0.3
EL	1000	4.1	508	2.1
ES	1002	4.1	2004	8.1
FR	1004	4.1	3224	13.1
IE	1000	4.1	249	1.0
IT	1002	4.1	2402	9.8
CY	503	2.0	48	0.2
LV	1005	4.1	141	0.6
LT	1002	4.1	212	0.9
LU	508	2.1	22	0.1
HU	1003	4.1	508	2.1
MT	515	2.1	23	0.1
NL	1001	4.1	783	3.2
AT	1001	4.1	405	1.6
PL	1003	4.1	2379	9.7
PT	1001	4.1	498	2.0
RO	1010	4.1	1253	5.1
SI	502	2.0	100	0.4
SK	1004	4.1	331	1.3
FI	1006	4.1	262	1.1
SE	1005	4.1	466	1.9
UK	1000	4.1	3227	13.1

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables results volumes.

Tables of results

VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY
The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS
The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:
Sex (Male, Female)
Age (15-18, 19-21, 22-25)

Highest level of education (Primary education, Secondary education, Higher education)
Currently full-time student (Yes, No)
Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)
Occupation of the respondents or the main contributor to the household budget (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:
1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.
Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

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%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

III. Questionnaire

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- Male 1
- Female 2

D2. How old are you?

- [_][_] years old
  [00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3a. What is the last level of full time education that you completed?

- Primary education 1
- Secondary education 2
- Higher education 3
- [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION] 8
- [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER] 9

D3b. Are you currently a full time student?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- [DK/NA] 9

IF D3B=1

D4a. What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income ? Would you say he/she is self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that he/she is without a professional activity? Does it mean that he/she is a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

→ i.e. :
- farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
- manager of a company 14
- other 15

- Employee

→ i.e. :
- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) 21
- general management, director or top management 22
- middle management 23
- Civil servant 24
- office clerk 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
- other 27

- Manual worker

→ i.e. :
- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) 31

- Manual worker 32
- unskilled manual worker 33
- other 34

- Without a professional activity

→ i.e. :
- looking after the home 41
- student (full time) 42
- retired 43
- seeking a job 44
- other 45
- [Refusal] 99

IF D3b=2,9

D4b. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

→ **i.e. :**
- farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
- manager of a company 14
- other 15

- Employee

→ **i.e. :**
- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) 21
- general management, director or top management 22
- middle management 23
- Civil servant 24
- office clerk 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
- other 27

- Manual worker

→ **i.e. :**
- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) 31
- Manual worker 32
- unskilled manual worker 33
- other 34

- Without a professional activity

→ **i.e. :**
- looking after the home 41
- student (full time) 42
- retired 43
- seeking a job 44
- other 45
- [Refusal] 99

D6. Would you say you live in a ...?

- metropolitan zone 1

- other town/urban centre.....2
- rural zone.....3
- [Refusal] 9

Q1. Let us talk about those topics in the news, which are of interest to you. For each topic I read out, please tell me if you are interested, or not interested.

- Interested 1
- Not interested.....2
- [DK/NA].....9

a) Sports 1 2 3 9

b) Politics..... 1 2 3 9

c) Science and technology..... 1 2 3 9

d) Economics 1 2 3 9

e) Culture, Entertainment (movies, music, theatre) 1 2 3 9

Q2. How much are you interested in the following subjects? Would you say you are very interested, moderately interested or not at all interested in...

[READ ROTATE A-E]

- Very interested.....1
- Moderately interested.....2
- Not at all interested 3
- [DK/NA].....9

a) Information and Communication technologies..... 1 2 3 9

b) Earth and the environment 1 2 3 9

c) The sky, stars, universe 1 2 3 9

d) Human body, medical discoveries 1 2 3 9

e) New inventions and technologies 1 2 3 9

Q3. Please tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or tend to disagree:

- Strongly agree 1
- Tend to agree 2
- Tend to disagree 3
- Strongly disagree..... 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

a) Science brings more benefits then harm.....1 2 3 4 9

b) Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world 1 2 3 4 9

c) In the long term advances in technology creates more jobs than it eliminates 1 2 3 4 9

d) Today, science is influenced too much by profit 1 2 3 4 9

e) Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable 1 2 3 4 9

Q4. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the purpose of scientific research? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or do you strongly disagree that...

(SPLIT B AND C, THAN ROTATE A AND (B OR C))

- Strongly agree 1
- Tend to agree 2
- Tend to disagree 3
- Strongly disagree..... 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

a) Scientific research should above all serve the development of knowledge ...1 2 3 4 9

b) Scientific research should above all serve economic development 1 2 3 4 9

c) Scientific research should above all serve businesses and enterprises 1 2 3 4 9

Q5. I will ask your opinion about different areas of research. Please tell me if you have heard or read about innovations in the following field?

- Yes, I heard about innovations and am interested in it 1
- Have heard about innovations but I am not really interested in it 2
- Have not heard about innovations, but I am interested in it..... 3
- Have not heard about innovations and not really interested in it . 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Genetically modified food 1 2 3 9
b) Nanotechnology 1 2 3 9
c) Nuclear energy 1 2 3 9
d) Mobile phones 1 2 3 9
e) Human embryo research 1 2 3 9
f) Brain research 1 2 3 9
g) Computer and Video surveillance techniques 1 2 3 9

Q6. There are discussions whether in the following areas scientific and technical innovations present more risks or more advantages for society. For each of these, please indicate if in your opinion they:

- Present more advantages than risks for society or 1
- More risks than advantages or 2
- Same amount of risks and advantages? 3
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Genetically modified food 1 2 3 9
b) Nanotechnology 1 2 3 9
c) Nuclear energy 1 2 3 9
d) Mobile phones 1 2 3 9
e) Human embryo research 1 2 3 9
f) Brain research 1 2 3 9
g) Computer and Video surveillance techniques 1 2 3 9

Q7. Concerning green-house effect and global warming, what is the most likely solution? Please select which of the following three strategy would be the most effective?

- Advancement in technology 1
- A fundamental change in our way of life 2
- State regulations – on a global level 3
- [NONE OF THEM, OTHER] 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q8. Do you think that in the next 20 years the situation in your [COUNTRY] will improve significantly, will improve slightly, will worsen or will significantly worsen concerning in the following areas of life:

- Will improve significantly 1
- Will improve slightly 2
- Will worsen 3
- Will significantly worsen 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Quality of food 1 2 3 4 9

b) Quality of air in the cities 1 2 3 4 9

c) Health of the population 1 2 3 4 9

d) Quality of water 1 2 3 4 9

e) Communication between people 1 2 3 4 9

Q9. I will read out items, please indicate for each of them if they represent a health risk for people: Is (INSERT THE APPROPRIATE HEALTH RISK) a very big risk, a significant risk, not a major risk or no risk to health?

[READ - ROTATE A-I]

- A very big risk 1
- Significant risk 2
- Not a major risk 3
- No risk to health 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a) Air pollution caused by cars 1 2 3 4 9

b) Pesticides used in plant production 1 2 3 4 9

c) Genetically modified foods 1 2 3 4 9

d) Surplus of fertilizers which pervade into the underground water reserves 1 2 3 4 9

e) Vicinity of nuclear power plants 1 2 3 4 9

f) Use of mobile phones 1 2 3 4 9

g) Vicinity of high tension power-lines 1 2 3 4 9

h) Vicinity of a chemical plant 1 2 3 4 9

i) New epidemics 1 2 3 4 9

Q10_A. In your opinion, who should have the biggest influence in [YOUR COUNTRY] on decisions about where we are spending money for research, firstly?

[READ - ROTATE]

- The scientific community 1
- The government 2
- The citizens 3
- Private enterprises 4
- The research organizations 5
- The European Union 6
- The media 7
- [DK/NA] 9

Q10_B. Then secondly?

[READ - ROTATE]

- The scientific community 1
- The government 2
- The citizens 3
- Private enterprises 4
- The research organizations 5
- The European Union 6
- The media 7
- [DK/NA] 9

Q11. Could you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with the following statements related to scientists:

[READ AND ROTATE A AND B]

- Strongly agree 1
- Tend to agree 2
- Tend to disagree 3
- Strongly disagree 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a. Scientists are devoted people who work for the good of humanity 1 2 3 4 9

b. Because of their knowledge, scientists have the power that can make them dangerous 1 2 3 4 9

Q12. Are you considering studying in the following fields in order to get jobs requiring scientific education?

- Yes, definitely 1
- Yes, probably 2
- No, probably no 3
- No, Definitely no 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a. natural sciences 1 2 3 4 9

b. mathematics 1 2 3 4 9

c. engineering 1 2 3 4 9

d biology, medicine 1 2 3 4 9

e. social sciences / humanities 1 2 3 4 9

f. economics / business 1 2 3 4 9

ASK IF ANY OF "NO", Q12_C = 3,4 OR Q12_D = 3,4

Q13.A. You mentioned that you are not considering studying [use what is applicable: engineering and/or biology, medicine]. Can you please tell me, why not?

[MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- I have already chosen my profession 1
- I don't have the skills for such a profession 2
- I am not interested in this kind of profession 3
- This type of profession doesn't pay well enough 4
- [DK/NA] 9

ASK IF ANY OF "YES", Q12_A = 1,2 OR Q12_B = 1,2

Q13.B. What kind of profession requiring scientific education would you like to do?

[ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE!]

- Researcher in the public sector 1
- Teacher 2
- Researcher in private sector 3
- Engineer 4
- Technician 5
- Health professional 6
- [DK/NA] 9

Q14. Could you please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Do you strongly agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree?

- Strongly agree 1
- Tend to agree 2
- Tend to disagree 3
- Strongly disagree 4
- [DK/NA] 9

a) young people's interest in science is essential for our future prosperity 1 2 3 4 9

b) girls and young women should be further encourage to take up studies and careers in science 1 2 3 4 9

c) (natural) science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing 1 2 3 4 9

d) my government should spend more money on scientific research 1 2 3 4 9

e) the European Union should spend more money on research 1 2 3 4 9

f) there should be more coordination of research between Members States in the EU 1 2 3 4 9