Special Eurobarometer 419

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

REPORT

Fieldwork: June 2014

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Research & Innovation (DG RTD) and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

Special Eurobarometer 419 / Wave EB81.5 – TNS Opinion & Social

Special Eurobarometer 419

Public perceptions of science, research and innovation

Conducted by TNS opinion & social at the request of Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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Eurobarometer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Fostering science and innovation is a central priority for the European Union, as Europe advances further towards becoming a knowledge-based society and economy – and as many of us recognise that science can help answer many of the problems facing the world in the 21st century.

Through the EU Research and Innovation programme Horizon 2020, the European Union has committed to spending nearly €80 billion on research and innovation over the next seven years – a 30 percent increase on the amount spent on scientific research over the preceding seven-year period, despite a slight reduction in the EU's overall budget.[1]

A key objective of this research programme is to help address important societal challenges that Europe is faced with.

This Special Eurobarometer report will help inform Horizon 2020 by providing insight on which areas European citizens would like scientific research to focus on, so as to tackle issues of most concern to them. More generally, this report will help inform forward looking activities, including foresight, in the European Commission; in particular those carried out by the Directorate-General for Research & Innovation, by the Bureau of the European Policy Advisers and by the Chief Scientific Adviser to the President.

The survey first looks at the respondents' own level of scientific education – whether they have studied science or technology at school or elsewhere.

It then asks respondents which areas they would like science and innovation to prioritize over the next 15 years, with areas such as *job creation*, *health and medical care*, *energy supply*, *education and skills*, and the *fight against climate change* among the issues they are asked to consider.

Having established which issues are seen as most deserving of emphasis, the respondents then look at whether these issues can realistically be addressed both through science and technological innovation, and also through people's actions and behaviour.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 14th and 26th of June 2014. Some 27,910 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of Directorate-General for Research & Innovation.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)[2]. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals[3].

[1] President Barroso's speech at the Euroscience Open Forum: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-14-487_en.htm
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm
[3] The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus***	SE	Sweden
LT	Lithuania	UK	The United Kingdom
		EU28	European Union – 28 Member States
		EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
		NMS13	BG, CZ, EE, HR, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK**

* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2013

** The NMS13 are the 13 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements

*** Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

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We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Personal scientific background

- More than half of Europeans have studied science or technology.
- In 20 Member States an absolute majority of respondents say that they studied science or technology, with over seven out of 10 respondents saying this in Estonia (78%), Poland (76%) and the UK (71%); at the other end of the scale respondents in Slovenia (27%), Slovakia (22%), and the Czech Republic (22%) are the least likely to have studied science or technology.
- People who finished their education at the age of 20 or over are more likely to have studied science and technology than those who left school aged 15 or under, by a margin of 75% to 24%.
- Nearly two-thirds of people (64%) who consider themselves to be high up on the social ladder studied science or technology, whereas less than half (47%) of those who see themselves as low down on the social ladder have done so.

Priorities for science and technological innovation over the next 15 years

- *Health and medical* care, and *job creation* are seen as the main priorities for science and technological innovation over the next 15 years.
- *Job creation* is mentioned as the *first priority* by most respondents in 16 Member States, while *health and medical care* is the first priority in 10 countries (Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia and United Kingdom).
- In the other two countries, Denmark and Sweden, the *fight against climate change* is considered the first priority for science and technological innovation.

Impact of society, science and technological innovation on different areas of activity

- Overall, respondents tend to be divided on the impact of **people's actions and behaviour** on the various issues under discussion. On several issues and for several countries, the proportion of the population expecting a negative impact is close to the proportion of those expecting a positive impact.
- More than four out of 10 respondents expect that, 15 years from now, **people's actions and behaviour** will have a **positive impact** on *education and skills* (48%), the *protection of the environment* (46%), *health and medical care* (43%), *job creation* (42%) and *transport and transport infrastructure* (41%).
- When it comes to **science and technological innovation**, respondents' views are more consensual on expecting it to bring a positive impact in most of the issues tested.

- At least half of the respondents expect that, 15 years from now, **science and technological development** will have a **positive impact** on *health and medical care* (65%), *education and skills* (60%), *transport and transport infrastructure* (59%), *energy supply* (58%), *protection of the environment* (57%), *fight against climate change* (54%) and *quality of housing* (50%).

- On most issues, respondents in all countries are more likely to think that positive impacts can be achieved through science and innovation than through people's actions and behaviour. A notable exception is the *reduction of inequalities,* which is seen in most countries as more of an area for human intervention.

- There are clear national patterns in terms of the level of expectations that there will be a positive impact on these issues. Respondents in the Nordic countries, Ireland, Malta and Spain are noticeably optimistic that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour can have a positive impact, whereas relatively few respondents in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy are optimistic that positive impacts can be achieved through either route.

Relationship between three separate attitudes of respondents: priorities for science and technological innovation, expected impact of people's actions and behaviour on the different areas, expected impact of science and technological innovation on the different areas

- ***Health and medical care***, ***education and skills*** and ***the protection of environment*** represent a group of issues that respondents mention as being among the main priorities for science and technological development and on which, at the same time, respondents expect that science and technological innovation and people's actions and behaviour, will have a positive impact, 15 years from now.

- ***Job creation*** is also a high priority issue for respondents but a relatively small proportion of respondents (compared to other areas) believe science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on this area.

- **The *reduction of inequalities*** is an issue for which very few respondents believe that both science and technological innovation and people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. At the same time, the *reduction of inequalities* is also among the least mentioned as a priority for science and technological innovation.

- Many respondents expect a positive impact from people's actions and behaviour and from science and technological innovation on **transport and transport infrastructure**, but at the same time, it is an area which is considered by respondents as a low priority for science and technological innovation.

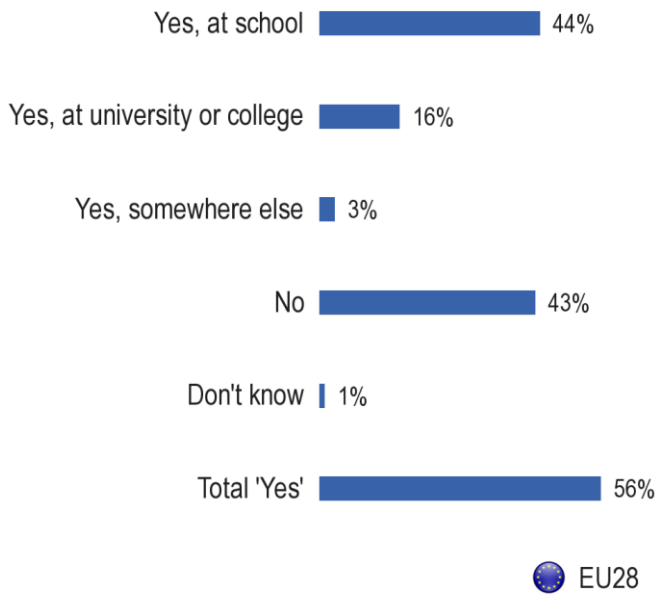
I. PERSONAL SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND

– More than half of Europeans have studied science or technology –

To evaluate their own experience in science, all respondents were asked whether they have ever studied science or technology, and if so in what context. This assessment is important throughout the report, as the impressions of respondents with a science background are compared with those without any kind of scientific education.

A majority of Europeans (56%) say that they have studied science or technology. Over four out of 10 (44%) studied these subjects at school, while 16% studied them at university or college, and 3% studied them somewhere else.

QB4. Have you ever studied science or technology at school, at university, at college or anywhere else?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In 20 Member States an absolute majority of respondents say that they studied science or technology, with over seven out of 10 respondents saying this in Estonia (78%), Poland (76%) and the UK (71%). At the other end of the scale, in Slovakia (22%), the Czech Republic (22%) and Slovenia (27%) are the least likely to have studied science or technology.

In eight countries, at least 50% of respondents say that they have studied science or technology at school, with Poland (70%), Estonia (61%) and the UK (60%) having the highest proportions of respondents who have done so. However, in the Netherlands less than a tenth of respondents (7%) studied science or technology at school, with relatively few also having done so in Slovakia (13%) and Denmark (14%).

Respondents in Sweden (33%), Latvia (32%), Lithuania (31%) and Estonia (30%) are the most likely to have studied science or technology at university or college. At the other end of the scale, less than a tenth have studied science in this context in the Czech Republic (8%), Malta (8%) and Slovakia (9%).

In four Member States, respondents are most likely to have studied science or technology at university or college: Sweden (33%), the Netherlands (26%), Denmark (29%) and Slovenia (16%).

QB4 Have you ever studied science or technology at school, at university, at college or anywhere else?

	Yes, at school	Yes, at university or college	Yes, somewhere else	No	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	44%	16%	3%	43%	1%	56%
EE	**61%**	30%	7%	21%	1%	78%
PL	**70%**	15%	3%	21%	3%	76%
UK	**60%**	22%	2%	28%	1%	71%
CY	**55%**	20%	9%	31%	0%	69%
HR	**50%**	15%	12%	29%	2%	68%
FI	**48%**	15%	5%	35%	0%	64%
IT	**54%**	9%	3%	34%	2%	63%
FR	**50%**	15%	4%	37%	0%	62%
SE	32%	33%	5%	**37%**	0%	62%
ES	**50%**	19%	3%	39%	0%	61%
LT	**42%**	31%	5%	39%	0%	61%
IE	**49%**	16%	1%	40%	0%	59%
LV	33%	32%	8%	**40%**	1%	59%
BG	**42%**	20%	1%	41%	1%	57%
RO	**46%**	10%	3%	40%	5%	55%
EL	35%	24%	4%	**46%**	0%	54%
LU	43%	12%	3%	**44%**	2%	54%
PT	45%	11%	4%	**46%**	1%	53%
BE	39%	17%	3%	**49%**	1%	51%
MT	44%	8%	1%	**49%**	0%	51%
DK	14%	29%	5%	**58%**	1%	41%
DE	26%	16%	2%	**60%**	1%	39%
HU	22%	11%	6%	**62%**	0%	37%
AT	20%	13%	4%	**63%**	2%	35%
NL	7%	26%	3%	**65%**	0%	34%
SI	15%	16%	2%	**72%**	0%	27%
CZ	15%	8%	2%	**77%**	1%	22%
SK	13%	9%	1%	**77%**	1%	22%

Highest percentage per country	*Lowest percentage per country*
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

The **socio-demographic data** show that:

- Men are more likely than women to have studied science or technology, by a margin of 62% to 51%.
- Younger respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely than those aged 55 and over to have studied science and technology, by a margin of 76% to 41%.
- People who finished their education at the age of 20 or over are more likely to have studied science and technology than those who left school aged 15 or under, by a margin of 75% to 24%.
- Individuals who live in large towns are more likely to have studied science or technology than people who live in rural villages (64% vs. 51%).
- Nearly two-thirds of people (64%) who consider themselves to be high up on the social ladder studied science or technology, whereas less than half (47%) of those who see themselves as low down on the ladder have done so.

QB4 Have you ever studied science or technology at school, at university, at college or anywhere else? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Yes, at school	Yes, at university or college	Yes, somewhere else	No	Don't know	Yes
EU28	44%	16%	3%	43%	1%	56%
Gender						
Man	46%	20%	4%	37%	1%	62%
Woman	41%	13%	2%	48%	1%	51%
Age						
15-24	65%	18%	2%	23%	1%	76%
25-39	50%	23%	3%	32%	1%	67%
40-54	45%	16%	3%	42%	1%	57%
55 +	31%	12%	3%	58%	2%	41%
Education (End of)						
15-	22%	1%	2%	74%	1%	24%
16-19	48%	4%	3%	47%	1%	52%
20+	47%	40%	4%	24%	1%	75%
Still studying	66%	25%	2%	17%	1%	82%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	41%	14%	3%	48%	1%	51%
Small/ mid size town	44%	15%	3%	43%	1%	56%
Large town	48%	22%	3%	35%	1%	64%
Self-positioning on the social staircase						
Low (1-4)	40%	8%	2%	52%	2%	47%
Medium (5-6)	46%	15%	3%	42%	1%	57%
High (7-10)	43%	27%	4%	34%	1%	64%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

II. PRIORITIES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OVER THE NEXT 15 YEARS

– Health and medical care, and job creation are seen as the main priorities for science and technological innovation –

Respondents were asked what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation over the next 15 years. They were given a list of 13 options, and were asked to say what should be the first priority, and then the next priorities (for which a maximum of four answers were allowed).

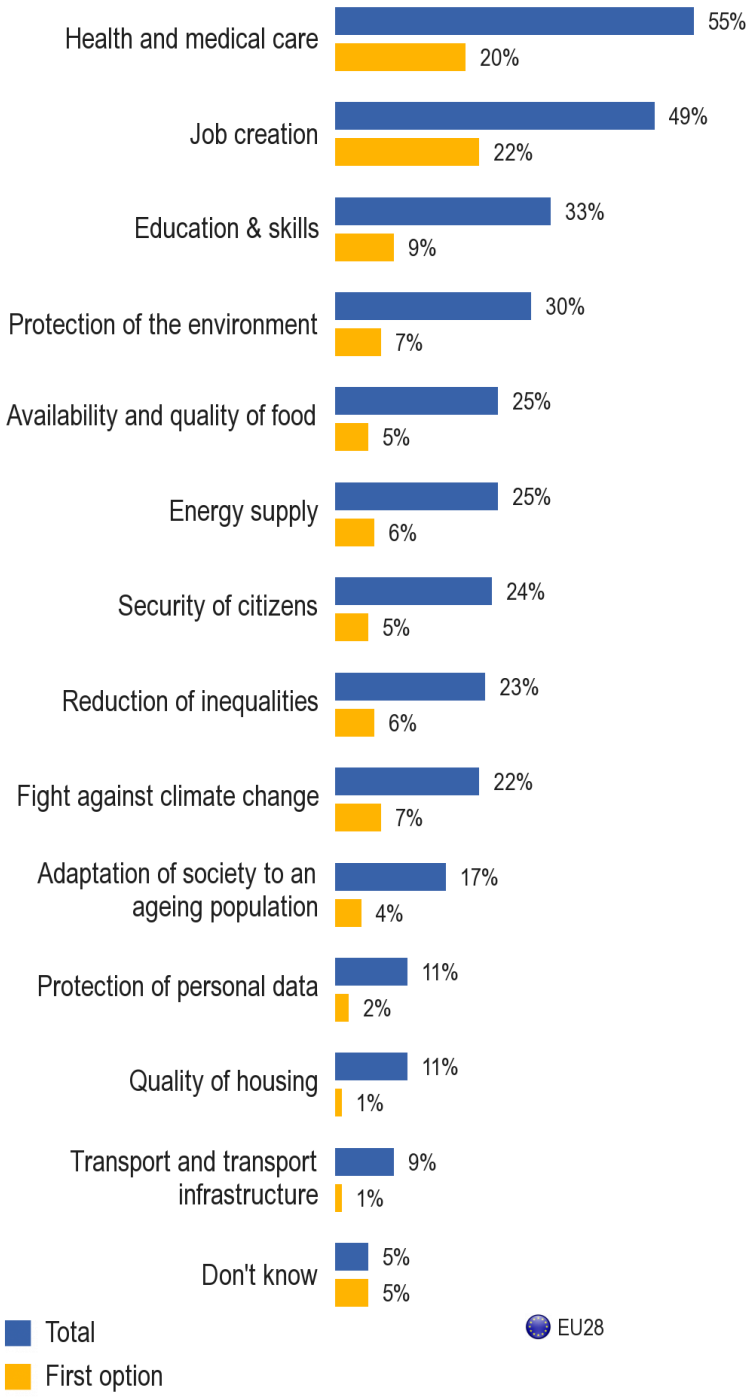
Health and medical care and *job creation* are by far the priorities most mentioned by the respondents. Over half of them believe that *health and medical care* should be the main priorities for science and technological innovation (55%) and around half of them think that it should be *job creation* (49%).

A third of respondents consider that *education and skills* (33%) should be the main priority, followed by the *protection of the environment* (30%), *energy supply* and the *availability and quality of food* (both 25%), the *security of citizens* (24%), the *reduction of inequalities* (23%) and the *fight against climate change* (22%).

Less than two in 10 respondents believe that the adaptation of society to an ageing population (17%) should be the main priority and around one in 10 or less believe this about the following areas: *protection of personal data* and *quality of housing* (both 11%), and *transport and transport infrastructure* (9%). 5% of respondents are not able to express their opinion on this matter.

However, looking at the first priority only, respondents are slightly more likely to answer *job creation* (22%) than *health and medical care* (20%). Less than one in 10 respondents mentions as main priority any of the remaining 11 areas.

QB3. Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Job creation is seen as the *first priority* by most respondents in 16 Member States, while *health and medical care* is the top priority in 10 countries (Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia and United Kingdom). In the other two countries, Denmark and Sweden, the *fight against climate change* is considered the first priority when it comes to science and technological innovation.

Croatia (38%) has the highest proportion of respondents who think that *job creation* should be the first priority, followed by Cyprus (36%) and Ireland (31%). However, only 7% of respondents in both Denmark and the Netherlands regard *job creation* as the top priority when it comes to science and technological innovation.

Health and medical care is seen as the top priority by 35% of respondents in Malta, as well as 28% of those in the UK and 27% in the Czech Republic. On the other side, only 11% of respondents in both Germany and Slovenia regard this area as a top priority for science and technological development.

Sweden (26%) and Denmark (20%) have by far the highest proportion of respondents who think that the *fight against climate change* should be the first priority.

QB3a Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? Firstly?

	Job creation	Health and medical care	Education & skills	Fight against climate change	Protection of the environment	Energy supply	Reduction of inequalities	Security of citizens	Availability and quality of food	Adaptation of society to an ageing population	Protection of personal data	Transport and transport infrastructure	Quality of housing	Don't know
EU28	22%	20%	9%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	2%	1%	1%	5%
BE	16%	**19%**	8%	11%	11%	7%	5%	6%	6%	5%	2%	*1%*	2%	1%
BG	**24%**	19%	11%	5%	7%	2%	9%	7%	6%	3%	1%	*0%*	1%	5%
CZ	15%	**27%**	6%	5%	9%	3%	6%	7%	9%	4%	2%	2%	*1%*	4%
DK	7%	17%	13%	**20%**	11%	8%	3%	5%	4%	4%	6%	*0%*	*0%*	2%
DE	**13%**	11%	12%	11%	9%	9%	9%	6%	7%	6%	3%	*0%*	*0%*	4%
EE	11%	**19%**	16%	3%	6%	7%	8%	7%	4%	5%	*1%*	*1%*	2%	10%
IE	**31%**	23%	15%	3%	5%	5%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	*1%*	*1%*	3%
EL	**28%**	19%	9%	4%	8%	4%	9%	8%	6%	*1%*	*1%*	*1%*	*1%*	1%
ES	**30%**	26%	8%	4%	6%	3%	10%	2%	6%	1%	*0%*	*0%*	1%	3%
FR	**25%**	20%	5%	8%	10%	5%	6%	5%	4%	2%	2%	*1%*	3%	4%
HR	**38%**	14%	9%	5%	5%	4%	6%	4%	5%	2%	2%	*1%*	2%	3%
IT	**30%**	16%	4%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	5%	3%	2%	*1%*	*1%*	6%
CY	**36%**	22%	10%	2%	5%	3%	4%	8%	4%	1%	*0%*	*0%*	1%	4%
LV	**25%**	22%	12%	3%	7%	5%	6%	5%	4%	*1%*	2%	*1%*	*1%*	6%
LT	**22%**	21%	14%	4%	5%	5%	7%	6%	4%	*1%*	2%	*1%*	2%	6%
LU	17%	**25%**	10%	9%	10%	3%	3%	5%	4%	2%	*1%*	2%	3%	6%
HU	**26%**	15%	7%	3%	5%	6%	11%	5%	6%	6%	2%	*1%*	4%	3%
MT	18%	**35%**	10%	7%	7%	7%	1%	5%	2%	1%	1%	*0%*	1%	5%
NL	7%	**25%**	14%	10%	9%	8%	3%	4%	9%	7%	1%	1%	*0%*	2%
AT	13%	**16%**	6%	12%	11%	5%	5%	6%	9%	6%	*1%*	2%	3%	5%
PL	**30%**	19%	8%	2%	4%	5%	4%	8%	5%	3%	*1%*	*1%*	2%	8%
PT	24%	**26%**	7%	2%	3%	3%	11%	5%	3%	7%	*1%*	*1%*	*1%*	6%
RO	**30%**	20%	12%	3%	5%	3%	4%	8%	4%	*1%*	2%	2%	*1%*	5%
SI	**29%**	11%	7%	6%	9%	5%	7%	5%	10%	2%	1%	1%	*0%*	7%
SK	24%	**25%**	7%	4%	10%	2%	4%	5%	7%	3%	*0%*	3%	2%	4%
FI	**21%**	18%	6%	10%	5%	10%	5%	7%	6%	5%	2%	*1%*	*1%*	3%
SE	8%	15%	9%	**26%**	14%	9%	5%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	*0%*	3%
UK	12%	**28%**	12%	6%	6%	10%	*1%*	4%	4%	2%	2%	*1%*	2%	10%

Highest percentage per country	*Lowest percentage per country*
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

When cumulating the answers about which areas should be the main priorities for science and technological innovation over the next 15 years, *health and medical* care is the most mentioned priority in 20 Member States (compared with only 10 when looking only at the first choices). In the remaining eight Member States *job creation* is the area most mentioned compared with 16 countries when only taking into account the first choices).

Spain (69%) has the highest proportion of respondents who think that *health and medical care* should be a priority, followed by 65% in Cyprus and 64% in Greece and the Netherlands. However, only 43% of respondents in Germany, and 44% in Italy, give this answer.

Cyprus (69%), Croatia (68%) and Greece (65%) have the highest proportions of respondents who identify *job creation* as a priority, whereas the Netherlands (26%) and Denmark (28%) have the lowest.

Even though *health and medical care* and *job creation* are the most mentioned areas as priorities in all countries, the survey provided also some other particular results at country level:

- more than half of the respondents think that *education and skills* are a priority in Ireland (53%) and the Netherlands (52%),
- over half of the respondents in Sweden (52%) consider that the *fight against climate change* should be a priority when it comes to science and technological innovation,
- Sweden (45%) and Greece (44%) have the most respondents who think that the *protection of the environment* should be a priority,
- Germany (40%) has the most respondents who mention *energy supply* as a priority,
- a relatively high proportion of respondents in the Portugal (43%) think that the *reduction of inequalities* should be a priority,
- 40% of respondents in Cyprus mention the *security of citizens* as a priority for science and technological innovation,
- 39% in the Czech Republic mention the *availability and quality of food*.

QB3T Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? TOTAL

	Health and medical care	Job creation	Education & skills	Protection of the environment	Energy supply	Availability and quality of food	Security of citizens	Reduction of inequalities	Fight against climate change	Adaptation of society to an ageing population	Protection of personal data	Quality of housing	Transport and transport infrastructure	Don't know
EU28	55%	49%	33%	30%	25%	25%	24%	23%	22%	17%	11%	11%	9%	5%
BE	**48%**	45%	29%	33%	26%	20%	23%	17%	27%	18%	10%	15%	*9%*	1%
BG	**57%**	56%	36%	33%	12%	30%	28%	30%	19%	11%	*6%*	*6%*	8%	5%
CZ	**60%**	42%	28%	32%	13%	39%	27%	18%	18%	19%	11%	*6%*	12%	4%
DK	**55%**	28%	43%	41%	31%	26%	24%	15%	44%	19%	22%	*3%*	10%	2%
DE	**43%**	35%	33%	37%	40%	27%	25%	26%	33%	24%	19%	*5%*	10%	4%
EE	**58%**	35%	44%	25%	21%	20%	28%	23%	8%	12%	9%	*7%*	8%	10%
IE	62%	**63%**	53%	20%	24%	17%	19%	12%	14%	10%	*9%*	12%	10%	3%
EL	64%	**65%**	42%	44%	21%	30%	37%	37%	22%	8%	13%	11%	*6%*	1%
ES	**69%**	66%	40%	31%	16%	28%	13%	33%	21%	12%	*3%*	14%	5%	3%
FR	**62%**	58%	29%	36%	23%	25%	26%	29%	24%	18%	13%	18%	*12%*	4%
HR	50%	**68%**	34%	25%	15%	25%	21%	21%	16%	10%	9%	13%	*5%*	3%
IT	44%	**56%**	22%	29%	20%	25%	30%	22%	20%	14%	*7%*	9%	8%	6%
CY	65%	**69%**	43%	30%	18%	24%	40%	22%	10%	6%	7%	18%	*3%*	4%
LV	**62%**	53%	39%	26%	17%	25%	25%	24%	9%	*7%*	12%	9%	9%	6%
LT	**56%**	55%	36%	24%	26%	28%	25%	24%	14%	*8%*	12%	16%	*8%*	6%
LU	**55%**	47%	34%	30%	19%	18%	23%	15%	24%	13%	*9%*	15%	9%	6%
HU	53%	**56%**	25%	27%	26%	25%	22%	32%	15%	22%	*10%*	20%	*10%*	3%
MT	**60%**	48%	42%	30%	29%	13%	22%	5%	19%	12%	*4%*	*4%*	6%	5%
NL	**64%**	26%	52%	35%	31%	36%	24%	14%	32%	28%	11%	*4%*	8%	2%
AT	**53%**	44%	27%	37%	28%	38%	26%	20%	32%	21%	14%	*13%*	*13%*	5%
PL	55%	**56%**	28%	18%	17%	23%	29%	21%	10%	14%	*8%*	10%	*8%*	8%
PT	**61%**	58%	32%	22%	15%	25%	32%	43%	11%	25%	11%	10%	*8%*	6%
RO	**59%**	58%	38%	22%	12%	20%	34%	18%	11%	*8%*	9%	11%	16%	5%
SI	45%	**59%**	29%	36%	24%	35%	17%	24%	23%	11%	*6%*	*6%*	*6%*	7%
SK	**59%**	56%	26%	36%	16%	32%	28%	19%	21%	13%	*8%*	17%	14%	4%
FI	**57%**	54%	30%	27%	31%	31%	27%	21%	33%	21%	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	2%
SE	**56%**	35%	40%	45%	35%	21%	12%	23%	52%	19%	9%	*3%*	18%	3%
UK	**58%**	31%	37%	20%	28%	17%	17%	10%	16%	12%	*8%*	13%	9%	10%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

The **socio-demographic data** show that:

- Women are more likely than men to cite *health and medical care*, both as the first priority (22% vs. 17%), and as a general priority (58% vs. 52%).
- Younger respondents are more likely to regard *education and skills* as a general priority (40% for 15-24 year-olds vs. 29% for respondents aged 55 and over), as well as the *fight against climate change* (25% vs. 20%) and *protection of the environment* (33% vs. 27%). Older respondents are more inclined to think that *health and medical care* (59% vs. 48%) and the adaptation of society to an ageing population (21% vs. 11%) should be priorities.
- Respondents who finished education aged 20 or over are more inclined than those who left school aged 15 or under to view as priorities the *fight against climate change* (27% vs. 16%), *protection of the environment* (36% vs. 24%), and *education and skills* (38% vs. 25%). Those with a lower level of education are more likely to want to prioritise *job creation* (53% vs. 45%) and the *security of citizens* (27% vs. 20%).

QB3T - Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? TOTAL

	Health and medical care	Job creation	Education & skills	Protection of the environment	Energy supply	Availability and quality of food	Security of citizens	Reduction of inequalities	Fight against climate change	Adaptation of society to an ageing population	Protection of personal data	Quality of housing	Transport and transport infrastructure	Don't know
EU28	55%	49%	33%	30%	25%	25%	24%	23%	22%	17%	11%	11%	9%	5%
Gender														
Man	52%	48%	33%	31%	29%	26%	24%	23%	24%	16%	11%	10%	12%	4%
Woman	58%	49%	33%	30%	21%	25%	25%	23%	21%	18%	10%	11%	7%	6%
Age														
15-24	48%	48%	40%	33%	22%	21%	24%	23%	25%	11%	14%	12%	10%	6%
25-39	54%	51%	34%	31%	26%	27%	23%	21%	22%	13%	12%	12%	11%	4%
40-54	54%	49%	34%	33%	26%	26%	23%	23%	25%	17%	9%	10%	10%	4%
55 +	59%	47%	29%	27%	24%	26%	26%	24%	20%	21%	9%	10%	8%	6%
Education (End of)														
15-	59%	53%	25%	24%	21%	25%	27%	26%	16%	18%	9%	12%	7%	7%
16-19	56%	51%	31%	27%	24%	25%	26%	22%	21%	16%	11%	11%	9%	5%
20+	54%	45%	38%	36%	30%	27%	20%	23%	27%	19%	11%	9%	11%	3%
Still studying	48%	41%	45%	40%	23%	24%	23%	24%	30%	12%	14%	11%	11%	4%

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

III. IMPACT OF PEOPLE'S ACTIONS AND BEHAVIOUR AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION ON DIFFERENT AREAS OF ACTIVITY

This chapter of the report looks at what impact respondents feel that people's actions and behaviour, and also science and technological innovation, will have on the 13 areas discussed in the previous section in 15 years from now on.

– More than four out of 10 respondents think that, 15 years from now, people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on five of the 13 areas discussed –

More than four out of 10 respondents expect that, 15 years from now, people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *education and skills* (48%), the *protection of the environment* (46%), *health and medical care* (43%), *job creation* (42%) and *transport and transport infrastructure* (41%).

For all of the other issues under consideration, with the exception of the *protection of personal data*, at least three out of 10 respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

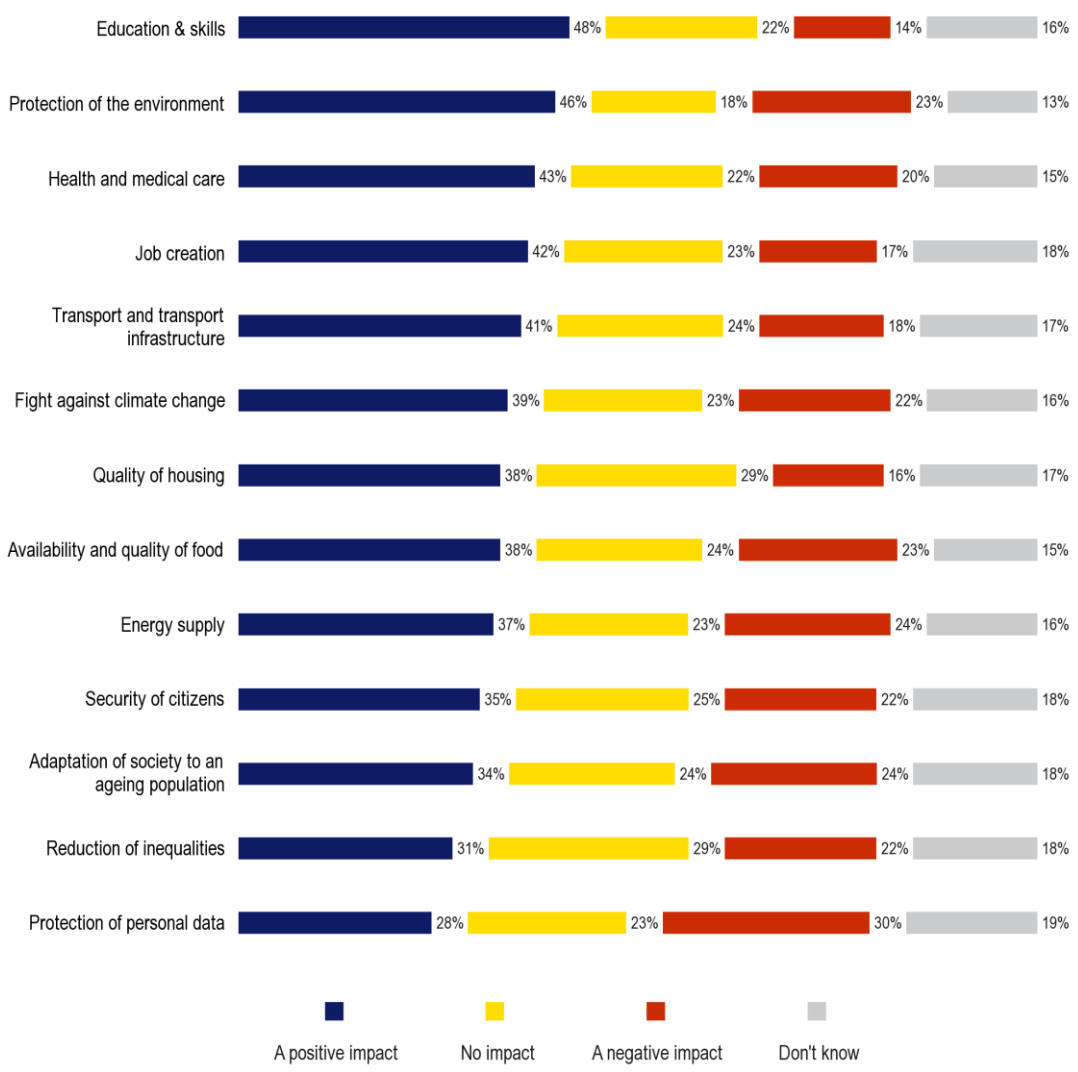
In four areas, more respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact than think it will have no impact or a negative impact. They are: *education and skills* (48% positive impact vs. 36% no or negative impact), *protection of the environment* (46% vs. 41%), *health and medical care* (43% vs. 42%), and *job creation* (42% vs. 40%).

The *protection of personal data* is the only issue where more respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a negative impact than think it will have a positive impact (30% vs. 28%).

It is worth mentioning that overall in all Member States, respondents had often difficulty to express an opinion about the impact they expect that people's actions and behaviour will have on the different issues discussed, although this difficulty was felt to a different degree depending on the Member State.

For instance, in the whole EU, 19% of respondents were not able to express any opinion about the impact they expect people's actions and behaviour will have in the *protection of personal data*; in Bulgaria, in particular, this proportion was of 29%.

QB1. 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

– At least half of the respondents think that, 15 years from now, science and technological development will have a positive impact on seven of the 13 areas discussed –

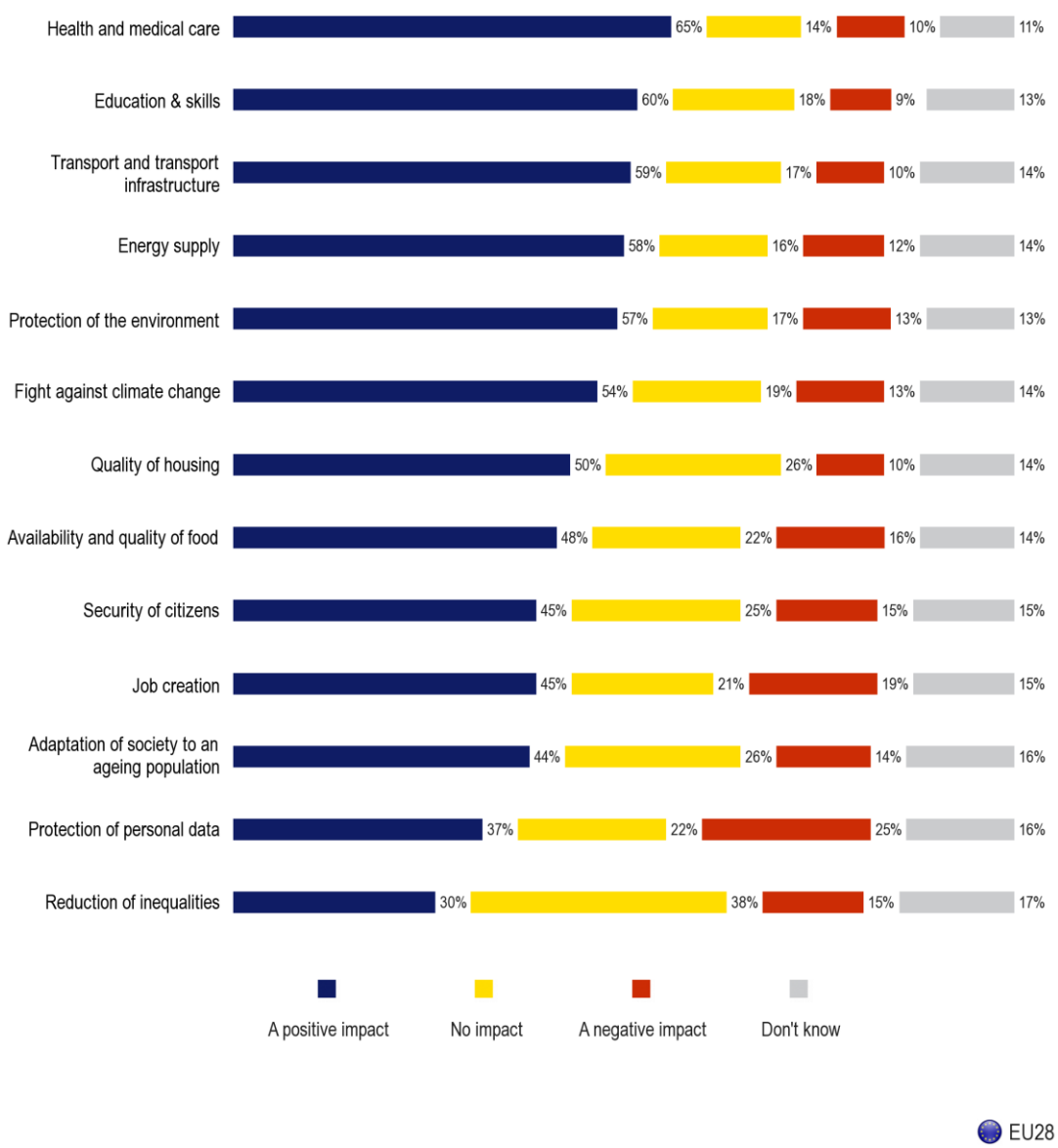
At least half of the respondents think that, 15 years from now, science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *health and medical care* (65%), *education and skills* (60%), *transport and transport infrastructure* (59%), energy supply (58%), *protection of the environment* (57%), the *fight against climate change* (54%) and the *quality of housing* (50%).

On 11 out of 13 issues, more respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact than those who think it will have no impact or a negative impact. The two exceptions are the *protection of personal data* (37% positive impact vs. 47%% no or negative impact), and the *reduction of inequalities* (30% positive impact vs. 53%% no or negative impact).

As in the section above, respondents had difficulty to express an opinion about the impact they expect that science and technological innovation will have on the different issues discussed, although this difficulty was felt to a different degree depending on the Member State.

For instance, in the whole EU, 17% of respondents were not able to express an opinion about the impact they expect science and technological innovation will have in the *reduction of inequalities*; in Malta, in particular, this proportion was of 28%.

QB2. 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

When comparing the opinion of respondents about the expected impact of people's actions and behaviour with their opinion about the impact of science and technological development, there are two noticeable results:

- More respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the various issues under discussion than think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact, with only one exception: while 31% of respondents think that people's actions and behaviour can have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities*, only 30% think that science and technological innovation can have a positive impact on this issue.

- Overall, respondents tend to be divided on the impact of **people's actions and behaviour** on the various issues under discussion. On several issues and for several countries, the proportion of the population expecting a negative impact is close to the proportion of those expecting a positive impact.

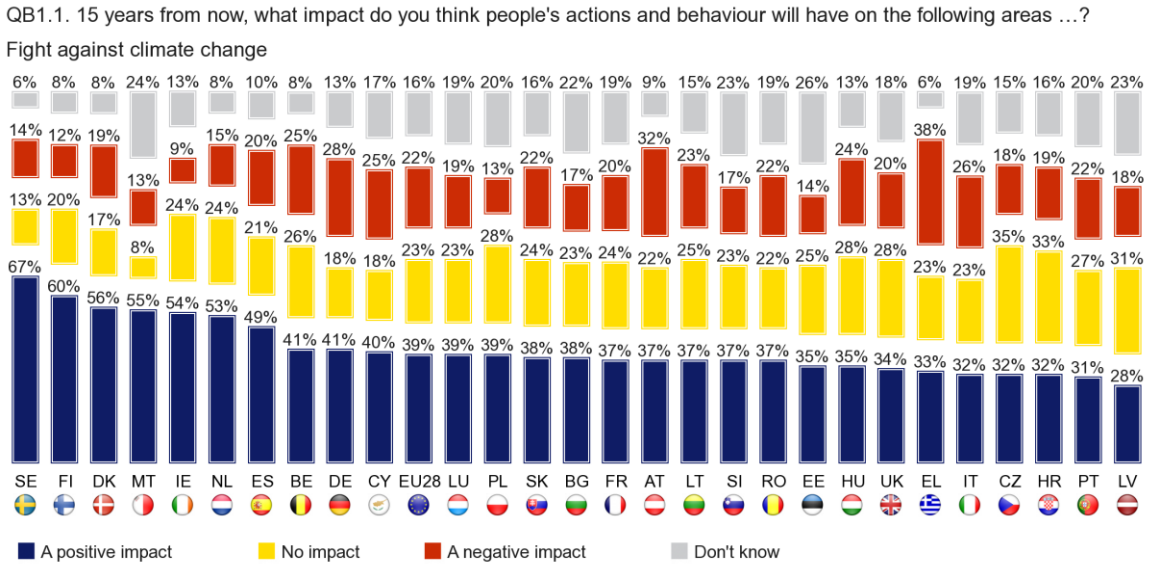
  When it comes to **science and technological innovation**, respondents' views are more consensual on expecting it to have a positive impact on most of the issues tested.

- When it comes to whether people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact, *job creation* ranks fourth, and *energy supply* ranks only ninth. But in terms of whether science and technological innovation will have a positive impact, these two items effectively switch positions, with *energy supply* ranking fourth, and *job creation* ranking tenth.

1.1. Fight against climate change

In six countries at least half of the respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive influence on the *fight against climate change*, with respondents in Sweden (67%) and Finland (60%) being the most likely to share this view. Greece (38% vs. 33%) is the only country where more respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a negative impact than a positive impact on this issue. "No impact" is the most common answer in the Czech Republic (35%), Croatia (33%) and Latvia (31%).

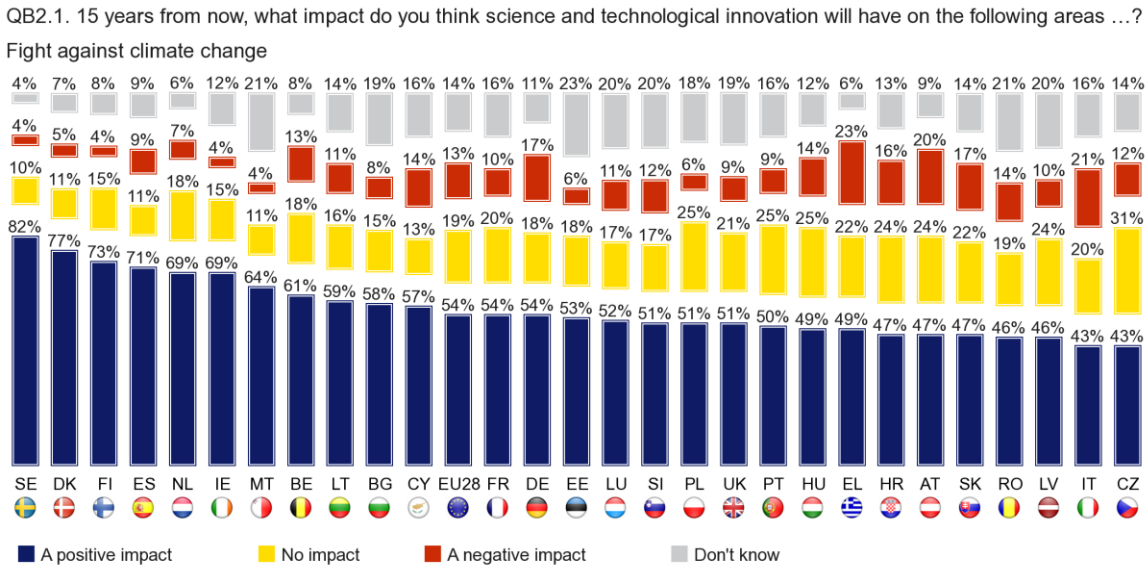
The rates of 'don't know' are relatively high in most of the Member States and in seven of them at least two in 10 respondents give this answer with the highest proportion seen in Estonia (26%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In contrast, in 19 countries at least half of the respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change*. "Positive impact" is also the most common answer in all Member States. The proportion of respondents who think science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on this issue ranges from 82% in Sweden and 77% in Denmark, to 43% in both the Czech Republic and Italy.

As above, Estonia is the country with the highest proportion of respondents who answer 'don't know' (23%). In another five countries, at least two in 10 respondents give the same answer.

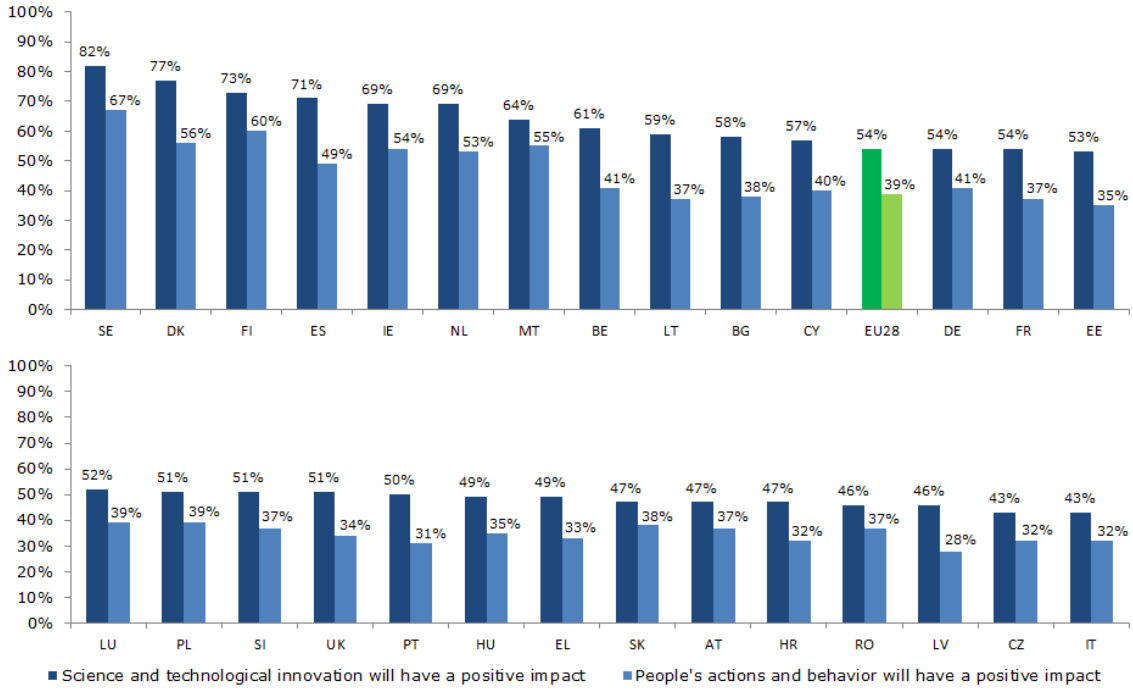


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In all Member States, more respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change* than think that people's actions and behaviour will do so.

At EU level there is a 15 point gap, with 54% saying that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact, and 39% saying that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. A similar difference is seen in most individual Member States. The gap is widest is Spain (71% vs. 49%) and Lithuania (59% vs. 37%), and narrowest in Slovakia (47% vs. 38%), Malta (64% vs. 55%) and Romania (46% vs. 37%).

The impact on the fight against climate change



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Countries in which a relatively high proportion of respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the fight against climate change are also likely to have a relatively high number of respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. The Nordic countries stand out as the group having relatively high proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Individuals with a higher level of education are more inclined to think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change*. 45% of respondents who left education aged 20 and over think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact, versus 33% of respondents who left school aged 15 or below. The margin of difference is 63% to 46% as to whether science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on this area.

- The proportion of respondents who say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change* also varies across occupational groups. Managers (47%), students (43%), the self-employed and other white collar workers (both 41%) are most likely to say that there will be a positive impact.

- Those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are the least likely to believe people's actions will have a positive impact (30%), whilst more than four in 10 of those who almost or never struggle are the most positive (43%). The same pattern is observed for the impact of science and technological innovation (52% vs. 58%).

QB1.1 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Fight against climate change

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	39%	23%	22%	16%
Education (End of)				
15-	33%	23%	23%	21%
16-19	38%	25%	22%	15%
20+	45%	22%	21%	12%
Still studying	44%	22%	22%	12%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	41%	22%	24%	13%
Managers	47%	23%	21%	9%
Other white collars	41%	22%	25%	12%
Manual workers	37%	24%	23%	16%
House persons	36%	23%	21%	20%
Unemployed	37%	25%	22%	16%
Retired	37%	23%	20%	20%
Students	43%	22%	23%	12%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	30%	25%	27%	18%
From time to time	36%	27%	22%	15%
Almost never/ Never	43%	22%	21%	14%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.1 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Fight against climate change

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	54%	19%	13%	14%
Education (End of)				
15-	46%	19%	15%	20%
16-19	51%	21%	14%	14%
20+	63%	18%	10%	9%
Still studying	61%	17%	11%	11%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	57%	18%	14%	11%
Managers	66%	17%	10%	7%
Other white collars	56%	20%	13%	11%
Manual workers	52%	20%	14%	14%
House persons	46%	20%	16%	18%
Unemployed	53%	20%	13%	14%
Retired	51%	20%	11%	18%
Students	60%	17%	12%	11%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	42%	23%	18%	17%
From time to time	51%	21%	15%	13%
Almost never/ Never	58%	18%	11%	13%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not to think that people's actions and behaviour (43% vs. 36%) and science and technological innovation (59% vs. 49%) will have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change*.
- Respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change* are also likely to say that they will have a positive impact on other areas. For example, 72% of those who say that people's impact on the environment will be positive also have the same view about the *fight against climate change*. The same is also true for the impact of science and technology (83%).
- There is also a connection with the *energy supply*, where those who say that people's actions (69%) and science and technological innovation (78%) will have a positive impact are also particularly likely to say the same about the *fight against climate change*.

QB1.1 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Fight against climate change

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	39%	23%	22%	16%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	43%	23%	21%	13%
No	36%	23%	23%	18%
School	42%	23%	21%	14%
University/college	44%	22%	23%	11%
Somewhere else	47%	25%	20%	8%
Impact of people on the protection of environment				
Positive impact	72%	16%	7%	5%
No impact	18%	62%	16%	4%
Negative impact	11%	18%	65%	6%
Impact of people on the energy supply				
Positive impact	69%	17%	9%	5%
No impact	30%	48%	18%	4%
Negative impact	21%	20%	52%	7%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.1 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Fight against climate change

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	54%	19%	13%	14%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	59%	18%	11%	12%
No	49%	21%	14%	16%
School	58%	18%	11%	13%
University/college	64%	18%	10%	8%
Somewhere else	61%	19%	14%	6%
Impact of science and technology on the protection of environment				
Positive impact	83%	11%	3%	3%
No impact	23%	60%	12%	5%
Negative impact	14%	18%	62%	6%
Impact of science and technology on the energy supply				
Positive impact	78%	12%	6%	4%
No impact	31%	53%	13%	3%
Negative impact	19%	22%	51%	8%

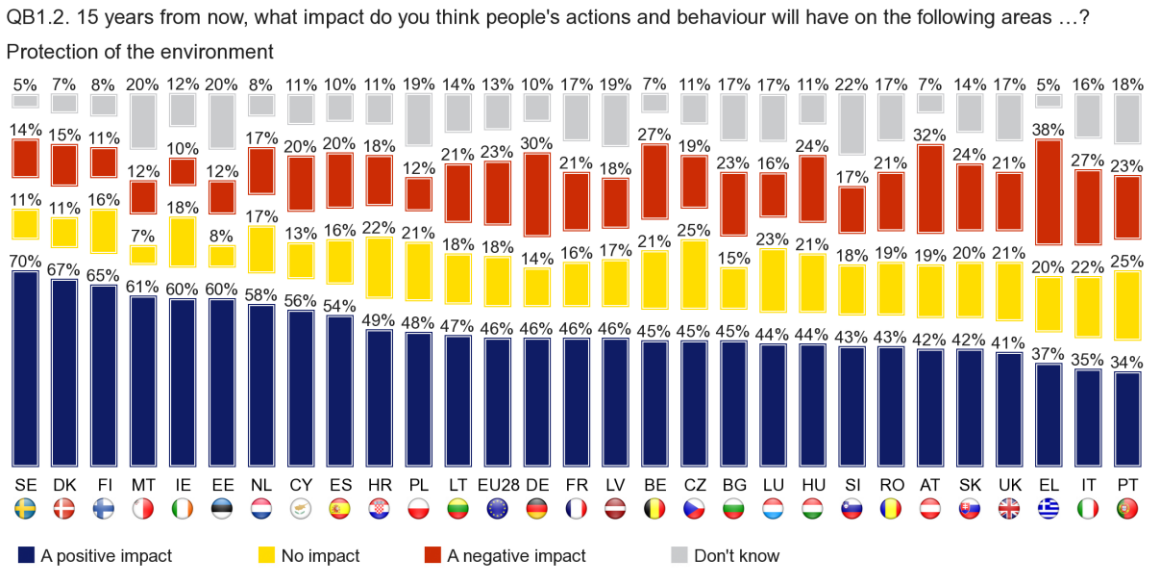
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.2. Protection of the environment

In nine Member States at least half of the respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact 15 years from now on the *protection of the environment*, with the Nordic countries – Sweden (70%), Denmark (67%) and Finland (65%) – again having the most respondents who take this view.

Portugal (34%) and Italy (35%) have the lowest proportions of respondents who anticipate a positive impact, while Greece (38% negative vs. 37% positive) is once again the only country where more respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a negative impact than a positive impact. Austria (32%) and Germany (30%) also have a relatively high proportion of respondents who predict that people's actions and behaviour will have a negative impact on the *protection of the environment*.

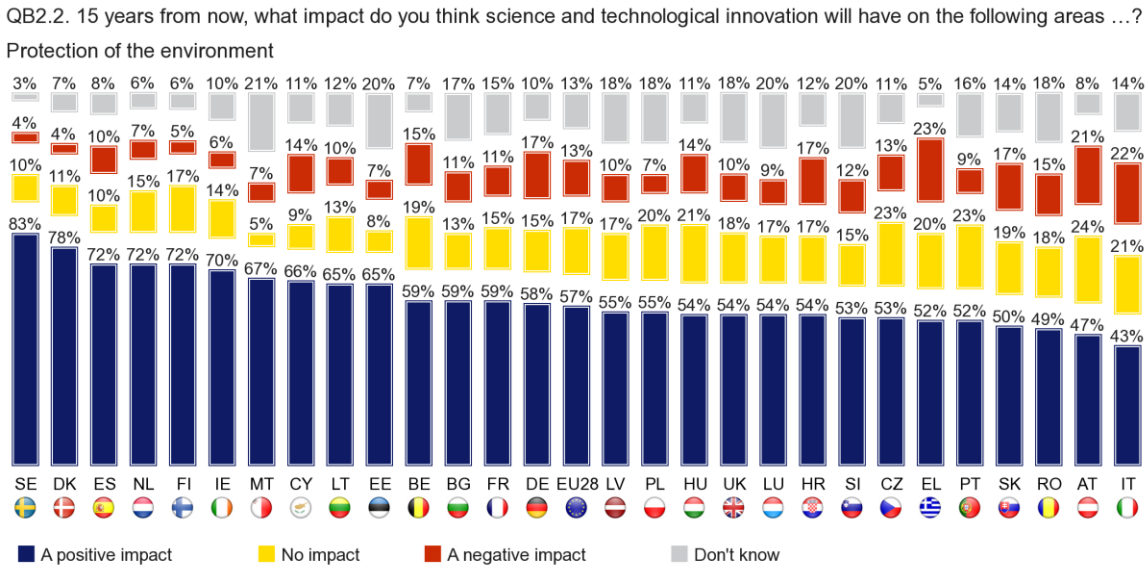
At least one in 10 respondents in 21 Member States are not able to give an answer, with the highest percentages in Slovenia (22%), Finland and Malta (both 20%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

'Positive impact' is the most common answer in all Member States when it comes to the impact of the science and technological innovation on the *protection of the environment*. And in all but three countries at least 50% of respondents share this view, with the highest proportions in Sweden (83%) and Denmark (78%).

Again, at least one in 10 respondents in 21 Member States don't have an opinion on this matter, with the highest levels of 'don't know' recorded in Slovenia (22%), Malta and Estonia (both 20%).

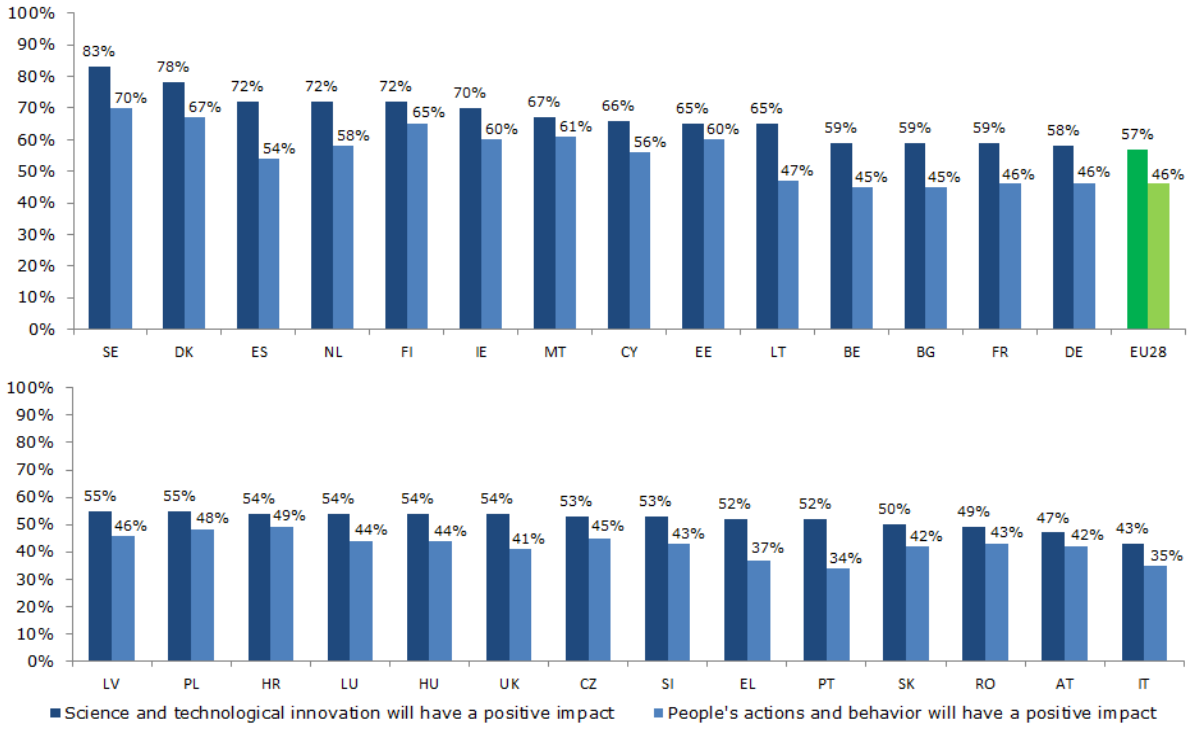


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

As illustrated below, the results show again that in all Member States more respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment* than those who think that people's actions and behaviour will do so.

At EU level there is an 11 point gap on this issue, with 57% saying that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact, and 46% saying that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. At individual country level, the gap is widest in Spain (72% vs. 54%), Lithuania (65% vs. 47%) and Portugal (52% vs. 34%), and narrowest in Austria (47% vs. 42%), Croatia (54% vs. 49%) and Estonia (65% vs. 60%).

The impact on the protection of the environment



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

As before, it can be noticed that countries in which a relatively high proportion of respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment* are also likely to have a relatively high number of respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. The Nordic countries again stand out as having relatively high proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to think that both people's actions and behaviour and also science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment*. 53% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 and over think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact, compared with 38% of respondents who left school aged 15 or below. The margin of difference is 66% to 49% as to whether science and technological innovation will have a positive impact.

- Respondents who never or almost never struggle to pay bills are most likely to think that people's actions (50%) and science and technological innovation (62%) will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment*. Equally, those who do struggle are much less likely to have this opinion (34% and 46% respectively).

QB1.2 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of the environment

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	46%	18%	23%	13%
Education (End of)				
15-	38%	21%	23%	18%
16-19	43%	20%	23%	14%
20+	53%	16%	21%	10%
Still studying	51%	15%	25%	9%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	34%	22%	28%	16%
From time to time	42%	21%	24%	13%
Almost never/ Never	50%	16%	21%	13%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.2 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of the environment

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	57%	17%	13%	13%
Education (End of)				
15-	49%	17%	16%	18%
16-19	55%	18%	14%	13%
20+	66%	15%	10%	9%
Still studying	62%	16%	13%	9%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	46%	19%	19%	16%
From time to time	53%	19%	16%	12%
Almost never/ Never	62%	15%	11%	12%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not done so to think that both people's actions and behaviour (50% vs. 41%) and also science and technological innovation (62% vs. 52%) will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment*.
- Respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour, and also science and technological innovation, will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment* are also likely to say that they will have a positive impact on other areas. For example, 88% of respondents who expect science and technological innovation to have a positive impact on the *fight against climate change* also say that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *protection of the environment* (84% for people's actions).
- The same is true with regard to the *energy supply*.

QB1.2 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of the environment

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	46%	18%	23%	13%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	50%	17%	22%	11%
No	41%	20%	23%	16%
School	49%	17%	22%	12%
University/college	54%	16%	21%	9%
Somewhere else	55%	16%	22%	7%
Impact of people on the fight against climate change				
Positive impact	84%	8%	6%	2%
No impact	31%	48%	17%	4%
Negative impact	16%	13%	67%	4%
Impact of people on the energy supply				
Positive impact	78%	11%	9%	2%
No impact	38%	41%	19%	2%
Negative impact	23%	16%	56%	5%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.2 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of the environment

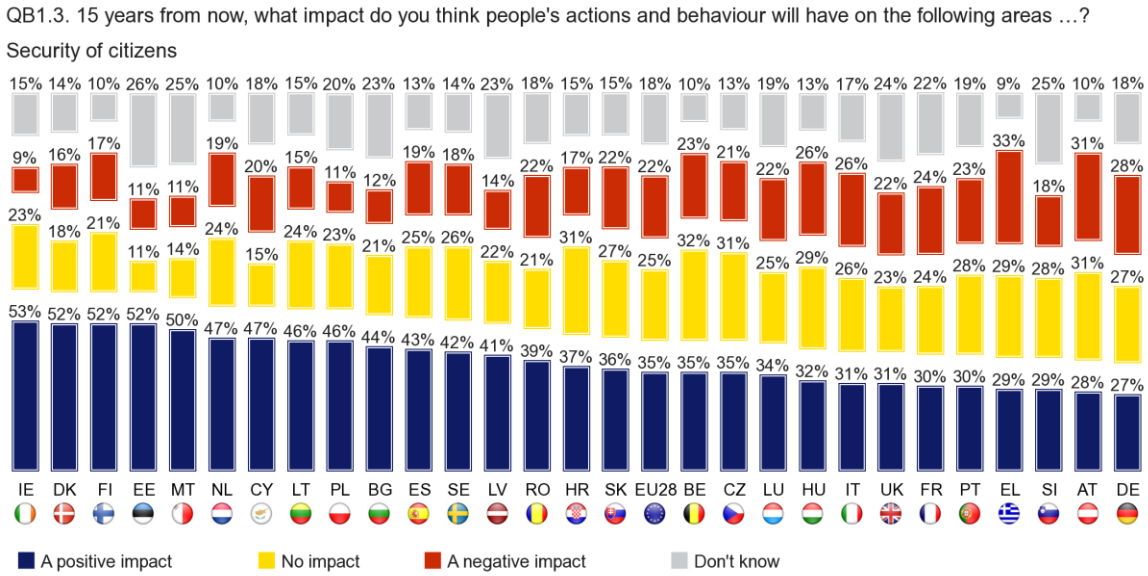
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	57%	17%	13%	13%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	62%	16%	12%	10%
No	52%	18%	15%	15%
School	61%	16%	12%	11%
University/college	67%	14%	11%	8%
Somewhere else	66%	15%	13%	6%
Impact of science and technology on the fight against climate change				
Positive impact	88%	7%	3%	2%
No impact	31%	53%	12%	4%
Negative impact	15%	16%	65%	4%
Impact of science and technology on the energy supply				
Positive impact	80%	10%	7%	3%
No impact	35%	49%	13%	3%
Negative impact	22%	20%	51%	7%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.3. Security of citizens

At least half of the respondents in just five Member States think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact 15 years from now on the *security of citizens*, namely Ireland (53%), Denmark (53%), Finland (52%), Estonia (52%) and Malta (50%). On the other side of the scale, respondents in Germany (27%), Austria (28%), Slovenia and Greece (both 29%) stand out as the least likely to think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the security of citizens, 15 years from now.

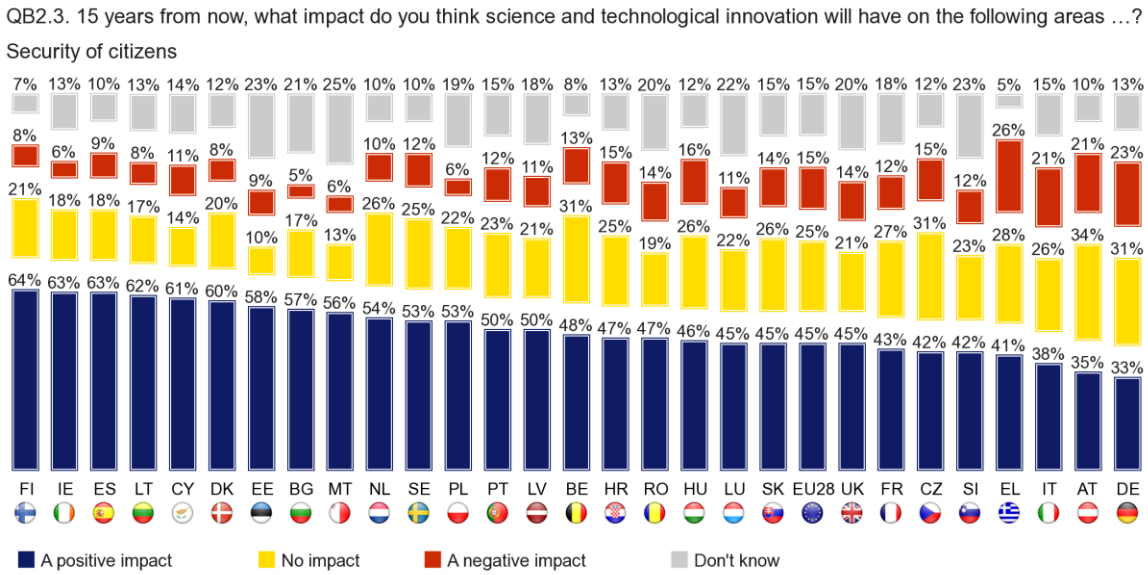
At least two in 10 respondents in eight countries could not answer this question, with the highest levels of 'don't know' recorded, again, in Estonia (26%), Malta and Slovenia (both 25%). In the remaining 20 countries, at least one in 10 respondents gives this answer.



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In contrast, in 14 countries at least half of the respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens*, with "positive impact" once again the most common answer in all Member States. The proportion of respondents who believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens* is highest in Finland (64%), Ireland (63%) and Spain (63%), and lowest in Germany (33%), Austria (35%) and Italy (38%).

Besides Malta (25%) and, Estonia and Slovenia (both 23%), the rates of 'don't know' were also high in Luxembourg (22%), Bulgaria (21%), and the United Kingdom and Romania (both 20%).

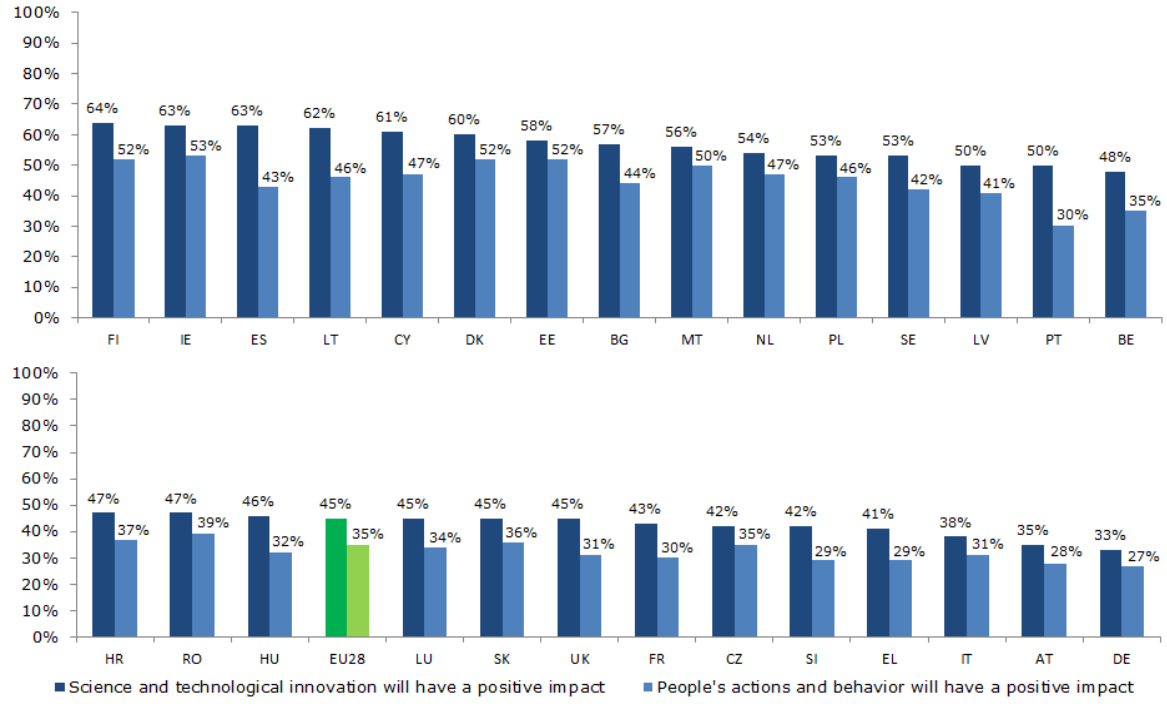


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

More respondents tend to say that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens* than people's actions and behaviour (45% vs. 35% at EU level).

Also, at country level respondents share this view, with the widest gap between the positive impact of the science and technological innovation and people's behaviour and attitudes in Spain (63% vs. 43%), Portugal (50% vs. 30%) and Lithuania (62% vs. 46%), and narrowest in Estonia (58% vs. 52%), Germany (33% vs. 27%) and Malta (56% vs. 50%).

The impact on the security of citizens



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

A strong relation can be noticed between the proportion of respondents who think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens* and the proportion who think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to think that there will be positive impacts in this area. 41% of 15-24 year-olds think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens*, whereas only 32-33% of people aged 40 and over say this. The margin of difference is 50% to 43-44% when it comes to whether science and technological innovation will have a positive impact.

- Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to think that both people's actions and behaviour and also science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens*. 38% of people who left education aged 20 and over think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on this area, as opposed to 29% of people who left school aged 15 or below. The margin of difference is 51% to 38% as to whether science and technological innovation will have a positive impact.

- Difficulties paying bills is also slightly related, where those who never or almost never struggle to pay their bills are more likely to think that people's actions (36% vs 28% who struggle most of the time) and science and technological innovation (48% vs. 38%) will have a positive impact on security.

QB1.3 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Security of citizens

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	35%	25%	22%	18%
Age				
15-24	41%	24%	20%	15%
25-39	37%	25%	22%	16%
40-54	32%	26%	26%	16%
55 +	33%	25%	21%	21%
Education (End of)				
15-	29%	24%	25%	22%
16-19	33%	27%	23%	17%
20+	38%	25%	21%	16%
Still studying	44%	23%	18%	15%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	28%	24%	28%	20%
From time to time	34%	25%	25%	16%
Almost never/ Never	36%	26%	21%	17%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.3 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Security of citizens

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	45%	25%	15%	15%
Age				
15-24	50%	23%	13%	14%
25-39	49%	25%	14%	12%
40-54	44%	26%	17%	13%
55 +	43%	24%	15%	18%
Education (End of)				
15-	38%	24%	18%	20%
16-19	43%	26%	16%	15%
20+	51%	25%	14%	10%
Still studying	54%	22%	11%	13%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	38%	24%	21%	17%
From time to time	45%	26%	15%	14%
Almost never/ Never	48%	25%	13%	14%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not done so to think that both people's actions and behaviour (38% vs. 31%) and also science and technological innovation (50% vs. 40%) will have a positive impact on the *security of citizens*.
- Those who think that people's actions (71%) and science and technological innovation (79%) will have a positive impact on the *protection of personal data* are also more likely to have similar views about the *security of citizens*.

QB1.3 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

	Security of citizens			
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	35%	25%	22%	18%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	38%	24%	22%	16%
No	31%	26%	24%	19%
School	37%	24%	22%	17%
University/college	40%	24%	21%	15%
Somewhere else	40%	24%	25%	11%
Impact of people on the protection of personal data				
Positive impact	71%	16%	8%	5%
No impact	28%	51%	16%	5%
Negative impact	18%	24%	49%	9%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.3 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

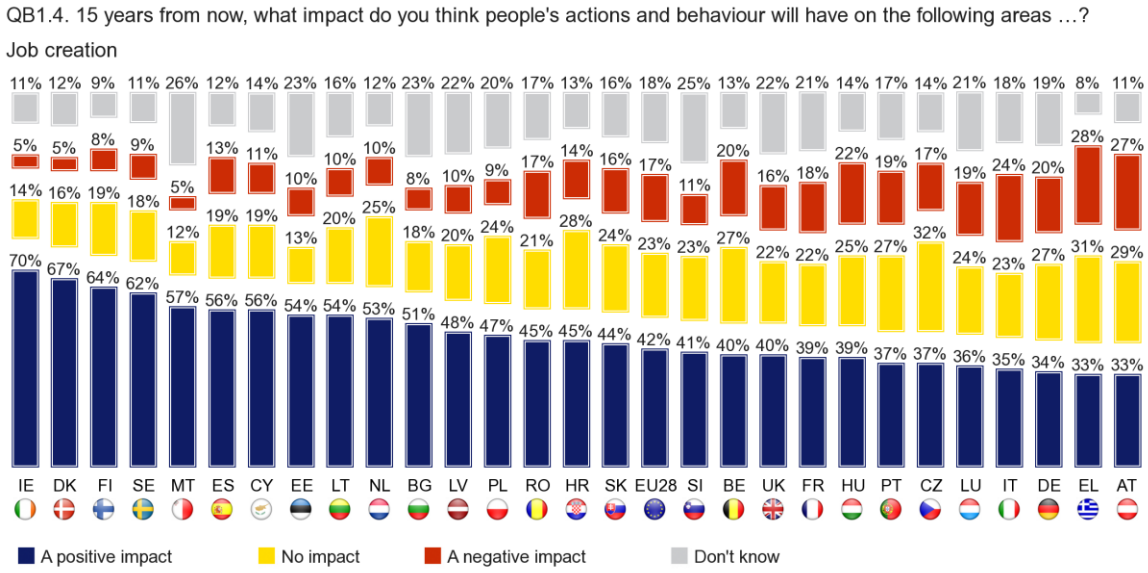
	Security of citizens			
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	45%	25%	15%	15%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	50%	24%	13%	13%
No	40%	26%	17%	17%
School	50%	24%	13%	13%
University/college	52%	24%	14%	10%
Somewhere else	51%	26%	15%	8%
Impact of science and technology on the protection of personal data				
Positive impact	79%	14%	4%	3%
No impact	29%	56%	11%	4%
Negative impact	27%	25%	41%	7%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.4. Job creation

In 11 countries, more than half of the respondents expect that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact 15 years from now on *job creation*. Ireland (70%), Denmark (67%), and Finland (64%) again have the most people who take this view, while Austria (33%), Greece (33%) and Germany (34%) once again have the fewest. However, on the issue of *job creation* there are no countries in which more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact.

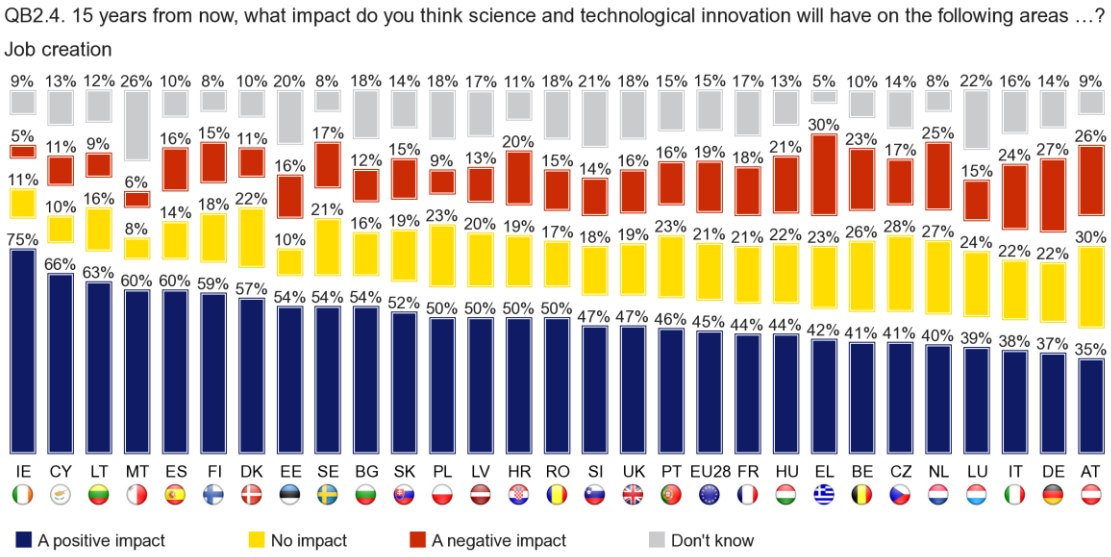
As seen in the previous sections, at least 20% of respondents in nine countries can't give an answer to this question, with the highest rate of 'don't know' recorded in Malta (26%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

At least half of the respondents in 15 countries believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *job creation*. The proportion of respondents who believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact is highest in Ireland (75%), Cyprus (66%) and Lithuania (63%), and lowest in Austria (35%), Germany (37%), and Italy (38%).

At least 20% of respondents in four countries answer 'don't know' to this question, again the highest percentage being recorded in Malta (26%).

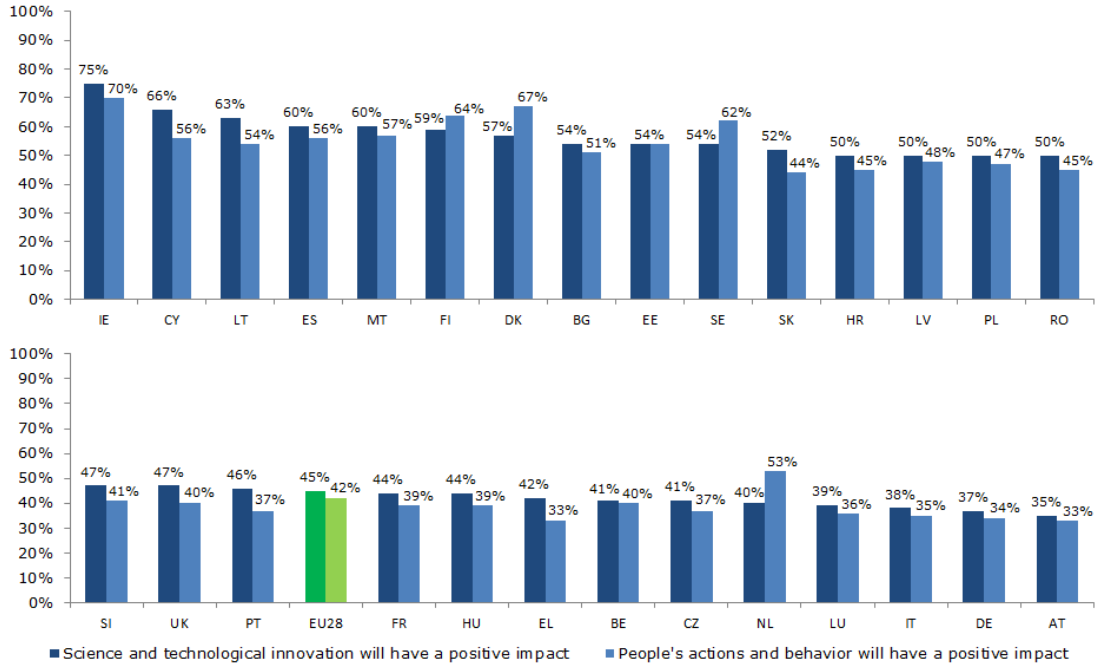


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

As opposed to the previous issues, when it comes to *job creation*, similar proportions of respondents believe that science and technological innovation and people's behaviour and attitudes have a positive impact, with a small difference of three percentage points between the two (45% vs. 42%).

At country level, the differences between the answers are also smaller and in four Member States more respondents say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact than science and technological innovation on job creation: Denmark (67% vs. 57%), Finland (64% vs. 59%), Sweden (62% vs. 54%) and the Netherlands (53% vs. 40%).

The impact on job creation



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Socio-demographic analysis

- Younger respondents are slightly more likely than older respondents to think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *job creation*: 46% of 15-39 year-olds take this view, compared with 40% of people aged 40 and over. The differences are less pronounced when the impact of science and technological innovation is discussed.

- Education is again important. Respondents who left education aged 20 and over are more likely to think that both people's actions and behaviour (49% vs. 34%) and also science and technological innovation (52% vs. 40%) will have a positive impact on *job creation*.

- Those who never, or almost never, have difficulties paying bills are most likely to think that people's actions (45% vs. 32% of those who struggle most of the time) and science and technological innovation (48% vs. 36%) will have a positive impact on *job creation*.

QB1.4 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Job creation

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	42%	23%	17%	18%
Age				
15-24	46%	21%	17%	16%
25-39	46%	23%	17%	14%
40-54	40%	25%	18%	17%
55 +	40%	24%	16%	20%
Education (End of)				
15-	34%	23%	21%	22%
16-19	40%	25%	18%	17%
20+	49%	23%	14%	14%
Still studying	49%	21%	14%	16%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	32%	24%	25%	19%
From time to time	40%	24%	21%	15%
Almost never/ Never	45%	23%	14%	18%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.4 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Job creation

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	45%	21%	19%	15%
Age				
15-24	46%	20%	21%	13%
25-39	47%	21%	19%	13%
40-54	44%	22%	21%	13%
55 +	45%	20%	17%	18%
Education (End of)				
15-	40%	19%	21%	20%
16-19	43%	22%	20%	15%
20+	52%	21%	17%	10%
Still studying	51%	18%	19%	12%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	36%	22%	25%	17%
From time to time	44%	22%	21%	13%
Almost never/ Never	48%	20%	18%	14%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not done so to think that both people's actions and behaviour (46% vs. 38%) and science and technological innovation (50% vs. 41%) will have a positive impact on *job creation*.
- Respondents who think that people's actions (68%) and science and technological innovation (65%) will have a positive impact on *education and skills* are particularly likely to have similar views about the impact on *job creation*.

QB1.4 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

	Job creation			
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	42%	23%	17%	18%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	46%	23%	16%	15%
No	38%	24%	18%	20%
School	45%	23%	17%	15%
University/college	50%	22%	13%	15%
Somewhere else	46%	26%	16%	12%
Impact of people on education & skills				
Positive impact	68%	17%	8%	7%
No impact	24%	51%	19%	6%
Negative impact	16%	20%	55%	9%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.4 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

	Job creation			
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	45%	21%	19%	15%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	50%	20%	18%	12%
No	41%	21%	21%	17%
School	49%	20%	18%	13%
University/college	53%	20%	18%	9%
Somewhere else	51%	25%	18%	6%
Impact of science and technology on education & skills				
Positive impact	65%	16%	14%	5%
No impact	24%	50%	21%	5%
Negative impact	11%	18%	67%	4%

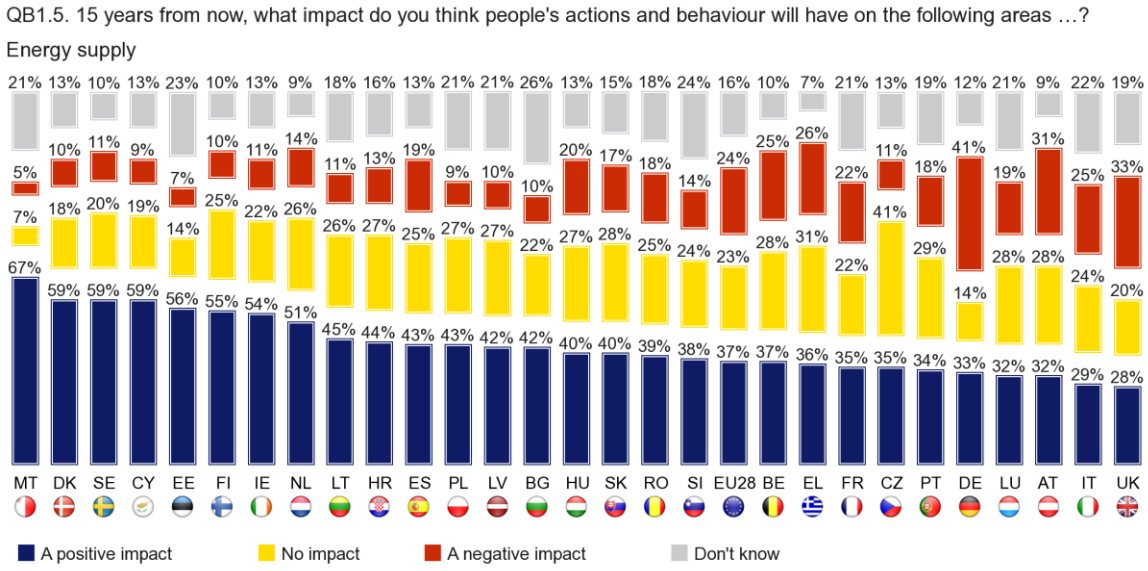
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.5. Energy supply

In eight Member States, more than half of the respondents feel that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact 15 years from now on *energy supply*. Malta (67%) stands out as having the most respondents who think this, followed by Denmark, Sweden and Cyprus (all 59%).

In two countries, more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact, namely Germany (41% vs. 33%) and the UK (33% vs. 28%). In the Czech Republic, a majority of people think that people's actions and behaviour will have no impact on *energy supply* (41% vs. 35% positive and 11% negative).

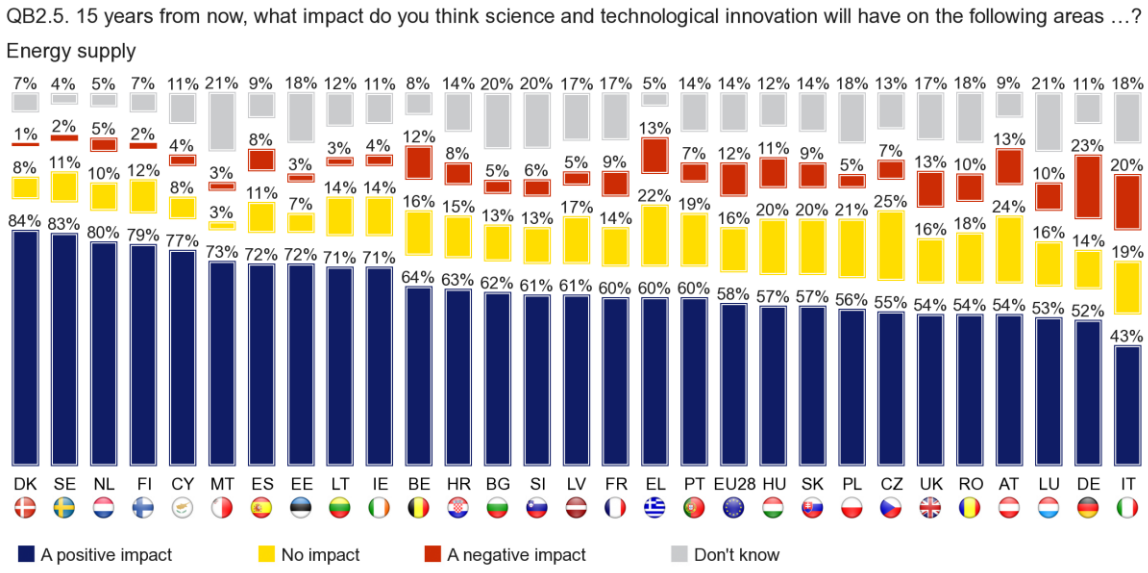
In nine countries, at least two in 10 respondents answer 'don't know', this time the highest percentage being observed in Bulgaria (26%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In contrast, in all countries, except one, over 50% of people think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *energy supply*. The proportion of respondents who believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact is highest in Denmark (84%), Sweden (83%) and the Netherlands (80%). Italy stands out at the other end of the spectrum, where less than half of the respondents anticipate a positive impact.

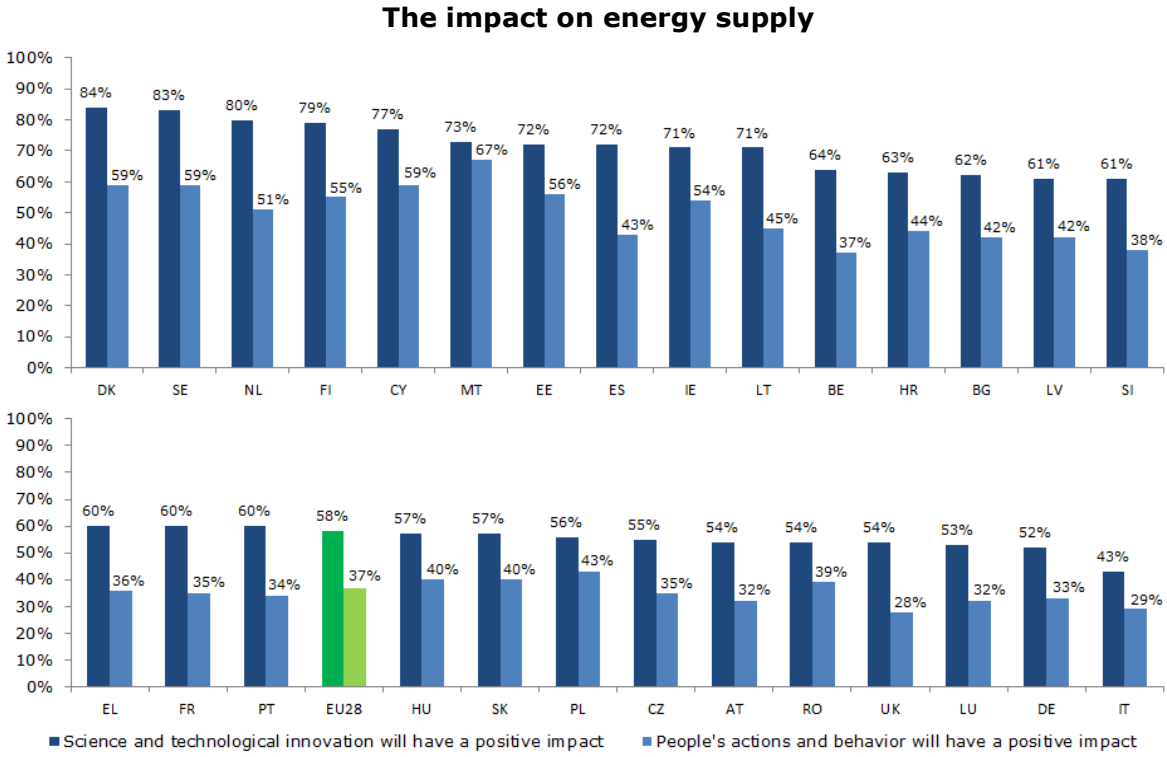
In four countries, Malta and Luxembourg (both 21%), and Bulgaria and Slovenia (20% both), around two in 10 respondents say that they 'don't know' to this question.



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Respondents consider that the positive impact of science and technological innovation is much stronger than people's actions and behaviour on the *energy supply* (58% vs. 37%).

In all Member States respondents generally share this view. In 14 countries a gap of more than 20 percentage points is found between the positive impact of the science and technological innovation and that of people's actions and behaviour on the topic of *energy supply*.



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

This time a mixture of Nordic and Southern European countries having relatively high proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact, with Ireland and Estonia joining the Nordic countries, while the UK and Italy stand out as having relatively low proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Men are slightly more likely than women to think that both people's actions and behaviour (39% vs. 35%) and also science and technological innovation (61% vs. 55%) will have a positive impact on *energy supply*.
- Younger respondents are slightly more likely than older respondents to think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *energy supply*: 61% of those aged 39 and under say this, compared with 54% of people aged 55 and over. The differences are less pronounced when looking at the impact of people's actions.
- Education is once again an important factor. Respondents who left education aged 20 and over are more likely to think that both people's actions and behaviour (43% vs. 29%) and also science and technological innovation (69% vs. 47%) will have a positive impact on *energy supply*.
- Again, difficulties paying bills is closely related to respondent's assessments. Those who never or almost never have difficulties are more likely to think that people's actions (40% compared with 26% of those who struggle most of the time) or science and technological innovation (62% vs. 50%) will have a positive impact on the *energy supply*.

QB1.5 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Energy supply

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	37%	23%	24%	16%
Gender				
Man	39%	23%	25%	13%
Woman	35%	22%	23%	20%
Age				
15-24	38%	20%	25%	17%
25-39	40%	23%	23%	14%
40-54	36%	22%	27%	15%
55 +	36%	23%	22%	19%
Education (End of)				
15-	29%	23%	27%	21%
16-19	35%	24%	25%	16%
20+	43%	22%	22%	13%
Still studying	42%	20%	22%	16%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	26%	27%	28%	19%
From time to time	35%	25%	25%	15%
Almost never/ Never	40%	21%	23%	16%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.5 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Energy supply

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	58%	16%	12%	14%
Gender				
Man	61%	16%	12%	11%
Woman	55%	15%	13%	17%
Age				
15-24	61%	13%	12%	14%
25-39	61%	16%	12%	11%
40-54	59%	16%	14%	11%
55 +	54%	16%	13%	17%
Education (End of)				
15-	47%	17%	17%	19%
16-19	55%	17%	14%	14%
20+	69%	14%	9%	8%
Still studying	66%	12%	9%	13%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	50%	16%	17%	17%
From time to time	54%	19%	14%	13%
Almost never/ Never	62%	15%	11%	12%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more inclined than those who have not done so to believe that both people's actions and behaviour (40% vs. 33%) and also science and technological innovation (63% vs. 52%) will have a positive impact on *energy supply*.
- People who anticipate positive impacts on *energy supply* are also much more likely to expect positive impacts in other areas as well:
    - Those who think that people's actions (65%) and science and technological innovations (83%) will have a positive impact on the fight against climate are also more likely to have similar views about the *energy supply*.
    - A similar pattern is also witnessed for the *protection of the environment* (63% for people's actions and 81% for science and technological innovations).

QB1.5 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Energy supply

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	37%	23%	24%	16%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	40%	22%	23%	15%
No	33%	23%	26%	18%
School	39%	22%	23%	16%
University/college	43%	22%	22%	13%
Somewhere else	42%	26%	21%	11%
Impact of people on the fight against climate change				
Positive impact	65%	17%	13%	5%
No impact	26%	47%	21%	6%
Negative impact	16%	19%	57%	8%
Impact of people on the protection of environment				
Positive impact	63%	19%	12%	6%
No impact	22%	51%	21%	6%
Negative impact	14%	19%	59%	8%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.5 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Energy supply

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	58%	16%	12%	14%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	63%	15%	11%	11%
No	52%	17%	15%	16%
School	62%	14%	11%	13%
University/college	70%	13%	9%	8%
Somewhere else	62%	18%	12%	8%
Impact of science and technology on the fight against climate change				
Positive impact	83%	9%	4%	4%
No impact	38%	44%	14%	4%
Negative impact	27%	16%	51%	6%
Impact of science and technology on the protection of environment				
Positive impact	81%	10%	5%	4%
No impact	35%	46%	15%	4%
Negative impact	29%	16%	48%	7%

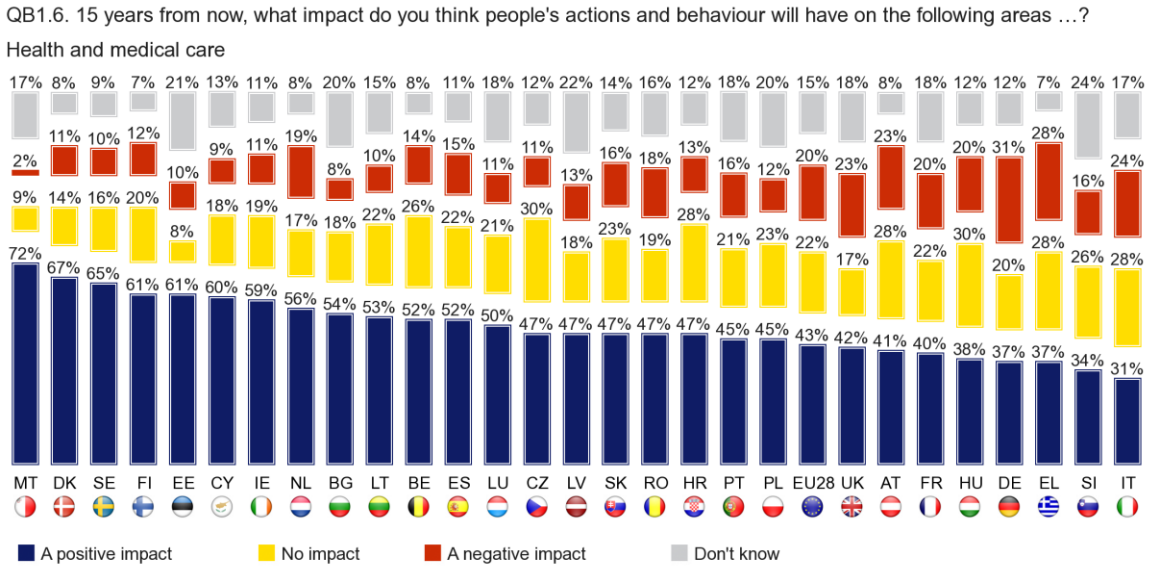
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.6. Health and medical care

In 13 countries, at least half of the respondents say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact 15 years from now on *health and medical care*, 15 years from now. Malta (72%) once again stands out as having the most respondents who think this, followed by Denmark (67%) and Sweden (65%).

Italy (31%) and Slovenia (34%) have the fewest respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *health and medical care*. There are no countries in which more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact, although Germany (31%) and Greece (28%) have relatively high proportions of respondents who expect the impact to be negative.

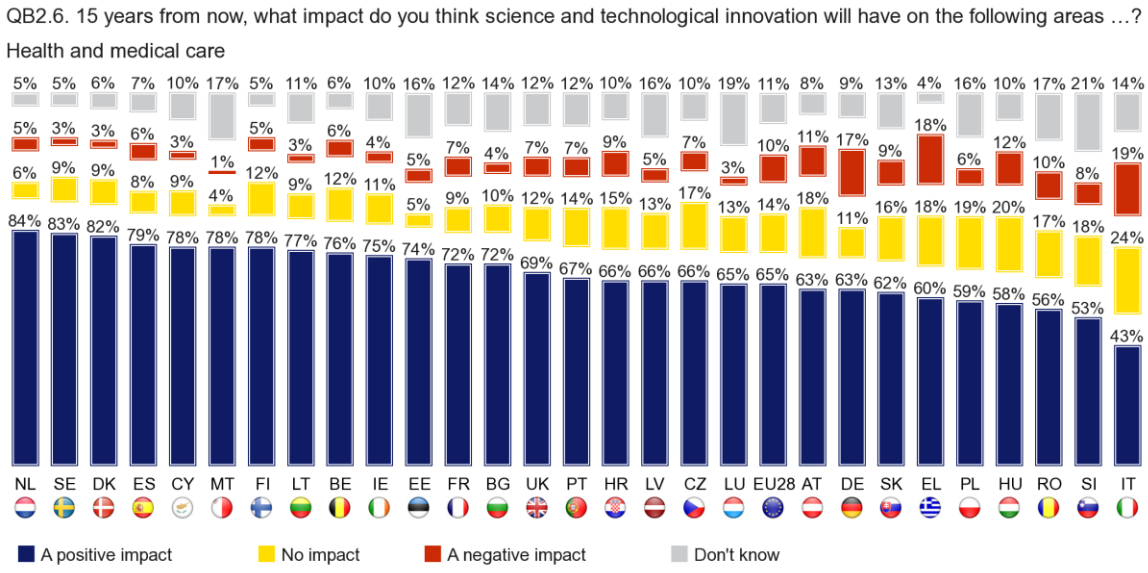
At least one fifth of respondents in five countries are not able to give an answer: Slovenia (24%), Latvia (22%), Estonia and Slovenia (both 21%), and Bulgaria (20%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In all countries – again, with the exception of Italy – more than half of the respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *health and medical care*. The proportion of respondents who believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact is highest in the Netherlands (84%), Sweden (83%) and Denmark (82%), and lowest in Italy (43%) and Slovenia (53%).

This time, only in Slovenia (21%) more than two in 10 respondents can't give an answer to this question.

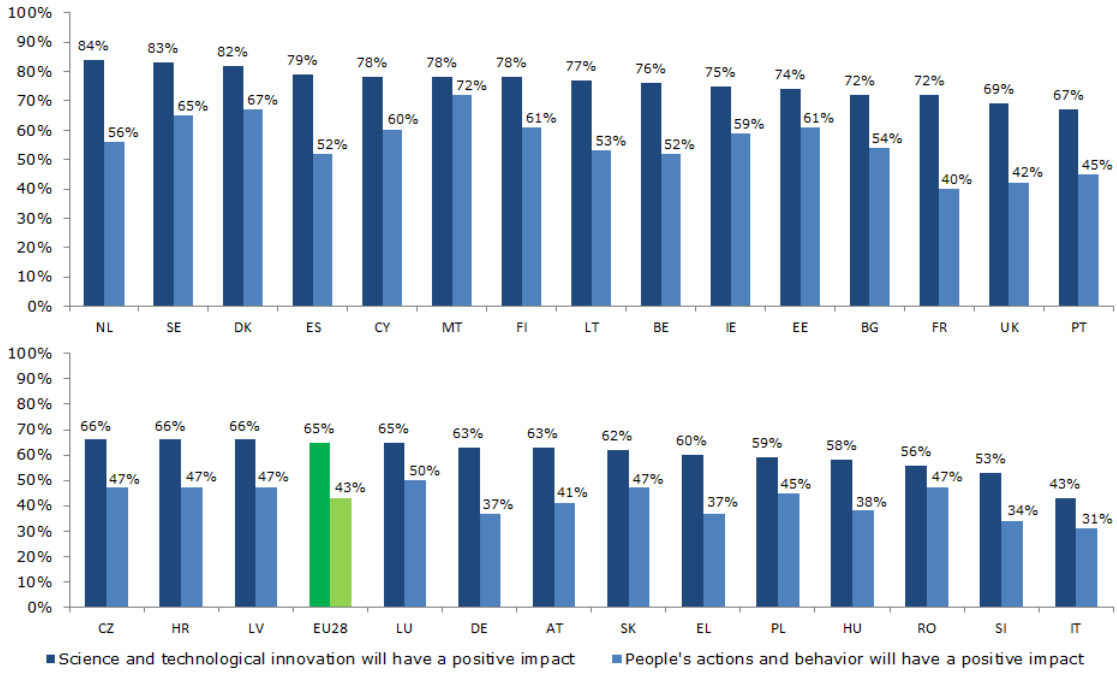


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Again, more respondents consider that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *health and medical care* than people's actions and behaviour.

Respondents in all Member States share this view with a difference of more than 20 percentage points between the answers given for the impact of science and technological innovation and people's actions and behaviour in 10 countries. France is the country with the widest gap on this issue, with a difference of 32 percentage points (72% vs. 40%).

The impact on the health and medical care



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Once again, there is a clear relationship between the proportion of respondents who think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact and the proportion who think that people's actions and behaviour will do so. However, there are variations: France, for example, stands out as tending towards the side of science and technological innovation, while Romania tends towards the side of people's actions and behaviour.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Men are slightly more likely to think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *health and medical care* (68% vs. 63%). There is no significant difference when looking at the impact of people's actions.
- 15-24 year-olds are the most likely to think that people's actions and behaviour (52% vs. 38% of 40-54 year-olds) and science and technological innovation (70% vs. 62% of people aged 55 and over) will have a positive impact on *health and medical care*.
- As is the case in all areas, a higher level of education equates to a higher likelihood that the respondents will expect positive impacts.
- Respondents who never or almost never struggle to pay their bills are more likely than those who struggle most of the time to think that people's actions (46% vs. 34%) and science and technological innovation (69% vs. 57%) will have a positive impact on *health and medical care*.

QB1.6 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Health and medical care

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	43%	22%	20%	15%
Age				
15-24	52%	19%	14%	15%
25-39	45%	22%	20%	13%
40-54	38%	23%	25%	14%
55 +	42%	22%	20%	16%
Education (End of)				
15-	37%	22%	23%	18%
16-19	41%	23%	22%	14%
20+	47%	20%	20%	13%
Still studying	55%	19%	12%	14%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	34%	23%	26%	17%
From time to time	40%	26%	21%	13%
Almost never/ Never	46%	20%	20%	14%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.6 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Health and medical care

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	65%	14%	10%	11%
Gender				
Man	68%	14%	10%	8%
Woman	63%	13%	11%	13%
Age				
15-24	70%	12%	7%	11%
25-39	68%	13%	10%	9%
40-54	65%	14%	12%	9%
55 +	62%	14%	11%	13%
Education (End of)				
15-	57%	14%	14%	15%
16-19	63%	15%	11%	11%
20+	73%	12%	8%	7%
Still studying	76%	11%	4%	9%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57%	14%	15%	14%
From time to time	61%	16%	12%	11%
Almost never/ Never	69%	12%	9%	10%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science or technology are slightly more likely to think that people's actions (46%) and science and technological innovation (70%) will have a positive impact on *health and medical care*. The gap widens when considering respondents who have studied this subject at university or college.

QB1.6 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Health and medical care

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	43%	22%	20%	15%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	46%	21%	20%	13%
No	39%	23%	22%	16%
School	45%	22%	19%	14%
University/college	49%	19%	20%	12%
Somewhere else	51%	20%	19%	10%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.6 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Health and medical care

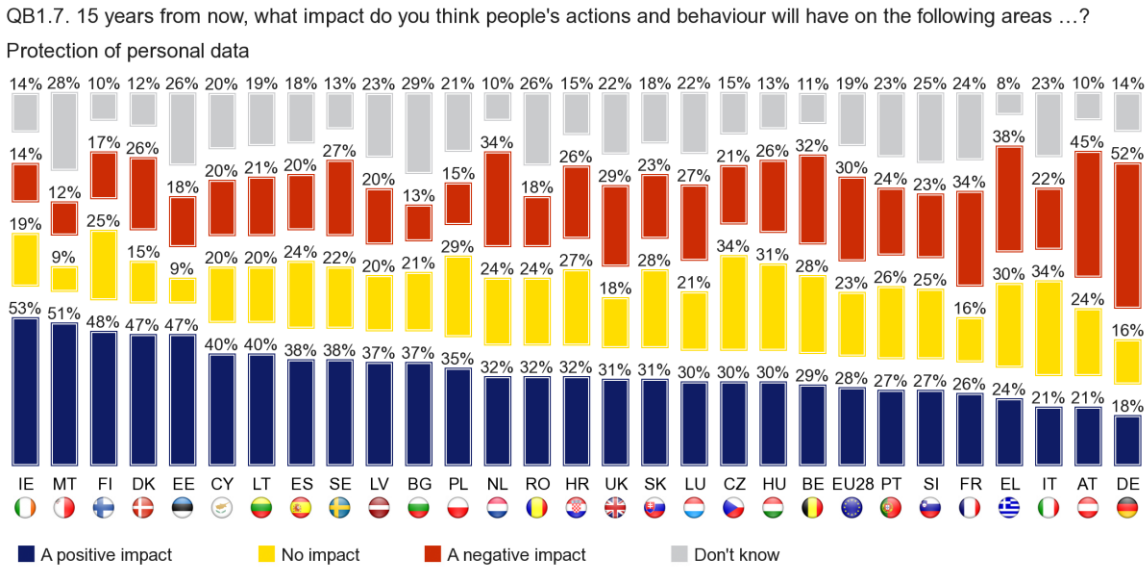
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	65%	14%	10%	11%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	70%	13%	8%	9%
No	61%	14%	12%	13%
School	69%	13%	9%	9%
University/college	76%	10%	7%	7%
Somewhere else	66%	17%	12%	5%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.7. Protection of personal data

Over half of the respondents in just two countries – Ireland (53%) and Malta (51%) – think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *protection of personal data*. In contrast, there are seven countries in which more people anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact. Notable among these are Germany (52% negative vs. 18% positive), Austria (45% vs. 21%), Greece (38% negative vs. 24% positive), and the Netherlands (34% negative vs. 32% positive). A majority of respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have no impact on the *protection of personal data* in Italy (34% no impact, versus 21% positive and 22% negative), the Czech Republic (34% vs. 30% and 21%), and Hungary (31% vs. 30% and 26%).

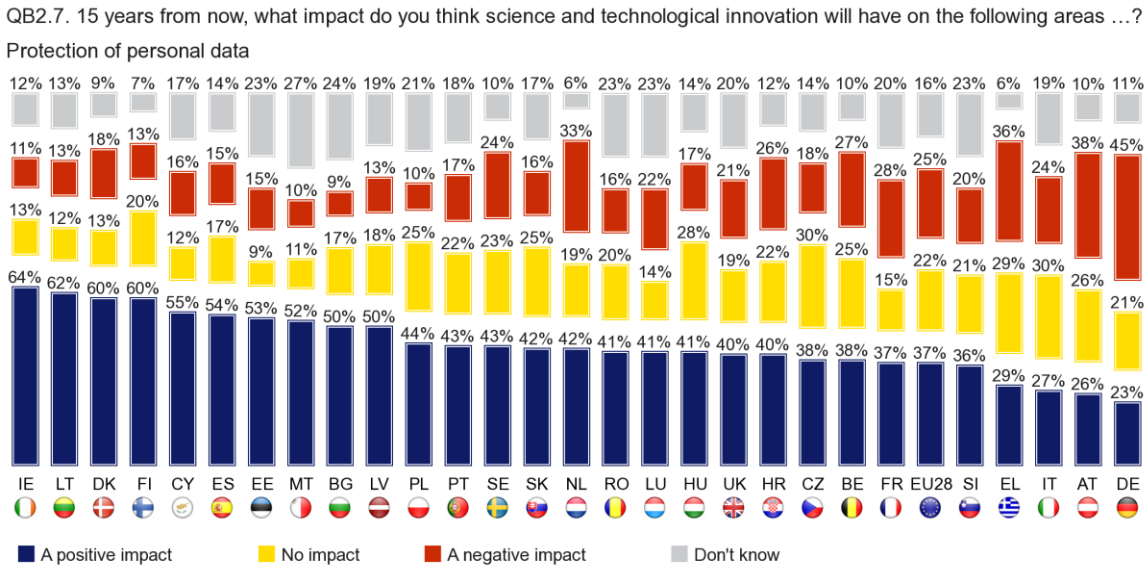
The levels of 'don't know' are generally higher for *this issue* than for the previous six already analysed. In two countries almost three in 10 respondents can't answer this question: Bulgaria (29%) and Malta (28%). In another 11 countries, at least 20% of respondents say the same.



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

As for the impact of the science and technological innovation on the protection of personal data 15 years from now, in 10 countries, at least half of the respondents think that it will have a positive impact. The proportion of respondents who believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact is highest in Ireland (64%), Lithuania (62%), Denmark (60%) and Finland (60%). In three Member States more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact, namely Germany (45% negative vs. 23% positive), Austria (38% vs. 26%), and Greece (36% vs. 29%).

The levels of 'don't know' are again particularly high for this question. Malta (27%) and Bulgaria (24%) are the countries with the highest rates of 'don't know', followed by Estonia, Romania, Luxembourg and Slovenia (all 23%), Poland (21%), and the United Kingdom and France (20%).

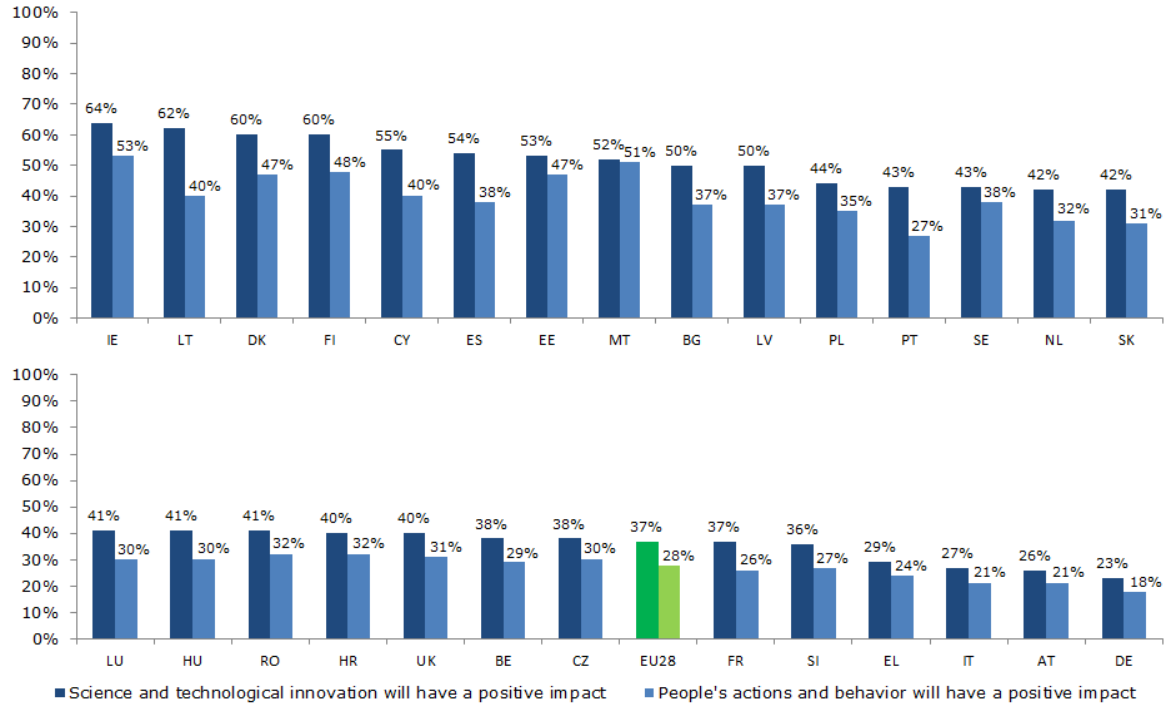


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

The gap between the answers given for the positive impact of science and technology people's actions and behaviour on the protection of personal data (9 percentage points; 37% vs. 28%) is at a similar level as the gap in the *security of citizens* (10 pp) and *protection of the environment* (11 pp).

The same trend is seen at country level, where only in Lithuania (62% vs. 40%) there is a gap of more than 20 percentage points. For the above mentioned issues, there is not such a difference for any of the countries.

The impact on the protection of personal data



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

There is a strong relation between the proportion of respondents who think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact and the proportion who think that people's actions and behaviour will do so, although Lithuania stands out as having a relatively higher number of people on the side of science and technological innovation.

Socio-demographic analysis

- 15-24 year-olds are somewhat more likely than people aged 55 and over to think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *protection of personal data*, by a margin of 41% to 35%.
- Individuals with a higher level of education are more inclined to say that people's actions and behaviour (33% vs. 24%) and science and technological innovation (44% vs. 31%) will have a positive impact on the *protection of personal data*.
- Those who use the internet everyday are more likely to think that people's actions (31% vs. 25% who never use the internet) and science and technological innovation (41% vs. 33%) will have a positive impact on the *protection of personal data*.
- Difficulties with paying bills is once again related but the difference is less pronounced than in other areas. Generally, those who never or almost never struggle to pay their bills are more likely than those who always struggle to think that people's actions (30% vs. 22%) and science and technological innovation (39% vs. 31%) will have a positive impact on protecting personal data.

QB1.7 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of personal data

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	28%	23%	30%	19%
Age				
15-24	31%	22%	31%	16%
25-39	31%	22%	31%	16%
40-54	27%	25%	33%	15%
55 +	27%	23%	26%	24%
Education (End of)				
15-	24%	23%	27%	26%
16-19	26%	25%	31%	18%
20+	33%	21%	32%	14%
Still studying	33%	22%	29%	16%
Use of the Internet				
Everyday	31%	22%	33%	14%
Often/ Sometimes	24%	25%	29%	22%
Never	25%	24%	23%	28%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22%	24%	32%	22%
From time to time	27%	27%	29%	17%
Almost never/ Never	30%	21%	31%	18%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.7 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of personal data

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	37%	22%	25%	16%
Age				
15-24	41%	18%	27%	14%
25-39	39%	21%	26%	14%
40-54	37%	22%	28%	13%
55 +	35%	22%	22%	21%
Education (End of)				
15-	31%	22%	24%	23%
16-19	35%	24%	25%	16%
20+	44%	19%	26%	11%
Still studying	44%	17%	27%	12%
Use of the Internet				
Everyday	41%	21%	27%	11%
Often/ Sometimes	34%	23%	25%	18%
Never	33%	22%	20%	25%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	31%	21%	28%	20%
From time to time	37%	23%	25%	15%
Almost never/ Never	39%	21%	25%	15%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not done so to think that there will be positive impacts on the *protection of personal data* from people's behaviour (31% vs. 25%) and science and technological innovation (41% vs. 33%).
- Those who think that the impact of people's actions (58%) on the *security of citizens* will be positive are also more likely to hold similar views and the *protection of personal data*. This difference widens to 65% vs. 9% when asked about the impact of science and technological innovation.

QB1.7 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of personal data

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	28%	23%	30%	19%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	31%	23%	30%	16%
No	25%	23%	31%	21%
School	31%	23%	29%	17%
University/college	34%	20%	33%	13%
Somewhere else	34%	22%	32%	12%
Impact of people on the security of citizens				
Positive impact	58%	19%	16%	7%
No impact	18%	47%	28%	7%
Negative impact	10%	16%	65%	9%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.7 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Protection of personal data

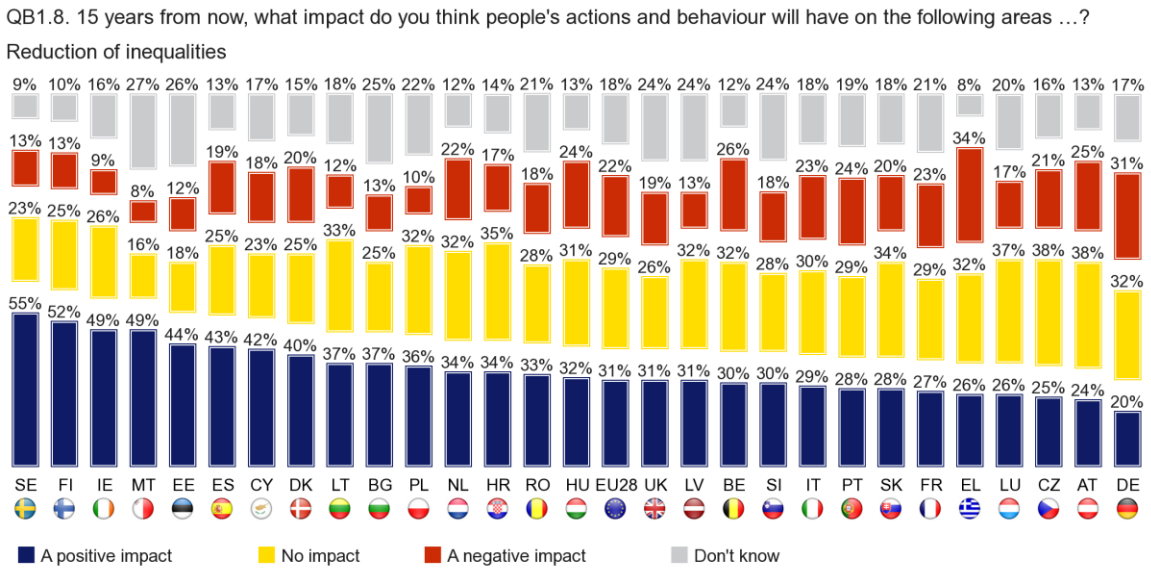
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	37%	22%	25%	16%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	41%	21%	25%	13%
No	33%	22%	26%	19%
School	40%	21%	24%	15%
University/college	43%	19%	28%	10%
Somewhere else	42%	23%	26%	9%
Impact of science and technology on the security of citizens				
Positive impact	65%	14%	15%	6%
No impact	21%	49%	25%	5%
Negative impact	9%	16%	69%	6%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.8. Reduction of inequalities

Sweden (55%) and Finland (52%) are the only two countries in which at least 50% of the respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities*. However, in three Member States more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact when it comes to the *reduction of inequalities*, namely Greece (34% vs. 26%), Germany (31% vs. 20%), and Austria (25% vs. 24%). In 11 countries most respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have no impact on the *reduction of inequalities*, including Austria (38% no impact vs. 24% positive and 25% negative), the Czech Republic (38% vs. 25% and 21%) and Luxembourg (37% vs. 26% and 17%).

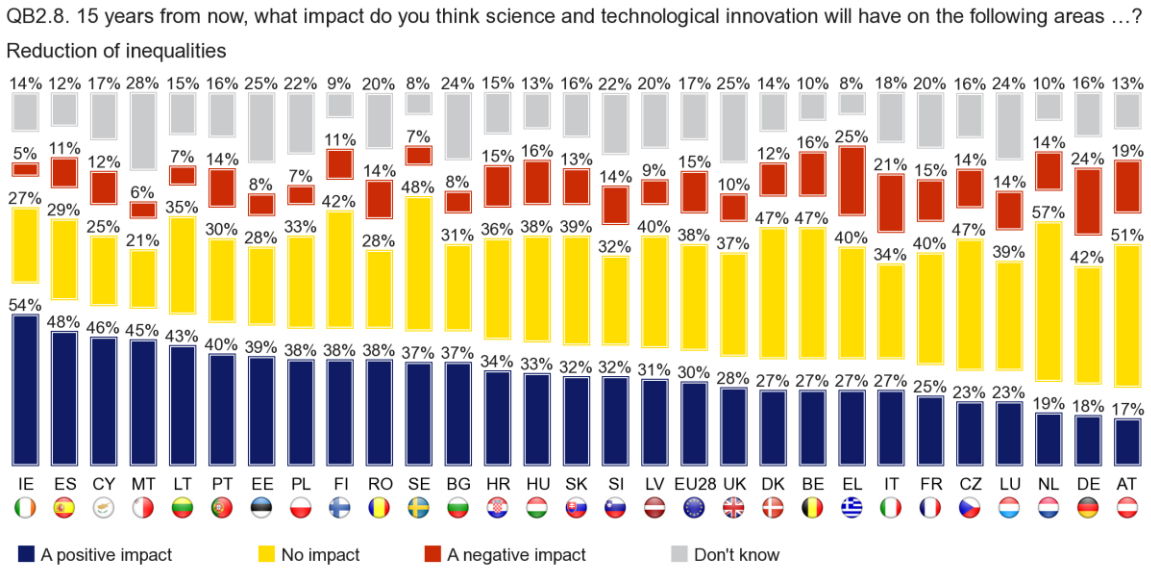
In 10 countries, more than 20% of respondents can't give an answer to this question, with the highest level of 'don't know' seen, as in most of the previous sections, in Malta (27%) and Estonia (25%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In an important contrast with most of the previous issues under discussion, only one country – Ireland (54%) – has more than 50% of respondents who think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities*. However, Germany (24% vs. 18%) and Austria (19% vs. 17%) are the only countries where more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact. In 17 Member States, a majority of people feel that science and technological innovation will have no impact on the *reduction of inequalities*, with over half of the respondents anticipating no impact in the Netherlands (57%) and Austria (51%).

Besides Malta (28%) and Estonia (25%), a high number of respondents in the United Kingdom (25%) also are unable to answer this question. In another seven countries, at least 20% of respondents are in the same situation.



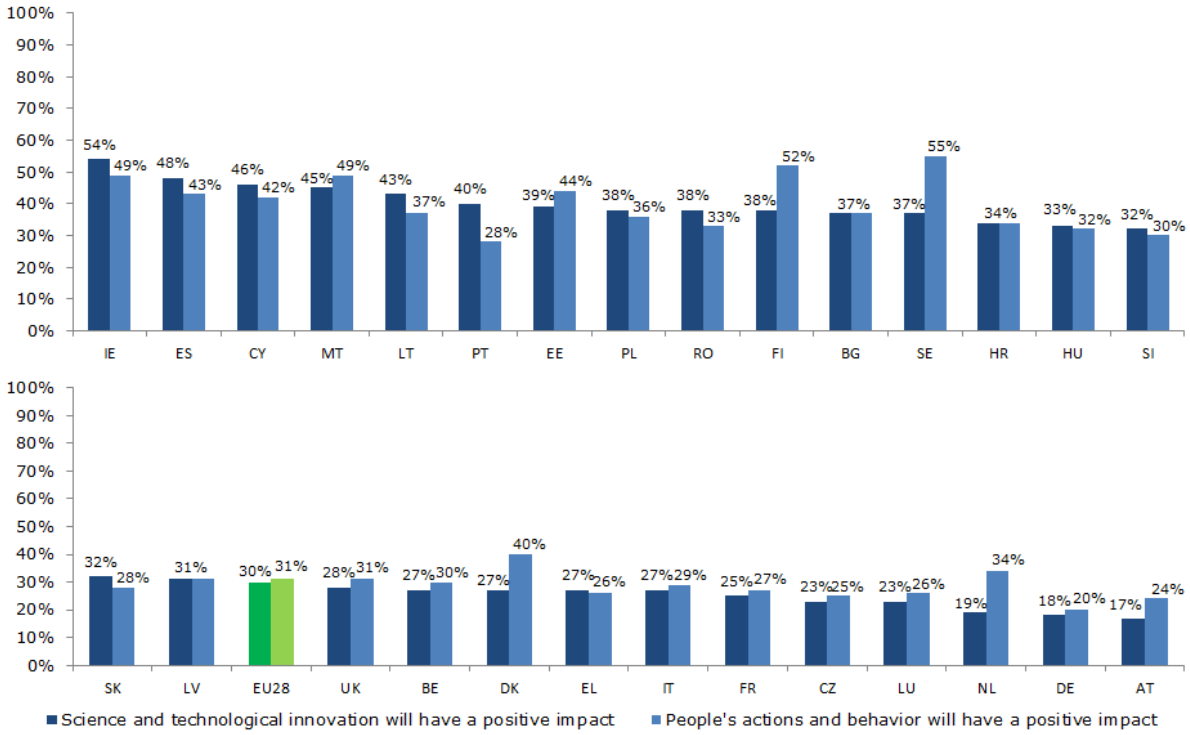
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

When assessing the *reduction of inequalities*, a similar proportion of respondents consider that science and the technological innovation and people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact (31% vs. 30%), with only one percentage point difference between the two.

In half of the Member States, more respondents say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact than science and technological innovation, with the widest gap found in Nordic countries and the Netherlands (between 18 and 14 pp in each of them).

In two countries, Croatia (34%) and Latvia (31%), the same proportion of respondents think that both will have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities*.

The impact on the reduction of inequalities



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

This time there is less of a link between the proportion of respondents that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities* and the proportion who think that science and technological innovation will do so. The Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Austria stand out in particular as having relatively low numbers of respondents who think that science and technological innovation will have an impact on this issue relative to people's actions and behaviour.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Generally, the younger respondents are, the more likely they are to think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the reduction of inequality. The difference is less significant when looking at the impact of science and technological innovation.

- Individuals with a higher level of education are more inclined to say that people's actions and behaviour (35% vs. 25%) will have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities*. The same pattern applies in the case of science and technological innovation, but to a lesser extent (32% vs. 28%).

- Surprisingly, difficulties with paying bills is only mildly related to the impact of actions on the *reduction of inequalities*. Those who never or almost never struggle to pay their bills are slightly more likely than those who always have difficulties to say that people's actions (32% vs. 25%) and science and technological innovation (30% vs. 25%) will have a positive impact on the *reduction of inequalities*.

QB1.8 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Reduction of inequalities

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	31%	29%	22%	18%
Age				
15-24	34%	28%	21%	17%
25-39	33%	29%	21%	17%
40-54	28%	30%	26%	16%
55 +	29%	30%	20%	21%
Education (End of)				
15-	25%	29%	22%	24%
16-19	29%	30%	23%	18%
20+	35%	30%	21%	14%
Still studying	37%	30%	18%	15%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	25%	26%	29%	20%
From time to time	30%	31%	23%	16%
Almost never/ Never	32%	30%	20%	18%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.8 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Reduction of inequalities

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	30%	38%	15%	17%
Age				
15-24	32%	37%	15%	16%
25-39	30%	40%	14%	16%
40-54	28%	40%	17%	15%
55 +	29%	36%	15%	20%
Education (End of)				
15-	28%	32%	18%	22%
16-19	27%	39%	16%	18%
20+	32%	41%	14%	13%
Still studying	33%	39%	13%	15%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	25%	33%	22%	20%
From time to time	30%	37%	17%	16%
Almost never/ Never	30%	40%	13%	17%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not done so to think that there will be positive impacts on the *reduction of inequalities* from people's behaviour (35% vs. 26%) and science and technological innovation (32% vs. 26%).
- Those who think that people's actions (60%) and science and technological innovation (53%) will have a positive impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population* are also particularly likely to have similar views about the reduction inequalities.

QB1.8 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

	Reduction of inequalities			
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	31%	29%	22%	18%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	35%	29%	20%	16%
No	26%	30%	23%	21%
School	35%	28%	20%	17%
University/college	36%	29%	22%	13%
Somewhere else	38%	29%	24%	9%
Impact of people on adaption of society to an ageing pop.				
Positive impact	60%	23%	11%	6%
No impact	21%	56%	17%	6%
Negative impact	15%	26%	51%	8%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.8 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

	Reduction of inequalities			
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	30%	38%	15%	17%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	32%	39%	14%	15%
No	26%	37%	17%	20%
School	32%	38%	14%	16%
University/college	33%	40%	15%	12%
Somewhere else	36%	35%	19%	10%
Impact of science and technology on adaption of society to an ageing pop.				
Positive impact	53%	32%	8%	7%
No impact	14%	69%	12%	5%
Negative impact	11%	26%	55%	8%

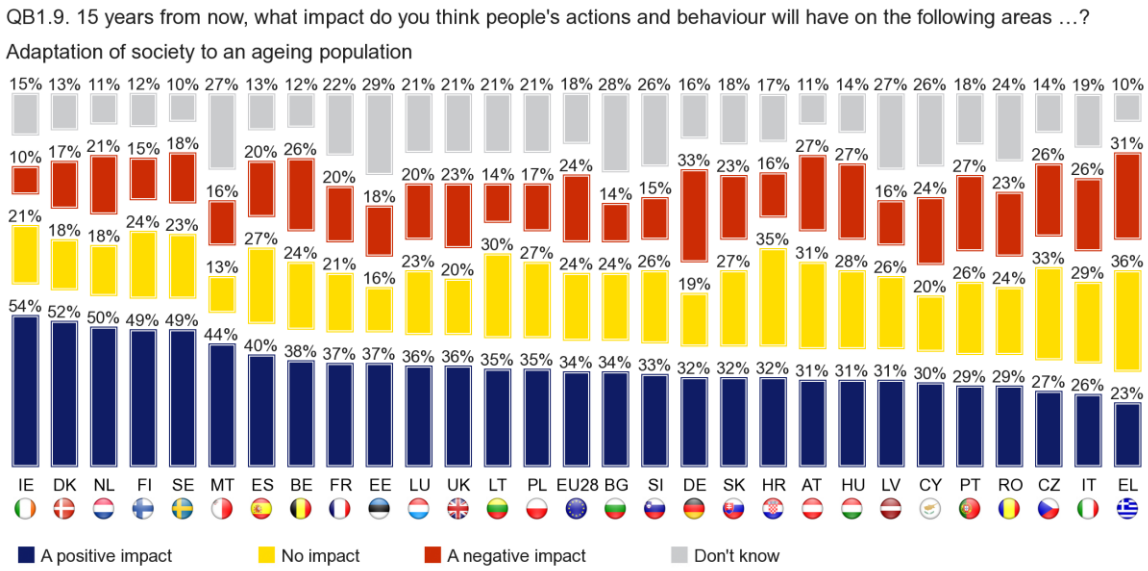
Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.9. Adaptation of society to an ageing population

Ireland (54%), Denmark (52%) and the Netherlands (50%) are the only three Member States in which at least half of the respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population* 15 years from now. Greece (31% vs. 23%) and Germany (33% vs. 32%) are the only two countries where more respondents anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact when it comes to the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*.

In four countries a majority of respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have no impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*, namely Greece (36% no impact vs. 23% positive and 31% negative), Croatia (35% vs. 32% and 16%), the Czech Republic (33% vs. 27% and 26%), and Italy (29% vs. 26% and 26%).

In all countries, at least one in 10 respondents are not able to give an answer and in 12 countries, at least two in 10 respondents are in the same situation. The highest levels of 'don't know' are observed once again in Estonia (29%), Bulgaria (28%), Malta and, this time, Latvia (both 27%).

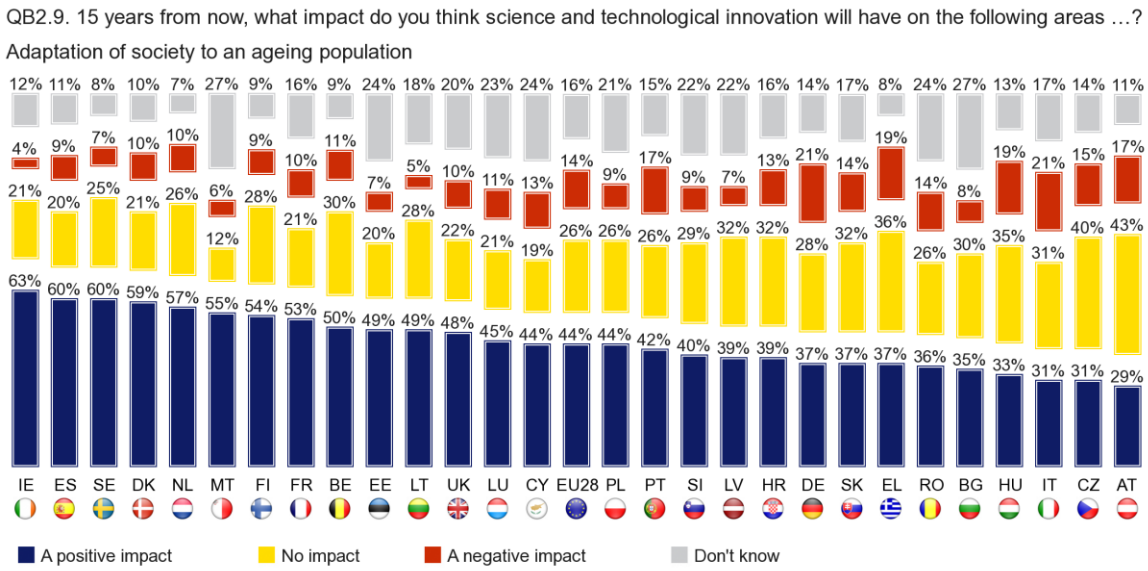


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In nine countries at least half of the respondents believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact when it comes to the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*. The proportion of respondents who say this is highest in Ireland (63%), Spain and Sweden (both 60%), and lowest in Austria (29%), and the Czech Republic and Italy (both 31%).

While there are no Member States where more people anticipate a negative impact than anticipate a positive impact, a majority in three countries think that science and technological innovation will have no impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*, namely Austria (43% no impact vs. 29% positive and 17% negative), the Czech Republic (40% vs. 31% and 15%), and Hungary (35% vs. 33% and 19%).

Again, in 10 countries, at least 20% of respondents answer 'don't know' with the highest level in Malta and Bulgaria (both 27%).

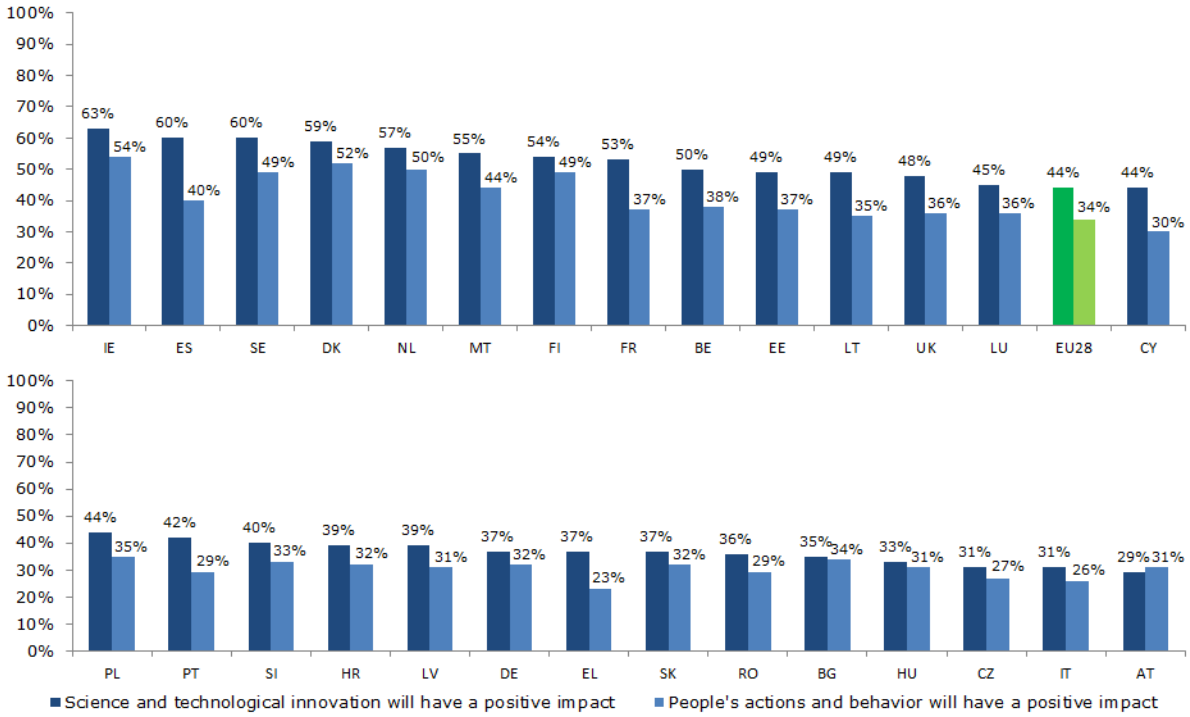


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

As in the previous sections, with the exception of the *reduction of inequalities*, more respondents think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the adaptation of the society to an ageing population than people's actions and behaviour (44% vs. 34%).

Austria is the only country where more respondents believe that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population* than those who think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact, by a tiny margin of 31% to 29%. Elsewhere more people expect science and technological innovation to have a positive impact than people's action and behaviour. The only country where there is a gap of 20 percentage points between the two is Spain (60% vs. 40%).

The impact on the adaptation of society to an ageing population



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Socio-demographic analysis

- Individuals with a higher level of education are more likely to think that people's actions and behaviour (41% vs. 28%), and also science and innovation (54% vs. 37%), will have a positive impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*.

- Managers are much more likely than other occupational groups to think that people's behaviour (43% vs. 30%-37%) and science and technological innovation (55% vs. 37%-46%) will have a positive impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*.

- Difficulties paying bills are once again linked to respondent's attitudes. Respondents who never or almost struggle to pay their bills are more positive than those who have difficulties most of the time, both in regards to people's actions (38% vs. 25%) and the impact of science and technological innovation (48% vs. 36%).

QB1.9 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Adaptation of society to an ageing population

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	34%	24%	24%	18%
Education (End of)				
15-	28%	24%	25%	23%
16-19	32%	25%	25%	18%
20+	41%	22%	23%	14%
Still studying	37%	26%	21%	16%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	34%	25%	26%	15%
Managers	43%	20%	24%	13%
Other white collars	35%	25%	26%	14%
Manual workers	33%	25%	24%	18%
House persons	30%	26%	22%	22%
Unemployed	32%	26%	24%	18%
Retired	33%	23%	23%	21%
Students	37%	27%	20%	16%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	25%	25%	28%	22%
From time to time	31%	27%	25%	17%
Almost never/ Never	38%	23%	22%	17%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.9 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Adaptation of society to an ageing population

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	44%	26%	14%	16%
Education (End of)				
15-	37%	24%	18%	21%
16-19	41%	28%	15%	16%
20+	54%	25%	11%	10%
Still studying	46%	29%	9%	16%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	44%	27%	16%	13%
Managers	55%	26%	11%	8%
Other white collars	44%	29%	14%	13%
Manual workers	41%	28%	14%	17%
House persons	37%	27%	16%	20%
Unemployed	44%	25%	15%	16%
Retired	43%	24%	14%	19%
Students	46%	29%	10%	15%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	36%	27%	18%	19%
From time to time	40%	29%	16%	15%
Almost never/ Never	48%	25%	12%	15%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are somewhat more likely than those who have not done so to think that there will be a positive impact on the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*, both from people's behaviour (38% vs. 30%) and from science and technological innovation (49% vs. 38%).
- Respondents who think that people's actions and science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *health and medical care* and the *reduction of inequalities* are much more likely to hold similar views with regards to the *adaptation of society to an ageing population*. However, for both areas the gap between attitudes widens when science and technological innovation is discussed.

QB1.9 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Adaptation of society to an ageing population

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	34%	24%	24%	18%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	38%	23%	23%	16%
No	30%	25%	25%	20%
School	37%	24%	23%	16%
University/college	43%	21%	23%	13%
Somewhere else	41%	26%	23%	10%
Impact of people on the health and medical care				
Positive impact	59%	20%	13%	8%
No impact	21%	50%	22%	7%
Negative impact	16%	17%	59%	8%
Impact of people on the reduction of inequalities				
Positive impact	67%	16%	12%	5%
No impact	27%	46%	20%	7%
Negative impact	17%	19%	56%	8%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.9 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Adaptation of society to an ageing population

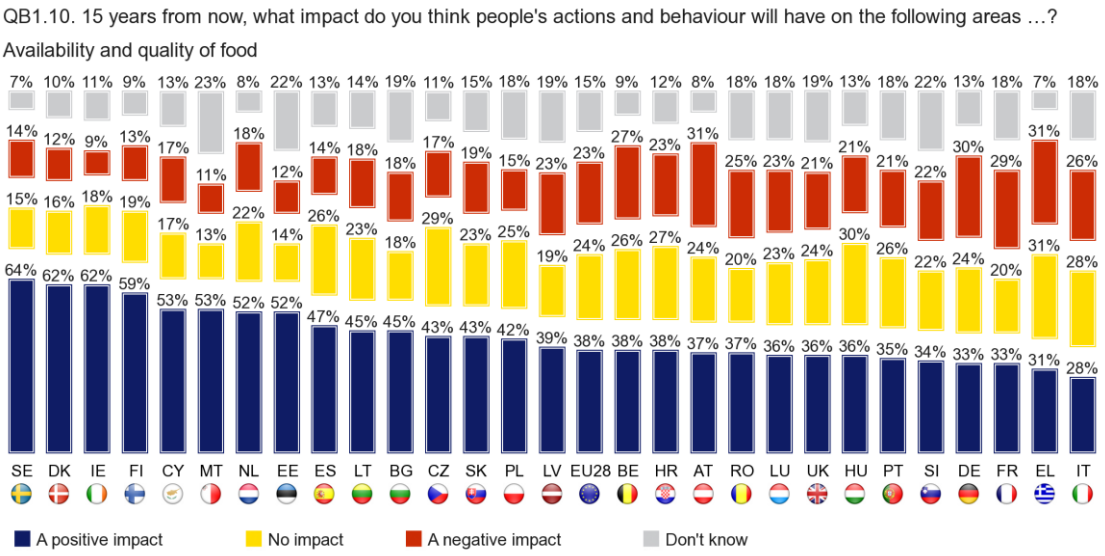
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	44%	26%	14%	16%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	49%	26%	12%	13%
No	38%	27%	16%	19%
School	47%	27%	12%	14%
University/college	55%	24%	11%	10%
Somewhere else	52%	25%	13%	10%
Impact of science and technology on the health and medical care				
Positive impact	60%	25%	7%	8%
No impact	22%	57%	16%	5%
Negative impact	11%	22%	60%	7%
Impact of science and technology on the reduction of inequalities				
Positive impact	79%	12%	5%	4%
No impact	37%	48%	10%	5%
Negative impact	23%	22%	49%	6%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.10. Availability and quality of food

At least half of the respondents in eight Member States say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food* 15 years from now. Sweden (64%), Denmark (62%) and Ireland (62%) have the most respondents who take this view, while Italy (28%) and Greece (31%) have the fewest. In Greece equal numbers of respondents anticipate positive, negative and no impacts (31% each).

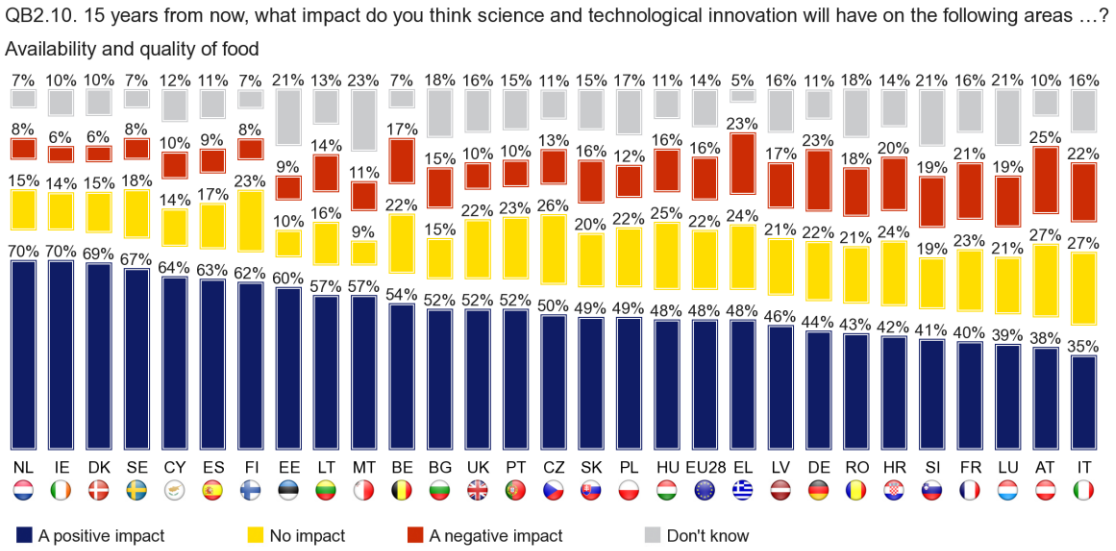
Only in Malta (23%), Estonia and Slovenia (both 22%) at least one fifth of respondents say 'don't know', similar to the same situation presented in the *protection of the environment*.



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In 15 countries at least half of the respondents expect that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact when it comes to the *availability and quality of food*. "Positive impact" is the most common answer in all countries. The proportion of respondents who say this is highest in Ireland and the Netherlands (both 70%) and Denmark (69%), and lowest in Italy (35%) and Austria (38%).

The same four countries as seen in the sections on the *protection of the environment* and *job creation* have at least 20% of respondents who cannot give an answer: Malta (23%), Estonia, Slovenia and Luxembourg (all 21%).

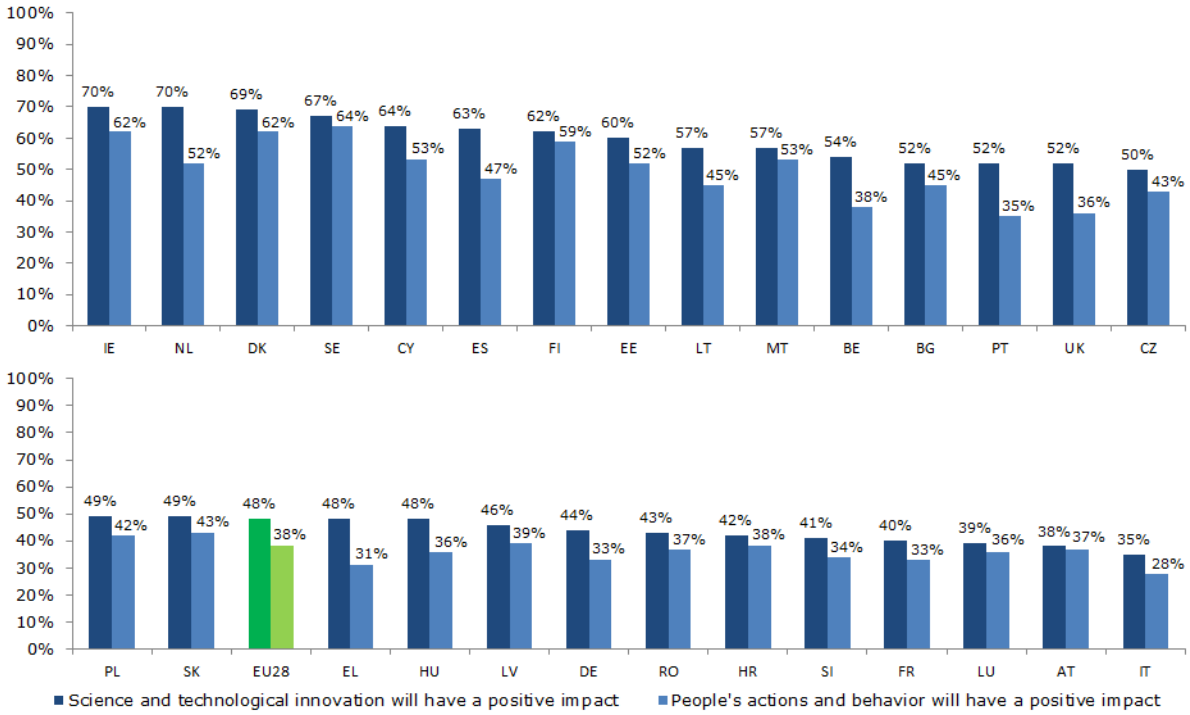


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

The gap between the answers given for the positive impact of science and technology and people's actions and behaviour on the *availability and quality of food* (10 pp; 48% vs. 38%) is at a similar level with the gap in the *security of citizens* (10 pp), *protection of the environment* (11 pp) and protection of the personal data (9 pp).

In all Member States more respondents anticipate that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food* 15 years from now than respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour will. At individual country level, the gap is widest in the Netherlands (70% vs. 52%), Portugal (52% vs. 35%), and Greece (48% vs. 31%).

The impact on the availability and quality of food



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

The results show a by now familiar pattern, with the Nordic countries, Ireland and the Netherlands most positive about impact of both science and people, and Greece and Italy having relatively low proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Men are slightly more likely than women (51% vs. 46%) to believe that science and innovation will have a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food*.
- Age is slightly related where older respondents are slightly less likely to envisage a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food*.
- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or below to say that people's actions and behaviour (42% vs. 34%), and also science and innovation (54% vs. 43%), will have a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food*.
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to think that people's actions (41% vs. 30%) and science and technological innovation (51% vs. 39%) will have a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food*.

QB1.10 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Availability and quality of food

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	38%	24%	23%	15%
Gender				
Man	39%	25%	24%	12%
Woman	37%	23%	22%	18%
Age				
15-24	40%	22%	25%	13%
25-39	39%	23%	25%	13%
40-54	37%	25%	24%	14%
55 +	37%	25%	20%	18%
Education (End of)				
15-	34%	26%	20%	20%
16-19	36%	26%	23%	15%
20+	42%	21%	25%	12%
Still studying	43%	20%	25%	12%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	30%	26%	28%	16%
From time to time	35%	27%	24%	14%
Almost never/ Never	41%	22%	22%	15%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.10 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Availability and quality of food

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	48%	22%	16%	14%
Gender				
Man	51%	22%	16%	11%
Woman	46%	22%	16%	16%
Age				
15-24	51%	22%	15%	12%
25-39	49%	22%	17%	12%
40-54	47%	23%	18%	12%
55 +	48%	21%	15%	16%
Education (End of)				
15-	43%	21%	18%	18%
16-19	46%	24%	16%	14%
20+	54%	20%	16%	10%
Still studying	55%	21%	14%	10%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	39%	24%	21%	16%
From time to time	46%	24%	17%	13%
Almost never/ Never	51%	21%	15%	13%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are somewhat more likely than those who have not done so to think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *availability and quality of food* (52% vs. 45%). This difference is less pronounced when taking into account the actions of people.

QB1.10 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Availability and quality of food

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	38%	24%	23%	15%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	40%	23%	24%	13%
No	36%	26%	21%	17%
School	40%	23%	23%	14%
University/college	44%	19%	26%	11%
Somewhere else	40%	26%	26%	8%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.10 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Availability and quality of food

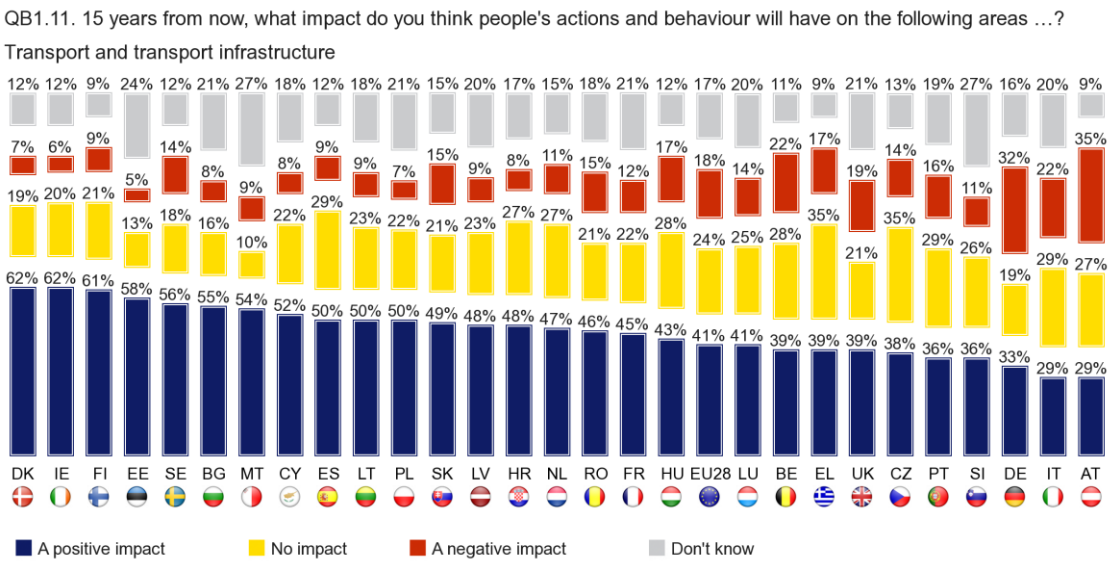
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	48%	22%	16%	14%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	52%	21%	16%	11%
No	45%	23%	16%	16%
School	50%	22%	16%	12%
University/college	58%	17%	16%	9%
Somewhere else	51%	23%	20%	6%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.11. Transport and transport infrastructure

In 11 Member States, at least half of the respondents say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *transport and transport infrastructure* 15 years from now. Denmark (62%), Ireland (62%) and Finland (61%) have the highest proportions of respondents who take this view, while Italy and Austria (both 29%) have the lowest. Austria (35% vs. 29%) is the only country in which more people anticipate a negative impact than a positive impact on this issue.

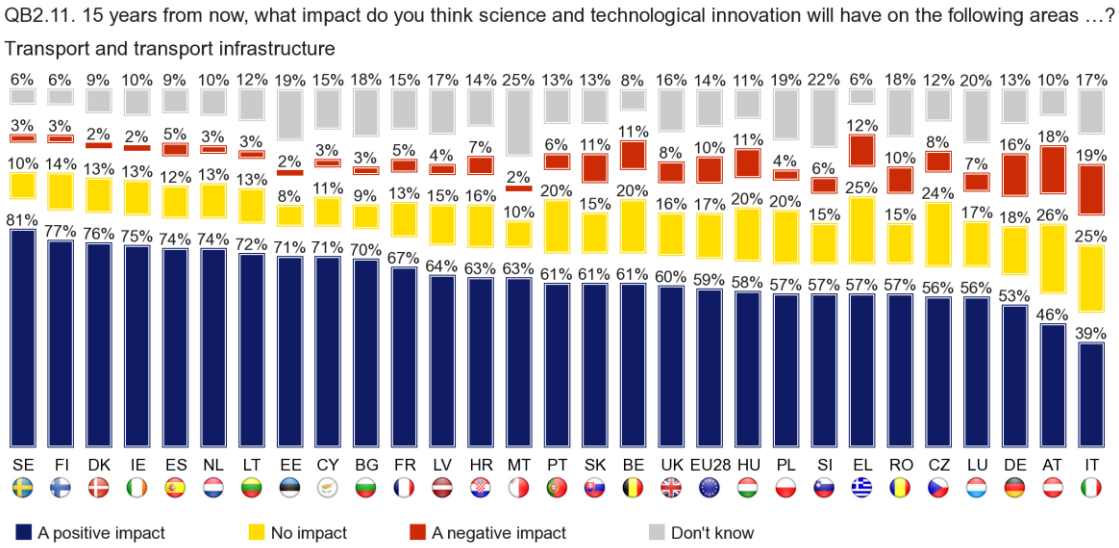
In nine countries, at least 20% of respondents can't give an answer, with the highest levels of 'don't know' recorded once again in Malta and Slovenia (both 27%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In all but two countries more than half of the respondents believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact when it comes to *transport and transport infrastructure*. The proportion of respondents who say this is highest in Sweden (81%), Finland (77%) and Denmark (76%). The two exceptions, where less than 50% of people think the impact will be positive, are Italy (39%) and Austria (46%).

Only in three countries, Malta (25%), Slovenia (22%) and Luxembourg (20%) did the levels of 'don't know' reach 20% or more.

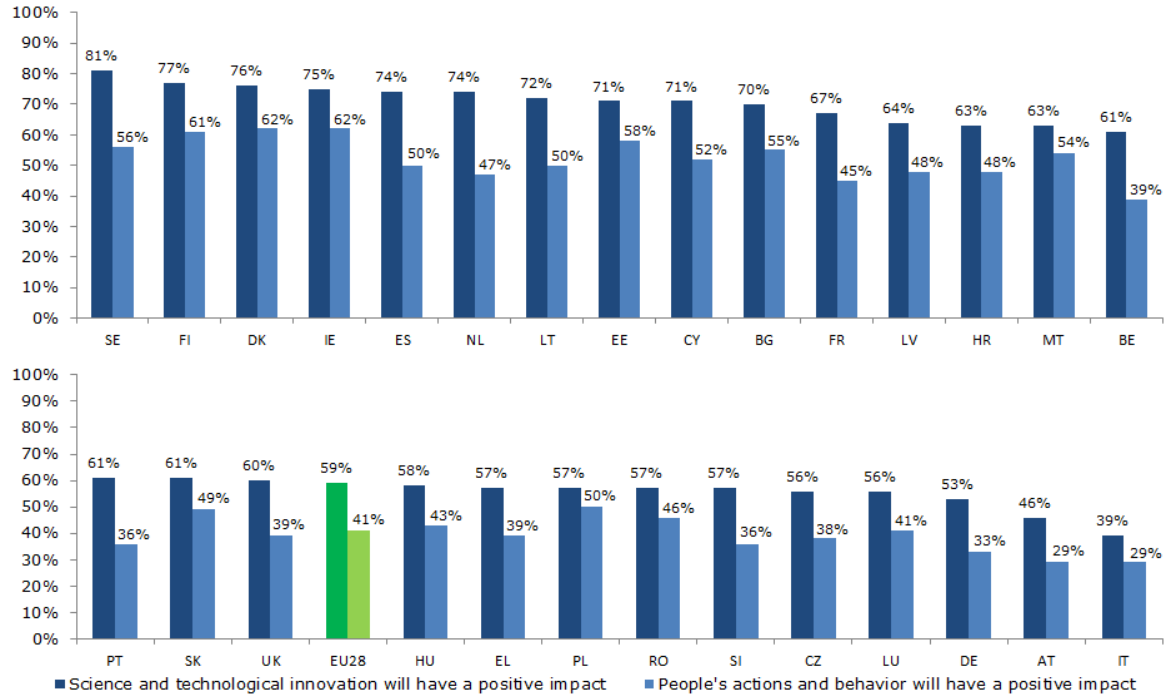


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

The gap between the positive impact of science and technological innovation and the positive impact of people's actions and behaviour is much wider on *transport and transport infrastructure* (18 pp; 59% vs. 41%) when compared to the areas analysed so far, with the exceptions of *health and medical care* (22 pp) and *energy supply* (21 pp).

In every Member State more respondents say that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *transport and transport infrastructure* 15 years from now than those who think that people's actions and behaviour will do so. At country level, this gap is widens to more than 20 percentage points in nine countries, with the highest differences noted in the Netherlands (27 pp; 74% vs. 47%), Sweden (25 pp; 81% vs 56%) and Portugal (25 pp; 61% vs. 36%).

The impact on the transport and transport infrastructure



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Socio-demographic analysis

- Men are somewhat more likely than women to think that people's actions and behaviour (44% vs. 39%) and also science and innovation (63% vs. 56%) will have a positive impact on *transport and transport infrastructure*.
- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over are substantially more likely than those who left school aged 15 or below to think that people's actions and behaviour (48% vs. 30%), and also science and innovation (70% vs. 48%), will have a positive impact on *transport and transport infrastructure*.
- Younger respondents are more likely to agree both people's actions and behaviour and science and technological innovation will positively impact *transport and transport infrastructure*.
- Occupation of the respondent is also related, with managers most likely to agree that both people's actions and behaviour (49%) and science and technology (73%) will have a positive impact on *transport and transport infrastructure*. House persons were least likely to agree, with 33% agreeing that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact and 46% agreeing that science and technology will have a positive impact.
- Those who never or almost never have difficulty paying bills are more likely than those who often have difficulty paying bills to agree that people's actions and behaviour (44% vs. 33%) and science and technology (64% vs. 49%) will have a positive impact on *transport and transport infrastructure*.

QB1.11 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Transport and transport infrastructure

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	41%	24%	18%	17%
Gender				
Man	44%	24%	19%	13%
Woman	39%	23%	16%	22%
Age				
15-24	48%	24%	13%	15%
25-39	46%	23%	16%	15%
40-54	39%	25%	21%	15%
55 +	37%	24%	18%	21%
Education (End of)				
15-	30%	26%	21%	23%
16-19	40%	25%	18%	17%
20+	48%	21%	17%	14%
Still studying	51%	24%	11%	14%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	42%	24%	20%	14%
Managers	49%	21%	18%	12%
Other white collars	40%	25%	21%	14%
Manual workers	40%	26%	18%	16%
House persons	33%	26%	18%	23%
Unemployed	42%	24%	16%	18%
Retired	38%	23%	17%	22%
Students	50%	24%	12%	14%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	33%	28%	18%	21%
From time to time	39%	26%	19%	16%
Almost never/ Never	44%	22%	17%	17%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.11 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Transport and transport infrastructure

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	59%	17%	10%	14%
Gender				
Man	63%	17%	10%	10%
Woman	56%	17%	10%	17%
Age				
15-24	65%	16%	7%	12%
25-39	62%	17%	9%	12%
40-54	60%	17%	11%	12%
55 +	55%	18%	10%	17%
Education (End of)				
15-	48%	20%	12%	20%
16-19	56%	19%	11%	14%
20+	70%	14%	8%	8%
Still studying	70%	14%	4%	12%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	61%	16%	13%	10%
Managers	73%	14%	7%	6%
Other white collars	61%	18%	10%	11%
Manual workers	60%	17%	9%	14%
House persons	46%	21%	14%	19%
Unemployed	56%	20%	10%	14%
Retired	54%	18%	10%	18%
Students	69%	15%	5%	11%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	49%	20%	13%	18%
From time to time	56%	20%	11%	13%
Almost never/ Never	64%	15%	8%	13%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science are more likely than those who have not done so to think that there will be a positive impact on *transport and transport infrastructure* from people's actions and behaviour (46% vs. 35%), and also science and technological innovation (65% vs. 53%).

QB1.11 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Transport and transport infrastructure

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	41%	24%	18%	17%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	46%	23%	16%	15%
No	35%	25%	20%	20%
School	45%	24%	15%	16%
University/college	49%	21%	16%	14%
Somewhere else	52%	22%	16%	10%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.11 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Transport and transport infrastructure

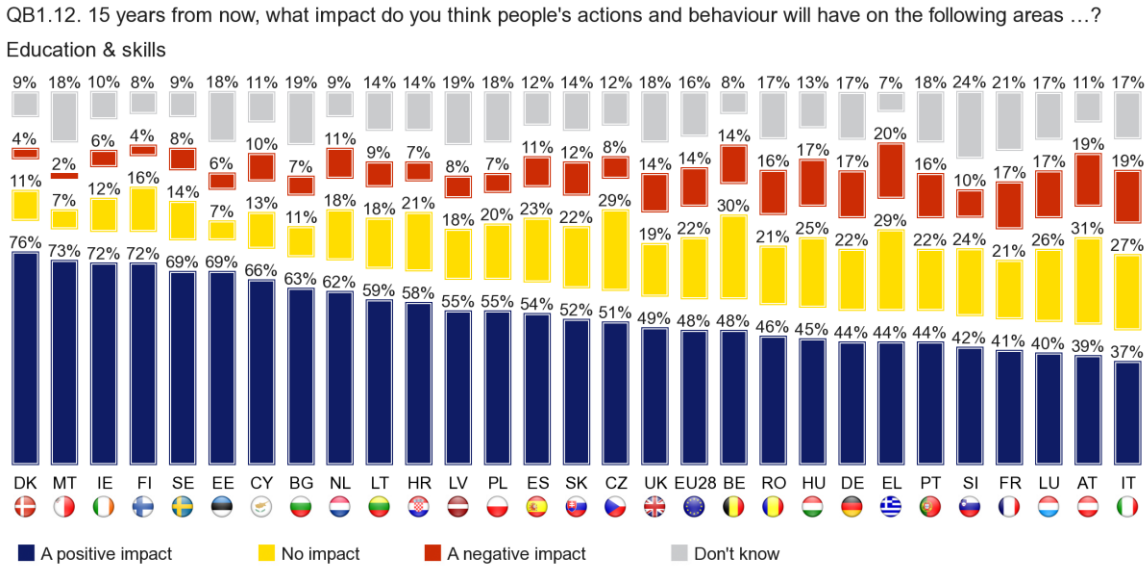
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	59%	17%	10%	14%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	65%	16%	8%	11%
No	53%	19%	11%	17%
School	64%	16%	8%	12%
University/college	73%	13%	7%	7%
Somewhere else	65%	17%	12%	6%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.12. Education & skills

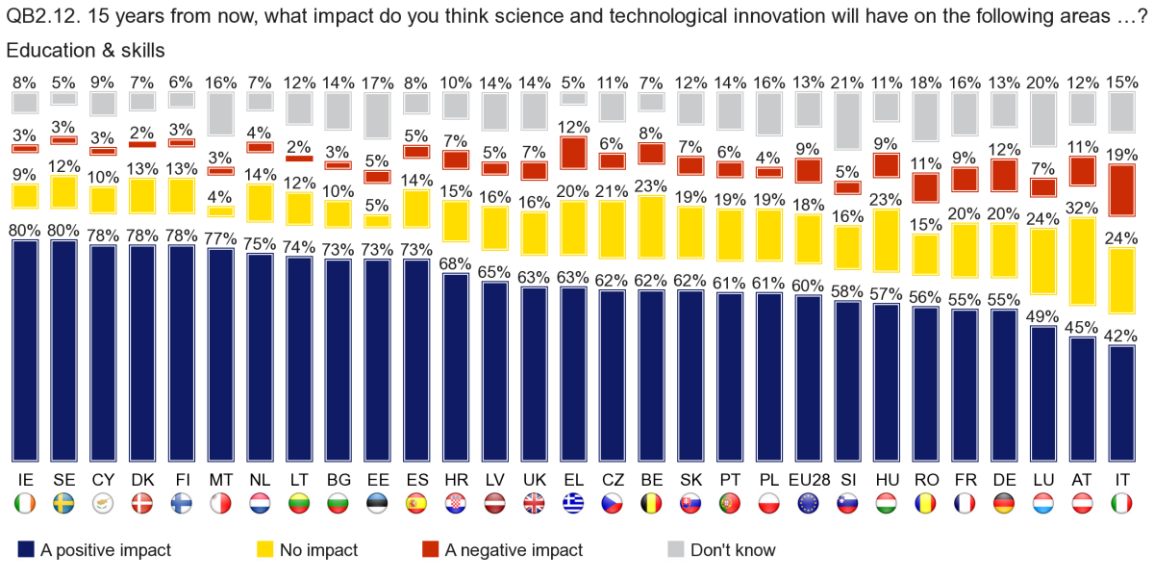
In 16 Member States, over half of the respondents believe that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *education and skills* 15 years from now. Denmark (76%), Malta (73%), Ireland (72%) and Finland (72%) have the highest proportions of respondents who say this, while Italy (37%) and Austria (39%) have the lowest. However, "positive impact" is the most common answer in all countries.

In only two countries more than two in 10 respondents answer 'don't know': Slovenia (24%) and France (21%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In all but three countries more than half of the respondents believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *education and skills*. The proportion of respondents who say this is highest in Ireland (80%) and Sweden (80%), while the three exceptions are Italy (42%), Austria (45%) and Luxembourg (49%).

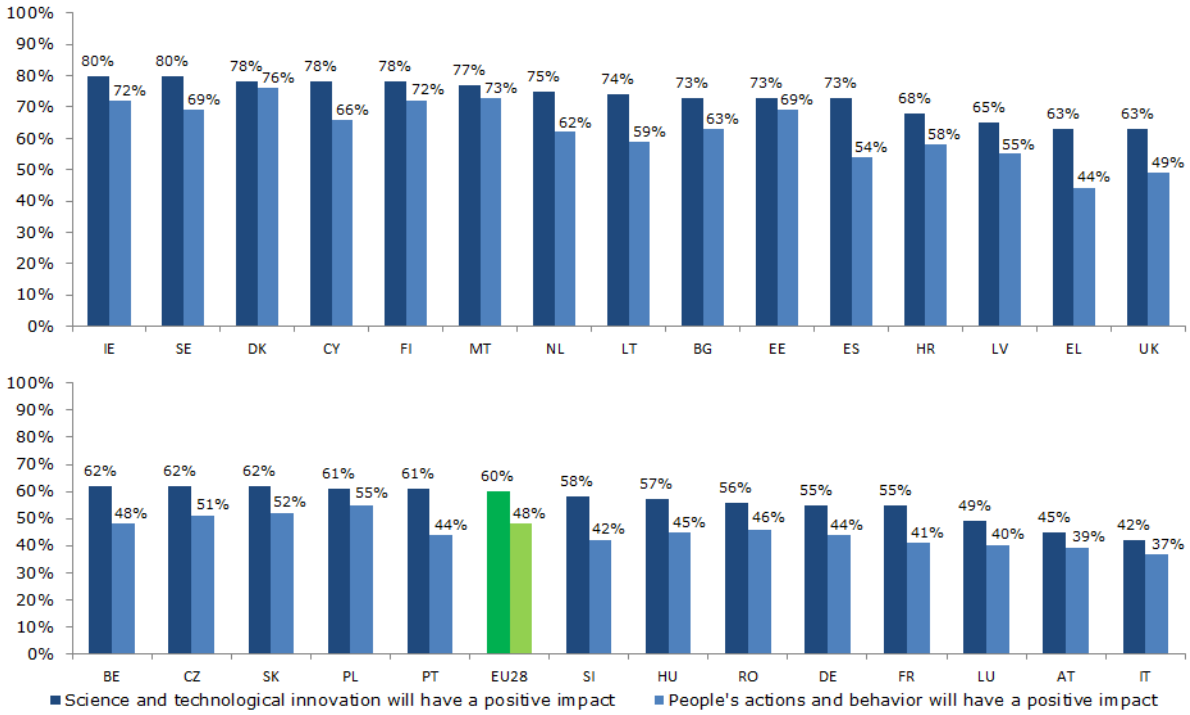


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In all 28 Member States more respondents say that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on *education and skills* 15 years from now than those who think that people's actions and behaviour will do so. At EU level there is a 12 point gap on this issue, with 60% of Europeans saying that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact, and 48% expecting that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. At individual country level, this gap is widest in Greece (63% vs. 44%) and Spain (73% vs. 54%), and narrowest in Denmark (78% vs. 76%), Estonia (73% vs. 69%) and Malta (77% vs. 73%).

Only two countries have at least a fifth of respondents who cannot give an answer to this question: Slovenia (21%) and Luxembourg (20%).

The impact on the education & skills



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Once again, more respondents tend to think that the science and technological innovation will have a positive impact than people's actions and behaviour, this time on *education and skills* (60% vs. 48%).

This pattern is observed in all Member States. The Nordic countries, Malta and Ireland are again prominent as having relatively high proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over are more inclined than those who left school aged 15 or below to think that people's actions and behaviour (55% vs. 40%), and also science and innovation (67% vs. 51%), will have a positive impact on *education and skills*.
- The age of respondents has some relation, where older respondents are slightly less likely to feel that people's actions and behaviour and science and technology will positively impact *education and skills*.
- Managers and students are more likely than respondents in other occupation to think that both people's actions and behaviour (54%; 56%) and science and technology (68%; 66%) will have a positive impact in the future on *education and skills*.

- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying bills are much more inclined, compared to respondents who have difficulty paying bills most of the time, to believe that people's actions and behaviour (51% vs. 39%) and science and technology (63% vs. 50%) will impact *education and skills* positively.

QB1.12 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Education & skills

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	48%	22%	14%	16%
Age				
15-24	52%	20%	14%	14%
25-39	50%	22%	14%	14%
40-54	47%	22%	17%	14%
55 +	46%	23%	12%	19%
Education (End of)				
15-	40%	24%	14%	22%
16-19	46%	23%	16%	15%
20+	55%	20%	13%	12%
Still studying	56%	19%	12%	13%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	49%	23%	16%	12%
Managers	54%	19%	16%	11%
Other white collars	49%	23%	16%	12%
Manual workers	46%	23%	15%	16%
House persons	43%	22%	16%	19%
Unemployed	45%	25%	14%	16%
Retired	46%	21%	12%	21%
Students	56%	19%	12%	13%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	39%	25%	17%	19%
From time to time	46%	24%	16%	14%
Almost never/ Never	51%	21%	13%	15%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.12 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Education & skills

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	60%	18%	9%	13%
Age				
15-24	62%	17%	9%	12%
25-39	61%	20%	8%	11%
40-54	59%	19%	11%	11%
55 +	58%	17%	9%	16%
Education (End of)				
15-	51%	19%	11%	19%
16-19	58%	20%	9%	13%
20+	67%	17%	8%	8%
Still studying	66%	18%	5%	11%
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	61%	17%	12%	10%
Managers	68%	18%	8%	6%
Other white collars	61%	20%	9%	10%
Manual workers	58%	20%	9%	13%
House persons	50%	19%	14%	17%
Unemployed	58%	20%	9%	13%
Retired	58%	17%	8%	17%
Students	66%	18%	6%	10%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	50%	20%	14%	16%
From time to time	56%	21%	11%	12%
Almost never/ Never	63%	17%	8%	12%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

- Respondents who have studied science or technology are more likely than those who have not done so to think that there will be a positive impact on *education and skills* from people's actions and behaviour (53% vs. 43%), and also science and technological innovation (64% vs. 54%).
- People who believe that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *job creation* are much more likely to hold that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *education and skills* (78% vs 5% negative). Similarly, respondents who agree that science and technological innovation will positively impact *job creation* are much more likely to agree that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on *education and skills* (85% vs. 2% negative).

QB1.12 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Education & skills

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	48%	22%	14%	16%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	53%	20%	14%	13%
No	43%	23%	15%	19%
School	52%	20%	14%	14%
University/college	57%	18%	14%	11%
Somewhere else	55%	23%	14%	8%
Impact of people on the job creation				
Positive impact	78%	13%	5%	4%
No impact	35%	48%	12%	5%
Negative impact	23%	24%	46%	7%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.12 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Education & skills

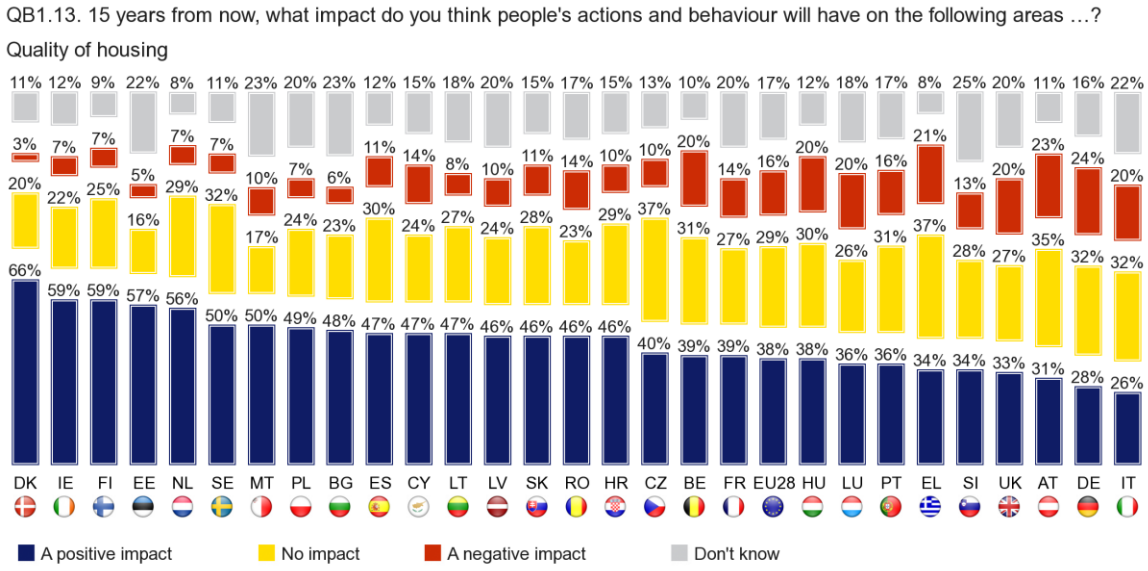
	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	60%	18%	9%	13%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	64%	18%	8%	10%
No	54%	20%	10%	16%
School	63%	18%	8%	11%
University/college	70%	15%	7%	8%
Somewhere else	67%	18%	10%	5%
Impact of science and technology on the job creation				
Positive impact	85%	10%	2%	3%
No impact	45%	44%	8%	3%
Negative impact	43%	20%	31%	6%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

1.13. Quality of housing

Finally, at least 50% of the respondents in seven countries say that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on the *quality of housing* 15 years from now. Denmark (66%), Ireland (59%) and Finland (59%) have the highest proportions of respondents who take this view, while Italy (26%) and Germany (28%) have the lowest. In four countries a majority of respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have no impact on this issue: Greece (37% no impact vs. 34% positive and 21% negative), Austria (35% vs. 31% and 23%), Germany (32% vs. 28% and 24%), and Italy (32% vs. 26% and 20%).

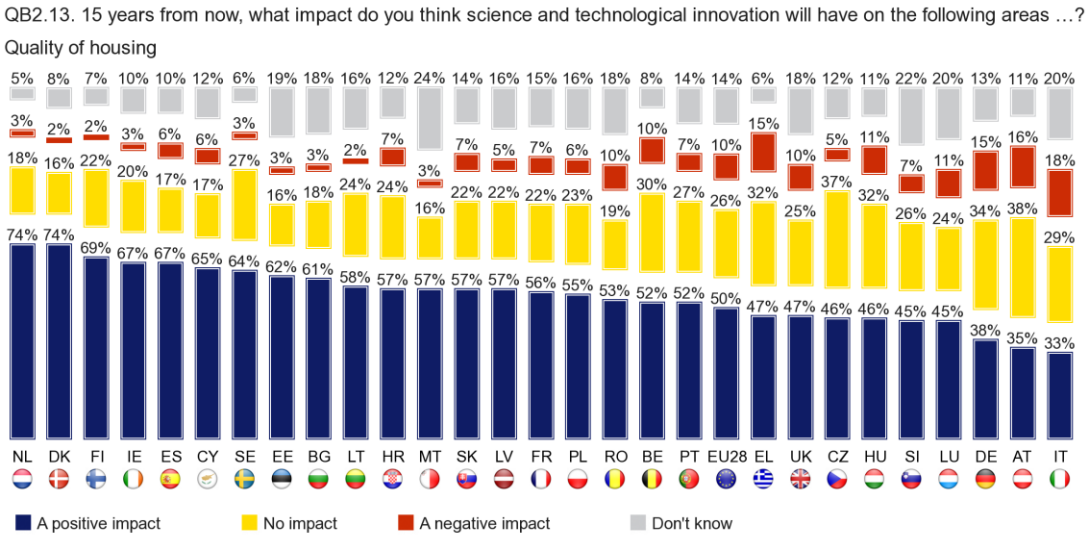
In nine countries at least 20% of respondents don't give an answer to this question: Slovenia (25%), Malta and Bulgaria (both 23%), Estonia and Italy (both 22%), Poland, Latvia, France and the United Kingdom (all four 20%).



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

In 19 countries more than half of the respondents anticipate that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *quality of housing*. The proportion of respondents who say this is highest in the Netherlands and Denmark (both 74%), and lowest in Italy (33%) and Austria (35%). Austria (38% no impact vs. 35% positive and 16% negative) is the only Member State in which a majority of respondents think that people's actions and behaviour will have no impact.

In four countries at least one fifth of respondents say that they 'don't know' to this question: Croatia (24%), Slovenia (22%), Luxembourg and Italy (both 20%).

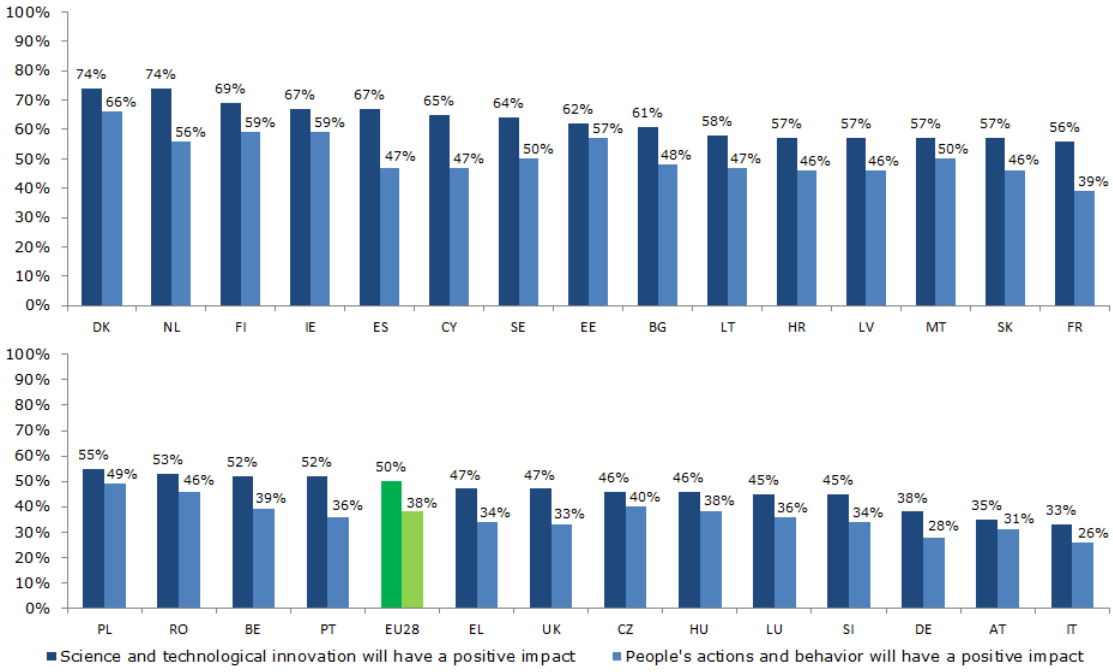


Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

As noticed in all sections, except for the reduction of the inequalities, more respondents tend to think that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact than people's actions and behaviour, this time on the quality of the housing (50% vs. 38%).

In all countries more respondents say that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on the *quality of housing* 15 years from now than those who think that people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact. At country level, the gap between the two is widest in Spain (67% vs. 47%), Cyprus (65% vs. 47%) and the Netherlands (74% vs. 56%).

The impact on the quality of housing



Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Again, there is a clear relationship between the proportion of respondents who expect positive impacts from science and technological innovation and from people's actions and behaviour on this issue. The Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Ireland and Estonia again stand out as having relatively high proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact, while Italy, Austria and Germany are at the other extreme, having relatively low proportions of respondents who think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact.

Socio-demographic analysis

- Men are somewhat more likely than women to believe that science and innovation will have a positive impact on the *quality of housing*, by a margin of 53% to 47%.
- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over are more inclined than those who left school aged 15 or below to think that people's actions and behaviour (43% vs. 33%), and also science and innovation (58% vs. 42%), will have a positive impact on the *quality of housing*.
- Younger respondents are slightly more optimistic that people's actions and behaviour and science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on housing quality in the future.
- Respondents who almost never or never have trouble paying bills are more likely to agree that *quality of housing* will be positively impacted by people's actions and behaviour (41% vs. 31%) and by science and technological innovation (53% vs. 42%).

QB1.13 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Quality of housing

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	38%	29%	16%	17%
Gender				
Man	40%	31%	16%	13%
Woman	36%	28%	16%	20%
Age				
15-24	41%	26%	15%	18%
25-39	41%	29%	16%	14%
40-54	37%	30%	18%	15%
55 +	37%	29%	14%	20%
Education (End of)				
15-	33%	28%	18%	21%
16-19	36%	31%	17%	16%
20+	43%	28%	15%	14%
Still studying	44%	26%	13%	17%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	31%	28%	22%	19%
From time to time	36%	31%	17%	16%
Almost never/ Never	41%	29%	14%	16%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.13 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Quality of housing

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	50%	26%	10%	14%
Gender				
Man	53%	26%	10%	11%
Woman	47%	26%	10%	17%
Age				
15-24	52%	24%	10%	14%
25-39	51%	27%	9%	13%
40-54	50%	27%	11%	12%
55 +	49%	25%	9%	17%
Education (End of)				
15-	42%	26%	13%	19%
16-19	48%	27%	11%	14%
20+	58%	25%	7%	10%
Still studying	56%	25%	8%	11%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	42%	27%	14%	17%
From time to time	48%	27%	11%	14%
Almost never/ Never	53%	25%	9%	13%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

Other analysis

Respondents who have studied science and technology are more likely than those who have not done so to say there will be a positive impact on the quality of housing from people's actions and behaviour (41% vs. 35%), and also science and technological innovation (55% vs. 45%).

QB1.13 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas ...?

Quality of housing

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	38%	29%	16%	17%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	41%	28%	15%	16%
No	35%	30%	17%	18%
School	41%	28%	15%	16%
University/college	44%	28%	15%	13%
Somewhere else	42%	35%	12%	11%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

QB2.13 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas ...?

Quality of housing

	A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	Don't know
EU28	50%	26%	10%	14%
Studied science or technology				
Total 'Yes'	55%	24%	9%	12%
No	45%	27%	11%	17%
School	53%	25%	9%	13%
University/college	61%	23%	8%	8%
Somewhere else	58%	24%	9%	9%

Base: All respondents in EU28 (N= 27,910)

IV. THREE DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS ON THE 13 AREAS

This chapter presents the results of a three- dimensional analysis on the 13 areas discussed in the previous chapters. This analysis aims to present the relationship between three separate attitudes of respondents:

- The level of priority that respondents think science and technological innovation should be given to each of the 13 areas in discussion.
- The positive impact that respondents expect people's actions and behaviour will have on each area.
- The positive impact respondents expect science and technological innovation to have on each area.

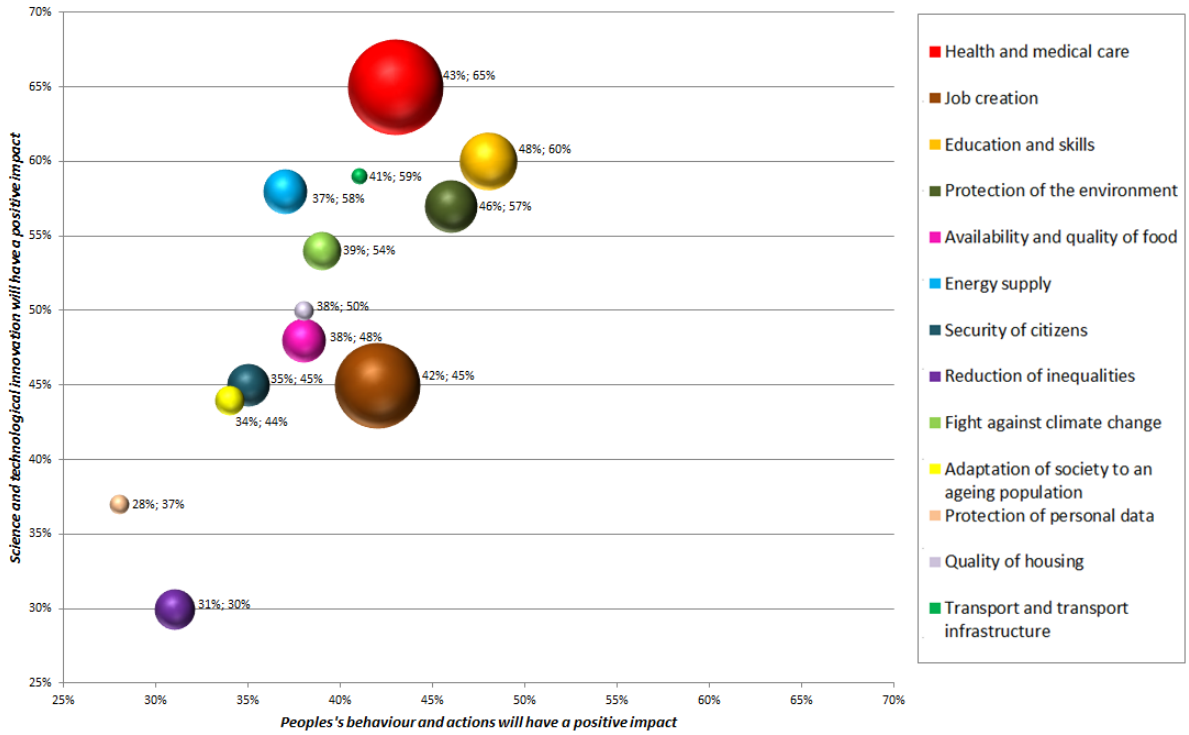
In the following chart, each bubble is associated with one of the 13 areas in discussion, and the size of the bubble represents the level of priority that respondents think should be given by science and technological innovation to this area (issue discussed in chapter 2). The level of positive impact that respondents think people's actions and behaviour will have in each area is displayed on the horizontal axis and the level of positive impact that respondents think science and technologic innovation will have in each area is on the vertical axis.

Health and medical care, ***education and skills***, and the ***protection of the environment*** all appear in the top right quadrant, demonstrating that a relatively high proportion of respondents think that both people's actions and behaviour and science and technological innovation will have a positive impact in these areas. These three issues are also represented by large bubbles, meaning that relatively high proportions of respondents regard them also as priority issues.

Job creation is also a high priority issue (large bubble), but it appears in the bottom right quadrant of the graph. This means that while a high proportion of respondents consider *job creation* a priority for science and technological innovation, a relatively small proportion of respondents (compared to other areas) believe science and technological innovation will have a positive impact on this area. **The *reduction of inequalities*** appears in the very bottom left of the graph, showing that few respondents think that both science and technological innovation and people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on this area. Furthermore, the *reduction of inequalities* is not an area that is mentioned by respondents as a priority for science and technological innovation (according to the size of the bubble).

Transport and transport infrastructure appears in the top right of the graphic, showing that many respondents expect a positive impact from people's actions and behaviour and from science and technological innovation, but at the same time, it is an area which is considered as a low priority for science and technological innovation (according to the size of the bubble).

It is worth mentioning that areas that are directly or indirectly connected to the *protection of the environment* are grouped together to a certain degree. These areas include the *fight against climate change*, *energy supply*, and *transport and transport infrastructure*.



Base: all respondents in EU28 (n= 27,910)

V. CONCLUSIONS

The main findings of this Special Eurobarometer survey suggest that a large proportion of Europeans believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact in addressing most of the issues facing society in the next 15 years.

On most issues, respondents in all countries are more likely to think that positive impacts can be achieved through science and innovation than through people's actions and behaviour. A notable exception is the *reduction of inequalities,* which is seen in most countries as more of an area for human intervention.

The issue of *job creation* is one of the two most prioritized by Europeans when they are asked which issues science and technology innovation should focus on over the next 15 years. However, respondents in some countries tend to believe less in the capacity of science and technological innovation to have a positive impact on this issue.

On the other side, *health and medical care* stands out as one of the two most prioritised issues, but in this case a significant proportion of respondents expect science and technological innovation to have a positive impact on this field.

Education and skills, and the *protection of the environment* are also regarded as high priorities. Additionally, in those cases, a relatively high proportion of respondents also believe that science and technological innovation will have a positive impact in those areas.

Respondents have a high degree of assurance that science and technological innovation can help address these problems: at least 50% of respondents think that seven of the 13 issues can be positively addressed through science and innovation, and over 40% think that 11 of them can be positively addressed. This represents a better picture in comparison to the proportion of respondents who think that people's actions and behaviour can have a positive impact on these issues: there are no examples where more than 50% of respondents think positive impacts can be achieved in this way, and for only five of the 13 issues, over 40% of respondents think that they will be positively addressed through people's behaviour and actions.

However, there are substantial differences from country to country when it comes to the expectation of whether science and innovation, and also people's actions and behaviour, can have positive impacts. Respondents in some countries are very optimistic about these issues, notably those in the Nordic countries, Ireland, Malta and Spain.

On the other hand, respondents in Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece and Italy have consistently lower expectations that there will be positive changes over the next 15 years either through science and technological innovation or through the behaviour of citizens. Thus, this may also reflect a general level of optimism/pessimism for the future in different Member States.

Yet even in the latter countries, on almost all of the issues under discussion, there is a general trend that positive outcomes are more likely to be achieved through the application of science and new technological innovation than through people's actions and behaviour.

Certain groups of respondents are more inclined to think that both science and technological innovation and also people's actions and behaviour will have a positive impact on most of the areas discussed. In most cases, these are represented by respondents with a higher level of education and respondents who have studied science or technology. In some cases, men are more likely than women and younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to expect a positive impact from both roles.

Furthermore, respondents who expect a positive impact on a specific area are more likely to expect a positive impact on other areas as well. There is also a strong relationship between the likelihood of expecting a positive impact from people's actions and behaviour and from science and technological innovation.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 419

Public perceptions of science, research and innovation

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 14th and the 26th of June 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 81.5 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The special Eurobarometer survey 419 is part of the wave 81.5 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview)* was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed below.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows ***various observed results are in columns***

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.025	14/06/14	26/06/14	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.033	14/06/14	23/06/14	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.100	14/06/14	23/06/14	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.004	14/06/14	26/06/14	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.511	14/06/14	24/06/14	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.012	14/06/14	26/06/14	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.006	14/06/14	24/06/14	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.012	14/06/14	24/06/14	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.009	14/06/14	23/06/14	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.018	14/06/14	24/06/14	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.010	14/06/14	26/06/14	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.014	14/06/14	24/06/14	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	503	14/06/14	23/06/14	724.084	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.016	14/06/14	24/06/14	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.013	14/06/14	24/06/14	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	14/06/14	25/06/14	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.060	14/06/14	23/06/14	8.477.933	2,00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	501	14/06/14	26/06/14	360.045	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.030	14/06/14	25/06/14	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.005	14/06/14	25/06/14	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.082	14/06/14	25/06/14	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.009	14/06/14	24/06/14	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.020	14/06/14	23/06/14	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.034	14/06/14	25/06/14	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.007	14/06/14	25/06/14	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.017	14/06/14	25/06/14	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.050	14/06/14	26/06/14	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	14/06/14	25/06/14	52.104.731	12,27%
TOTAL EU28			27.910	14/06/14	26/06/14	424.491.772	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

QUESTIONNAIRE

B. SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

QB1: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 13

QB1 **15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	DK
1	Fight against climate change	1	2	3	4
2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
3	Security of citizens	1	2	3	4
4	Job creation	1	2	3	4
5	Energy supply	1	2	3	4
6	Health and medical care	1	2	3	4
7	Protection of personal data	1	2	3	4
8	Reduction of inequalities	1	2	3	4
9	Adaptation of society to an ageing population	1	2	3	4
10	Availability and quality of food	1	2	3	4
11	Transport and transport infrastructure	1	2	3	4
12	Education & skills	1	2	3	4
13	Quality of housing	1	2	3	4

NEW

QB2: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 13

QB2 **15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		A positive impact	No impact	A negative impact	DK
1	Fight against climate change	1	2	3	4
2	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
3	Security of citizens	1	2	3	4
4	Job creation	1	2	3	4
5	Energy supply	1	2	3	4
6	Health and medical care	1	2	3	4
7	Protection of personal data	1	2	3	4
8	Reduction of inequalities	1	2	3	4
9	Adaptation of society to an ageing population	1	2	3	4
10	Availability and quality of food	1	2	3	4
11	Transport and transport infrastructure	1	2	3	4
12	Education & skills	1	2	3	4
13	Quality of housing	1	2	3	4

NEW

QB3a: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 13
QB3b: AN ANSWER MENTIONNED IN QB3a CANNOT BE PROPOSED IN QB3b
QB3b: IF QB3a=14 THEN QB3b IS NOT ASKED
QB3b: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 13
QB3b: MAX. 4 ANSWERS
QB3b: CODE 14 IS EXCLUSIVE

QB3a **Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? Firstly?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QB3b **And then?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	QB3a FIRSTLY	QB3b AND THEN
Fight against climate change	1	1,
Protection of the environment	2	2,
Security of citizens	3	3,
Job creation	4	4,
Energy supply	5	5,
Health and medical care	6	6,
Protection of personal data	7	7,
Reduction of inequalities	8	8,
Adaptation of society to an ageing population	9	9,
Availability and quality of food	10	10,
Transport and transport infrastructure	11	11,
Education & skills	12	12,
Quality of housing	13	13,
DK	14	

NEW

QB4: CODES 4 AND 5 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QB4 **Have you ever studied science or technology at school, at university, at college or anywhere else?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes, at school	1,
Yes, at university or college	2,
Yes, somewhere else	3,
No	4
DK	5

NEW (FROM EB40.1)

TABLES

QB1.1 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La lutte contre le changement climatique
QB1.1 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Fight against climate change
QB1.1 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Kampf gegen den Klimawandel

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**39**	**23**	**22**	**16**
BE	**41**	**26**	**25**	**8**
BG	**38**	**23**	**17**	**22**
CZ	**32**	**35**	**18**	**15**
DK	**56**	**17**	**19**	**8**
DE	**41**	**18**	**28**	**13**
EE	**35**	**25**	**14**	**26**
IE	**54**	**24**	**9**	**13**
EL	**33**	**23**	**38**	**6**
ES	**49**	**21**	**20**	**10**
FR	**37**	**24**	**20**	**19**
HR	**32**	**33**	**19**	**16**
IT	**32**	**23**	**26**	**19**
CY	**40**	**18**	**25**	**17**
LV	**28**	**31**	**18**	**23**
LT	**37**	**25**	**23**	**15**
LU	**39**	**23**	**19**	**19**
HU	**35**	**28**	**24**	**13**
MT	**55**	**8**	**13**	**24**
NL	**53**	**24**	**15**	**8**
AT	**37**	**22**	**32**	**9**
PL	**39**	**28**	**13**	**20**
PT	**31**	**27**	**22**	**20**
RO	**37**	**22**	**22**	**19**
SI	**37**	**23**	**17**	**23**
SK	**38**	**24**	**22**	**16**
FI	**60**	**20**	**12**	**8**
SE	**67**	**13**	**14**	**6**
UK	**34**	**28**	**20**	**18**

QB1.2 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La protection de l'environnement
QB1.2 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Protection of the environment
QB1.2 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Schutz der Umwelt

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**46**	**18**	**23**	**13**
BE	**45**	**21**	**27**	**7**
BG	**45**	**15**	**23**	**17**
CZ	**45**	**25**	**19**	**11**
DK	**67**	**11**	**15**	**7**
DE	**46**	**14**	**30**	**10**
EE	**60**	**8**	**12**	**20**
IE	**60**	**18**	**10**	**12**
EL	**37**	**20**	**38**	**5**
ES	**54**	**16**	**20**	**10**
FR	**46**	**16**	**21**	**17**
HR	**49**	**22**	**18**	**11**
IT	**35**	**22**	**27**	**16**
CY	**56**	**13**	**20**	**11**
LV	**46**	**17**	**18**	**19**
LT	**47**	**18**	**21**	**14**
LU	**44**	**23**	**16**	**17**
HU	**44**	**21**	**24**	**11**
MT	**61**	**7**	**12**	**20**
NL	**58**	**17**	**17**	**8**
AT	**42**	**19**	**32**	**7**
PL	**48**	**21**	**12**	**19**
PT	**34**	**25**	**23**	**18**
RO	**43**	**19**	**21**	**17**
SI	**43**	**18**	**17**	**22**
SK	**42**	**20**	**24**	**14**
FI	**65**	**16**	**11**	**8**
SE	**70**	**11**	**14**	**5**
UK	**41**	**21**	**21**	**17**

QB1.3 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La sécurité des citoyens
QB1.3 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Security of citizens
QB1.3 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Sicherheit der Bürger

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**35**	**25**	**22**	**18**
BE	**35**	**32**	**23**	**10**
BG	**44**	**21**	**12**	**23**
CZ	**35**	**31**	**21**	**13**
DK	**52**	**18**	**16**	**14**
DE	**27**	**27**	**28**	**18**
EE	**52**	**11**	**11**	**26**
IE	**53**	**23**	**9**	**15**
EL	**29**	**29**	**33**	**9**
ES	**43**	**25**	**19**	**13**
FR	**30**	**24**	**24**	**22**
HR	**37**	**31**	**17**	**15**
IT	**31**	**26**	**26**	**17**
CY	**47**	**15**	**20**	**18**
LV	**41**	**22**	**14**	**23**
LT	**46**	**24**	**15**	**15**
LU	**34**	**25**	**22**	**19**
HU	**32**	**29**	**26**	**13**
MT	**50**	**14**	**11**	**25**
NL	**47**	**24**	**19**	**10**
AT	**28**	**31**	**31**	**10**
PL	**46**	**23**	**11**	**20**
PT	**30**	**28**	**23**	**19**
RO	**39**	**21**	**22**	**18**
SI	**29**	**28**	**18**	**25**
SK	**36**	**27**	**22**	**15**
FI	**52**	**21**	**17**	**10**
SE	**42**	**26**	**18**	**14**
UK	**31**	**23**	**22**	**24**

QB1.4 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La création d'emplois
QB1.4 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Job creation
QB1.4 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**42**	**23**	**17**	**18**
BE	**40**	**27**	**20**	**13**
BG	**51**	**18**	**8**	**23**
CZ	**37**	**32**	**17**	**14**
DK	**67**	**16**	**5**	**12**
DE	**34**	**27**	**20**	**19**
EE	**54**	**13**	**10**	**23**
IE	**70**	**14**	**5**	**11**
EL	**33**	**31**	**28**	**8**
ES	**56**	**19**	**13**	**12**
FR	**39**	**22**	**18**	**21**
HR	**45**	**28**	**14**	**13**
IT	**35**	**23**	**24**	**18**
CY	**56**	**19**	**11**	**14**
LV	**48**	**20**	**10**	**22**
LT	**54**	**20**	**10**	**16**
LU	**36**	**24**	**19**	**21**
HU	**39**	**25**	**22**	**14**
MT	**57**	**12**	**5**	**26**
NL	**53**	**25**	**10**	**12**
AT	**33**	**29**	**27**	**11**
PL	**47**	**24**	**9**	**20**
PT	**37**	**27**	**19**	**17**
RO	**45**	**21**	**17**	**17**
SI	**41**	**23**	**11**	**25**
SK	**44**	**24**	**16**	**16**
FI	**64**	**19**	**8**	**9**
SE	**62**	**18**	**9**	**11**
UK	**40**	**22**	**16**	**22**

QB1.5 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
L'approvisionnement en énergie
QB1.5 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Energy supply
QB1.5 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Energieversorgung

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**37**	**23**	**24**	**16**
BE	**37**	**28**	**25**	**10**
BG	**42**	**22**	**10**	**26**
CZ	**35**	**41**	**11**	**13**
DK	**59**	**18**	**10**	**13**
DE	**33**	**14**	**41**	**12**
EE	**56**	**14**	**7**	**23**
IE	**54**	**22**	**11**	**13**
EL	**36**	**31**	**26**	**7**
ES	**43**	**25**	**19**	**13**
FR	**35**	**22**	**22**	**21**
HR	**44**	**27**	**13**	**16**
IT	**29**	**24**	**25**	**22**
CY	**59**	**19**	**9**	**13**
LV	**42**	**27**	**10**	**21**
LT	**45**	**26**	**11**	**18**
LU	**32**	**28**	**19**	**21**
HU	**40**	**27**	**20**	**13**
MT	**67**	**7**	**5**	**21**
NL	**51**	**26**	**14**	**9**
AT	**32**	**28**	**31**	**9**
PL	**43**	**27**	**9**	**21**
PT	**34**	**29**	**18**	**19**
RO	**39**	**25**	**18**	**18**
SI	**38**	**24**	**14**	**24**
SK	**40**	**28**	**17**	**15**
FI	**55**	**25**	**10**	**10**
SE	**59**	**20**	**11**	**10**
UK	**28**	**20**	**33**	**19**

QB1.6 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La santé et les soins médicaux
QB1.6 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Health and medical care
QB1.6 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Gesundheitswesen und medizinische Versorgung

%	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**43**	**22**	**20**	**15**
BE	**52**	**26**	**14**	**8**
BG	**54**	**18**	**8**	**20**
CZ	**47**	**30**	**11**	**12**
DK	**67**	**14**	**11**	**8**
DE	**37**	**20**	**31**	**12**
EE	**61**	**8**	**10**	**21**
IE	**59**	**19**	**11**	**11**
EL	**37**	**28**	**28**	**7**
ES	**52**	**22**	**15**	**11**
FR	**40**	**22**	**20**	**18**
HR	**47**	**28**	**13**	**12**
IT	**31**	**28**	**24**	**17**
CY	**60**	**18**	**9**	**13**
LV	**47**	**18**	**13**	**22**
LT	**53**	**22**	**10**	**15**
LU	**50**	**21**	**11**	**18**
HU	**38**	**30**	**20**	**12**
MT	**72**	**9**	**2**	**17**
NL	**56**	**17**	**19**	**8**
AT	**41**	**28**	**23**	**8**
PL	**45**	**23**	**12**	**20**
PT	**45**	**21**	**16**	**18**
RO	**47**	**19**	**18**	**16**
SI	**34**	**26**	**16**	**24**
SK	**47**	**23**	**16**	**14**
FI	**61**	**20**	**12**	**7**
SE	**65**	**16**	**10**	**9**
UK	**42**	**17**	**23**	**18**

QB1.7 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La protection des données personnelles
QB1.7 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Protection of personal data
QB1.7 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Schutz persönlicher Daten

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**28**	**23**	**30**	**19**
BE	**29**	**28**	**32**	**11**
BG	**37**	**21**	**13**	**29**
CZ	**30**	**34**	**21**	**15**
DK	**47**	**15**	**26**	**12**
DE	**18**	**16**	**52**	**14**
EE	**47**	**9**	**18**	**26**
IE	**53**	**19**	**14**	**14**
EL	**24**	**30**	**38**	**8**
ES	**38**	**24**	**20**	**18**
FR	**26**	**16**	**34**	**24**
HR	**32**	**27**	**26**	**15**
IT	**21**	**34**	**22**	**23**
CY	**40**	**20**	**20**	**20**
LV	**37**	**20**	**20**	**23**
LT	**40**	**20**	**21**	**19**
LU	**30**	**21**	**27**	**22**
HU	**30**	**31**	**26**	**13**
MT	**51**	**9**	**12**	**28**
NL	**32**	**24**	**34**	**10**
AT	**21**	**24**	**45**	**10**
PL	**35**	**29**	**15**	**21**
PT	**27**	**26**	**24**	**23**
RO	**32**	**24**	**18**	**26**
SI	**27**	**25**	**23**	**25**
SK	**31**	**28**	**23**	**18**
FI	**48**	**25**	**17**	**10**
SE	**38**	**22**	**27**	**13**
UK	**31**	**18**	**29**	**22**

QB1.8 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La réduction des inégalités
QB1.8 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Reduction of inequalities
QB1.8 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Verringerung von Ungleichheiten

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**31**	**29**	**22**	**18**
BE	**30**	**32**	**26**	**12**
BG	**37**	**25**	**13**	**25**
CZ	**25**	**38**	**21**	**16**
DK	**40**	**25**	**20**	**15**
DE	**20**	**32**	**31**	**17**
EE	**44**	**18**	**12**	**26**
IE	**49**	**26**	**9**	**16**
EL	**26**	**32**	**34**	**8**
ES	**43**	**25**	**19**	**13**
FR	**27**	**29**	**23**	**21**
HR	**34**	**35**	**17**	**14**
IT	**29**	**30**	**23**	**18**
CY	**42**	**23**	**18**	**17**
LV	**31**	**32**	**13**	**24**
LT	**37**	**33**	**12**	**18**
LU	**26**	**37**	**17**	**20**
HU	**32**	**31**	**24**	**13**
MT	**49**	**16**	**8**	**27**
NL	**34**	**32**	**22**	**12**
AT	**24**	**38**	**25**	**13**
PL	**36**	**32**	**10**	**22**
PT	**28**	**29**	**24**	**19**
RO	**33**	**28**	**18**	**21**
SI	**30**	**28**	**18**	**24**
SK	**28**	**34**	**20**	**18**
FI	**52**	**25**	**13**	**10**
SE	**55**	**23**	**13**	**9**
UK	**31**	**26**	**19**	**24**

QB1.9 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
L'adaptation de la société à une population vieillissante
QB1.9 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Adaptation of society to an ageing population
QB1.9 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Anpassung der Gesellschaft an eine alternde Bevölkerung

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**34**	**24**	**24**	**18**
BE	**38**	**24**	**26**	**12**
BG	**34**	**24**	**14**	**28**
CZ	**27**	**33**	**26**	**14**
DK	**52**	**18**	**17**	**13**
DE	**32**	**19**	**33**	**16**
EE	**37**	**16**	**18**	**29**
IE	**54**	**21**	**10**	**15**
EL	**23**	**36**	**31**	**10**
ES	**40**	**27**	**20**	**13**
FR	**37**	**21**	**20**	**22**
HR	**32**	**35**	**16**	**17**
IT	**26**	**29**	**26**	**19**
CY	**30**	**20**	**24**	**26**
LV	**31**	**26**	**16**	**27**
LT	**35**	**30**	**14**	**21**
LU	**36**	**23**	**20**	**21**
HU	**31**	**28**	**27**	**14**
MT	**44**	**13**	**16**	**27**
NL	**50**	**18**	**21**	**11**
AT	**31**	**31**	**27**	**11**
PL	**35**	**27**	**17**	**21**
PT	**29**	**26**	**27**	**18**
RO	**29**	**24**	**23**	**24**
SI	**33**	**26**	**15**	**26**
SK	**32**	**27**	**23**	**18**
FI	**49**	**24**	**15**	**12**
SE	**49**	**23**	**18**	**10**
UK	**36**	**20**	**23**	**21**

QB1.10 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La disponibilité et la qualité de la nourriture
QB1.10 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Availability and quality of food
QB1.10 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Verfügbarkeit und Qualität von Nahrungsmitteln

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**38**	**24**	**23**	**15**
BE	**38**	**26**	**27**	**9**
BG	**45**	**18**	**18**	**19**
CZ	**43**	**29**	**17**	**11**
DK	**62**	**16**	**12**	**10**
DE	**33**	**24**	**30**	**13**
EE	**52**	**14**	**12**	**22**
IE	**62**	**18**	**9**	**11**
EL	**31**	**31**	**31**	**7**
ES	**47**	**26**	**14**	**13**
FR	**33**	**20**	**29**	**18**
HR	**38**	**27**	**23**	**12**
IT	**28**	**28**	**26**	**18**
CY	**53**	**17**	**17**	**13**
LV	**39**	**19**	**23**	**19**
LT	**45**	**23**	**18**	**14**
LU	**36**	**23**	**23**	**18**
HU	**36**	**30**	**21**	**13**
MT	**53**	**13**	**11**	**23**
NL	**52**	**22**	**18**	**8**
AT	**37**	**24**	**31**	**8**
PL	**42**	**25**	**15**	**18**
PT	**35**	**26**	**21**	**18**
RO	**37**	**20**	**25**	**18**
SI	**34**	**22**	**22**	**22**
SK	**43**	**23**	**19**	**15**
FI	**59**	**19**	**13**	**9**
SE	**64**	**15**	**14**	**7**
UK	**36**	**24**	**21**	**19**

QB1.11 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
Le transport et les infrastructures de transport
QB1.11 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Transport and transport infrastructure
QB1.11 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Verkehr und Verkehrsinfrastruktur

%	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**41**	**24**	**18**	**17**
BE	**39**	**28**	**22**	**11**
BG	**55**	**16**	**8**	**21**
CZ	**38**	**35**	**14**	**13**
DK	**62**	**19**	**7**	**12**
DE	**33**	**19**	**32**	**16**
EE	**58**	**13**	**5**	**24**
IE	**62**	**20**	**6**	**12**
EL	**39**	**35**	**17**	**9**
ES	**50**	**29**	**9**	**12**
FR	**45**	**22**	**12**	**21**
HR	**48**	**27**	**8**	**17**
IT	**29**	**29**	**22**	**20**
CY	**52**	**22**	**8**	**18**
LV	**48**	**23**	**9**	**20**
LT	**50**	**23**	**9**	**18**
LU	**41**	**25**	**14**	**20**
HU	**43**	**28**	**17**	**12**
MT	**54**	**10**	**9**	**27**
NL	**47**	**27**	**11**	**15**
AT	**29**	**27**	**35**	**9**
PL	**50**	**22**	**7**	**21**
PT	**36**	**29**	**16**	**19**
RO	**46**	**21**	**15**	**18**
SI	**36**	**26**	**11**	**27**
SK	**49**	**21**	**15**	**15**
FI	**61**	**21**	**9**	**9**
SE	**56**	**18**	**14**	**12**
UK	**39**	**21**	**19**	**21**

QB1.12 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
L'éducation et les compétences
QB1.12 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Education & skills
QB1.12 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Bildung und Kompetenzen

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**48**	**22**	**14**	**16**
BE	**48**	**30**	**14**	**8**
BG	**63**	**11**	**7**	**19**
CZ	**51**	**29**	**8**	**12**
DK	**76**	**11**	**4**	**9**
DE	**44**	**22**	**17**	**17**
EE	**69**	**7**	**6**	**18**
IE	**72**	**12**	**6**	**10**
EL	**44**	**29**	**20**	**7**
ES	**54**	**23**	**11**	**12**
FR	**41**	**21**	**17**	**21**
HR	**58**	**21**	**7**	**14**
IT	**37**	**27**	**19**	**17**
CY	**66**	**13**	**10**	**11**
LV	**55**	**18**	**8**	**19**
LT	**59**	**18**	**9**	**14**
LU	**40**	**26**	**17**	**17**
HU	**45**	**25**	**17**	**13**
MT	**73**	**7**	**2**	**18**
NL	**62**	**18**	**11**	**9**
AT	**39**	**31**	**19**	**11**
PL	**55**	**20**	**7**	**18**
PT	**44**	**22**	**16**	**18**
RO	**46**	**21**	**16**	**17**
SI	**42**	**24**	**10**	**24**
SK	**52**	**22**	**12**	**14**
FI	**72**	**16**	**4**	**8**
SE	**69**	**14**	**8**	**9**
UK	**49**	**19**	**14**	**18**

QB1.13 D'ici15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que les actions et le comportement des gens auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La qualité du logement
QB1.13 15 years from now, what impact do you think people's actions and behaviour will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Quality of housing
QB1.13 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach das Handeln und Verhalten der Menschen in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Qualität des Wohnraums

%	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**38**	**29**	**16**	**17**
BE	**39**	**31**	**20**	**10**
BG	**48**	**23**	**6**	**23**
CZ	**40**	**37**	**10**	**13**
DK	**66**	**20**	**3**	**11**
DE	**28**	**32**	**24**	**16**
EE	**57**	**16**	**5**	**22**
IE	**59**	**22**	**7**	**12**
EL	**34**	**37**	**21**	**8**
ES	**47**	**30**	**11**	**12**
FR	**39**	**27**	**14**	**20**
HR	**46**	**29**	**10**	**15**
IT	**26**	**32**	**20**	**22**
CY	**47**	**24**	**14**	**15**
LV	**46**	**24**	**10**	**20**
LT	**47**	**27**	**8**	**18**
LU	**36**	**26**	**20**	**18**
HU	**38**	**30**	**20**	**12**
MT	**50**	**17**	**10**	**23**
NL	**56**	**29**	**7**	**8**
AT	**31**	**35**	**23**	**11**
PL	**49**	**24**	**7**	**20**
PT	**36**	**31**	**16**	**17**
RO	**46**	**23**	**14**	**17**
SI	**34**	**28**	**13**	**25**
SK	**46**	**28**	**11**	**15**
FI	**59**	**25**	**7**	**9**
SE	**50**	**32**	**7**	**11**
UK	**33**	**27**	**20**	**20**

QB2.1 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La lutte contre le changement climatique
QB2.1 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Fight against climate change
QB2.1 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Kampf gegen den Klimawandel

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**54**	**19**	**13**	**14**
BE	**61**	**18**	**13**	**8**
BG	**58**	**15**	**8**	**19**
CZ	**43**	**31**	**12**	**14**
DK	**77**	**11**	**5**	**7**
DE	**54**	**18**	**17**	**11**
EE	**53**	**18**	**6**	**23**
IE	**69**	**15**	**4**	**12**
EL	**49**	**22**	**23**	**6**
ES	**71**	**11**	**9**	**9**
FR	**54**	**20**	**10**	**16**
HR	**47**	**24**	**16**	**13**
IT	**43**	**20**	**21**	**16**
CY	**57**	**13**	**14**	**16**
LV	**46**	**24**	**10**	**20**
LT	**59**	**16**	**11**	**14**
LU	**52**	**17**	**11**	**20**
HU	**49**	**25**	**14**	**12**
MT	**64**	**11**	**4**	**21**
NL	**69**	**18**	**7**	**6**
AT	**47**	**24**	**20**	**9**
PL	**51**	**25**	**6**	**18**
PT	**50**	**25**	**9**	**16**
RO	**46**	**19**	**14**	**21**
SI	**51**	**17**	**12**	**20**
SK	**47**	**22**	**17**	**14**
FI	**73**	**15**	**4**	**8**
SE	**82**	**10**	**4**	**4**
UK	**51**	**21**	**9**	**19**

QB2.2 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La protection de l'environnement
QB2.2 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Protection of the environment
QB2.2 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Schutz der Umwelt

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**57**	**17**	**13**	**13**
BE	**59**	**19**	**15**	**7**
BG	**59**	**13**	**11**	**17**
CZ	**53**	**23**	**13**	**11**
DK	**78**	**11**	**4**	**7**
DE	**58**	**15**	**17**	**10**
EE	**65**	**8**	**7**	**20**
IE	**70**	**14**	**6**	**10**
EL	**52**	**20**	**23**	**5**
ES	**72**	**10**	**10**	**8**
FR	**59**	**15**	**11**	**15**
HR	**54**	**17**	**17**	**12**
IT	**43**	**21**	**22**	**14**
CY	**66**	**9**	**14**	**11**
LV	**55**	**17**	**10**	**18**
LT	**65**	**13**	**10**	**12**
LU	**54**	**17**	**9**	**20**
HU	**54**	**21**	**14**	**11**
MT	**67**	**5**	**7**	**21**
NL	**72**	**15**	**7**	**6**
AT	**47**	**24**	**21**	**8**
PL	**55**	**20**	**7**	**18**
PT	**52**	**23**	**9**	**16**
RO	**49**	**18**	**15**	**18**
SI	**53**	**15**	**12**	**20**
SK	**50**	**19**	**17**	**14**
FI	**72**	**17**	**5**	**6**
SE	**83**	**10**	**4**	**3**
UK	**54**	**18**	**10**	**18**

QB2.3 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La sécurité des citoyens
QB2.3 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Security of citizens
QB2.3 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Sicherheit der Bürger

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**45**	**25**	**15**	**15**
BE	**48**	**31**	**13**	**8**
BG	**57**	**17**	**5**	**21**
CZ	**42**	**31**	**15**	**12**
DK	**60**	**20**	**8**	**12**
DE	**33**	**31**	**23**	**13**
EE	**58**	**10**	**9**	**23**
IE	**63**	**18**	**6**	**13**
EL	**41**	**28**	**26**	**5**
ES	**63**	**18**	**9**	**10**
FR	**43**	**27**	**12**	**18**
HR	**47**	**25**	**15**	**13**
IT	**38**	**26**	**21**	**15**
CY	**61**	**14**	**11**	**14**
LV	**50**	**21**	**11**	**18**
LT	**62**	**17**	**8**	**13**
LU	**45**	**22**	**11**	**22**
HU	**46**	**26**	**16**	**12**
MT	**56**	**13**	**6**	**25**
NL	**54**	**26**	**10**	**10**
AT	**35**	**34**	**21**	**10**
PL	**53**	**22**	**6**	**19**
PT	**50**	**23**	**12**	**15**
RO	**47**	**19**	**14**	**20**
SI	**42**	**23**	**12**	**23**
SK	**45**	**26**	**14**	**15**
FI	**64**	**21**	**8**	**7**
SE	**53**	**25**	**12**	**10**
UK	**45**	**21**	**14**	**20**

QB2.4 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La création d'emplois
QB2.4 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Job creation
QB2.4 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**45**	**21**	**19**	**15**
BE	**41**	**26**	**23**	**10**
BG	**54**	**16**	**12**	**18**
CZ	**41**	**28**	**17**	**14**
DK	**57**	**22**	**11**	**10**
DE	**37**	**22**	**27**	**14**
EE	**54**	**10**	**16**	**20**
IE	**75**	**11**	**5**	**9**
EL	**42**	**23**	**30**	**5**
ES	**60**	**14**	**16**	**10**
FR	**44**	**21**	**18**	**17**
HR	**50**	**19**	**20**	**11**
IT	**38**	**22**	**24**	**16**
CY	**66**	**10**	**11**	**13**
LV	**50**	**20**	**13**	**17**
LT	**63**	**16**	**9**	**12**
LU	**39**	**24**	**15**	**22**
HU	**44**	**22**	**21**	**13**
MT	**60**	**8**	**6**	**26**
NL	**40**	**27**	**25**	**8**
AT	**35**	**30**	**26**	**9**
PL	**50**	**23**	**9**	**18**
PT	**46**	**23**	**16**	**15**
RO	**50**	**17**	**15**	**18**
SI	**47**	**18**	**14**	**21**
SK	**52**	**19**	**15**	**14**
FI	**59**	**18**	**15**	**8**
SE	**54**	**21**	**17**	**8**
UK	**47**	**19**	**16**	**18**

QB2.5 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
L'approvisionnement en énergie
QB2.5 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Energy supply
QB2.5 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Energieversorgung

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**58**	**16**	**12**	**14**
BE	**64**	**16**	**12**	**8**
BG	**62**	**13**	**5**	**20**
CZ	**55**	**25**	**7**	**13**
DK	**84**	**8**	**1**	**7**
DE	**52**	**14**	**23**	**11**
EE	**72**	**7**	**3**	**18**
IE	**71**	**14**	**4**	**11**
EL	**60**	**22**	**13**	**5**
ES	**72**	**11**	**8**	**9**
FR	**60**	**14**	**9**	**17**
HR	**63**	**15**	**8**	**14**
IT	**43**	**19**	**20**	**18**
CY	**77**	**8**	**4**	**11**
LV	**61**	**17**	**5**	**17**
LT	**71**	**14**	**3**	**12**
LU	**53**	**16**	**10**	**21**
HU	**57**	**20**	**11**	**12**
MT	**73**	**3**	**3**	**21**
NL	**80**	**10**	**5**	**5**
AT	**54**	**24**	**13**	**9**
PL	**56**	**21**	**5**	**18**
PT	**60**	**19**	**7**	**14**
RO	**54**	**18**	**10**	**18**
SI	**61**	**13**	**6**	**20**
SK	**57**	**20**	**9**	**14**
FI	**79**	**12**	**2**	**7**
SE	**83**	**11**	**2**	**4**
UK	**54**	**16**	**13**	**17**

QB2.6 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La santé et les soins médicaux
QB2.6 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Health and medical care
QB2.6 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Gesundheitswesen und medizinische Versorgung

%	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**65**	**14**	**10**	**11**
BE	**76**	**12**	**6**	**6**
BG	**72**	**10**	**4**	**14**
CZ	**66**	**17**	**7**	**10**
DK	**82**	**9**	**3**	**6**
DE	**63**	**11**	**17**	**9**
EE	**74**	**5**	**5**	**16**
IE	**75**	**11**	**4**	**10**
EL	**60**	**18**	**18**	**4**
ES	**79**	**8**	**6**	**7**
FR	**72**	**9**	**7**	**12**
HR	**66**	**15**	**9**	**10**
IT	**43**	**24**	**19**	**14**
CY	**78**	**9**	**3**	**10**
LV	**66**	**13**	**5**	**16**
LT	**77**	**9**	**3**	**11**
LU	**65**	**13**	**3**	**19**
HU	**58**	**20**	**12**	**10**
MT	**78**	**4**	**1**	**17**
NL	**84**	**6**	**5**	**5**
AT	**63**	**18**	**11**	**8**
PL	**59**	**19**	**6**	**16**
PT	**67**	**14**	**7**	**12**
RO	**56**	**17**	**10**	**17**
SI	**53**	**18**	**8**	**21**
SK	**62**	**16**	**9**	**13**
FI	**78**	**12**	**5**	**5**
SE	**83**	**9**	**3**	**5**
UK	**69**	**12**	**7**	**12**

QB2.7 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La protection des données personnelles
QB2.7 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Protection of personal data
QB2.7 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Schutz persönlicher Daten

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**37**	**22**	**25**	**16**
BE	**38**	**25**	**27**	**10**
BG	**50**	**17**	**9**	**24**
CZ	**38**	**30**	**18**	**14**
DK	**60**	**13**	**18**	**9**
DE	**23**	**21**	**45**	**11**
EE	**53**	**9**	**15**	**23**
IE	**64**	**13**	**11**	**12**
EL	**29**	**29**	**36**	**6**
ES	**54**	**17**	**15**	**14**
FR	**37**	**15**	**28**	**20**
HR	**40**	**22**	**26**	**12**
IT	**27**	**30**	**24**	**19**
CY	**55**	**12**	**16**	**17**
LV	**50**	**18**	**13**	**19**
LT	**62**	**12**	**13**	**13**
LU	**41**	**14**	**22**	**23**
HU	**41**	**28**	**17**	**14**
MT	**52**	**11**	**10**	**27**
NL	**42**	**19**	**33**	**6**
AT	**26**	**26**	**38**	**10**
PL	**44**	**25**	**10**	**21**
PT	**43**	**22**	**17**	**18**
RO	**41**	**20**	**16**	**23**
SI	**36**	**21**	**20**	**23**
SK	**42**	**25**	**16**	**17**
FI	**60**	**20**	**13**	**7**
SE	**43**	**23**	**24**	**10**
UK	**40**	**19**	**21**	**20**

QB2.8 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La réduction des inégalités
QB2.8 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Reduction of inequalities
QB2.8 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Verringerung von Ungleichheiten

%	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**30**	**38**	**15**	**17**
BE	**27**	**47**	**16**	**10**
BG	**37**	**31**	**8**	**24**
CZ	**23**	**47**	**14**	**16**
DK	**27**	**47**	**12**	**14**
DE	**18**	**42**	**24**	**16**
EE	**39**	**28**	**8**	**25**
IE	**54**	**27**	**5**	**14**
EL	**27**	**40**	**25**	**8**
ES	**48**	**29**	**11**	**12**
FR	**25**	**40**	**15**	**20**
HR	**34**	**36**	**15**	**15**
IT	**27**	**34**	**21**	**18**
CY	**46**	**25**	**12**	**17**
LV	**31**	**40**	**9**	**20**
LT	**43**	**35**	**7**	**15**
LU	**23**	**39**	**14**	**24**
HU	**33**	**38**	**16**	**13**
MT	**45**	**21**	**6**	**28**
NL	**19**	**57**	**14**	**10**
AT	**17**	**51**	**19**	**13**
PL	**38**	**33**	**7**	**22**
PT	**40**	**30**	**14**	**16**
RO	**38**	**28**	**14**	**20**
SI	**32**	**32**	**14**	**22**
SK	**32**	**39**	**13**	**16**
FI	**38**	**42**	**11**	**9**
SE	**37**	**48**	**7**	**8**
UK	**28**	**37**	**10**	**25**

QB2.9 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
L'adaptation de la société à une population vieillissante
QB2.9 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Adaptation of society to an ageing population
QB2.9 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Anpassung der Gesellschaft an eine alternde Bevölkerung

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**44**	**26**	**14**	**16**
BE	**50**	**30**	**11**	**9**
BG	**35**	**30**	**8**	**27**
CZ	**31**	**40**	**15**	**14**
DK	**59**	**21**	**10**	**10**
DE	**37**	**28**	**21**	**14**
EE	**49**	**20**	**7**	**24**
IE	**63**	**21**	**4**	**12**
EL	**37**	**36**	**19**	**8**
ES	**60**	**20**	**9**	**11**
FR	**53**	**21**	**10**	**16**
HR	**39**	**32**	**13**	**16**
IT	**31**	**31**	**21**	**17**
CY	**44**	**19**	**13**	**24**
LV	**39**	**32**	**7**	**22**
LT	**49**	**28**	**5**	**18**
LU	**45**	**21**	**11**	**23**
HU	**33**	**35**	**19**	**13**
MT	**55**	**12**	**6**	**27**
NL	**57**	**26**	**10**	**7**
AT	**29**	**43**	**17**	**11**
PL	**44**	**26**	**9**	**21**
PT	**42**	**26**	**17**	**15**
RO	**36**	**26**	**14**	**24**
SI	**40**	**29**	**9**	**22**
SK	**37**	**32**	**14**	**17**
FI	**54**	**28**	**9**	**9**
SE	**60**	**25**	**7**	**8**
UK	**48**	**22**	**10**	**20**

QB2.10 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La disponibilité et la qualité de la nourriture
QB2.10 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Availability and quality of food
QB2.10 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Verfügbarkeit und Qualität von Nahrungsmitteln

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**48**	**22**	**16**	**14**
BE	**54**	**22**	**17**	**7**
BG	**52**	**15**	**15**	**18**
CZ	**50**	**26**	**13**	**11**
DK	**69**	**15**	**6**	**10**
DE	**44**	**22**	**23**	**11**
EE	**60**	**10**	**9**	**21**
IE	**70**	**14**	**6**	**10**
EL	**48**	**24**	**23**	**5**
ES	**63**	**17**	**9**	**11**
FR	**40**	**23**	**21**	**16**
HR	**42**	**24**	**20**	**14**
IT	**35**	**27**	**22**	**16**
CY	**64**	**14**	**10**	**12**
LV	**46**	**21**	**17**	**16**
LT	**57**	**16**	**14**	**13**
LU	**39**	**21**	**19**	**21**
HU	**48**	**25**	**16**	**11**
MT	**57**	**9**	**11**	**23**
NL	**70**	**15**	**8**	**7**
AT	**38**	**27**	**25**	**10**
PL	**49**	**22**	**12**	**17**
PT	**52**	**23**	**10**	**15**
RO	**43**	**21**	**18**	**18**
SI	**41**	**19**	**19**	**21**
SK	**49**	**20**	**16**	**15**
FI	**62**	**23**	**8**	**7**
SE	**67**	**18**	**8**	**7**
UK	**52**	**22**	**10**	**16**

QB2.11 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
Le transport et les infrastructures de transport
QB2.11 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Transport and transport infrastructure
QB2.11 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Verkehr und Verkehrsinfrastruktur

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**59**	**17**	**10**	**14**
BE	**61**	**20**	**11**	**8**
BG	**70**	**9**	**3**	**18**
CZ	**56**	**24**	**8**	**12**
DK	**76**	**13**	**2**	**9**
DE	**53**	**18**	**16**	**13**
EE	**71**	**8**	**2**	**19**
IE	**75**	**13**	**2**	**10**
EL	**57**	**25**	**12**	**6**
ES	**74**	**12**	**5**	**9**
FR	**67**	**13**	**5**	**15**
HR	**63**	**16**	**7**	**14**
IT	**39**	**25**	**19**	**17**
CY	**71**	**11**	**3**	**15**
LV	**64**	**15**	**4**	**17**
LT	**72**	**13**	**3**	**12**
LU	**56**	**17**	**7**	**20**
HU	**58**	**20**	**11**	**11**
MT	**63**	**10**	**2**	**25**
NL	**74**	**13**	**3**	**10**
AT	**46**	**26**	**18**	**10**
PL	**57**	**20**	**4**	**19**
PT	**61**	**20**	**6**	**13**
RO	**57**	**15**	**10**	**18**
SI	**57**	**15**	**6**	**22**
SK	**61**	**15**	**11**	**13**
FI	**77**	**14**	**3**	**6**
SE	**81**	**10**	**3**	**6**
UK	**60**	**16**	**8**	**16**

QB2.12 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
L'éducation et les compétences
QB2.12 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Education & skills
QB2.12 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Bildung und Kompetenzen

	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**60**	**18**	**9**	**13**
BE	**62**	**23**	**8**	**7**
BG	**73**	**10**	**3**	**14**
CZ	**62**	**21**	**6**	**11**
DK	**78**	**13**	**2**	**7**
DE	**55**	**20**	**12**	**13**
EE	**73**	**5**	**5**	**17**
IE	**80**	**9**	**3**	**8**
EL	**63**	**20**	**12**	**5**
ES	**73**	**14**	**5**	**8**
FR	**55**	**20**	**9**	**16**
HR	**68**	**15**	**7**	**10**
IT	**42**	**24**	**19**	**15**
CY	**78**	**10**	**3**	**9**
LV	**65**	**16**	**5**	**14**
LT	**74**	**12**	**2**	**12**
LU	**49**	**24**	**7**	**20**
HU	**57**	**23**	**9**	**11**
MT	**77**	**4**	**3**	**16**
NL	**75**	**14**	**4**	**7**
AT	**45**	**32**	**11**	**12**
PL	**61**	**19**	**4**	**16**
PT	**61**	**19**	**6**	**14**
RO	**56**	**15**	**11**	**18**
SI	**58**	**16**	**5**	**21**
SK	**62**	**19**	**7**	**12**
FI	**78**	**13**	**3**	**6**
SE	**80**	**12**	**3**	**5**
UK	**63**	**16**	**7**	**14**

QB2.13 D'ici 15 ans, quel impact pensez-vous que la science et l'innovation technologique auront dans les domaines suivants … ? (ROTATION)
La qualité du logement
QB2.13 15 years from now, what impact do you think science and technological innovation will have on the following areas …? (ROTATE)
Quality of housing
QB2.13 Welche Auswirkungen werden Ihrer Meinung nach Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in 15 Jahren auf folgende Bereiche haben? (ROTIEREN)
Qualität des Wohnraums

%	Un impact positif A positive impact Positive Auswirkungen	Pas d'impact No impact Keine Auswirkungen	Un impact négatif A negative impact Negative Auswirkungen	NSP DK WN
	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**50**	**26**	**10**	**14**
BE	**52**	**30**	**10**	**8**
BG	**61**	**18**	**3**	**18**
CZ	**46**	**37**	**5**	**12**
DK	**74**	**16**	**2**	**8**
DE	**38**	**34**	**15**	**13**
EE	**62**	**16**	**3**	**19**
IE	**67**	**20**	**3**	**10**
EL	**47**	**32**	**15**	**6**
ES	**67**	**17**	**6**	**10**
FR	**56**	**22**	**7**	**15**
HR	**57**	**24**	**7**	**12**
IT	**33**	**29**	**18**	**20**
CY	**65**	**17**	**6**	**12**
LV	**57**	**22**	**5**	**16**
LT	**58**	**24**	**2**	**16**
LU	**45**	**24**	**11**	**20**
HU	**46**	**32**	**11**	**11**
MT	**57**	**16**	**3**	**24**
NL	**74**	**18**	**3**	**5**
AT	**35**	**38**	**16**	**11**
PL	**55**	**23**	**6**	**16**
PT	**52**	**27**	**7**	**14**
RO	**53**	**19**	**10**	**18**
SI	**45**	**26**	**7**	**22**
SK	**57**	**22**	**7**	**14**
FI	**69**	**22**	**2**	**7**
SE	**64**	**27**	**3**	**6**
UK	**47**	**25**	**10**	**18**

QB3a Dans les 15 prochaines années, quelles devraient être les priorités pour la science et l'innovation technologique? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QB3a Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QB3a Welche Themen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach im Bereich Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in den nächsten 15 Jahren Priorität haben? Erstens? (ROTIEREN)

	La lutte contre le changement climatique Fight against climate change Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	La protection de l'environnement Protection of the environment Schutz der Umwelt	La sécurité des citoyens Security of citizens Sicherheit der Bürger	La création d'emplois Job creation Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen	L'approvisionnement en énergie Energy supply Energieversorgung	La santé et les soins médicaux Health and medical care Gesundheitswesen und medizinische Versorgung
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**7**	**7**	**5**	**22**	**6**	**20**
BE	**11**	**11**	**6**	**16**	**7**	**19**
BG	**5**	**7**	**7**	**24**	**2**	**19**
CZ	**5**	**9**	**7**	**15**	**3**	**27**
DK	**20**	**11**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**17**
DE	**11**	**9**	**6**	**13**	**9**	**11**
EE	**3**	**6**	**7**	**11**	**7**	**19**
IE	**3**	**5**	**3**	**31**	**5**	**23**
EL	**4**	**8**	**8**	**28**	**4**	**19**
ES	**4**	**6**	**2**	**30**	**3**	**26**
FR	**8**	**10**	**5**	**25**	**5**	**20**
HR	**5**	**5**	**4**	**38**	**4**	**14**
IT	**7**	**6**	**7**	**30**	**6**	**16**
CY	**2**	**5**	**8**	**36**	**3**	**22**
LV	**3**	**7**	**5**	**25**	**5**	**22**
LT	**4**	**5**	**6**	**22**	**5**	**21**
LU	**9**	**10**	**5**	**17**	**3**	**25**
HU	**3**	**5**	**5**	**26**	**6**	**15**
MT	**7**	**7**	**5**	**18**	**7**	**35**
NL	**10**	**9**	**4**	**7**	**8**	**25**
AT	**12**	**11**	**6**	**13**	**5**	**16**
PL	**2**	**4**	**8**	**30**	**5**	**19**
PT	**2**	**3**	**5**	**24**	**3**	**26**
RO	**3**	**5**	**8**	**30**	**3**	**20**
SI	**6**	**9**	**5**	**29**	**5**	**11**
SK	**4**	**10**	**5**	**24**	**2**	**25**
FI	**10**	**5**	**7**	**21**	**10**	**18**
SE	**26**	**14**	**2**	**8**	**9**	**15**
UK	**6**	**6**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**28**

QB3a Dans les 15 prochaines années, quelles devraient être les priorités pour la science et l'innovation technologique? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QB3a Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QB3a Welche Themen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach im Bereich Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in den nächsten 15 Jahren Priorität haben? Erstens? (ROTIEREN)

	La protection des données personnelles Protection of personal data Schutz persönlicher Daten	La réduction des inégalités Reduction of inequalities Verringerung von Ungleichheiten	L'adaptation de la société à une population vieillissante Adaptation of society to an ageing population Anpassung der Gesellschaft an eine alternde Bevölkerung	La disponibilité et la qualité de la nourriture Availability and quality of food Verfügbarkeit und Qualität von Nahrungsmitteln
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**2**	**6**	**4**	**5**
BE	**2**	**5**	**5**	**6**
BG	**1**	**9**	**3**	**6**
CZ	**2**	**6**	**4**	**9**
DK	**6**	**3**	**4**	**4**
DE	**3**	**9**	**6**	**7**
EE	**1**	**8**	**5**	**4**
IE	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**
EL	**1**	**9**	**1**	**6**
ES	**0**	**10**	**1**	**6**
FR	**2**	**6**	**2**	**4**
HR	**2**	**6**	**2**	**5**
IT	**2**	**6**	**3**	**5**
CY	**0**	**4**	**1**	**4**
LV	**2**	**6**	**1**	**4**
LT	**2**	**7**	**1**	**4**
LU	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**
HU	**2**	**11**	**6**	**6**
MT	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**
NL	**1**	**3**	**7**	**9**
AT	**1**	**5**	**6**	**9**
PL	**1**	**4**	**3**	**5**
PT	**1**	**11**	**7**	**3**
RO	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**
SI	**1**	**7**	**2**	**10**
SK	**0**	**4**	**3**	**7**
FI	**2**	**5**	**5**	**6**
SE	**1**	**5**	**4**	**2**
UK	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**

QB3a Dans les 15 prochaines années, quelles devraient être les priorités pour la science et l'innovation technologique? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QB3a Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? Firstly? (ROTATE)

QB3a Welche Themen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach im Bereich Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in den nächsten 15 Jahren Priorität haben? Erstens? (ROTIEREN)

	Le transport et les infrastructures de transport Transport and transport infrastructure Verkehr und Verkehrsinfrastruktur	L'éducation et les compétences Education & skills Bildung und Kompetenzen	La qualité du logement Quality of housing Qualität des Wohnraums	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**1**	**9**	**1**	**5**
BE	**1**	**8**	**2**	**1**
BG	**0**	**11**	**1**	**5**
CZ	**2**	**6**	**1**	**4**
DK	**0**	**13**	**0**	**2**
DE	**0**	**12**	**0**	**4**
EE	**1**	**16**	**2**	**10**
IE	**1**	**15**	**1**	**3**
EL	**1**	**9**	**1**	**1**
ES	**0**	**8**	**1**	**3**
FR	**1**	**5**	**3**	**4**
HR	**1**	**9**	**2**	**3**
IT	**1**	**4**	**1**	**6**
CY	**0**	**10**	**1**	**4**
LV	**1**	**12**	**1**	**6**
LT	**1**	**14**	**2**	**6**
LU	**2**	**10**	**3**	**6**
HU	**1**	**7**	**4**	**3**
MT	**0**	**10**	**1**	**5**
NL	**1**	**14**	**0**	**2**
AT	**2**	**6**	**3**	**5**
PL	**1**	**8**	**2**	**8**
PT	**1**	**7**	**1**	**6**
RO	**2**	**12**	**1**	**5**
SI	**1**	**7**	**0**	**7**
SK	**3**	**7**	**2**	**4**
FI	**1**	**6**	**1**	**3**
SE	**2**	**9**	**0**	**3**
UK	**1**	**12**	**2**	**10**

QB3b Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 4 REPONSES)
QB3b And then? (ROTATE - MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
QB3b Und dann? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 4 ANTWORTEN)

	La lutte contre le changement climatique Fight against climate change Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	La protection de l'environnement Protection of the environment Schutz der Umwelt	La sécurité des citoyens Security of citizens Sicherheit der Bürger	La création d'emplois Job creation Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen	L'approvision-nement en énergie Energy supply Energieversorgung	La santé et les soins médicaux Health and medical care Gesundheitswesen und medizinische Versorgung
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**16**	**24**	**20**	**29**	**19**	**37**
BE	**16**	**22**	**17**	**29**	**19**	**29**
BG	**14**	**27**	**23**	**34**	**10**	**41**
CZ	**14**	**23**	**21**	**28**	**11**	**34**
DK	**25**	**30**	**20**	**21**	**24**	**39**
DE	**23**	**30**	**20**	**23**	**32**	**33**
EE	**6**	**21**	**22**	**26**	**16**	**43**
IE	**11**	**16**	**17**	**32**	**20**	**40**
EL	**18**	**36**	**30**	**38**	**18**	**45**
ES	**17**	**26**	**11**	**37**	**14**	**45**
FR	**17**	**27**	**22**	**35**	**18**	**43**
HR	**12**	**20**	**17**	**31**	**11**	**37**
IT	**14**	**24**	**25**	**27**	**15**	**30**
CY	**8**	**26**	**34**	**34**	**15**	**45**
LV	**7**	**20**	**22**	**30**	**13**	**43**
LT	**11**	**20**	**21**	**35**	**23**	**38**
LU	**15**	**21**	**19**	**32**	**16**	**33**
HU	**12**	**22**	**18**	**32**	**20**	**39**
MT	**12**	**24**	**18**	**32**	**23**	**26**
NL	**23**	**27**	**20**	**19**	**24**	**39**
AT	**22**	**27**	**20**	**33**	**24**	**39**
PL	**9**	**15**	**22**	**29**	**13**	**38**
PT	**10**	**20**	**29**	**36**	**14**	**37**
RO	**9**	**18**	**27**	**30**	**10**	**41**
SI	**18**	**29**	**14**	**32**	**21**	**36**
SK	**18**	**27**	**23**	**33**	**14**	**35**
FI	**23**	**23**	**21**	**34**	**21**	**40**
SE	**27**	**31**	**11**	**28**	**27**	**42**
UK	**11**	**16**	**14**	**21**	**20**	**32**

QB3b Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 4 REPONSES)
QB3b And then? (ROTATE - MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
QB3b Und dann? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 4 ANTWORTEN)

	La protection des données personnelles Protection of personal data Schutz persönlicher Daten	La réduction des inégalités Reduction of inequalities Verringerung von Ungleichheiten	L'adaptation de la société à une population vieillissante Adaptation of society to an ageing population Anpassung der Gesellschaft an eine alternde Bevölkerung	La disponibilité et la qualité de la nourriture Availability and quality of food Verfügbarkeit und Qualität von Nahrungsmitteln
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**9**	**18**	**14**	**21**
BE	**8**	**13**	**13**	**15**
BG	**6**	**22**	**9**	**25**
CZ	**10**	**13**	**16**	**31**
DK	**16**	**12**	**16**	**22**
DE	**16**	**18**	**19**	**21**
EE	**9**	**17**	**7**	**18**
IE	**7**	**10**	**8**	**13**
EL	**12**	**28**	**8**	**24**
ES	**3**	**24**	**11**	**23**
FR	**11**	**24**	**17**	**21**
HR	**7**	**15**	**8**	**20**
IT	**6**	**17**	**12**	**22**
CY	**7**	**18**	**5**	**21**
LV	**11**	**19**	**6**	**23**
LT	**11**	**18**	**7**	**25**
LU	**8**	**13**	**11**	**15**
HU	**8**	**23**	**16**	**20**
MT	**4**	**4**	**11**	**12**
NL	**11**	**11**	**21**	**28**
AT	**14**	**16**	**16**	**30**
PL	**7**	**18**	**13**	**20**
PT	**11**	**33**	**19**	**23**
RO	**7**	**15**	**7**	**17**
SI	**6**	**18**	**10**	**27**
SK	**7**	**16**	**10**	**26**
FI	**9**	**17**	**16**	**26**
SE	**9**	**18**	**15**	**20**
UK	**7**	**9**	**11**	**15**

QB3b Et ensuite ? (ROTATION - MAX. 4 REPONSES)
QB3b And then? (ROTATE - MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
QB3b Und dann? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 4 ANTWORTEN)

	Le transport et les infrastructures de transport Transport and transport infrastructure Verkehr und Verkehrsinfrastruktur	L'éducation et les compétences Education & skills Bildung und Kompetenzen	La qualité du logement Quality of housing Qualität des Wohnraums	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**9**	**25**	**10**	**2**
BE	**8**	**21**	**12**	**1**
BG	**8**	**27**	**5**	**2**
CZ	**9**	**23**	**6**	**1**
DK	**10**	**31**	**3**	**1**
DE	**10**	**21**	**5**	**1**
EE	**8**	**32**	**5**	**3**
IE	**9**	**39**	**11**	**2**
EL	**6**	**33**	**10**	**0**
ES	**5**	**33**	**13**	**2**
FR	**11**	**25**	**16**	**2**
HR	**4**	**26**	**11**	**1**
IT	**8**	**19**	**8**	**2**
CY	**2**	**35**	**18**	**1**
LV	**8**	**28**	**8**	**2**
LT	**8**	**23**	**15**	**2**
LU	**8**	**25**	**13**	**3**
HU	**9**	**19**	**16**	**1**
MT	**6**	**34**	**3**	**3**
NL	**8**	**39**	**4**	**1**
AT	**12**	**22**	**11**	**2**
PL	**8**	**21**	**9**	**3**
PT	**8**	**26**	**10**	**2**
RO	**14**	**27**	**10**	**2**
SI	**5**	**24**	**6**	**5**
SK	**11**	**20**	**15**	**1**
FI	**9**	**25**	**9**	**2**
SE	**17**	**31**	**3**	**1**
UK	**9**	**28**	**12**	**6**

QB3T - Dans les 15 prochaines années, quelles devraient être les priorités pour la science et l'innovation technologique? TOTAL

QB3T - Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? TOTAL

QB3T - Welche Themen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach im Bereich Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in den nächsten 15 Jahren Priorität haben? GESAMT

	La lutte contre le changement climatique Fight against climate change Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	La protection de l'environnement Protection of the environment Schutz der Umwelt	La sécurité des citoyens Security of citizens Sicherheit der Bürger	La création d'emplois Job creation Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen	L'approvision-nement en énergie Energy supply Energieversorgung	La santé et les soins médicaux Health and medical care Gesundheitswesen und medizinische Versorgung
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**22**	**30**	**24**	**49**	**25**	**55**
BE	**27**	**33**	**23**	**45**	**26**	**48**
BG	**19**	**33**	**28**	**56**	**12**	**57**
CZ	**18**	**32**	**27**	**42**	**13**	**60**
DK	**44**	**41**	**24**	**28**	**31**	**55**
DE	**33**	**37**	**25**	**35**	**40**	**43**
EE	**8**	**25**	**28**	**35**	**21**	**58**
IE	**14**	**20**	**19**	**63**	**24**	**62**
EL	**22**	**44**	**37**	**65**	**21**	**64**
ES	**21**	**31**	**13**	**66**	**16**	**69**
FR	**24**	**36**	**26**	**58**	**23**	**62**
HR	**16**	**25**	**21**	**68**	**15**	**50**
IT	**20**	**29**	**30**	**56**	**20**	**44**
CY	**10**	**30**	**40**	**69**	**18**	**65**
LV	**9**	**26**	**25**	**53**	**17**	**62**
LT	**14**	**24**	**25**	**55**	**26**	**56**
LU	**24**	**30**	**23**	**47**	**19**	**55**
HU	**15**	**27**	**22**	**56**	**26**	**53**
MT	**19**	**30**	**22**	**48**	**29**	**60**
NL	**32**	**35**	**24**	**26**	**31**	**64**
AT	**32**	**37**	**26**	**44**	**28**	**53**
PL	**10**	**18**	**29**	**56**	**17**	**55**
PT	**11**	**22**	**32**	**58**	**15**	**61**
RO	**11**	**22**	**34**	**58**	**12**	**59**
SI	**23**	**36**	**17**	**59**	**24**	**45**
SK	**21**	**36**	**28**	**56**	**16**	**59**
FI	**33**	**27**	**27**	**54**	**31**	**57**
SE	**52**	**45**	**12**	**35**	**35**	**56**
UK	**16**	**20**	**17**	**31**	**28**	**58**

QB3T - Dans les 15 prochaines années, quelles devraient être les priorités pour la science et l'innovation technologique? TOTAL

QB3T - Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? TOTAL

QB3T - Welche Themen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach im Bereich Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in den nächsten 15 Jahren Priorität haben? GESAMT

	La protection des données personnelles Protection of personal data Schutz persönlicher Daten	La réduction des inégalités Reduction of inequalities Verringerung von Ungleichheiten	L'adaptation de la société à une population vieillissante Adaptation of society to an ageing population Anpassung der Gesellschaft an eine alternde Bevölkerung	La disponibilité et la qualité de la nourriture Availability and quality of food Verfügbarkeit und Qualität von Nahrungsmitteln
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**11**	**23**	**17**	**25**
BE	**10**	**17**	**18**	**20**
BG	**6**	**30**	**11**	**30**
CZ	**11**	**18**	**19**	**39**
DK	**22**	**15**	**19**	**26**
DE	**19**	**26**	**24**	**27**
EE	**9**	**23**	**12**	**20**
IE	**9**	**12**	**10**	**17**
EL	**13**	**37**	**8**	**30**
ES	**3**	**33**	**12**	**28**
FR	**13**	**29**	**18**	**25**
HR	**9**	**21**	**10**	**25**
IT	**7**	**22**	**14**	**25**
CY	**7**	**22**	**6**	**24**
LV	**12**	**24**	**7**	**25**
LT	**12**	**24**	**8**	**28**
LU	**9**	**15**	**13**	**18**
HU	**10**	**32**	**22**	**25**
MT	**4**	**5**	**12**	**13**
NL	**11**	**14**	**28**	**36**
AT	**14**	**20**	**21**	**38**
PL	**8**	**21**	**14**	**23**
PT	**11**	**43**	**25**	**25**
RO	**9**	**18**	**8**	**20**
SI	**6**	**24**	**11**	**35**
SK	**8**	**19**	**13**	**32**
FI	**10**	**21**	**21**	**31**
SE	**9**	**23**	**19**	**21**
UK	**8**	**10**	**12**	**17**

QB3T - Dans les 15 prochaines années, quelles devraient être les priorités pour la science et l'innovation technologique? TOTAL

QB3T - Over the next 15 years, what should be the priorities when it comes to science and technological innovation? TOTAL

QB3T - Welche Themen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach im Bereich Wissenschaft und technische Innovation in den nächsten 15 Jahren Priorität haben? GESAMT

	Le transport et les infrastructures de transport Transport and transport infrastructure Verkehr und Verkehrsinfrastruktur	L'éducation et les compétences Education & skills Bildung und Kompetenzen	La qualité du logement Quality of housing Qualität des Wohnraums	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**9**	**33**	**11**	**5**
BE	**9**	**29**	**15**	**1**
BG	**8**	**36**	**6**	**5**
CZ	**12**	**28**	**6**	**4**
DK	**10**	**43**	**3**	**2**
DE	**10**	**33**	**5**	**4**
EE	**8**	**44**	**7**	**10**
IE	**10**	**53**	**12**	**3**
EL	**6**	**42**	**11**	**1**
ES	**5**	**40**	**14**	**3**
FR	**12**	**29**	**18**	**4**
HR	**5**	**34**	**13**	**3**
IT	**8**	**22**	**9**	**6**
CY	**3**	**43**	**18**	**4**
LV	**9**	**39**	**9**	**6**
LT	**8**	**36**	**16**	**6**
LU	**9**	**34**	**15**	**6**
HU	**10**	**25**	**20**	**3**
MT	**6**	**42**	**4**	**5**
NL	**8**	**52**	**4**	**2**
AT	**13**	**27**	**13**	**5**
PL	**8**	**28**	**10**	**8**
PT	**8**	**32**	**10**	**6**
RO	**16**	**38**	**11**	**5**
SI	**6**	**29**	**6**	**7**
SK	**14**	**26**	**17**	**4**
FI	**10**	**30**	**10**	**2**
SE	**18**	**40**	**3**	**3**
UK	**9**	**37**	**13**	**10**

QB4 Avez-vous étudié les sciences ou les technologies à l'école, à l'université, dans l'enseignement supérieur ou ailleurs ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
QB4 Have you ever studied science or technology at school, at university, at college or anywhere else? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
QB4 Haben Sie jemals Wissenschaft oder Technik als Schulfach gehabt oder an einer Universität, einer Hochschule oder irgendwo anders studiert? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	Oui, à l'école Yes, at school Ja, in der Schule	Oui, à l'université ou dans l'enseignement supérieur Yes, at university or college Ja, in der Universität oder Hochschule	Oui, ailleurs Yes, somewhere else Ja, woanders	Non No Nein	NSP DK WN
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**44**	**16**	**3**	**43**	**1**
BE	**39**	**17**	**3**	**49**	**1**
BG	**42**	**20**	**1**	**41**	**1**
CZ	**15**	**8**	**2**	**77**	**1**
DK	**14**	**29**	**5**	**58**	**1**
DE	**26**	**16**	**2**	**60**	**1**
EE	**61**	**30**	**7**	**21**	**1**
IE	**49**	**16**	**1**	**40**	**0**
EL	**35**	**24**	**4**	**46**	**0**
ES	**50**	**19**	**3**	**39**	**0**
FR	**50**	**15**	**4**	**37**	**0**
HR	**50**	**15**	**12**	**29**	**2**
IT	**54**	**9**	**3**	**34**	**2**
CY	**55**	**20**	**9**	**31**	**0**
LV	**33**	**32**	**8**	**40**	**1**
LT	**42**	**31**	**5**	**39**	**0**
LU	**43**	**12**	**3**	**44**	**2**
HU	**22**	**11**	**6**	**62**	**0**
MT	**44**	**8**	**1**	**49**	**0**
NL	**7**	**26**	**3**	**65**	**0**
AT	**20**	**13**	**4**	**63**	**2**
PL	**70**	**15**	**3**	**21**	**3**
PT	**45**	**11**	**4**	**46**	**1**
RO	**46**	**10**	**3**	**40**	**5**
SI	**15**	**16**	**2**	**72**	**0**
SK	**13**	**9**	**1**	**77**	**1**
FI	**48**	**15**	**5**	**35**	**0**
SE	**32**	**33**	**5**	**37**	**0**
UK	**60**	**22**	**2**	**28**	**1**

QB4 Avez-vous étudié les sciences ou les technologies à l'école, à l'université, dans l'enseignement supérieur ou ailleurs ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QB4 Have you ever studied science or technology at school, at university, at college or anywhere else? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QB4 Haben Sie jemals Wissenschaft oder Technik als Schulfach gehabt oder an einer Universität, einer Hochschule oder irgendwo anders studiert? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	Oui Yes Ja	Oui, à l'école EXCLUSIVEMENT Yes, at school ONLY Ja, in der Schule NUR	Oui, à l'université ou dans l'enseignement supérieur EXCLUSIVEMENT Yes, at university or college ONLY Ja, in der Universität oder Hochschule NUR	Oui, ailleurs EXCLUSIVEMENT Yes, somewhere else ONLY Ja, woanders NUR
%	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5	EB 81.5
EU 28	**56**	**37**	**10**	**2**
BE	**51**	**32**	**11**	**1**
BG	**57**	**36**	**14**	**1**
CZ	**22**	**13**	**6**	**1**
DK	**41**	**9**	**24**	**3**
DE	**39**	**21**	**11**	**1**
EE	**78**	**42**	**14**	**3**
IE	**59**	**43**	**10**	**1**
EL	**54**	**27**	**17**	**2**
ES	**61**	**40**	**9**	**2**
FR	**62**	**44**	**11**	**2**
HR	**68**	**43**	**10**	**8**
IT	**63**	**51**	**6**	**3**
CY	**69**	**41**	**9**	**5**
LV	**59**	**21**	**20**	**4**
LT	**61**	**25**	**17**	**2**
LU	**54**	**38**	**9**	**2**
HU	**37**	**21**	**10**	**5**
MT	**51**	**42**	**6**	**1**
NL	**34**	**6**	**25**	**2**
AT	**35**	**17**	**10**	**4**
PL	**76**	**60**	**5**	**1**
PT	**53**	**39**	**6**	**2**
RO	**55**	**43**	**7**	**2**
SI	**27**	**11**	**11**	**1**
SK	**22**	**13**	**8**	**1**
FI	**64**	**44**	**13**	**4**
SE	**62**	**26**	**28**	**2**
UK	**71**	**48**	**10**	**1**