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Human male karyotype. A standard arrangement of the whole set of chromosomes of one cell, done for chromosome analysis. In humans, the normal chromosome complement consists of 46 chromosomes.

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Medical and Health Research

A special Eurobarometer public survey

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for
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INTRODUCTION

Biological and medical research is an important part of European research, which is at the heart of the European Union's plan for growth and employment. A debate on increased investment in research was recently launched within the context of the new framework programme for research covering the period 2007-2013 and adopted on 6 April 2006 by the European Commission¹.

The increase in investment in research translates the approach adopted in the Lisbon Strategy, namely to make the European Union progressively the most competitive and dynamic economy in the world.

Such increasing investment should be accompanied by greater efforts in the field of research. This will involve above all making better use of the European Union's capacity in this area and ensuring greater success in transforming research results into new products, services and processes.

Moreover, the EU is attempting to eliminate obstacles to cooperation between scientists from different countries. Indeed the European research area was created to that end within the framework of the fifth framework programme for research.

The launch by the European Commission in 2004 of the world's leading network for research into diseases caused by prion² (including Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) is one of the major European successes in the field of biological and medical research. The continuous launch of collaborative medical and health research projects funded by the European Union is another success story³, with research into genomics and biotechnology for health being two of the priorities of the current sixth framework programme for research.

These initiatives translate the Lisbon Strategy, but are also important from the point of view of public health because they provide or may provide solutions to the health problems of numerous European citizens, by meeting the following objectives: a) to continue deciphering the genomes of living organisms in the interest of public health and to enhance the competitiveness of the European biotechnology industry; b) to develop new tools for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic and life-threatening diseases; c) to combat cancer and diseases linked to age and poverty⁴.

It was in the above context that the Directorate General for Research commissioned the Eurobarometer special study on medical and health research. The study was carried out between 7 June and 12 July 2006 among 24,796 people in the 25 European Union Member States as well as in the acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania)⁵. In Turkey and Croatia, the study was carried out between 17 November and 19 December among 2,005 respondents that same year.

¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2005/pr0704-2en.cfm>

² For more information, consult:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/infocentre/article_en.cfm?id=/comm/research/press/2004/pr2805en.cfm&item=Health%20%26%20life%20sciences&artid=704

³ For more information, consult: <http://cordis.europa.eu/lifescihealth/projects.htm>

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp6/index_en.cfm?p=1

⁵ The technical note contains more details on the methodology used and specifies the interview arrangements as well as the intervals of confidence.

The study's aims were in particular:

- to measure the level of awareness among European citizens of European collaborative research projects on biological and medical issues and their awareness of European Union co-funding. Furthermore the study sought to put this information in the more general context of citizens' interest in science and technology and biological and medical research, also taking into account personal and socio-economical factors;
- to identify factors which raise awareness of European collaborative research projects on biological and medical issues and of European co-funding,
- to generally contribute to improving the strategy of promoting those research projects which are funded by the European Union.

Furthermore, in the last part of this study we analyse three different groups of citizens:

- those aware of European biological and medical research projects and the fact that they are co-funded by the EU,
- those not aware of the projects but who are interested in the field of science and medical research,
- those not aware of the projects and who also have no interest in the field of science and medical research.

This analysis of three distinct groups is carried out in order to get a clearer picture of the factors influencing citizens' awareness of European collaborative research projects on biological and medical issues. It also examines their awareness of European co-funding of research and how interested they are in science and health issues.

This report sets out the study's main conclusions. For each part, the results are analysed at European Union level and, where necessary, on a country basis. Where applicable, a brief socio-demographic analysis is included⁶.

⁶ In certain cases, the total proportions may fluctuate by one percent in relation to the proportions of the individual categories owing to the rounding of figures.

1. INTEREST IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH RESEARCH

In this chapter, we will present first of all an overview of the interest of European citizens in medical research and in science and technology, before describing in greater detail the specific aspects of their interest.

1.1. GENERAL INTEREST

- Three out of four Europeans are interested in medical and health research and three out of five in science and technology -

Questionnaire source: QC1, QC8

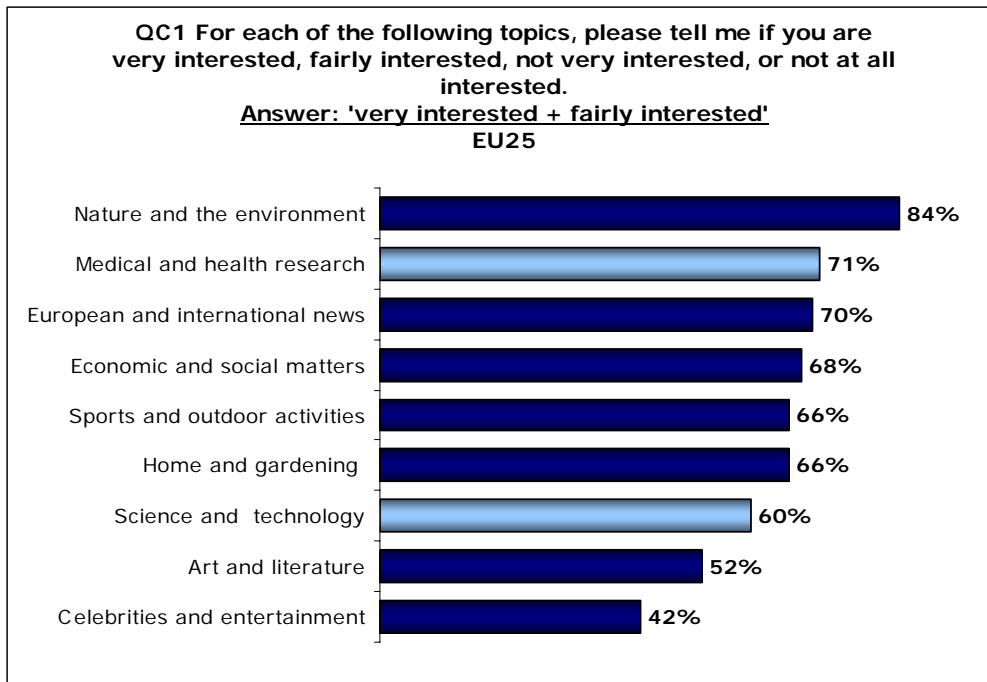
In order to measure the interest of Europeans in medical and health research on the one hand, and in science and technology on the other hand, the respondents were asked to assess their level of interest in various topics⁷.

As can be seen from the chart on the next page, a considerable number of Europeans are interested in these two topics: **71% of citizens are interested in medical and health research, while 60% stated that they are interested in science and technology.**

It is noteworthy that the environment represents the main centre of interest of Europeans (84%).

Moreover, Europeans are slightly more interested in medical and health research (71%) than in European and international news (70%) and economic and social affairs (68%) - subjects which are traditionally of interest to large sections of the population.

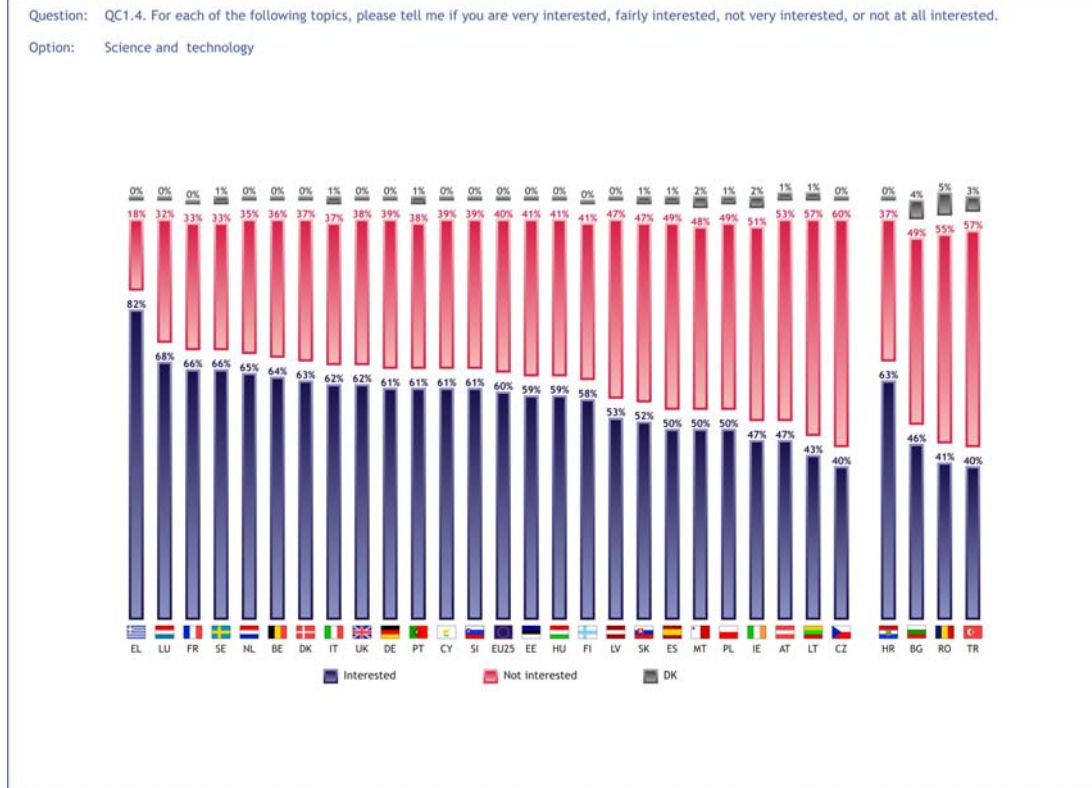
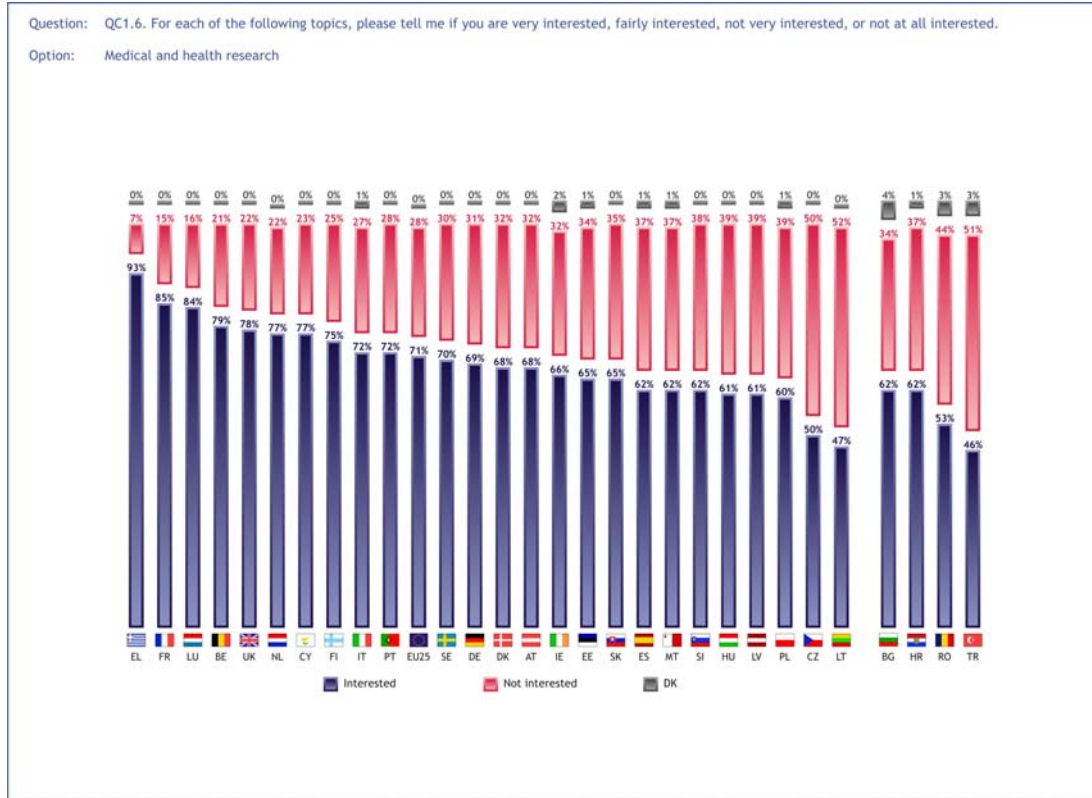
⁷ QC1. For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested...



Analysis of the results by country

There is strong interest in most European countries, particularly in the old EU Member States, in health research and in science and technology. Almost all citizens in Greece declared that they are interested in these topics (93% for medical and health research and 82% for science). This is also the case for a significant majority of citizens in France (85% and 66%) and Luxembourg (84% and 68%).

However, citizens in the new Member States and the two acceding countries seem relatively less interested in these subjects, in particular in the Czech Republic (50% are interested in research and 40% in science and technology), Lithuania (47% and 43% respectively) and Romania (53% and 41% respectively). In Turkey, interest in these topics is generally relatively low, with only 46% being interested in medical and health research and 40% being interested in science and technology.



The differences between the old Member States [EU15], the new Member States [NMS] and the acceding countries [AC] in terms of interest in these topics seem to be based more on socio-demographic specificities than cultural characteristics. The socio-demographic profile of the new Member States and the acceding countries is different from that of the old Member States, where the levels of interest are high: the population studied in the new Member States and the acceding countries is slightly younger (28% of people aged 55 and over in the NMS and 30% in the AC compared with 34% in the EU15), less educated (21% of the people who finished their studies at the age of 20 and over in the NMS compared with 24% in the EU15) and often having less personal experience of a chronic or life-threatening disease⁸ (46% in the NMS and 29% in the AC compared with 51% in the EU15). Now, as we will see in the socio-demographic analysis, there is a link between these variables and the respondent's interest in science or medical and health research.

Socio-demographic analysis

Overall, there is a positive correlation between the level of education of citizens and their interest in most of the topics: the higher their level of education, the more the respondents are interested in the various topics, except for gardening and celebrities.

More specifically, **science and technology** arouse more interest among certain categories of the population, in particular depending on the gender, education and, consequently, profession of the respondent. Men (71%) and people who finished their studies at the age of 20 and over (73%) are more likely to be interested in these topics than women (49%) and less well-educated people, i.e. those who left school at the age of 15 or before (46%).

A more detailed analysis shows that the differences noted between men and women as regards their interest in these topics are not linked to a difference in the level of education according to gender: among the group of European citizens with the highest level of education (those who finished their studies at the age of 20 and over), science and technology are subjects which are of less interest to women (61%) than men (83%). It is also noteworthy that young people are more interested than older people in science and technology (64% for the 15-24 age group versus 54% for those aged 55 and over). The differences noted in terms of the respondent's education are accompanied by differences in the level of interest according to the respondent's occupation: managers – professions which usually require a higher level of education – are more interested in science and technology (76%) than manual workers (57%).

Medical and health research, while being of greater interest to people with a higher level of education (77% in comparison to 70% of people who left school at the age of 15 or before) arouses greater interest among women (75%) than among men (67%).

Furthermore, respondents who have had or whose loved ones have had a chronic or life-threatening disease are more interested in medical and health research (77% in comparison to 66% for those who have not had any personal experience of such a disease) and, to a certain extent, in science and technology (61% versus 58% for those who have not experienced such a situation).

⁸ QC8 Have you or any of your loved ones, have or have had a chronic disease (asthma, diabetes, etc.) or a life-threatening disease (aids, cancer, etc.)?

Moreover, unlike science and technology, the interest of citizens in medical and health research increases with age (76% of people aged 55 and over compared with 61% of those aged 15-24). As we noted above, interest in this subject is also linked to the respondent's personal experience of a chronic or life-threatening disease. Logically, the proportion of respondents affected by this type of disease increases with age (44% of the 15-24 age group, 46% of the 25-39 age group, 52% of the 40-54 age group and 56% of those aged 55 and over).

Interest in medical and health research	Age x Chronic physical or mental problem							
	15-24		25-39		40-54		55 +	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Interested	65%	58%	77%	63%	80%	68%	79%	72%
Not interested	35%	42%	23%	37%	20%	32%	20%	28%

The stronger interest among older people cannot be explained solely by the fact that such respondents have been more frequently confronted with a chronic or life-threatening disease (either themselves or their loved ones). Consequently, it is difficult to determine whether the higher level of interest among seniors is an effect of age or an effect of their personal experience of such diseases. It seems in fact to be a combination of these two factors: respondents who do not have any personal experience of a chronic or life-threatening disease are also more interested in medical and health research when they are older (58% of the youngest age group compared with 72% of respondents aged 55 and over). Symmetrically, in all age groups, the level of interest in medical and health research is the highest among respondents who have been confronted personally with a chronic or life-threatening disease (themselves or their loved ones).

Finally, there are no significant differences between respondents according to the areas where they live: the levels of interest in science and technology and medical and health research are similar between respondents living in rural areas (57% and 72% respectively) and those living in large towns (62% and 71% respectively).

1.2. SPECIFIC INTERESTS

In order to describe in more detail the interest of Europeans in biological and medical research, we asked the respondents to indicate, on the one hand, the aspects of research in general which arouse their curiosity and, on the other hand, their views on the most interesting aspects of specific research into a major disease.

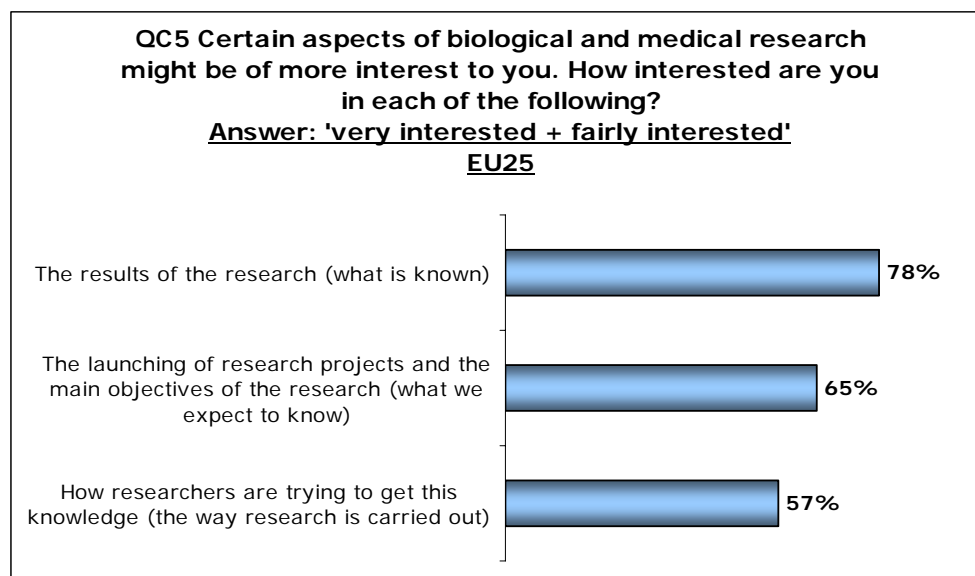
1.2.1 The aspects of biological and medical research

- Three out of four Europeans are particularly interested in the results of biological and medical research -

Questionnaire source: QC5

When asked what aspects of biological and medical research are of particular interest to them, Europeans seem to be more interested in the research results, that is to say the knowledge acquired as a result of the discoveries of researchers, rather than in the research process itself.

Almost eight out of ten Europeans (78%) mentioned the research results, compared with 65% who mentioned the research objectives and 57% who mentioned the research methodology.



Respondents who have had a chronic or life-threatening disease or whose loved ones have suffered from such a disease are more interested in the end results of the research (82% compared with 75% for those who have not had any personal experience of a serious disease).

Analysis of the results by country

National differences regarding the levels of interest in the causes and treatment of diseases are similar to those noted with regard to medical and health research in general.

The results of the research were mentioned more frequently in the old Member States, notably in Greece (98%), Belgium (90%), France (89%) and Luxembourg (89%) – countries where the general interest in biological and medical research is particularly high. Citizens in the new Member States, especially those in the Czech Republic (53%) and Lithuania (36%) are less interested in this research aspect.

Socio-demographic analysis

The socio-demographic differences are similar to those noted for the general interest question on medical and health research: older people, those with highest level of education and managers are more interested in the different aspects of research.

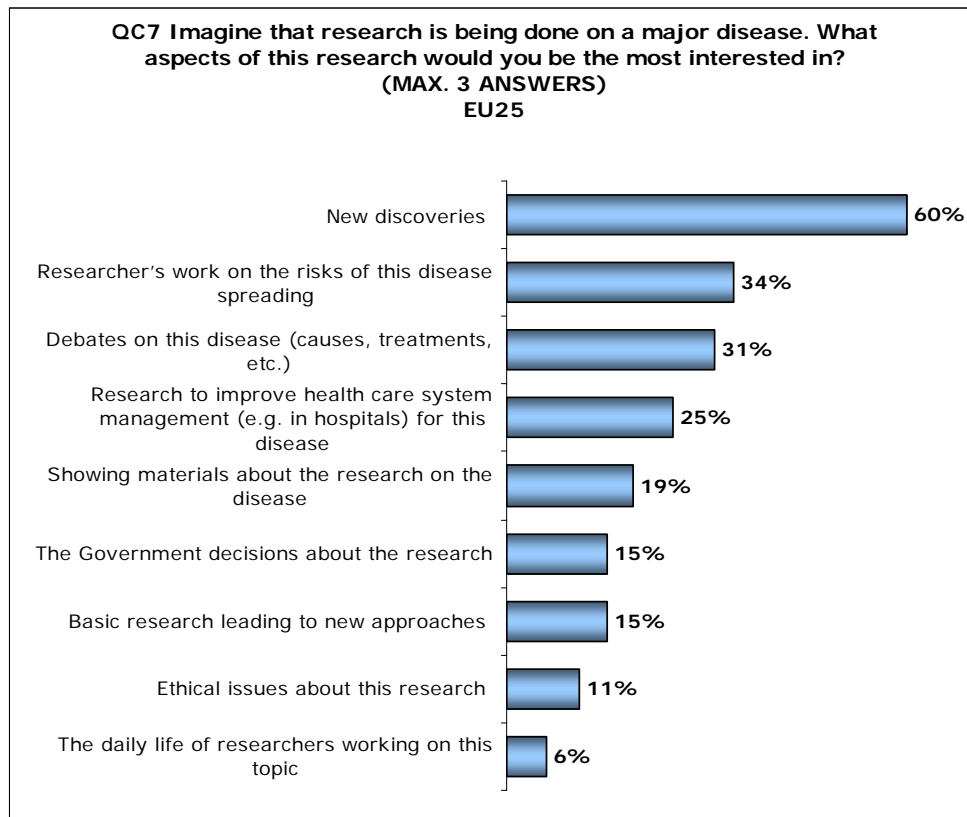
Once again, we have to bear in mind that age and personal experience of a chronic or life-threatening disease are correlated. Accordingly, it is difficult to determine which of the two factors is the most discriminant.

1.2.2 The aspects of specific research into a major disease

- Europeans are particularly interested in new discoveries -

Questionnaire source: QC7

Among the aspects inherent in research being carried out into a major disease, **new discoveries** are of particular interest to Europeans (**60%**). It is also noteworthy that one in three Europeans would like to know more about the risks of a disease spreading (34%), as well as its causes and treatment (31%). European citizens seem to find other aspects, such as the daily life of researchers (6%) or ethical issues (11%), far less interesting.



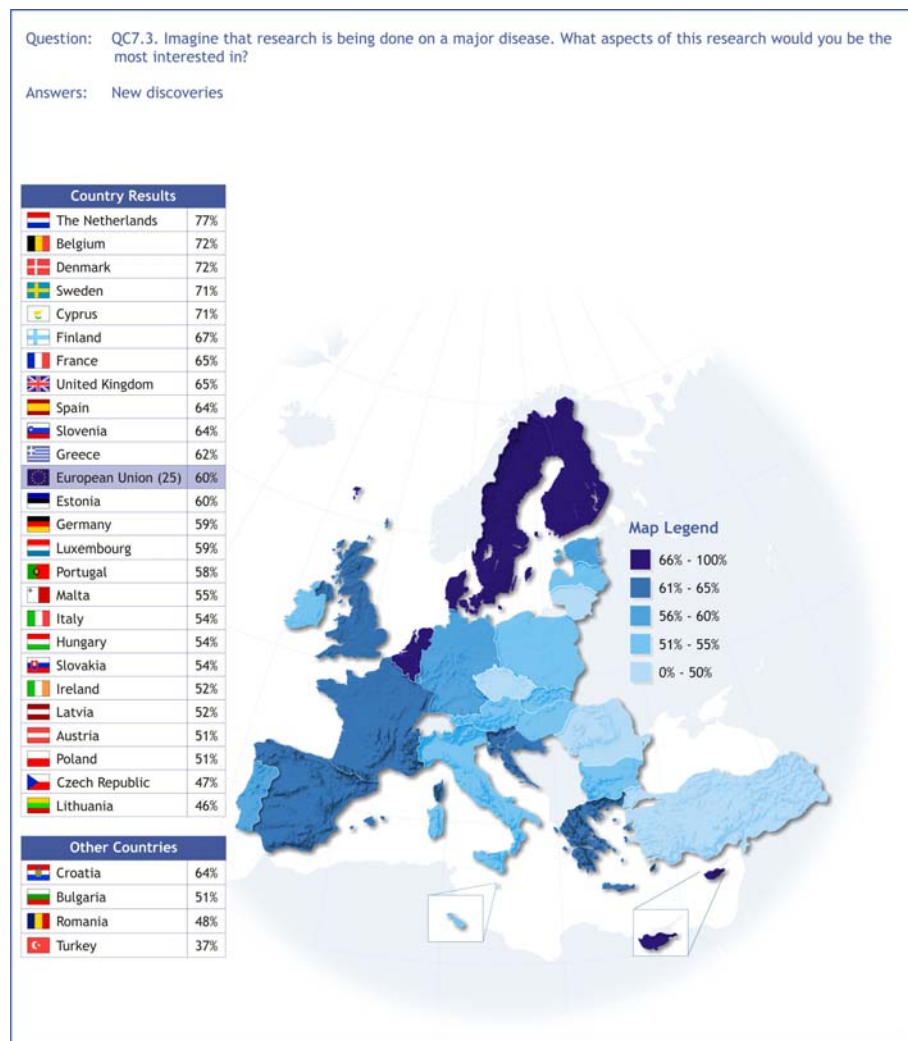
An analysis of the answers to the two previous questions highlights Europeans' interest in the "pragmatic" aspects of biological and medical research, namely the results of the research. In other words, **what interests Europeans in medical and health research is above all the added value that they can obtain from such research, for example information which allows them to better protect themselves from infectious diseases. In order to encourage citizens' interest in medical and health research the focus of communication should probably be on new research discoveries.**

It is also noteworthy that people who declared that they are interested in medical and health research in general, are more interested in each of the specific research aspects.

SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF RESEARCH	GENERAL INTEREST IN RESEARCH	
	Interested	Not interested
New discoveries	63%	49%
Researcher's work on the risks of this disease spreading	36%	21%
Debates on this disease (causes, treatments, etc.)	33%	23%

Analysis of the results by country

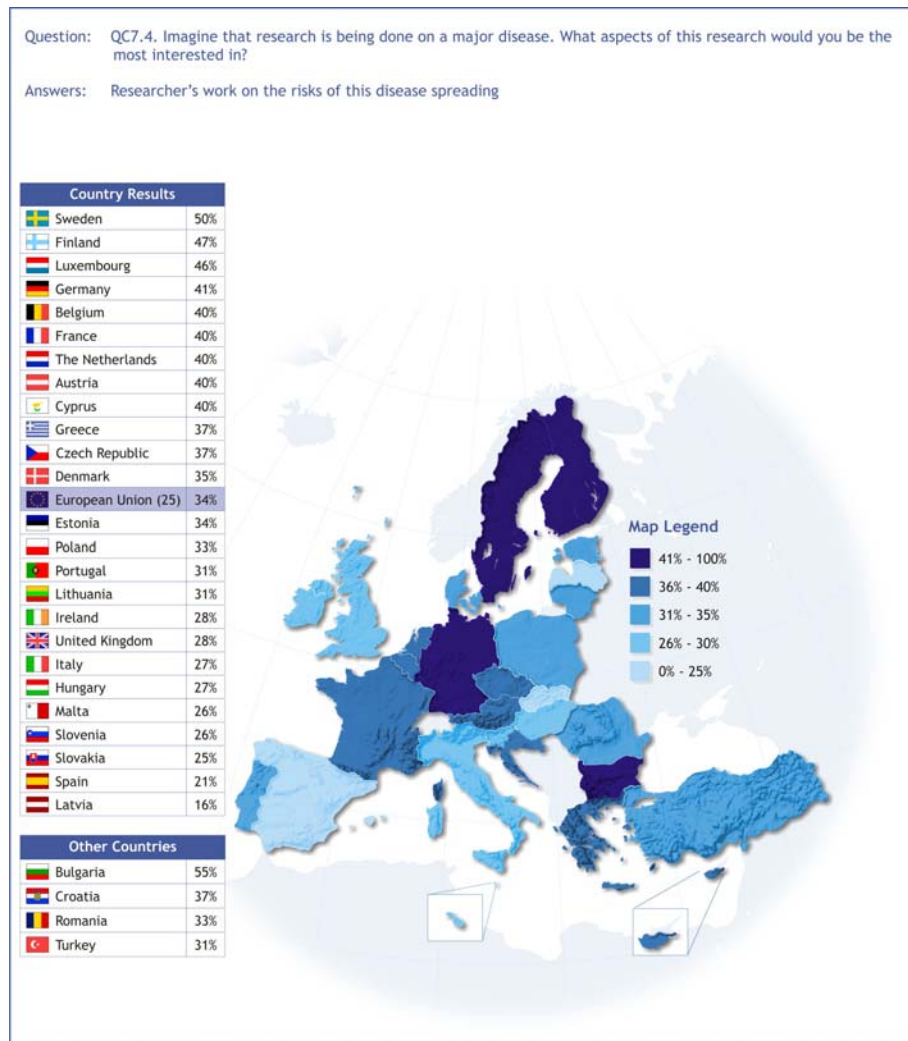
The results reveal certain specific national characteristics. While the causes and treatment of diseases were mentioned with the same frequency in the new and old Member States, new discoveries seem to be of greater interest to citizens in the old Member States. This aspect was the most frequently mentioned in the Netherlands (77%), Belgium (72%) and Denmark (72%), while citizens in the Czech Republic (47%) and Lithuania (46%) attach less interest to it. Once again, these differences can be partly explained by socio-demographical specificities of the old and new Member States⁹.



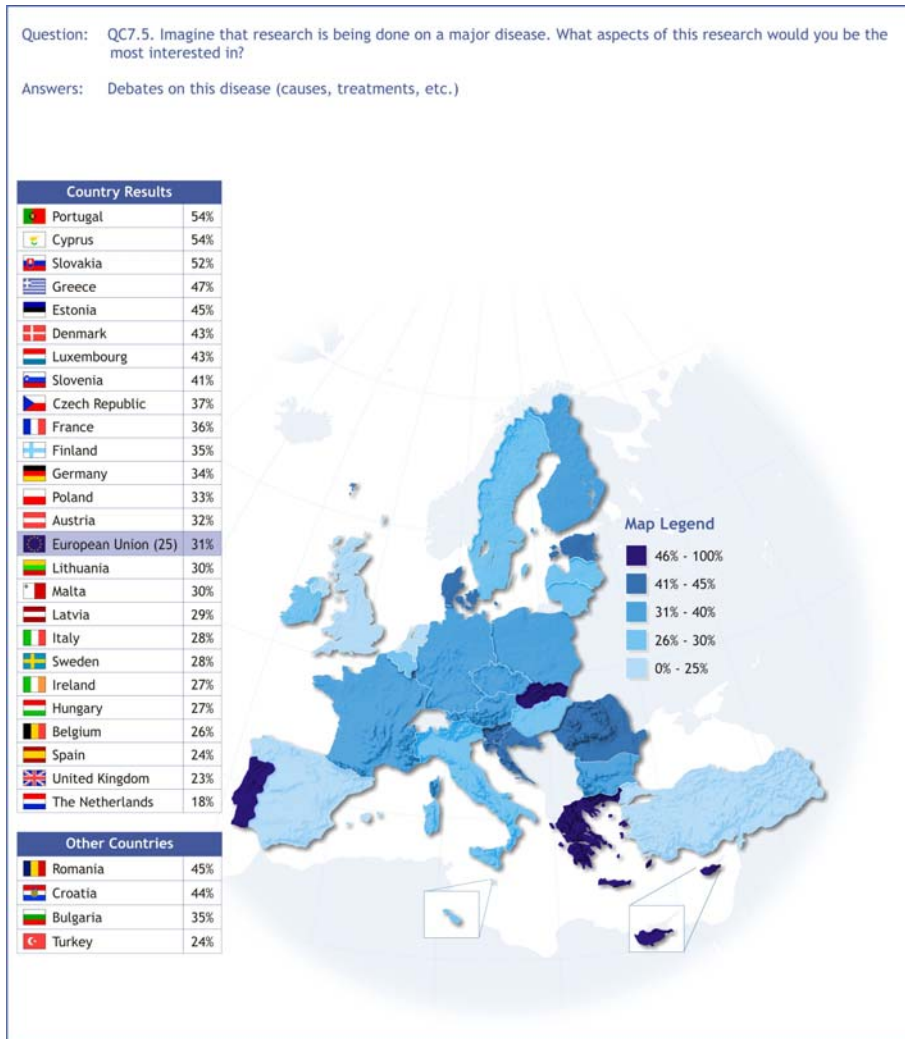
⁹ As stated on page 7 of this report, the population studied in the new Member States and the acceding countries is slightly younger, less educated and has less personal experience of a chronic or life-threatening disease than the population studied in the old Member States.

A half of Swedes polled are interested in the work carried out by researchers on the risk of a disease spreading. Also in Finland (47%) and Luxembourg (46%) levels of interest in this aspect of research are relatively high. Overall, most interest in this topic is found in the northern and western parts of Europe – and therefore particularly in certain old EU Member States.

Nevertheless, Bulgarians appear to be more interested (55%) in the risk of a disease spreading than citizens from any other EU country. In Latvia (16%) and Spain (21%) however levels of interest in this topic are low.

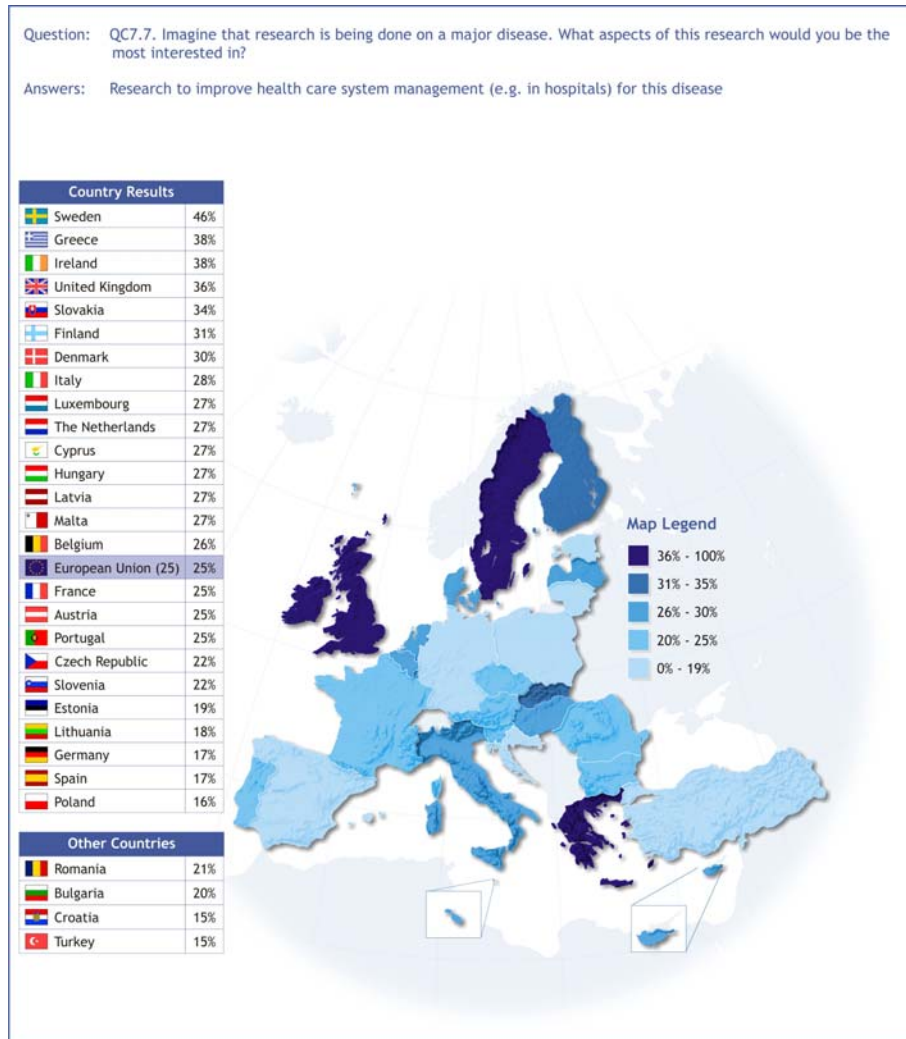


Debates on the causes and treatments of a disease are of interest to around half of the citizens of Portugal, Cyprus (both 54%) and Slovakia (52%), whereas levels of interest seem to be fairly low in the Netherlands (18%). As far as the two acceding countries are concerned, levels of interest in this topic are around the EU average in Bulgaria (35%) and beyond average in Romania (45%).

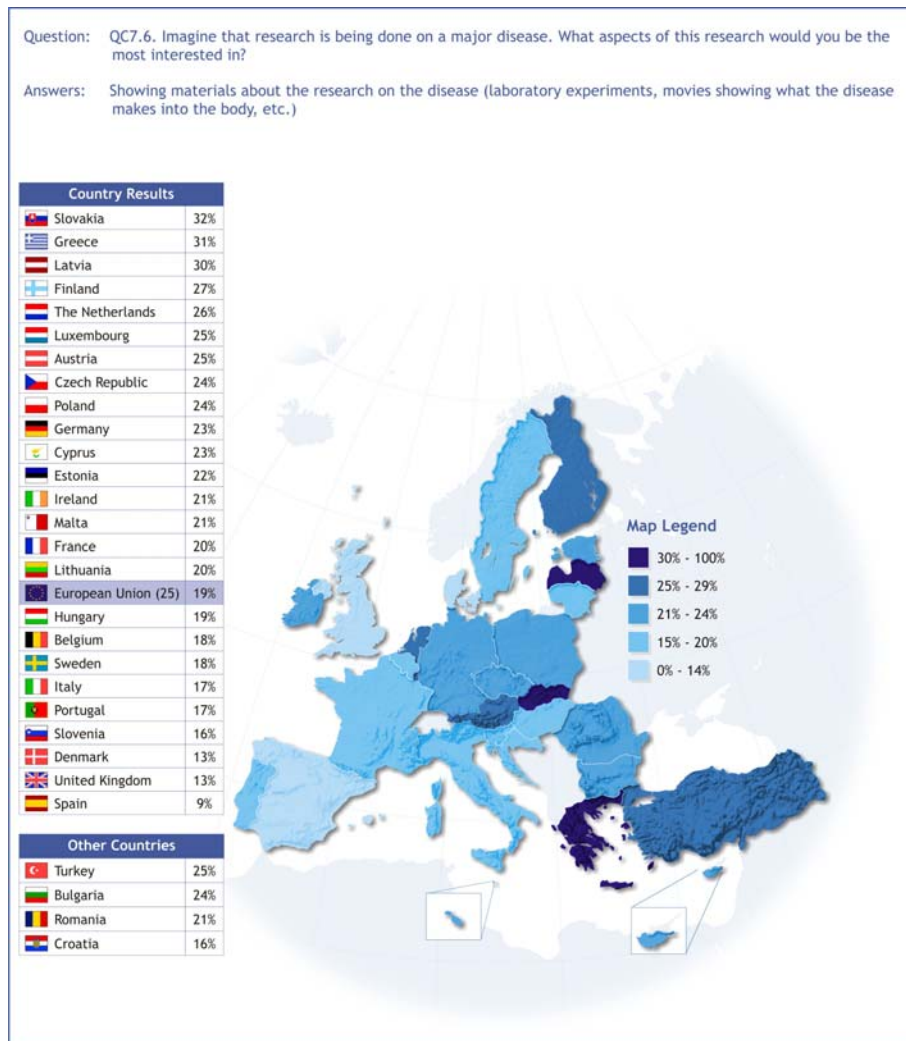


In Sweden (46%), research to improve health care system management for particular diseases is seen as considerably more important than in any other EU country. This figure stands in contrast to corresponding figures in Poland, Spain, Germany, Lithuania and Estonia where less than one in five of respondents are interested in this specific aspect of research.

In the European Union's acceding countries, interest in this topic is lower than the EU average. The lowest levels of interest can however be found in the Union's candidate states, Turkey and Croatia (15%).



Showing materials about research on diseases is mainly appreciated in Slovakia (32%), Greece (31%) and Latvia (30%). In Spain, only very few respondents (9%) seem to be interested in seeing such materials that, for example, visualise what a disease does to the body.



Socio-demographic analysis

New discoveries, the aspects relative to the risk of a disease spreading as well as the causes and treatment of a disease were mentioned mainly by the respondents with the highest level of education and by managers. For example, new discoveries were mentioned by 70% of managers, while only 59% of manual workers mentioned this aspect. People who studied up to the age of 20 and over are more likely to be interested in this research aspect (66%) than those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (55%).

2. AWARENESS OF COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

In this chapter we will analyse how aware European citizens are of collaborative medical and health research projects and the funding of such projects by the European Union. We will then examine the link between the level of awareness of European collaborative research projects and that of the funding of such projects by the EU, and the existence of a relationship between the awareness of such projects and the interest of citizens in medical and health research or science and technology.

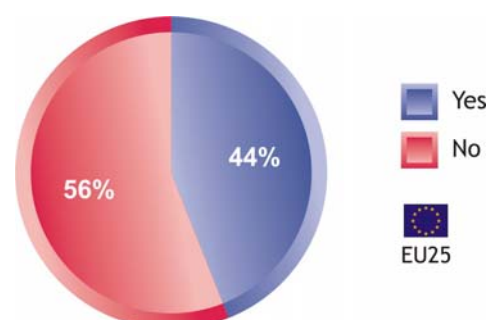
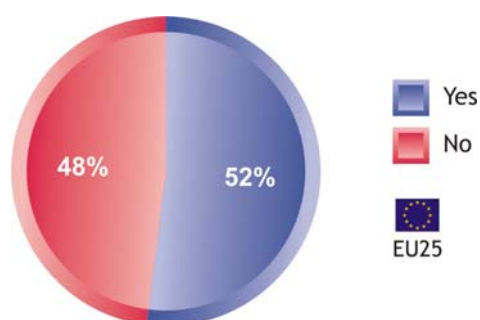
- Europeans, and more particularly those who are interested in medical and health research or science and technology, are aware of the existence of collaborative research projects and the co-funding of such projects at European level -

Questionnaire source: QC2a, QC2b

Around a half of Europeans (52%) are aware of the possibility for researchers specialised in biology or medical sciences to work on collaborative research projects with European colleagues¹⁰. 44% of European citizens have heard of EU co-funding for such projects¹¹.

QC2a In (OUR COUNTRY), there are researchers specialised in biology or the medical sciences. Have you ever heard of any of them working on collaborative research projects with colleagues from other European countries, or having the possibility to do so?

QC2b And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?



¹⁰ QC2a In (OUR COUNTRY), there are researchers specialised in biology or the medical sciences. Have you ever heard of any of them working on collaborative research projects with colleagues from other European countries, or having the possibility to do so?

¹¹ QC2b And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?

The Pearson coefficient, calculated on the basis of the results of each of the countries studied, reveals a positive correlation between the awareness of European collaborative research projects in the medical and health sector and awareness of European co-funding for such projects¹².

A cross-tabulation of these two questions confirms this correlation: three out of four Europeans (75%) who are aware of the possibility for national researchers to collaborate with European colleagues on biological and medical research projects have also heard of European co-funding for such projects.

Analysis of the results by country

In accordance with the previous conclusions, logically, the countries where the most citizens have heard of European collaborative projects in the field of medical and health research¹³ are also those where the most citizens are aware of the existence of EU co-funding for such projects¹⁴.

The level of awareness of the existence of EU co-funding for collaborative projects is higher in the old Member States than in the new Member States and acceding countries; this is linked, once again, to the different socio-demographic profiles (higher average age and level of education in the EU15 countries). Citizens are the most aware of European co-funding for such projects in the Netherlands (63%), Finland (62%), Luxembourg (59%) and France (58%) – countries where the levels of awareness of European research projects are among the highest in Europe (72% in France, 68% in the Netherlands, 65% in Finland and 62% in Luxembourg). However, awareness of the EU's co-funding of these projects is the lowest in Spain (33%), Lithuania (30%), Ireland (25%) and the United Kingdom (22%). In these countries relatively few citizens have heard of European collaborative projects in the field of medical and health research (31% in Spain and in Lithuania, 30% in the United Kingdom and 28% in Ireland).

In the acceding countries, Romania and Bulgaria, awareness of co-funding is also low (30% for Romania and 26% for Bulgaria). Meanwhile few citizens in these countries are aware that such research projects exist (37% of Romanians and 28% of Bulgarians). Moreover, knowledge of such projects and their European co-funding differs strongly between the candidate countries of the European Union. While Croatian respondents are more likely than Europeans on average to have heard of such projects and to know that they are funded by the EU, awareness appears to be very limited in Turkey.

¹² Pearson = + 0.78. Between -1 and +1, this coefficient measures the importance and direction of the linear relation between two numerical variables. In other words, it measures whether or not there is a relationship (dependency) between the variables. The closer the Pearson coefficient is to +1 or -1, the more significant is the statistical relationship between the variables compared. However, a significant correlation between two variables compared does not mean that there is a causality relationship between them.

¹³ QC2a In (OUR COUNTRY), there are researchers specialized in biology or the medical sciences. Have you ever heard of any of them working on collaborative research projects with colleagues from other European countries, or having the possibility to do so?

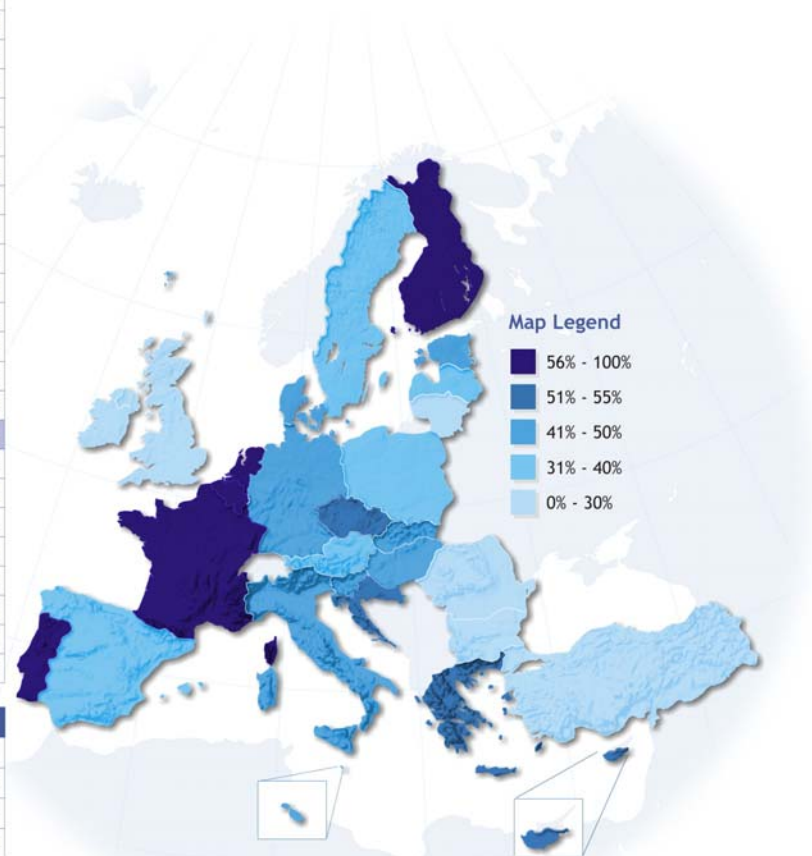
¹⁴ QC2b And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?

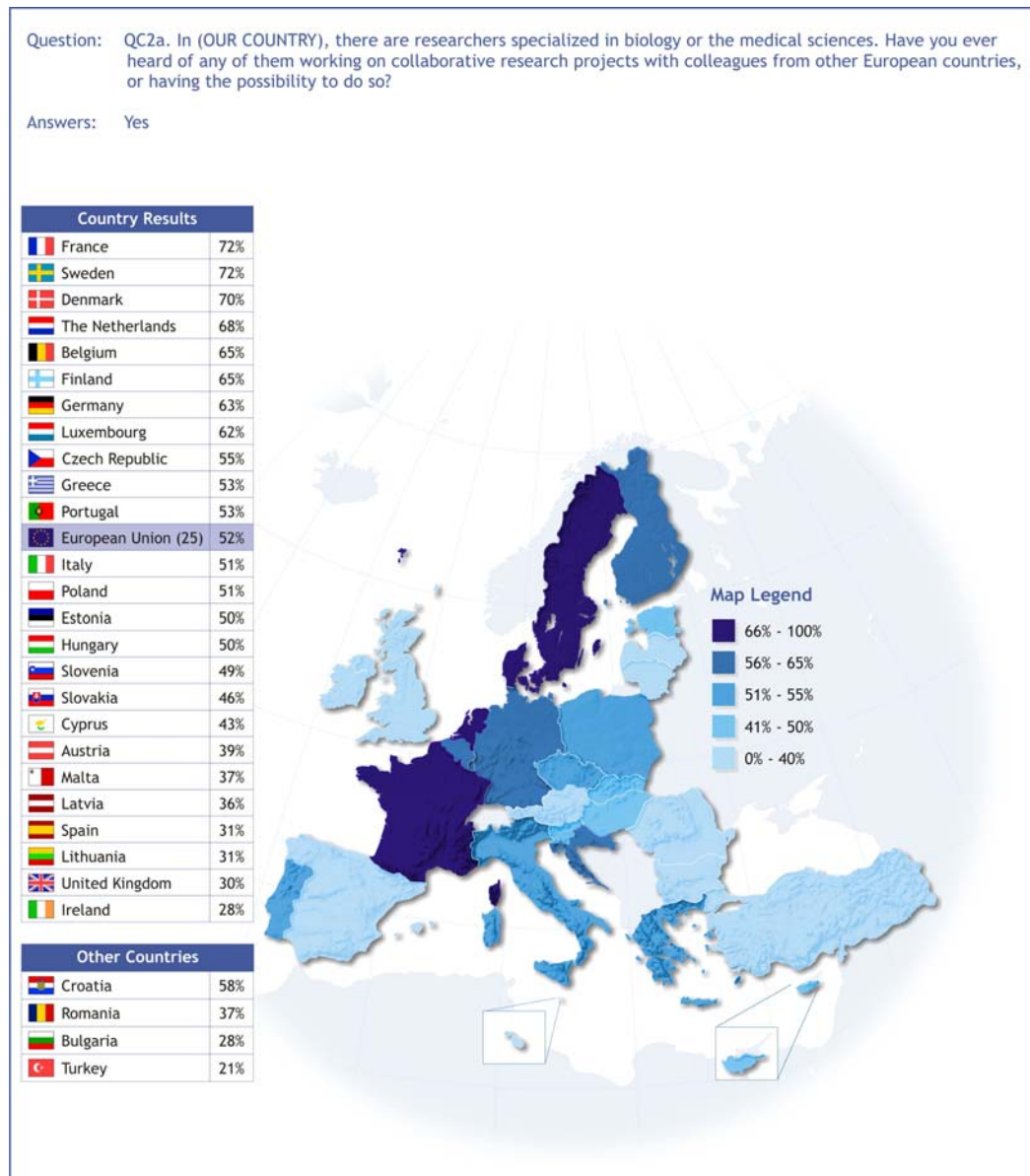
Question: QC2b. And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?

Answers: Yes

Country Results	
 The Netherlands	63%
 Finland	62%
 Luxembourg	59%
 France	58%
 Belgium	57%
 Portugal	56%
 Cyprus	55%
 Greece	53%
 Czech Republic	53%
 Denmark	50%
 Estonia	50%
 Slovenia	50%
 Germany	48%
 Italy	48%
 Malta	47%
 Hungary	46%
 Slovakia	45%
 European Union (25)	44%
 Poland	40%
 Austria	38%
 Latvia	38%
 Sweden	37%
 Spain	33%
 Lithuania	30%
 Ireland	25%
 United Kingdom	22%

Other Countries	
 Croatia	54%
 Romania	30%
 Bulgaria	26%
 Turkey	10%





In addition, it appears that the interest of citizens in medical and health research or science and technology has a significant impact on their awareness of European collaborative research projects and the co-funding of such projects by the European Union. Moreover, the Pearson coefficient, calculated on the basis of the results in the countries studied, reveals significant positive correlations, on the one hand, between the interest of citizens in science and technology and their level of awareness of European collaborative projects¹⁵ and, on the other hand, between the interest of citizens in medical and health research and their level of awareness of such projects¹⁶.

¹⁵ Pearson = + 0.62

¹⁶ Pearson = + 0.45

A more detailed analysis reveals that people interested in science and technology or medical and health research are more likely to have heard of not only these research projects (58% versus 25% of people who are not interested in these topics) but also of their co-funding by the European Union (50% versus 21%).

Moreover, respondents who declared that they or their loved ones have suffered from a chronic or life-threatening disease – population categories that are particularly interested in medical and health research – are more likely to have heard of European collaborative projects (59%) than those who have not been confronted with such a situation (46%). They are also more likely to be aware that the EU funds such projects (49% versus 40%).

Analysis of the results by country

The differences between the countries studied confirm the above analysis: citizens in the old Member States are more aware of collaborative research projects, especially in France (72%), Sweden (72%), Denmark (70%) and the Netherlands (68%) – countries where citizens are particularly interested in health research and science and technology.

Socio-demographic analysis

The differences between socio-demographic categories are similar to those noted for the question which examined the level of interest in science or biological or medical research.

The level of awareness of European collaborative projects and the co-funding by the EU of such projects increases significantly with the respondent's level of education: 68% of respondents having finished their studies at the age of 20 and over have heard of collaborative projects (compared with 39% of respondents who left school at the age of 15 or before) and 57% of them have heard of European co-funding for such projects (compared with 34% of those who ended their education at an early age). Logically, given the influence of the respondent's level of education on their degree of awareness, managers are among the respondents who are the most aware of the existence of such projects (69%) and their co-funding (60%), while relatively fewer manual workers have heard of them (49% and 41% respectively).

Moreover, irrespective of the level of education, men are more likely to have heard of these projects (55%) and their co-funding (47%) than women (50% and 42% respectively).

Finally, the level of awareness increases slightly with the respondent's age, but there is no significant difference between respondents living in rural areas and those living in large towns.

3. ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON RESEARCH

In this chapter we will begin by describing three sub-groups of respondents which are defined according to their level of *awareness* of EU-funded research projects and their *interest* in the field of science and health research. Analysing these groups allows us to better explore the link between Europeans' awareness of biological and medical research projects and European co-funding, their interest in this particular field and, last but not least, their use of information sources. For example, we will try to understand why some Europeans who are interested in medical and health research and science and technology are unaware of research projects funded by the EU.

We will also verify the assumption that the use of certain information sources makes citizens being better informed about European collaborative projects and the EU co-funding of projects. In addition, we will describe the information sources on biological and medical research which inspire the most confidence among Europeans and analyse whether Europeans use these "reliable" sources more frequently when searching for information on medical and health research.

Three different groups of Europeans

The population of the survey has been divided into three groups. Each group was asked three questions which were slightly modified from one group to the next:

- Group A is composed of respondents who have heard of EU-funded biological and medical research projects¹⁷.
- Group B comprises respondents who have not heard of such co-funded research projects but who are interested in science or medical research¹⁸.
- Finally, group C is composed of respondents who have not heard of these EU co-funded research projects and who are not interested in science or medical research¹⁹.

¹⁷ QC4a Among the following, what were your main sources of this information? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) [IF 'AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU']

¹⁸ QC4b Among the following, what are your main sources of information on science, or medical and health research? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) [IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU BUT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND/OR MEDICAL RESEARCH']

¹⁹ QC4c Among the following, what are your main sources of information on your subjects of interest? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) [IF 'NOT AWARE OF THE PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU AND NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH']

Analysing these groups separately provides us with more in-depth information about the factors influencing European citizens' awareness of EU co-funded projects and their interest in this field. More precisely this analysis throws up three specific sets of results:

- For group A the emphasis is on exploring *how* and through which information channels citizens come to know about collaborative biological and medical research projects funded by the European Union.
- The focus of analysis in group B is on understanding better *why* citizens who have an interest in the field of medical research and science do not know about these projects.
- For respondents belonging to group C, the question remains why they are not interested in science or medical and health research

Before describing the characteristics of these groups in more detail, it should be mentioned that group C has considerably less members than the other groups. Group C consists of only 16% of respondents whereas 39% fall under group B and 45% under group A²⁰. For this reason less emphasis should be placed on the analysis of group C.

Socio-demographic characteristics

The three groups differ socio-demographically.

Compared with the other groups, group A, (respondents who have heard of EU co-funding for biological and medical research projects), contains more males, more people who finished education at age 20 or beyond and more people from higher socio-economic groupings. Respondents in this group have also been more frequently exposed to a chronic or life-threatening disease.

Group B, (respondents who have not heard of European co-funding for biological and medical research projects but who are interested in research or science and technology), consists of more females, older and less educated people and slightly more people from lower socio-economic groupings. Respondents in group B also have slightly less personal experience of serious illnesses than those in group A.

Group C, (respondents who have not heard of European co-funding for these research projects and who are not interested in research or science and technology), has even more women and people from lower socio-economic groupings. Respondents in group C have less personal experience of serious illnesses than those in the other two groups.

There are no significant differences between the groups in terms of respondents living in rural areas and those living in large towns.

²⁰ Figures based on un-weighted total of EU25 and AC. Group A: 11.872, group B: 10.399 and group C: 4.371

	EU25	Group A	Group B	Group C
Sex				
Male	48%	51%	47%	44%
Female	52%	49%	53%	56%
Age				
15-24	15%	15%	15%	17%
25-39	26%	27%	25%	27%
40-54	26%	28%	24%	22%
55+	33%	30%	35%	34%
Education (End of)				
15	24%	18%	26%	34%
16-19	41%	39%	43%	41%
20+	23%	30%	20%	12%
Still studying	10%	11%	9%	10%
Respondent's occupation				
Self-employed	8%	9%	9%	9%
Managers	10%	14%	8%	5%
Other white collars	12%	13%	11%	12%
Manual workers	20%	19%	20%	24%
House persons	9%	7%	10%	11%
Unemployed	6%	6%	6%	7%
Retired	24%	22%	26%	25%
Students	10%	11%	9%	10%
Place of living				
Rural village	33%	33%	33%	33%
Small / middle size town	42%	43%	40%	45%
Large town	25%	24%	26%	22%
Chronic or life-threatening disease				
Have (had)	50%	56%	50%	36%
Have not (had)	48%	43%	48%	61%

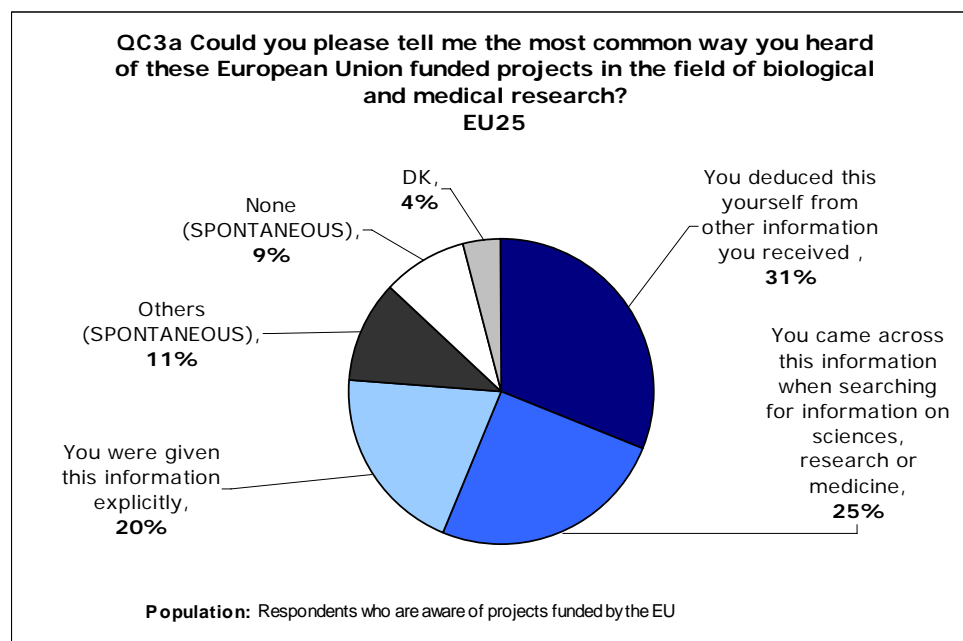
3.1. INFORMATION ON EUROPEAN CO-FUNDING

- The importance of the active use of sources of information -

Questionnaire source: QC3

Group A

Respondents who are aware that the European Union funds biological and medical research projects learnt of such funding via an "active" approach²¹: they either deduced the existence of these projects from other information (31%), or came across the information when searching for general information on science, research or medicine (25%). Only one respondent in five (20%) learnt about these EU co-funded research projects through information communicated explicitly.



Analysis of the results by country

Explicit information on EU co-funded projects was mentioned above all by citizens in France (35%), Sweden (32%), Hungary (32%), Denmark (31%) and Spain (31%), while that source of information was mentioned far less frequently by citizens in Slovenia (7%), Austria (7%), Germany (6%), Cyprus (6%) and Bulgaria (3%).

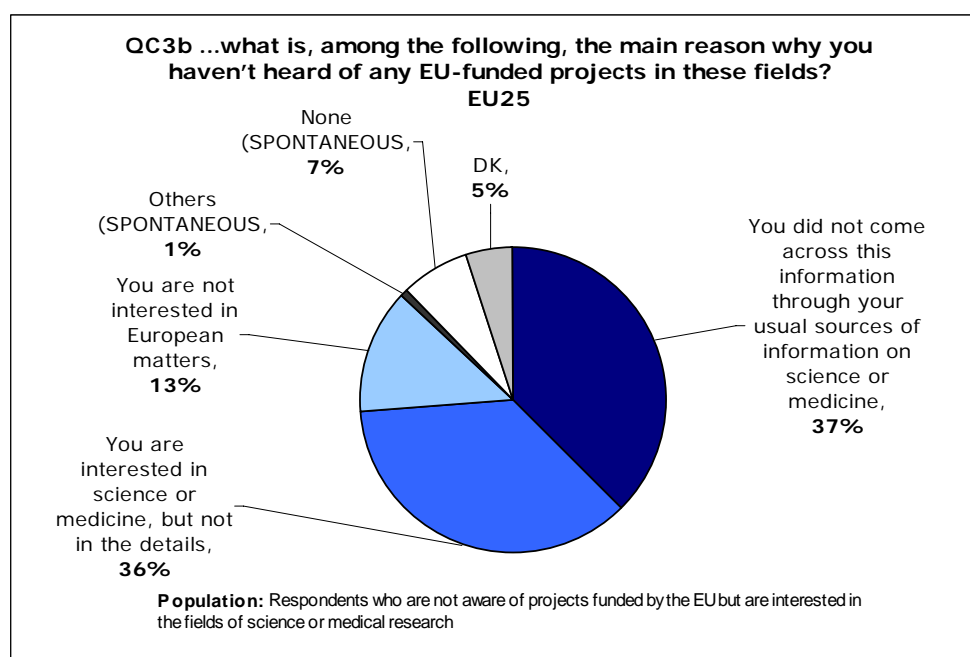
Moreover, more respondents learnt about the existence of European co-funding for collaborative research projects when searching for information on science, research or medicine in Slovakia (35%), Germany (34%) and Poland (31%).

²¹ QC3a Could you please tell me the most common way you heard of these European Union funded projects in the field of biological and medical research? [IF 'AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU']

Group B

An analysis of what is preventing greater awareness of EU-funded research projects reveals that some information sources do not provide adequate information. The fact that respondents' interest in science or medical research is sometimes quite general also explains the lack of awareness of EU funded projects²².

When Europeans interested in research or science were asked why they had not heard of EU-funded collaborative research projects, they emphasised either the inefficiency of their usual sources of information (37%), or their lack of a profound interest in science and medicine (36%), more than a lack of interest in European matters (13%).

**Analysis of the results by country**

More citizens in the United Kingdom (53%), Greece (52%) and Slovakia (52%) did not find information on the existence of projects funded by the EU in their usual sources of information. The lack of a detailed interest in science or medicine was mainly mentioned by citizens in Luxembourg (60%), Malta (53%), Hungary (51%) and Bulgaria (50%).

²² QC3b Although you are interested in science and/or medical and health research, what is, among the following, the main reason why you haven't heard of any EU-funded projects in these fields? [IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU BUT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND/OR MEDICAL RESEARCH']

Group C

Finally, for group C we noted that it is not because of a lack of confidence in the sources of information that certain European citizens are not interested in science or biological and medical research²³: only 8% of them mentioned this reason, while 55% explained simply that they are not interested in science in general. Furthermore, respondents of group C confirm that their health influences their interest in medical and health research- 19% declared that they did not feel concerned as they were in good health.

To conclude, sources of information logically seem to play an important role in explaining why respondents are aware or *unaware* of EU-funded research projects. Thus, it is interesting to focus more precisely on how people use information sources.

3.2. USE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

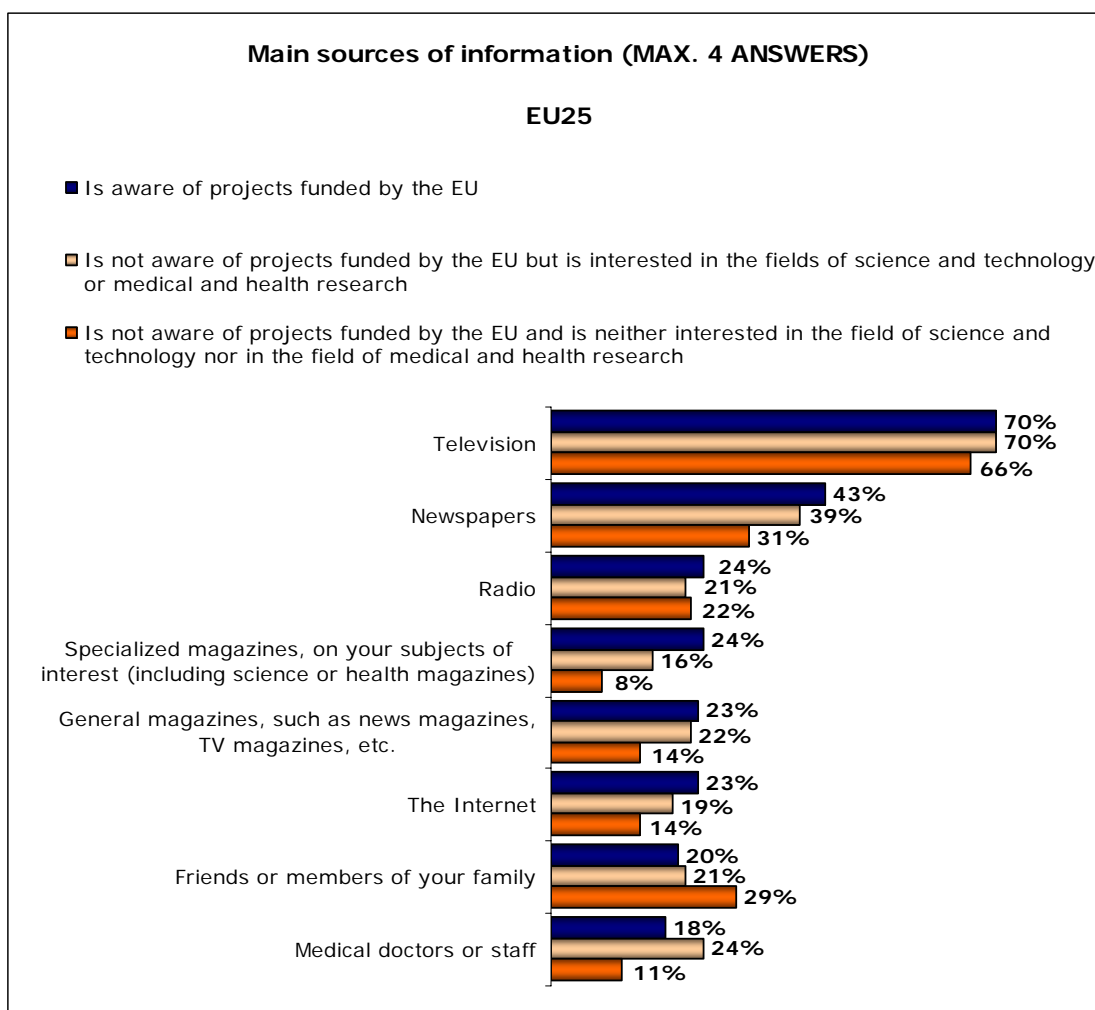
- The use of sources of information varies according to the knowledge of European co-funding for collaborative research projects and the interest in science and medical and biological research -

Questionnaire source: QC4

Europeans rely mainly on two media sources to obtain information on biological and medical research, or indeed on other topics that interest them. **Not surprisingly, the vast majority of Europeans mentioned television among their main sources of information** (70% of Europeans who are aware of the existence of EU-funded collaborative projects and 70% of those who have not heard of them but who are interested in research or science) and a **large number of them also consult newspapers** (43% and 39% respectively).

Moreover, **doctors and medical staff are relatively rarely mentioned as the main source of information** (by 18% of respondents who have heard of EU-funded collaborative research projects and 24% of those who have not heard of such projects but who are interested in research or science).

²³ QC3c Could you please tell me what is, among the following, the main reason why you are not interested in science and in medical or health research? [IF 'NOT AWARE OF THE PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU AND NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH']



The above chart shows the differences in use of the sources of information by the three groups of respondents and reveals that there is a link between the use of certain sources of information and awareness of EU co-funding for biological and medical research projects.

Group A

Europeans who have heard of such co-funding are more likely to consult specialised magazines (24%, + 8 points compared with "interested" respondents but who have not heard of EU co-funding of these projects), newspapers (43%, + 4 points) and the Internet (23%, + 4 points). However, they are less likely to seek information from doctors and medical staff (18% versus 24% of those who are interested in the topic but have not heard of European co-funding for collaborative projects).

Group B

The use of certain sources of information is also linked to the interest of citizens in science and technology or biological and medical research. Newspapers are considered as the main source of information by 39% of "interested" Europeans (a difference of +8 points compared with Europeans who are not interested in these topics), while specialised magazines were mentioned by 16% of those respondents (a difference of +8 points) and the Internet by 19% (a difference of +5 points). It is worth noting that while 70% of respondents in group B watch television for information on science or medical and health research, they do not come across any information regarding EU funded research projects.

Group C

For those who have not heard of EU-funded projects and who are not interested in either science and technology or biological and medical research, the question concerned the main sources of information on topics which interest them in general. The study reveals that television (66%) and newspapers (31%) are the two main sources of information of that target group, ahead of friends or family members (29%), mentioned more frequently by this target group than by the first two groups of respondents (20% among respondents who have heard of co-funding and 21% among those who have not heard of such funding but who are interested in science or biological and medical research), which seems logical given that the question concerned information in general.

Finally we can conclude that even though the different groups generally seem to use similar sources of information, respondents who are aware of existing EU-funded research projects are more likely to consult newspapers, specialised magazines and, to a certain extent, the internet. These information sources therefore seem to be effective when it comes to promoting such projects.

Despite the fact that a large share of respondents who are interested in health related issues have not come across any information regarding existing EU-funded research projects on the television (group B), **it should be emphasised that television still remains the most important channel for information.** Television is the most widely used medium both by respondents who are aware of EU-funded projects and those who are unaware of the projects.

Moreover, it should also be noted that the internet may gain in importance as an information source on EU-funded research projects as young Europeans are much more likely than older age groups to find information on the internet²⁴.

In the following chapter we will focus on the level of trust that respondents generally have in different sources of information as this may increase our understanding of why certain respondents are more aware of EU-funded research projects than others.

²⁴ For group A: 35% for age group 15-24 compared with 11% for 55+. For group B: 38% (15-24) and 7% (55+)

3.3. RELIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

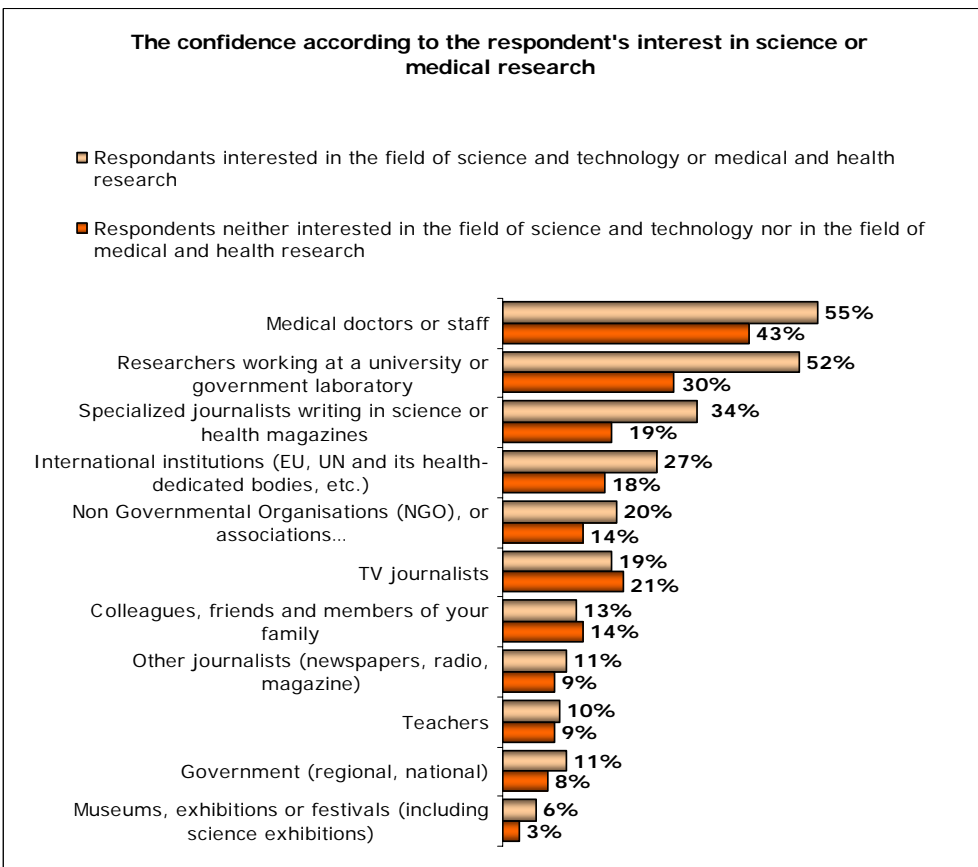
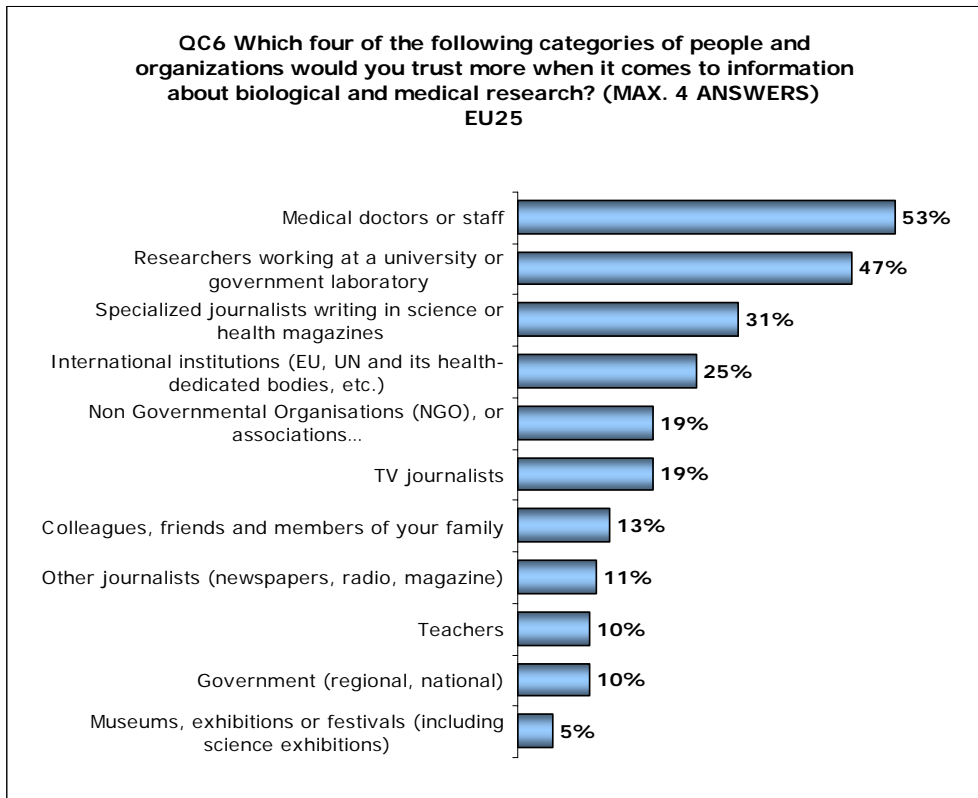
- Considerable trust in doctors, medical staff and researchers -

Questionnaire source: QC6

Europeans trust the different persons or organisations when it comes to information on biological and medical research²⁵. **A majority of them trust doctors and medical staff (53%), even if they are not directly involved in research, although they draw on the results of research in their work. Citizens are also likely (47%) to put their trust in researchers working at a university or government laboratory as a source of information on biological and medical research.**

One in four Europeans trusts the international institutions, including the EU as a source of information on biological and medical research, and almost one in five believes that non-governmental organisations and specialised associations are a reliable source of information. For these technical questions, European citizens have far more confidence in specialised journalists, scientific or health magazines (31%) than in television journalists (19%).

²⁵ QC6 Which four of the following categories of people and organizations would you trust more when it comes to information about biological and medical research? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)



Europeans who are interested in sciences and technology or biological and medical research are more likely than others to trust doctors (53% versus 43% of those who are not interested in either science and technology or biological and medical research) and above all researchers (52% versus 32%).

Analysis of the results by country

Some national differences noted perhaps reflect successful communication between certain categories of people or organisations and the public in certain countries, but are also probably linked to the different socio-demographic profiles of the countries.

Citizens in the old Member States have more confidence than those in the new Member States in doctors and medical staff. Malta is the exception (73%). Otherwise citizens in Greece (71%) and Belgium (68%) have the most confidence in this category of people as a reliable source of information on research. Moreover, citizens in Lithuania (40%), Latvia (39%) and Poland (39%) tend to have far less confidence in them.

Researchers were mentioned above all by citizens in Sweden (77%), Denmark (73%) and the Netherlands (69%), while citizens in Portugal (29%) and Spain (27%) seem to have less confidence in them.

Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents who studied the longest tend to have more confidence in researchers as a source of information on biological and medical research. This source of information was mentioned by 58% of the people who studied up to the age of 20 and over, while it was mentioned by only 36% of respondents who left school at the age of 15. Moreover, people who have had a chronic or life-threatening disease or whose loved ones have suffered from such a disease (57%) mentioned above all doctors and medical staff (compared with 49% of those who have not experienced such a situation).

- The sources of information considered to be the most reliable by Europeans are rarely used by them -

We note from the use of sources of information by the three groups that the sources in which Europeans have the most confidence, (that is to say doctors and researchers) are used less frequently than the others and symmetrically, the sources used the most by European citizens are not those in which they have the most confidence²⁶. Moreover, the Pearson coefficient show a significant negative correlation between confidence and the use of sources of information²⁷.

This negative correlation between trust in sources of information and their use by Europeans can be explained by the function of these sources. The main media – television and newspapers – provide the population with a wide range of information, including information on biological and medical research and are, therefore, widely used by the population. Conversely, doctors, although they are health specialists and inspire considerable confidence in citizens, are not seen as an important source of information, which is understandable given that providing information is not one of their main tasks. Even if that can explain the important difference between the confidence placed in the medical professions in the field of biological and medical research and the low score obtained by doctors as a source of information on these topics, this result is fairly surprising and is worth underscoring.

²⁶ QC6 Which four of the following categories of people and organizations would you trust more when it comes to information about biological and medical research? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

²⁷ Pearson = -0.52 for respondents who have heard of EU funded collaborative research projects.

CONCLUSION

The majority of Europeans are interested in medical and health research (71%), as well as in science and technology (60%).

As regards biological and medical and research, Europeans seem to be most interested in the added value that such research can contribute to their daily life. Europeans are interested above all in the results of the research (78%) ahead of the research objectives and methodology. In the case of research into a specific disease, European citizens are also most interested in new discoveries (60%), some way ahead of the risks of the disease spreading (34%) and, somewhat surprisingly, the debate on the causes of the disease and its treatment (31%) and research into ways of improving the management of health care systems (25%).

Therefore the best way to increase European citizens' interest in medical and health research would be to focus on communicating the main results obtained by researchers especially with regard to new discoveries.

The study also revealed that the age and level of education of respondents and their personal experience of a chronic or life-threatening disease have a significant influence on their interest in research in general, as well as in specific aspects of research. We have noted that the respondent's age and the fact that he or she or a loved one has suffered from a chronic or life-threatening disease are correlated. However, it is difficult to determine which of the two factors is the most discriminant.

Only around a half of Europeans (52%) are aware that researchers specialized in biology or medical sciences have the possibility to work with European colleagues on collaborative research projects. 44% of European citizens have heard of EU co-funding for such projects.

In this regard, the study highlighted the close link between the general interest of Europeans in the field of medical research and science and technology, and the level of awareness of both these collaborative projects and their co-funding at EU level. Fairly logically, Europeans who are interested in the fields of science and research are far more likely (58%) than the others (25%) to have heard of the existence of collaborative research projects co-funded by the European Union.

Respondents who are aware that the European Union funds biological and medical research projects learned of such funding through an "active" approach. They are more likely than respondents who are unaware of those projects to consult specialised magazines, newspapers and the internet. **Nevertheless, television remains the most important information channel** for obtaining information on science or biological and medical research, both for those who are aware of EU-funded research projects and for those who are unaware of the projects but are generally interested in science and medical research. The growing use of the internet as a source of information, especially among young Europeans, should also be taken into account.

Finally, Europeans trust the scientific and medical professions above all when it comes to information on science or biological and health research: doctors or medical staff enjoy the most confidence (53%), followed by researchers working in a university or in a government laboratory (47%). Almost one in three Europeans (31%) trusts specialised journalists writing in science or health magazines, followed by international organisations including the European Union (25%). Conversely, far fewer European citizens (10%) trust the government (regional or national).

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 265

“Medical and health research”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 7th of June and the 12th of July 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 265 is part of wave 65.4 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 SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 265 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania). In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. 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.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.032	14/06/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.011	13/06/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.045	12/06/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.570	13/06/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.004	08/07/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	09/06/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.012	12/06/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	11/06/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	13/06/2006	4.010.619
IT	Italy	TNS MRBI	1.000	07/06/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.019	09/06/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	07/06/2006	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.019	13/06/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.004	13/06/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	07/06/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.015	10/06/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/06/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.019	10/06/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	08/06/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/06/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.011	09/06/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.027	10/06/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.143	13/06/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.031	07/06/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	06/07/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.313	13/06/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.025	08/07/2006	6.695.512
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.001	07/06/2006	18.145.036
TOTAL			26.822	07/06/2006	391.196.831

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 265(2) **“Health & Research”** **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 17th of November and the 19th of December 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 265(2) is part of wave 66.3 and has been conducted in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey). The survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. 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.



ABREVIATIONS PAYS	INSTITUTS	N° ENQUETES	DATES TERRAIN	POPULATION 15+
HR Croatia	Puls	1.000	17/11/2006	3.722.800
TR Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	17/11/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL		2.005	00/01/1900	51.306.630

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 above.

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:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

A	your survey number	A	votre numéro d'étude
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EB65.3 A		EB65.3 A	
B	country code	B	code pays
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
EB65.3 B		EB65.3 B	
C	our survey number	C	notre numéro d'étude
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
EB65.3 C		EB65.3 C	
D	Interview number	D	numéro de l'interview
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EB65.3 D		EB65.3 D	
ASK SPLIT ONLY IN EU25		POSER SPLIT UNIQUEMENT EN UE25	
E	SPLIT BALLOT	E	SPLIT BALLOT
A	<input type="text"/>	A	1
B	<input type="text"/>	B	2
EB65.3 E		EB65.3 E	

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Other countries	28,
DK	29,

EB65.3 Q1 - TREND MODIFIED

POSER ITEM 26 UNIQUEMENT EN BULGARIE

POSER ITEM 27 UNIQUEMENT EN ROUMANIE

Q1 Quelle est votre nationalité ? Veuillez indiquer le(s) pays qui s'applique(nt).

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Belgique	1,
Danemark	2,
Allemagne	3,
Grèce	4,
Espagne	5,
France	6,
Irlande	7,
Italie	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Pays-Bas	10,
Portugal	11,
Royaume-Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	12,
Autriche	13,
Suède	14,
Finlande	15,
République de Chypre	16,
République tchèque	17,
Estonie	18,
Hongrie	19,
Lettonie	20,
Lituanie	21,
Malte	22,
Pologne	23,
Slovaquie	24,
Slovénie	25,
Bulgarie	26,
Roumanie	27,
Autre pays	28,
NSP	29,

EB65.3 Q1 - TREND MODIFIED

Let's move on to another topic.

ASK ALL

QC1 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK
1	Nature and the environment	1	2	3	4	5
2	Economic and social matters	1	2	3	4	5
3	Art and literature	1	2	3	4	5
4	Science and technology	1	2	3	4	5
5	Sports and outdoor activities	1	2	3	4	5
6	Medical and health research	1	2	3	4	5
7	Home and gardening	1	2	3	4	5
8	European and international news	1	2	3	4	5
9	Celebrities and entertainment	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

A TOUS

QC1 Pour chacun des sujets suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes très intéressé(e), plutôt intéressé(e), plutôt pas intéressé(e) ou pas du tout intéressé(e).

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Très intéressé(e)	Plutôt intéressé(e)	Plutôt pas intéressé(e)	Pas du tout intéressé(e)	NSP
1	La nature et l'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les affaires économiques et sociales	1	2	3	4	5
3	L'art et la littérature	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les sciences et technologies	1	2	3	4	5
5	Les sports et les activités de plein air	1	2	3	4	5
6	La recherche dans le secteur médical et de la santé	1	2	3	4	5
7	Le jardinage et la maison	1	2	3	4	5
8	Les actualités européennes et internationales	1	2	3	4	5
9	Les célébrités et le divertissement	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

<p>QC2a</p> <p>In (OUR COUNTRY), there are researchers specialized in biology or the medical sciences. Have you ever heard of any of them working on collaborative research projects with colleagues from other European countries, or having the possibility to do so?</p>	<p>QC2a</p> <p>En (NOTRE PAYS), il y a des chercheurs spécialisés en biologie ou dans les sciences médicales. Avez-vous déjà entendu que certains d'entre eux travaillent sur des projets collectifs de recherche avec des collègues d'autres pays européens, ou qu'ils ont la possibilité de le faire ?</p>
<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Oui</p> <p>Non</p>
<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>NEW</p>	<p>NEW</p>
<p>QC2b</p> <p>And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?</p>	<p>QC2b</p> <p>Et avez-vous déjà entendu que l'Union européenne subventionne des projets collectifs de recherche sur des questions liées à la biologie ou aux sciences médicales ?</p>
<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>Oui</p> <p>Non</p>
<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>NEW</p>	<p>NEW</p>

The European Union gives money to groups of people from different countries who want to work together on research projects, at the European level, in the objective to combat major diseases, to design new treatments or diagnoses or to better understand how our genes and body function. In the next questions, we will refer to this large domain (to combat major diseases, to design new treatments, etc.) as biological and medical research.

ASK QC3a ans QC4a IF "AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU", CODE 1 in QC2b - OTHERS GO TO QC3b

--

QC3a Could you please tell me the most common way you heard about these European Union funded projects in the field of biological and medical research?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | You were given this information explicitly |
| 2 | You deduced this yourself from other information you received |
| 3 | You came across this information when searching for information on sciences, research or medicine |
| 4 | None (SPONTANEOUS) |
| 5 | Others (SPONTANEOUS) |
| 6 | DK |

NEW

L'Union européenne subventionne des groupes de chercheurs de différents pays qui veulent travailler ensemble, au niveau européen, sur des projets de recherche visant à combattre des maladies graves, à concevoir de nouveaux traitements ou diagnostics, ou à encore mieux comprendre le fonctionnement de nos gènes et de notre corps. Dans les questions suivantes, nous désignerons ce large domaine (le combat contre les maladies graves, la conception de nouveaux traitements, etc.) par le terme "recherche biologique et médicale".

POSER QC3a et QC4a SI "CONNAIT DES PROJETS SUBVENTIONNES PAR L'UE, CODE 1 en QC2b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC3b

--

QC3a Pourriez-vous me dire comment, le plus souvent, vous avez entendu parler de ces projets subventionnés par l'Union européenne dans le domaine de la recherche biologique et médicale ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPOSE)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Cette information vous a été communiquée explicitement |
| 2 | Vous l'avez déduit sur base d'informations reçues |
| 3 | Vous avez découvert cette information en cherchant des informations sur les sciences, la recherche ou la médecine |
| 4 | Aucune (SPONTANE) |
| 5 | Autres (SPONTANE) |
| 6 | NSP |

NEW

--

QC4a Among the following, what were your main sources of this information?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)	1,
Government (national or regional)	2,
Colleagues or in the context of your work	3,
Friends or members of your family	4,
Teachers	5,
Medical doctors or staff	6,
Specialized magazines, on your subjects of interest (including science or health magazines)	7,
General magazines, such as news magazines, TV magazines, etc.	8,
Television	9,
Radio	10,
Newspapers	11,
The Internet	12,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW

--

QC4a Parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles ont été vos principales sources pour cette information ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 4 REponses)
--

Les musées, expositions ou festivals (y compris des expositions scientifiques)	1,
Le Gouvernement (national ou régional)	2,
Les collègues ou dans le cadre de votre travail	3,
Les amis ou la famille	4,
Les enseignants	5,
Les médecins ou le personnel médical	6,
Les magazines spécialisés dans vos centres d'intérêt (y compris les magazines scientifiques ou de santé)	7,
Les magazines généraux, comme les magazines d'actualité, magazines TV, etc.	8,
La télévision	9,
La radio	10,
Les journaux (quotidiens)	11,
Internet	12,
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	13,
NSP	14,

NEW

ASK QC3b and QC4b IF "NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU, BUT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND/OR MEDICAL RESEARCH", CODE 2 in QC2b AND CODE 1 or 2 in QC1_4 or QC1_6 - OTHERS GO TO QC3c

--

QC3b Although you are interested in science and/or medical and health research, among the following, what is the main reason why you haven't heard of any EU-funded projects in these fields?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER)

- | | |
|---|---|
| You are interested in science or medicine, but not in the details | 1 |
| You are not interested in European matters | 2 |
| You did not come across this information through your usual sources of information on science or medicine | 3 |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 4 |
| Others (SPONTANEOUS) | 5 |
| DK | 6 |

NEW

POSER QC3b et QC4b SI "NE CONNAIT PAS DE PROJETS SUBVENTIONNES PAR L'UE, MAIS EST INTERESSE PAR LES SCIENCES ET/OU LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE", CODE 2 en QC2b ET CODE 1 ou 2 en QC1_4 ou QC1_6 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC3c

--

QC3b Bien que vous soyez intéressé(e) par les sciences et/ou la recherche dans le secteur médical ou de la santé, quelle est, parmi les propositions suivantes, la principale raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas entendu parler des projets subventionnés par l'Union européenne dans ces domaines ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Vous êtes intéressé(e) par la science ou la médecine, mais pas dans les détails | 1 |
| Les sujets européens ne vous intéressent pas | 2 |
| Vous n'avez pas trouvé cette information dans vos sources habituelles d'information sur les sciences ou la médecine | 3 |
| Aucune (SPONTANÉ) | 4 |
| Autres (SPONTANÉ) | 5 |
| NSP | 6 |

NEW

--

QC4b Among the following, what are your main sources of information on science, or medical and health research?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions) | 1, |
| Government (national or regional) | 2, |
| Colleagues or in the context of your work | 3, |
| Friends or members of your family | 4, |
| Teachers | 5, |
| Medical doctors or staff | 6, |
| Specialized magazines, on your subjects of interest (including science or health magazines) | 7, |
| General magazines, such as news magazines, TV magazines, etc. | 8, |
| Television | 9, |
| Radio | 10, |
| Newspapers | 11, |
| The Internet | 12, |
| Others (SPONTANEOUS) | 13, |
| DK | 14, |

NEW

--

QC4b Parmi les sources d'information suivantes, lesquelles sont vos principales sources pour les sciences ou la recherche dans le secteur médical ou de la santé ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 4 REPONSES)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Les musées, expositions ou festivals (y compris des expositions scientifiques) | 1, |
| Le Gouvernement (national ou régional) | 2, |
| Les collègues ou dans le cadre de votre travail | 3, |
| Les amis ou la famille | 4, |
| Les enseignants | 5, |
| Les médecins ou le personnel médical | 6, |
| Les magazines spécialisés dans vos centres d'intérêt (y compris les magazines scientifiques ou de santé) | 7, |
| Les magazines généraux, comme les magazines d'actualité, magazines TV, etc. | 8, |
| La télévision | 9, |
| La radio | 10, |
| Les journaux (quotidiens) | 11, |
| Internet | 12, |
| Autres (SPONTANÉ) | 13, |
| NSP | 14, |

NEW

ASK QC3c and QC4c IF "NOT AWARE OF THE PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU AND NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH", CODE 2 in QC2b AND CODE 3 or 4 in QC1_4 and QC1_6 - OTHERS GO TO QC5

--

QC3c Could you please tell me, among the following, what is the main reason why you are not interested in science and in medical or health research?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|---|---|
| You have no interest in science in general | 1 |
| You do not feel concerned, as you are in good health | 2 |
| You do not trust the sources of information on these subjects | 3 |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 4 |
| Others (SPONTANEOUS) | 5 |
| DK | 6 |

NEW

POSER QC3c et QC4c SI "NE CONNAIT PAS LES PROJETS SUBVENTIONNES PAR L'UE ET N'EST PAS INTERESSE PAR LES SCIENCES ET/OU LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE", CODE 2 en QC2b ET CODE 3 ou 4 en QC1_4 et QC1_6 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC5

--

QC3c Pourriez-vous me dire quelle est, parmi la liste suivante, la principale raison de votre manque d'intérêt pour les sciences et la recherche dans le secteur médical ou de la santé ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Vous n'êtes pas intéressé(e) par la science en général | 1 |
| Vous ne vous sentez pas concerné(e) car vous êtes en bonne santé | 2 |
| Vous ne faites pas confiance aux sources d'information sur ces sujets | 3 |
| Aucune (SPONTANE) | 4 |
| Autres (SPONTANE) | 5 |
| NSP | 6 |

NEW

--

QC4c Parmi les sources d'information suivantes, lesquelles sont vos sources principales pour les sujets qui vous intéressent ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 4 REPONSES)

Les musées, expositions ou festivals (y compris des expositions scientifiques)	1,
Le Gouvernement (national ou régional)	2,
Les collègues ou dans le cadre de votre travail	3,
Les amis ou la famille	4,
Les enseignants	5,
Les médecins ou le personnel médical	6,
Les magazines spécialisés dans vos centres d'intérêt (y compris les magazines scientifiques ou de santé)	7,
Les magazines généraux, comme les magazines d'actualité, magazines TV, etc.	8,
La télévision	9,
La radio	10,
Les journaux (quotidiens)	11,
Internet	12,
Autres (SPONTANÉ)	13,
NSP	14,

NEW

--

QC4c Among the following, what are your main sources of information on your subjects of interest?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)	1,
Government (national or regional)	2,
Colleagues or in the context of your work	3,
Friends or members of your family	4,
Teachers	5,
Medical doctors or staff	6,
Specialized magazines, on your subjects of interest (including science or health magazines)	7,
General magazines, such as news magazines, TV magazines, etc.	8,
Television	9,
Radio	10,
Newspapers	11,
The Internet	12,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW

ASK ALL

QC5 Within biological and medical research, certain aspects might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK
1 The results of the research (what is known)	1	2	3	4	5
2 The launch of research projects and the main objectives of the research (what we expect to know)	1	2	3	4	5
3 How researchers are trying to get this knowledge (the way research is carried out)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

A TOUS

QC5 Certains aspects de la recherche biologique et médicale peuvent vous intéresser plus particulièrement. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous intéressé(e) par chacun des aspects suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE)	Très intéressé(e)	Plutôt intéressé(e)	Plutôt pas intéressé(e)	Pas du tout intéressé(e)	NSP
1 Les résultats finaux de la recherche (ce que l'on sait)	1	2	3	4	5
2 Les lancements de projets et les principaux objectifs de la recherche (ce que l'on espère trouver)	1	2	3	4	5
3 Comment les chercheurs essaient d'atteindre ce savoir (comment les recherches sont menées)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC6	Which four of the following categories of people and organizations would you trust most when it comes to information about biological and medical research?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

1,	Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)
2,	Researchers working at a university or government laboratory
3,	Medical doctors or staff
4,	Teachers
5,	Colleagues, friends and members of your family
6,	Government (regional, national)
7,	International institutions (EU, UN and its health-dedicated bodies, etc.)
8,	Non Governmental Organisations (NGO), or associations, such as consumer associations, charities, patient or interest groups
9,	Specialized journalists writing in science or health magazines
10,	TV journalists
11,	Other journalists (newspapers, radio, magazine)
12,	None (SPONTANEOUS)
13,	Others (SPONTANEOUS)
14,	DK

NEW

QC6	Quelles sont, parmi les suivantes, les quatre catégories de personnes et d'organisations auxquelles vous accordez le plus votre confiance sur le plan des informations sur la recherche biologique et médicale ?
-----	--

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 4 REPONSES)

1,	Les musées, expositions ou festivals (y compris des expositions scientifiques)
2,	Les chercheurs travaillant dans une université ou un laboratoire gouvernemental
3,	Les médecins ou le personnel médical
4,	Les enseignants
5,	Les collègues de travail, amis et membres de la famille
6,	Le Gouvernement (régional, national)
7,	Les institutions internationales (UE, ONU et ses organisations sur la santé, etc.)
8,	Les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG), les associations, comme des associations de consommateurs, des associations caritatives ou des groupes de patients ou de pression
9,	Les journalistes spécialisés écrivant dans des magazines scientifiques ou de santé
10,	Les journalistes de télévision
11,	Les autres journalistes (journaux, radio, magazines)
12,	Aucune (SPONTANE)
13,	Autres (SPONTANE)
14,	NSP

NEW

<p>QC7</p> <p>Imagine that research is being done on a major disease. What aspects of this research would you be the most interested in?</p>	<p>QC7</p> <p>Imaginez qu'une recherche est menée sur une maladie importante. Quels en seraient les aspects qui vous intéresseraient le plus ?</p>
<p>(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)</p>	<p>(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REponses)</p>
<p>1, The daily life of researchers working on this topic</p> <p>2, The Government decisions about the research</p> <p>3, New discoveries</p> <p>4, Researchers' work on the risks of this disease spreading</p> <p>5, Debates on this disease (causes, treatments, etc.)</p> <p>6, Showing materials about the research on the disease (laboratory experiments, movies showing what the disease does to the body, etc.)</p> <p>7, Research to improve health care system management (e.g. in hospitals) for this disease</p> <p>8, Ethical issues about this research</p> <p>9, Basic research leading to new approaches</p> <p>10, None (SPONTANEOUS)</p> <p>11, Others (SPONTANEOUS)</p> <p>12, DK</p>	<p>1, La vie au quotidien des chercheurs travaillant sur ce projet</p> <p>2, Les décisions du Gouvernement sur cette recherche</p> <p>3, Les nouvelles découvertes</p> <p>4, Le travail des chercheurs sur les risques de propagation de cette maladie</p> <p>5, Des débats sur cette maladie (causes, traitements, etc.)</p> <p>6, Des éléments visuels montrant la recherche sur cette maladie (les expériences menées dans les laboratoires, des films sur ce que fait la maladie à l'intérieur du corps, etc.)</p> <p>7, Les recherches sur l'amélioration de l'organisation des services de santé (dans les hôpitaux par exemple) pour cette maladie</p> <p>8, Les problèmes d'éthique liés à cette recherche</p> <p>9, La recherche fondamentale débouchant sur de nouvelles approches</p> <p>10, Aucune (SPONTANÉ)</p> <p>11, Autres (SPONTANÉ)</p> <p>12, NSP</p>
<p>NEW</p>	<p>NEW</p>
<p>QC8</p> <p>Do you or any of your loved ones, have or have had a chronic disease (asthma, diabetes, etc.) or a life-threatening disease (aids, cancer, etc.)?</p>	<p>QC8</p> <p>Avez-vous été atteint(e), vous-même ou l'un de ceux qui vous sont chers, par une maladie chronique (asthme, diabète, etc.) ou une maladie extrêmement grave (sida, cancer, etc.) ?</p>
<p>1, Yes</p> <p>2, No</p> <p>3, DK/ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)</p>	<p>Oui</p> <p>Non</p> <p>NSP/ Refus (SPONTANÉ)</p>
<p>NEW</p>	<p>NEW</p>

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

Left						Right			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB65.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1	Marié(e)
2	Remarié(e)
3	Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple
4	Unmarié, currently living with a partner
5	Unmarié, having never lived with a partner
6	Unmarié, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own
7	Divorcé(e)
8	Séparé(e)
9	Veuf/Veuve
10	Autre (SPONTANEOUS)
	Refus (SPONTANEOUS)

EB65.3 D7

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

Gauche						Droite			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refus 11

NSP 12

EB65.3 D1

PAS DE QUESTIONS D2 A D6

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

1	Marié(e)
2	Remarié(e)
3	Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple
4	Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple
5	Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)
6	Divorcé(e)
7	Séparé(e)
8	Veuf/Veuve
9	Autre (SPONTANÉ)
10	Refus (SPONTANÉ)

EB65.3 D7

D8	A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?				
(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NEVER HAD FULL-TIME EDUCATION", CODE '98' - IF "DON'T KNOW DON'T REMEMBER, CODE '98')					
<input type="text"/>					
EB65.3 D8					
NO QUESTION D9					
D10	Sexe du répondant.				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		Male	1	Female	2
Male	1				
Female	2				
EB65.3 D10					
D11	Quel est votre âge ?				
<input type="text"/>					
EB65.3 D11					

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY, CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

	D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	D15b LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

POSER D15B SEULEMENT SI PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE, CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

	D15a PROFESSION ACTUELLE	D15b PROFESSION PRECEDEENTE
INACTIFS		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage \ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
INDEPENDANTS		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
SALARIES		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur \ dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18

NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK

19

N'A JAMAIS EXERCE D'ACTIVITE PROFESSIONNELLE
REMUNEREE

19

EB65.3 D15a D15b

EB65.3 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

- 1 Rural area or village
- 2 Small or middle sized town
- 3 Large town
- 4 DK

- 1 Dans une commune rurale
- 2 Dans une ville petite ou moyenne
- 3 Dans une grande ville
- 4 NSP

EB65.3 D25

EB65.3 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

D40a Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB65.3 D40a

EB65.3 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

D40b Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB65.3 D40b

EB65.3 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

D40c Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB65.3 D40c

EB65.3 D40c

D41	You personally, were you born...?	D41	Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)		(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
1	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	En (NOTRE PAYS)
2	In another Member Country of the European Union	2	Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne
3	In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3	En Europe, mais pas dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne
4	In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4	En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine
5	In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5	En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie
6	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6	Refus (SPONTANE)
EB65.3 D41		EB65.3 D41	
DO NOT ASK D42 item 5 in BG and RO		NE PAS POSER D42 item 5 en BG et RO	
D42	Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?	D42	Laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)		(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
1	Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	1	Voire mère et votre père sont nés en (NOTRE PAYS)
2	Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	2	L'un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne
3	Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3	Voire mère et votre père sont nés dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne
4	One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4	Un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né en dehors de l'Union européenne
5	Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5	Voire père et votre mère sont nés en dehors de l'Union européenne
6	DKI/Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6	NSP \ Refus (SPONTANE)
EB65.3 D42		EB65.3 D42	
D43a	Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?	D43a	Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe dans votre foyer ?
D43b	Do you own a personal mobile telephone?	D43b	Possédez-vous un téléphone mobile\ GSM\ portable personnel ?
Yes		D43a	D43b
		Fixed	Fixe
1		1	1
No		2	2
EB65.3 D43a D43b		EB65.3 D43a D43b	

D47	Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
1 People of whose ethnic origin is different from yours	1	2	3
2 Roma	1	2	3
3 Homosexuals	1	2	3
4 Disabled	1	2	3
5 Of a different religion or with different beliefs to you	1	2	3

NEW

D44	Do you consider yourself to be...?
-----	------------------------------------

(DO NOT READ - SHOW CARD - PRECODED LIST - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Catholic	1
2 Orthodox	2
3 Protestant	3
4 Other Christian	4
5 Jewish	5
6 Muslim	6
7 Sikh	7
8 Buddhist	8
9 Hindu	9
10 Atheist	10
11 Non believer/Agnostic	11
12 Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12
13 DK	13

EB65.3 D44

D47	Avez-vous des amis ou des relations ... ?
-----	---

(UNE SEULE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

(LIRE)	Oui	Non	NSP
1 D'une autre origine ethnique que la vôtre	1	2	3
2 Romis	1	2	3
3 Homosexuel(les)	1	2	3
4 Atteint(e)s d'un handicap	1	2	3
5 D'une religion ou de convictions différentes des vôtres	1	2	3

NEW

D44	Vous-même, vous considérez-vous comme étant ... ?
-----	---

(NE PAS LIRE - MONTRER CARTE - LISTE PRE-CODEE - UNE SEULE REPOSE)

1 Catholique	1
2 Orthodoxe	2
3 Protestant	3
4 Autre chrétien	4
5 Juif	5
6 Musulman	6
7 Sikh	7
8 Bouddhiste	8
9 Hindouiste	9
10 Athéiste	10
11 Non croyant \ agnostique	11
12 Autre (SPONTANE)	12
13 NSP	13

EB65.3 D44

	D48	Do you suffer from a chronic physical or mental health problem which hampers you in your daily activities?	
		Yes	1
		No	2
		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	3
		NEW	

	D48	Souffrez-vous d'un problème de santé chronique physique ou mental qui vous gêne dans vos activités quotidiennes ?	
		Oui	1
		Non	2
		Refus (SPONTANE)	3
		NEW	

	INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE	PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW
P1	DATE OF INTERVIEW	DATE DE L'INTERVIEW
	DAY MONTH	JOUR MOIS
	EB65.3 P1	EB65.3 P1
P2	TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW	HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW
	(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)	(ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE)
	HOUR MINUTES	HEURE MINUTES
	EB65.3 P2	EB65.3 P2
P3	NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED	DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW EN MINUTES
	MINUTES	MINUTES
	EB65.3 P3	EB65.3 P3
P4	Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer	Nombre de personnes présentes pendant l'interview, l'enquêteur inclus.
	1 Two (interviewer and respondent) 2 Three 3 Four 4 Five or more	1 Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant) 2 Trois 3 Quatre 4 Cinq et plus
	EB65.3 P4	EB65.3 P4
P5	Respondent cooperation	Coopération du répondant
	1 Excellent 2 Fair 3 Average 4 Bad	1 Excellente 2 Bonne 3 Moyenne 4 Médiocre
	EB65.3 P5	EB65.3 P5

P6	Size of locality	P6	Catégorie d'habitat
	(LOCAL CODES)		(CODES LOCAUX)
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	EB65.3 P6		EB65.3 P6
P7	Region	P7	Région
	(LOCAL CODES)		(CODES LOCAUX)
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	EB65.3 P7		EB65.3 P7
P8	Postal code	P8	Code postal
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	EB65.3 P8		EB65.3 P8
P9	Sample point number	P9	N° point de chute
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	EB65.3 P9		EB65.3 P9
P10	Interviewer number	P10	N° enquêteur
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	EB65.3 P10		EB65.3 P10
P11	Weighting factor	P11	Facteur de pondération
	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
	EB65.3 P11		EB65.3 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV and MT

P13 Language of interview

Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

EB65.3 P13

POSER UNIQUEMENT en LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV et MT

P13 Langue de l'interview

Langue 1	1
Langue 2	2
Langue 3	3

EB65.3 P13

TABLES

OC1.1 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Nature and the environment

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	33%	51%	13%	3%	0%	84%	16%
BE	1032	37%	52%	9%	2%	-	89%	11%
CZ	1011	23%	55%	18%	3%	0%	78%	22%
DK	1045	37%	48%	13%	1%	0%	85%	15%
D-W	1053	35%	51%	12%	2%	-	86%	14%
DE	1570	35%	51%	11%	2%	-	87%	13%
D-E	517	36%	52%	9%	3%	-	88%	12%
EE	1004	32%	56%	11%	1%	1%	88%	12%
EL	1000	80%	16%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
ES	1012	17%	56%	22%	4%	1%	73%	26%
FR	1009	45%	49%	5%	2%	0%	93%	7%
IE	1000	40%	43%	10%	6%	1%	83%	16%
IT	1019	21%	55%	17%	6%	1%	75%	24%
CY	504	53%	37%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
LV	1019	36%	53%	9%	2%	0%	89%	11%
LT	1004	20%	52%	23%	5%	0%	72%	28%
LU	506	53%	41%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
HU	1015	31%	53%	13%	3%	-	84%	16%
MT	500	52%	37%	9%	1%	-	90%	10%
NL	1019	32%	51%	15%	1%	0%	83%	17%
AT	1000	41%	45%	11%	3%	1%	86%	13%
PL	1000	23%	55%	17%	4%	0%	78%	21%
PT	1011	35%	51%	12%	2%	0%	85%	15%
SI	1027	41%	50%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
SK	1143	45%	47%	6%	2%	0%	92%	8%
FI	1031	47%	47%	5%	1%	-	95%	5%
SE	1002	43%	47%	9%	1%	0%	90%	10%
UK	1313	40%	47%	9%	4%	0%	87%	13%
BG	1025	35%	48%	9%	6%	1%	83%	16%
RO	1001	38%	38%	16%	6%	2%	76%	22%

OC1.2 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Economic and social matters

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	19%	50%	24%	8%	0%	68%	31%
BE	1032	12%	48%	27%	12%	-	60%	40%
CZ	1011	12%	46%	31%	10%	0%	58%	41%
DK	1045	25%	52%	21%	3%	0%	76%	23%
D-W	1053	21%	48%	24%	6%	0%	69%	30%
DE	1570	23%	48%	23%	6%	0%	70%	29%
D-E	517	27%	47%	22%	4%	-	74%	26%
EE	1004	16%	50%	30%	4%	1%	66%	33%
EL	1000	66%	27%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
ES	1012	12%	46%	30%	11%	1%	58%	41%
FR	1009	18%	50%	20%	11%	0%	68%	32%
IE	1000	22%	46%	21%	9%	2%	68%	29%
IT	1019	16%	54%	23%	6%	1%	70%	29%
CY	504	30%	51%	15%	4%	0%	81%	19%
LV	1019	18%	49%	27%	6%	0%	67%	32%
LT	1004	8%	43%	35%	14%	1%	50%	49%
LU	506	30%	46%	21%	4%	1%	75%	24%
HU	1015	20%	46%	26%	7%	0%	66%	33%
MT	500	29%	39%	23%	7%	2%	68%	31%
NL	1019	20%	51%	23%	5%	0%	71%	29%
AT	1000	16%	39%	34%	11%	1%	55%	45%
PL	1000	15%	55%	22%	7%	1%	70%	29%
PT	1011	21%	49%	24%	6%	1%	70%	29%
SI	1027	15%	52%	28%	4%	-	67%	33%
SK	1143	32%	51%	13%	3%	0%	83%	16%
FI	1031	25%	55%	19%	2%	-	79%	21%
SE	1002	27%	52%	18%	3%	1%	79%	21%
UK	1313	15%	52%	25%	8%	0%	67%	33%
BG	1025	29%	46%	15%	9%	1%	75%	24%
RO	1001	27%	38%	23%	9%	2%	65%	33%

OC1.3 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Art and literature

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	16%	36%	33%	14%	0%	52%	48%
BE	1032	15%	35%	31%	19%	0%	50%	50%
CZ	1011	15%	32%	38%	15%	0%	47%	53%
DK	1045	17%	37%	34%	13%	0%	54%	46%
D-W	1053	15%	29%	39%	17%	0%	44%	55%
DE	1570	16%	31%	39%	15%	0%	46%	54%
D-E	517	16%	37%	37%	10%	-	53%	47%
EE	1004	17%	43%	35%	5%	1%	60%	40%
EL	1000	41%	32%	18%	9%	-	73%	27%
ES	1012	10%	36%	37%	15%	1%	47%	53%
FR	1009	20%	39%	27%	14%	0%	59%	41%
IE	1000	16%	31%	32%	18%	2%	47%	50%
IT	1019	12%	41%	33%	13%	1%	53%	45%
CY	504	20%	30%	36%	14%	-	49%	51%
LV	1019	17%	40%	34%	9%	0%	57%	43%
LT	1004	10%	36%	39%	16%	0%	45%	54%
LU	506	21%	33%	36%	10%	0%	54%	46%
HU	1015	16%	35%	36%	13%	0%	51%	49%
MT	500	24%	26%	36%	13%	1%	50%	49%
NL	1019	21%	34%	32%	13%	-	55%	45%
AT	1000	14%	28%	34%	24%	0%	42%	58%
PL	1000	11%	37%	35%	17%	1%	48%	52%
PT	1011	15%	33%	40%	12%	0%	47%	52%
SI	1027	13%	38%	40%	9%	0%	52%	48%
SK	1143	15%	38%	36%	11%	0%	53%	47%
FI	1031	20%	39%	34%	6%	0%	59%	41%
SE	1002	19%	36%	33%	11%	0%	55%	44%
UK	1313	17%	41%	29%	13%	0%	58%	42%
BG	1025	15%	35%	26%	21%	3%	50%	47%
RO	1001	14%	28%	35%	21%	2%	42%	56%

OC1.4 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Science and technology

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	19%	41%	28%	12%	0%	60%	40%
BE	1032	21%	43%	24%	12%	0%	64%	36%
CZ	1011	9%	31%	40%	20%	0%	40%	60%
DK	1045	25%	38%	28%	9%	0%	63%	37%
D-W	1053	21%	39%	29%	11%	0%	60%	40%
DE	1570	22%	39%	29%	10%	0%	61%	39%
D-E	517	25%	40%	29%	7%	-	65%	35%
EE	1004	17%	42%	32%	9%	0%	59%	41%
EL	1000	53%	29%	13%	4%	-	82%	18%
ES	1012	11%	40%	36%	13%	1%	50%	49%
FR	1009	20%	46%	21%	12%	0%	66%	33%
IE	1000	15%	32%	30%	21%	2%	47%	51%
IT	1019	16%	46%	27%	10%	1%	62%	37%
CY	504	24%	37%	27%	12%	0%	61%	39%
LV	1019	13%	40%	34%	13%	0%	53%	47%
LT	1004	8%	35%	38%	19%	1%	43%	57%
LU	506	26%	42%	26%	6%	0%	68%	32%
HU	1015	19%	40%	31%	10%	0%	59%	41%
MT	500	23%	27%	31%	17%	2%	50%	48%
NL	1019	23%	42%	27%	8%	-	65%	35%
AT	1000	14%	33%	37%	15%	1%	47%	53%
PL	1000	11%	40%	33%	16%	1%	50%	49%
PT	1011	16%	45%	28%	9%	1%	61%	38%
SI	1027	17%	44%	32%	7%	0%	61%	39%
SK	1143	14%	38%	35%	12%	1%	52%	47%
FI	1031	19%	40%	35%	7%	0%	58%	41%
SE	1002	22%	44%	26%	7%	1%	66%	33%
UK	1313	22%	40%	25%	13%	0%	62%	38%
BG	1025	16%	30%	27%	22%	4%	46%	49%
RO	1001	15%	26%	33%	22%	5%	41%	55%

OC1.5 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Sports and outdoor activities

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	25%	41%	23%	10%	0%	66%	34%
BE	1032	29%	40%	20%	11%	0%	69%	31%
CZ	1011	23%	37%	26%	14%	-	60%	40%
DK	1045	27%	33%	28%	11%	0%	61%	39%
D-W	1053	25%	36%	28%	11%	-	61%	39%
DE	1570	25%	37%	27%	10%	-	62%	38%
D-E	517	25%	43%	24%	9%	-	67%	33%
EE	1004	23%	43%	27%	5%	1%	67%	33%
EL	1000	45%	27%	17%	11%	0%	72%	27%
ES	1012	17%	44%	27%	12%	0%	61%	39%
FR	1009	26%	45%	19%	9%	0%	72%	28%
IE	1000	43%	35%	13%	7%	2%	78%	20%
IT	1019	19%	45%	24%	11%	2%	63%	35%
CY	504	31%	34%	22%	14%	-	65%	35%
LV	1019	24%	39%	26%	10%	0%	64%	36%
LT	1004	17%	41%	26%	15%	0%	58%	41%
LU	506	38%	41%	16%	5%	-	79%	21%
HU	1015	20%	33%	31%	15%	0%	53%	47%
MT	500	33%	32%	24%	12%	0%	64%	35%
NL	1019	29%	40%	24%	7%	-	68%	32%
AT	1000	30%	36%	24%	10%	1%	65%	34%
PL	1000	21%	41%	26%	12%	0%	62%	37%
PT	1011	27%	42%	23%	8%	1%	69%	31%
SI	1027	24%	45%	26%	5%	-	69%	31%
SK	1143	25%	43%	24%	8%	1%	68%	31%
FI	1031	33%	47%	17%	3%	-	80%	20%
SE	1002	30%	37%	23%	9%	0%	67%	32%
UK	1313	31%	42%	18%	9%	0%	73%	27%
BG	1025	17%	29%	24%	26%	3%	46%	51%
RO	1001	21%	29%	27%	20%	3%	50%	47%

OC1.6 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Medical and health research

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	25%	46%	21%	7%	0%	71%	28%
BE	1032	32%	47%	14%	7%	-	79%	21%
CZ	1011	11%	36%	13%	13%	-	50%	50%
DK	1045	26%	41%	26%	6%	0%	68%	32%
D-W	1053	25%	44%	23%	8%	0%	68%	31%
DE	1570	25%	43%	23%	8%	0%	69%	31%
D-E	517	28%	42%	23%	7%	-	70%	30%
EE	1004	21%	44%	28%	6%	1%	65%	34%
EL	1000	73%	19%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
ES	1012	14%	48%	29%	8%	1%	62%	37%
FR	1009	37%	48%	10%	5%	0%	85%	15%
IE	1000	25%	41%	22%	10%	2%	66%	32%
IT	1019	19%	54%	20%	6%	1%	72%	27%
IT	1019	19%	54%	20%	6%	1%	72%	27%
CY	504	39%	38%	16%	7%	-	77%	23%
LV	1019	20%	41%	31%	8%	0%	61%	39%
LT	1004	10%	37%	36%	16%	0%	47%	52%
LU	506	45%	39%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
LU	506	45%	39%	14%	2%	-	84%	16%
HU	1015	19%	42%	29%	10%	0%	61%	39%
MT	500	31%	31%	23%	14%	1%	62%	37%
NL	1019	32%	45%	19%	4%	0%	77%	22%
AT	1000	25%	43%	25%	7%	0%	68%	32%
PL	1000	16%	44%	26%	13%	1%	60%	39%
PT	1011	25%	46%	22%	6%	0%	72%	28%
SI	1027	19%	43%	32%	6%	0%	62%	38%
SK	1143	21%	44%	32%	6%	0%	65%	35%
FI	1031	26%	49%	22%	3%	0%	75%	25%
SE	1002	22%	48%	24%	6%	0%	70%	30%
UK	1313	30%	48%	16%	6%	0%	78%	22%
BG	1025	24%	38%	18%	16%	4%	62%	34%
RO	1001	19%	33%	27%	16%	3%	53%	44%

OC1.7 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
Home and gardening

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	26%	40%	23%	10%	0%	66%	34%
BE	1032	31%	42%	19%	7%	0%	74%	26%
CZ	1011	31%	41%	19%	9%	0%	72%	28%
DK	1045	29%	40%	23%	8%	0%	69%	31%
D-W	1053	28%	37%	26%	9%	0%	65%	35%
DE	1570	29%	36%	25%	9%	0%	66%	34%
D-E	517	35%	33%	21%	11%	0%	68%	32%
EE	1004	27%	40%	24%	7%	1%	68%	31%
EL	1000	45%	31%	17%	7%	-	76%	24%
ES	1012	10%	39%	33%	17%	1%	49%	50%
FR	1009	29%	43%	17%	10%	0%	72%	28%
IE	1000	34%	37%	16%	10%	2%	72%	27%
IT	1019	18%	42%	26%	13%	1%	59%	40%
CY	504	37%	26%	24%	13%	0%	64%	36%
LV	1019	27%	42%	22%	8%	1%	69%	30%
LT	1004	19%	44%	27%	9%	0%	63%	36%
LU	506	39%	34%	17%	9%	0%	73%	26%
HU	1015	30%	41%	21%	9%	0%	71%	29%
MT	500	39%	40%	14%	7%	0%	79%	21%
NL	1019	22%	41%	27%	10%	0%	63%	37%
AT	1000	34%	37%	20%	8%	0%	71%	29%
PL	1000	27%	43%	22%	7%	1%	70%	29%
PT	1011	19%	38%	34%	9%	1%	57%	42%
SI	1027	34%	42%	20%	5%	-	75%	25%
SK	1143	40%	39%	16%	5%	0%	79%	21%
FI	1031	26%	47%	21%	7%	-	73%	27%
SE	1002	29%	43%	20%	7%	0%	72%	28%
UK	1313	28%	42%	20%	10%	0%	71%	29%
BG	1025	34%	37%	15%	10%	3%	71%	26%
RO	1001	41%	29%	17%	10%	2%	71%	27%

OC1.8 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

European and international news

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	20%	50%	22%	7%	0%	70%	29%
BE	1032	21%	54%	18%	7%	0%	75%	25%
CZ	1011	11%	43%	36%	10%	-	54%	46%
DK	1045	29%	50%	17%	4%	0%	79%	21%
D-W	1053	25%	47%	23%	5%	0%	72%	27%
DE	1570	25%	49%	21%	5%	0%	74%	26%
D-E	517	26%	55%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%
EE	1004	15%	52%	26%	5%	1%	68%	31%
EL	1000	41%	36%	17%	6%	0%	77%	23%
ES	1012	12%	50%	27%	11%	1%	61%	38%
FR	1009	20%	51%	19%	9%	0%	72%	28%
IE	1000	19%	47%	23%	9%	2%	66%	32%
IT	1019	15%	52%	26%	7%	1%	66%	33%
CY	504	26%	44%	20%	10%	-	70%	30%
LV	1019	10%	36%	41%	13%	0%	46%	54%
LT	1004	8%	47%	32%	13%	1%	55%	45%
LU	506	42%	44%	11%	2%	0%	86%	13%
HU	1015	20%	49%	24%	7%	0%	69%	31%
MT	500	32%	39%	19%	9%	1%	71%	28%
NL	1019	31%	50%	16%	3%	-	81%	19%
AT	1000	22%	40%	29%	9%	0%	61%	38%
PL	1000	24%	59%	13%	4%	0%	83%	17%
PT	1011	21%	48%	23%	7%	1%	69%	30%
SI	1027	10%	49%	35%	7%	0%	59%	41%
SK	1143	16%	52%	25%	7%	0%	68%	31%
FI	1031	24%	56%	17%	2%	-	80%	20%
SE	1002	19%	54%	21%	6%	0%	73%	27%
UK	1313	17%	50%	22%	11%	0%	67%	33%
BG	1025	21%	50%	16%	10%	3%	71%	26%
RO	1001	21%	36%	27%	13%	3%	56%	41%

OC1.9 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
 Celebrities and entertainment

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796							
BE	1032	10%	33%	36%	22%	0%	42%	57%
CZ	1011	11%	40%	33%	16%	-	51%	49%
DK	1045	10%	33%	37%	20%	-	42%	58%
D-W	1053	12%	38%	30%	16%	0%	47%	53%
DE	1570	8%	24%	40%	27%	-	32%	68%
D-E	517	8%	24%	41%	27%	-	32%	68%
EE	1004	7%	24%	43%	26%	-	31%	69%
EL	1000	10%	33%	43%	12%	1%	44%	55%
ES	1012	25%	27%	26%	21%	0%	52%	48%
FR	1009	5%	26%	35%	33%	0%	31%	68%
IE	1000	5%	33%	35%	27%	0%	38%	61%
IT	1019	17%	36%	26%	18%	2%	54%	44%
IT	1019	10%	38%	33%	17%	1%	48%	51%
CY	504	23%	36%	27%	13%	0%	59%	41%
LV	1019	10%	28%	40%	22%	0%	38%	62%
LT	1004	9%	37%	37%	17%	1%	45%	54%
LU	506	20%	37%	32%	11%	0%	57%	43%
HU	1015	13%	32%	39%	16%	0%	45%	55%
MT	500	29%	37%	25%	9%	0%	66%	33%
NL	1019	7%	28%	45%	20%	0%	35%	65%
AT	1000	18%	38%	31%	13%	0%	56%	44%
PL	1000	12%	53%	26%	9%	1%	65%	34%
PT	1011	7%	29%	39%	24%	1%	36%	64%
SI	1027	9%	38%	36%	17%	0%	47%	53%
SK	1143	13%	33%	33%	21%	1%	46%	54%
FI	1031	9%	33%	45%	14%	-	41%	59%
SE	1002	7%	28%	43%	22%	0%	35%	65%
UK	1313	12%	31%	35%	21%	0%	43%	56%
BG	1025	14%	36%	26%	21%	3%	50%	46%
RO	1001	17%	31%	30%	19%	3%	48%	49%

OC2a In (OUR COUNTRY), there are researchers specialized in biology or the medical sciences. Have you ever heard of any of them working on collaborative research projects with colleagues from other European countries, or having the possibility to do so?

		Yes	No
UE25 EU25	TOTAL		
BE	24796	52%	48%
CZ	1032	65%	35%
DK	1011	55%	45%
D-W	1045	70%	30%
DE	1053	61%	39%
D-E	1570	63%	37%
EE	517	75%	25%
EL	1004	50%	50%
ES	1000	53%	47%
FR	1012	31%	69%
IE	1009	72%	28%
IT	1000	28%	72%
IT	1019	51%	49%
CY	504	43%	57%
LV	1019	36%	64%
LT	1004	31%	69%
LU	506	62%	38%
HU	1015	50%	50%
MT	500	37%	63%
NL	1019	68%	32%
AT	1000	39%	61%
PL	1000	51%	49%
PT	1011	53%	47%
SI	1027	49%	51%
SK	1143	46%	54%
FI	1031	65%	35%
SE	1002	72%	28%
UK	1313	30%	70%
BG	1025	28%	72%
RO	1001	37%	63%

OC2b And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?

	TOTAL	Yes	No
UE25 EU25	24796	44%	56%
BE	1032	57%	43%
CZ	1011	53%	47%
DK	1045	46%	54%
D-W	1053	48%	52%
DE	1570	60%	40%
D-E	517	50%	50%
EE	1004	33%	67%
EL	1000	58%	42%
ES	1012	25%	75%
FR	1009	48%	52%
IE	1000	55%	45%
IT	1019	38%	62%
CY	504	30%	70%
LV	1019	59%	41%
LT	1004	46%	54%
LU	506	47%	53%
HU	1015	63%	37%
MT	500	38%	62%
NL	1019	40%	60%
AT	1000	56%	44%
PL	1000	50%	50%
PT	1011	45%	55%
SI	1027	62%	38%
SK	1143	37%	63%
FI	1031	22%	78%
SE	1002	26%	74%
UK	1313	30%	70%
UK	1025		
BG	1001		
RO	1001		

QC3a Could you please tell me the most common way you heard of these European Union funded projects in the field of biological and medical research?
(IF 'AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU', CODE 1 IN QC2b)

	TOTAL	You were given this information explicitly	You deduced this information yourself from other information you received	You came across this information when searching for information on sciences, research or medicine	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	10954	20%	31%	25%	9%	11%	4%
BE	584	24%	46%	18%	7%	5%	-
CZ	533	24%	37%	25%	6%	6%	2%
DK	517	31%	29%	22%	5%	9%	4%
D-W	481	6%	29%	32%	21%	9%	4%
DE	761	6%	26%	34%	20%	11%	4%
D-E	310	7%	16%	38%	20%	19%	3%
EE	497	13%	36%	29%	11%	8%	4%
EL	526	24%	48%	25%	2%	1%	-
ES	336	31%	23%	15%	18%	11%	1%
FR	587	35%	29%	19%	2%	11%	4%
IE	247	12%	28%	28%	9%	14%	8%
IT	486	14%	29%	28%	3%	20%	5%
CY	275	6%	26%	21%	17%	28%	1%
LV	391	26%	32%	26%	4%	9%	2%
LT	301	28%	25%	21%	14%	3%	9%
LU	299	18%	44%	25%	1%	9%	3%
HU	463	32%	37%	6%	14%	6%	4%
MT	235	19%	43%	12%	6%	19%	0%
638	17%	47%	19%	7%	7%	3%	3%
NL	380	7%	31%	29%	23%	6%	4%
AT	401	16%	31%	31%	9%	7%	5%
PL	570	22%	31%	19%	7%	18%	3%
PT	514	7%	38%	30%	15%	7%	4%
SI	519	20%	37%	35%	1%	4%	3%
SK	639	22%	36%	28%	6%	6%	2%
FI	371	32%	28%	25%	2%	10%	3%
SE	283	21%	38%	26%	6%	4%	5%
UK	263	3%	44%	22%	15%	12%	4%
BG	300	18%	39%	21%	7%	6%	8%

OC4a Among the following, what were your main sources of this information? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(IF 'AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU', CODE 1 IN OC2b)

	TOTAL	Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)	Government (national or regional)	Colleagues or in the context of your work	Friends or members of your family	Teachers	Medical doctors or staff	Specialized magazines, on your subjects of interest (including science or health magazines)	General magazines, such as news magazines, TV etc.	Television	Radio	Newspapers	The Internet	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	10954	4%	6%	13%	20%	7%	18%	24%	23%	70%	24%	43%	23%	1%	1%
BE	584	4%	8%	13%	21%	10%	20%	19%	24%	78%	29%	49%	23%	2%	0%
CZ	533	5%	2%	8%	17%	8%	12%	22%	27%	78%	27%	49%	23%	0%	1%
DK	517	3%	7%	24%	19%	8%	17%	22%	23%	70%	33%	51%	27%	0%	1%
D-W	481	5%	5%	13%	16%	5%	21%	27%	28%	75%	28%	56%	29%	1%	1%
DE	761	5%	4%	13%	18%	5%	20%	30%	30%	75%	29%	55%	29%	1%	1%
D-E	310	4%	2%	12%	23%	2%	16%	41%	36%	75%	32%	51%	31%	1%	1%
EE	497	3%	4%	9%	16%	7%	15%	22%	22%	71%	36%	54%	31%	0%	2%
EL	526	2%	3%	9%	21%	4%	18%	20%	14%	83%	19%	36%	10%	1%	-
ES	336	1%	5%	7%	15%	5%	10%	12%	9%	66%	25%	29%	17%	2%	1%
FR	587	4%	7%	13%	23%	8%	24%	26%	30%	72%	31%	39%	20%	1%	1%
IE	247	9%	10%	19%	29%	11%	19%	31%	22%	62%	29%	50%	23%	1%	3%
IT	486	4%	7%	12%	28%	7%	16%	22%	20%	62%	8%	28%	9%	1%	-
CY	275	2%	7%	10%	35%	10%	23%	12%	16%	76%	26%	47%	18%	1%	1%
LV	391	5%	2%	16%	20%	7%	12%	18%	25%	79%	40%	52%	28%	1%	1%
LT	301	2%	4%	17%	21%	5%	12%	29%	18%	76%	35%	46%	24%	0%	4%
LU	299	6%	8%	13%	29%	8%	16%	20%	27%	67%	38%	53%	29%	1%	0%
HU	463	4%	8%	11%	19%	4%	15%	15%	16%	75%	29%	43%	18%	0%	2%
MT	235	3%	7%	12%	14%	7%	14%	12%	17%	63%	34%	50%	20%	1%	0%
NL	638	5%	10%	21%	22%	6%	17%	28%	24%	61%	19%	59%	35%	1%	2%
AT	380	4%	13%	21%	29%	12%	27%	37%	23%	54%	18%	38%	19%	3%	3%
PL	401	3%	3%	10%	13%	12%	16%	26%	15%	72%	31%	33%	30%	2%	2%
PT	570	4%	4%	9%	20%	8%	14%	18%	21%	81%	14%	34%	15%	-	2%
SI	514	2%	4%	8%	20%	8%	14%	29%	17%	71%	22%	46%	28%	1%	2%
SK	519	3%	2%	10%	25%	5%	17%	27%	42%	78%	33%	41%	30%	0%	3%
FI	639	3%	10%	16%	17%	10%	20%	33%	31%	69%	23%	58%	26%	1%	-
SE	371	3%	7%	21%	16%	9%	15%	32%	31%	67%	33%	59%	27%	1%	1%
UK	283	5%	7%	19%	15%	8%	16%	19%	18%	62%	20%	56%	38%	2%	1%
BG	263	4%	3%	12%	18%	6%	21%	15%	10%	83%	38%	49%	19%	1%	2%
RO	300	6%	4%	13%	19%	13%	23%	24%	28%	72%	29%	31%	15%	1%	5%

OC3b Although you are interested in science and/or medical and health research, what is, among the following, the main reason why you haven't heard of any EU-funded projects in these fields?
(IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU BUT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND/OR MEDICAL RESEARCH', CODE 2 IN OC2b AND CODE 1 OR 2 IN OC1_4 OR OC1_6)

	TOTAL	You are interested in science or medicine, but not in the details	You are not interested in European matters	You did not come across this information through your usual sources of information on science or medicine	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UEZ5 EU25	10149	36%	13%	37%	7%	1%	5%
BE	362	45%	17%	34%	3%	1%	0%
CZ	236	43%	10%	35%	7%	0%	4%
DK	388	36%	13%	43%	2%	2%	5%
D-W	422	41%	11%	35%	9%	1%	4%
DE	598	40%	10%	36%	9%	1%	4%
D-E	157	38%	6%	41%	9%	2%	3%
EE	402	31%	22%	20%	13%	3%	10%
EL	428	43%	2%	52%	2%	0%	0%
ES	404	40%	11%	17%	17%	3%	11%
FR	355	43%	11%	37%	3%	2%	4%
IE	496	39%	6%	31%	3%	0%	20%
IT	384	34%	24%	26%	12%	1%	3%
CY	177	41%	3%	28%	10%	7%	10%
LV	443	37%	15%	39%	4%	-	4%
LT	391	42%	10%	27%	11%	1%	10%
LU	182	60%	11%	23%	1%	2%	4%
HU	344	51%	14%	20%	10%	0%	6%
MT	168	53%	9%	29%	4%	-	4%
NL	331	34%	14%	47%	2%	1%	1%
AT	413	34%	16%	29%	13%	1%	5%
PL	383	40%	10%	40%	3%	1%	5%
PT	256	44%	2%	24%	12%	-	18%
SI	327	31%	20%	29%	12%	2%	4%
SK	366	33%	5%	52%	1%	0%	8%
FI	312	35%	23%	29%	4%	0%	5%
SE	512	37%	5%	47%	2%	3%	6%
UK	873	23%	15%	53%	5%	-	4%
BG	473	50%	6%	23%	11%	2%	9%
RO	367	42%	10%	13%	7%	3%	25%

OC4b Among the following, what are your main sources of information on science, or medical and health research? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
 (IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU BUT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND/OR MEDICAL RESEARCH', CODE 2 IN OC2b AND CODE 1 OR 2 IN OC1_4 OR OC1_6)

	Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)	Government (national or regional)	Colleagues or in the context of your work	Friends or members of your family	Teachers	Medical doctors or staff	Specialized magazines, on your subjects of interest (including science or health magazines)	General magazines, such as news magazines, TV etc.	Television	Radio	Newspapers	The Internet	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
TOTAL														
UE25 EU25	5%	7%	9%	21%	7%	24%	16%	22%	70%	21%	39%	19%	1%	4%
BE	3%	11%	15%	24%	11%	35%	16%	20%	68%	25%	40%	22%	-	0%
CZ	4%	0%	6%	30%	3%	22%	18%	29%	71%	26%	38%	17%	-	1%
DK	3%	7%	22%	23%	4%	22%	19%	28%	74%	38%	55%	30%	2%	1%
D-W	6%	4%	8%	17%	8%	24%	20%	33%	73%	21%	54%	20%	1%	2%
DE	6%	4%	9%	18%	8%	24%	22%	32%	73%	20%	52%	20%	1%	2%
D-E	7%	1%	14%	22%	6%	25%	31%	28%	75%	29%	42%	20%	1%	1%
EE	3%	2%	7%	15%	5%	22%	15%	20%	67%	40%	43%	21%	1%	9%
EL	1%	5%	5%	29%	3%	30%	16%	12%	89%	16%	23%	5%	1%	0%
ES	4%	5%	4%	17%	7%	22%	9%	6%	57%	18%	23%	5%	2%	10%
FR	6%	5%	10%	29%	5%	34%	22%	28%	74%	23%	37%	18%	1%	3%
IE	3%	5%	7%	24%	5%	19%	13%	23%	70%	37%	50%	14%	1%	12%
IT	4%	20%	11%	20%	5%	18%	10%	19%	56%	10%	19%	7%	-	3%
CY	1%	7%	7%	26%	9%	20%	9%	18%	82%	34%	34%	5%	-	3%
LV	6%	1%	9%	20%	6%	12%	14%	19%	79%	36%	48%	25%	-	3%
LT	2%	3%	3%	14%	8%	19%	21%	17%	78%	35%	50%	24%	0%	3%
LU	2%	5%	12%	26%	7%	25%	11%	27%	79%	38%	42%	21%	2%	2%
HU	3%	8%	10%	18%	7%	13%	11%	14%	72%	28%	34%	15%	0%	4%
MT	3%	7%	8%	34%	12%	47%	11%	17%	62%	22%	24%	15%	-	3%
NL	6%	7%	15%	28%	6%	22%	27%	31%	72%	17%	57%	38%	1%	1%
AT	7%	10%	15%	28%	10%	34%	26%	25%	63%	27%	42%	10%	1%	1%
PL	4%	8%	8%	16%	15%	22%	23%	15%	71%	26%	18%	19%	1%	4%
PT	1%	3%	4%	14%	4%	23%	10%	17%	78%	12%	28%	8%	-	10%
SI	3%	2%	7%	23%	6%	23%	29%	11%	62%	21%	36%	22%	3%	5%
SK	3%	2%	9%	28%	10%	16%	17%	36%	74%	26%	34%	13%	1%	8%
FI	3%	5%	8%	19%	8%	32%	33%	28%	65%	16%	45%	30%	1%	0%
SE	3%	2%	14%	22%	3%	20%	27%	32%	80%	36%	65%	32%	1%	2%
UK	7%	5%	9%	19%	8%	22%	11%	22%	74%	24%	52%	28%	1%	4%
BG	1%	3%	7%	21%	3%	24%	9%	11%	81%	33%	44%	11%	0%	9%
RO	2%	3%	8%	17%	11%	23%	15%	17%	62%	35%	22%	11%	1%	17%

OC3c: Could you please tell me what is, among the following, the main reason why you are not interested in science and in medical or health research? (IF 'NOT AWARE OF THE PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU AND NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH', CODE 2 IN OC2b AND CODE 3 OR 4 IN OC1_4 AND OC1_6)

	TOTAL	You have no interest in science in general	You do not feel concerned, as you are in good health	You do not trust the sources of information on these subjects	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25 EU25	3577	55%	19%	8%	10%	3%	5%
BE	84	53%	33%	5%	4%	3%	2%
CZ	241	59%	19%	6%	9%	3%	5%
DK	138	64%	16%	4%	11%	2%	3%
D-W	147	45%	22%	15%	12%	2%	3%
DE	206	45%	21%	15%	13%	3%	3%
D-E	50	50%	10%	16%	15%	7%	2%
EE	104	41%	28%	8%	10%	7%	5%
EL	46	54%	16%	20%	5%	5%	-
ES	262	58%	12%	4%	15%	5%	6%
FR	67	75%	9%	10%	15%	2%	4%
IE	236	61%	12%	4%	-	2%	17%
IT	140	50%	19%	15%	4%	2%	3%
IT	140	50%	19%	15%	12%	2%	3%
CY	52	50%	17%	9%	9%	4%	11%
LV	185	55%	18%	7%	12%	2%	6%
LT	305	37%	22%	8%	17%	5%	10%
LU	25	73%	12%	11%	-	4%	-
HU	205	56%	16%	8%	13%	1%	6%
MT	91	79%	10%	5%	4%	-	2%
NL	50	39%	30%	2%	5%	18%	6%
AT	201	53%	27%	8%	6%	4%	2%
PL	207	52%	30%	3%	6%	2%	7%
PT	183	60%	6%	4%	9%	2%	21%
SI	186	55%	21%	5%	9%	5%	4%
SK	254	68%	10%	9%	2%	2%	8%
FI	79	53%	30%	2%	3%	5%	6%
SE	115	68%	18%	3%	3%	3%	6%
UK	152	61%	19%	5%	11%	2%	1%
BG	245	73%	10%	4%	3%	2%	8%
RO	298	52%	10%	3%	7%	3%	25%

QC5.1 Certain aspects of biological and medical research might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?

The results of the research (what is known)

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	27%	51%	15%	5%	2%	78%	20%
BE	1032	34%	55%	8%	3%	0%	90%	10%
CZ	1011	9%	44%	37%	10%	1%	53%	46%
DK	1045	39%	43%	13%	2%	1%	84%	15%
D-W	1053	25%	49%	19%	5%	1%	74%	25%
DE	1570	26%	50%	18%	5%	1%	76%	23%
D-E	517	31%	52%	14%	3%	0%	83%	17%
EE	1004	19%	52%	20%	5%	5%	70%	25%
EL	1000	81%	17%	1%	0%	0%	98%	2%
ES	1012	18%	53%	18%	6%	5%	70%	24%
FR	1009	41%	48%	6%	3%	2%	89%	10%
IE	1000	23%	44%	15%	12%	6%	67%	27%
IT	1019	26%	58%	12%	4%	1%	84%	15%
CY	504	37%	46%	11%	2%	4%	83%	14%
LV	1019	13%	51%	24%	8%	4%	64%	32%
LT	1004	5%	31%	41%	20%	3%	36%	61%
LU	506	41%	48%	7%	3%	1%	89%	10%
HU	1015	27%	48%	17%	7%	1%	75%	24%
MT	500	30%	44%	20%	5%	2%	74%	25%
NL	1019	24%	56%	16%	3%	1%	80%	19%
AT	1000	19%	49%	25%	5%	2%	68%	29%
PL	1000	16%	50%	22%	9%	3%	66%	30%
PT	1011	26%	53%	15%	5%	2%	78%	20%
SI	1027	18%	52%	22%	5%	2%	70%	27%
SK	1143	24%	54%	15%	5%	2%	78%	20%
FI	1031	30%	57%	12%	1%	0%	87%	13%
SE	1002	36%	50%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
UK	1313	25%	54%	15%	4%	2%	79%	19%
BG	1025	16%	52%	15%	10%	6%	68%	25%
RO	1001	20%	37%	20%	15%	8%	57%	34%

QC5.2 Certain aspects of biological and medical research might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?
The launching of research projects and the main objectives of the research (what we expect to know)

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	18%	47%	25%	8%	2%	65%	33%
BE	1032	22%	55%	18%	5%	0%	77%	22%
CZ	1011	6%	34%	45%	14%	1%	40%	59%
DK	1045	26%	50%	21%	2%	1%	75%	24%
D-W	1053	15%	42%	31%	10%	1%	57%	42%
DE	1570	15%	42%	32%	10%	1%	56%	43%
D-E	517	13%	41%	36%	9%	1%	54%	45%
EE	1004	11%	43%	33%	8%	5%	53%	41%
EL	1000	61%	25%	10%	4%	0%	85%	15%
ES	1012	11%	46%	25%	12%	6%	57%	37%
FR	1009	31%	52%	11%	4%	2%	83%	15%
IE	1000	16%	38%	24%	15%	7%	54%	39%
IT	1019	19%	57%	19%	5%	1%	75%	24%
CY	504	23%	47%	19%	8%	4%	70%	26%
LV	1019	7%	43%	34%	10%	5%	51%	44%
LT	1004	3%	22%	48%	24%	4%	25%	71%
LU	506	28%	49%	18%	4%	1%	77%	21%
HU	1015	11%	44%	31%	14%	1%	54%	45%
MT	500	25%	41%	26%	5%	3%	66%	31%
NL	1019	18%	50%	26%	4%	1%	68%	30%
AT	1000	14%	40%	33%	11%	3%	54%	44%
PL	1000	9%	42%	32%	12%	4%	51%	44%
PT	1011	18%	47%	26%	8%	2%	64%	34%
SI	1027	10%	42%	36%	9%	3%	53%	44%
SK	1143	13%	45%	30%	9%	2%	58%	40%
FI	1031	14%	54%	27%	4%	1%	68%	31%
SE	1002	16%	45%	33%	5%	2%	60%	38%
UK	1313	18%	49%	25%	5%	3%	67%	30%
BG	1025	14%	40%	21%	16%	8%	54%	38%
RO	1001	11%	33%	29%	18%	9%	44%	47%

QC5.3 Certain aspects of biological and medical research might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?
 How researchers are trying to get this knowledge (the way research is carried out)

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
UE25 EU25	24796	16%	41%	30%	10%	2%	57%	40%
BE	1032	15%	43%	33%	8%	0%	58%	41%
CZ	1011	5%	30%	46%	17%	2%	35%	64%
DK	1045	21%	33%	33%	6%	1%	60%	39%
D-W	1053	16%	37%	34%	11%	2%	53%	45%
DE	1570	15%	38%	35%	11%	2%	52%	46%
D-E	517	11%	41%	38%	10%	0%	52%	48%
EE	1004	10%	34%	41%	9%	6%	44%	50%
EL	1000	46%	31%	16%	6%	0%	77%	23%
ES	1012	10%	42%	29%	13%	6%	51%	42%
FR	1009	26%	45%	20%	7%	3%	71%	26%
IE	1000	17%	37%	22%	17%	8%	53%	39%
IT	1019	15%	50%	27%	7%	1%	66%	33%
CY	504	21%	42%	23%	9%	5%	63%	32%
LV	1019	7%	33%	39%	16%	6%	40%	55%
LT	1004	3%	19%	49%	26%	4%	21%	74%
LU	506	22%	49%	22%	5%	3%	71%	27%
HU	1015	11%	37%	35%	15%	1%	48%	50%
MT	500	19%	32%	37%	9%	3%	52%	46%
NL	1019	15%	40%	36%	8%	1%	55%	44%
AT	1000	14%	35%	35%	12%	2%	47%	47%
PL	1000	7%	36%	38%	15%	4%	43%	53%
PT	1011	16%	45%	29%	8%	2%	61%	37%
SI	1027	10%	39%	38%	10%	3%	49%	48%
SK	1143	12%	41%	34%	10%	3%	54%	44%
FI	1031	14%	46%	32%	6%	1%	61%	38%
SE	1002	16%	39%	35%	8%	2%	55%	44%
UK	1313	19%	45%	28%	6%	3%	64%	34%
BG	1025	11%	33%	29%	19%	8%	44%	48%
RO	1001	10%	26%	30%	23%	10%	37%	53%

OC6 Which four of the following categories of people and organizations would you trust more when it comes to information about biological and medical research? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

	Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)	Researchers working at a university or government laboratory	Medical doctors or staff	Teachers	Colleagues, friends and members of your family	Government (national)	International institutions (EU, UN and its health-dedicated bodies, etc.)	Non Governmental Organizations (NGO), or associations, such as consumer association, charities, patient or interest groups	Specialized journalists writing in science or health magazines	TV journalists	Other journalists (newspaper, radio, magazine)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	5%	47%	53%	10%	13%	10%	25%	19%	31%	19%	11%	2%	1%	4%
BE	5%	63%	68%	13%	10%	13%	26%	16%	37%	20%	12%	1%	0%	0%
CZ	4%	50%	51%	6%	14%	6%	27%	14%	34%	20%	9%	1%	-	4%
DK	3%	73%	57%	6%	13%	14%	39%	28%	34%	10%	7%	2%	0%	1%
D-W	5%	43%	54%	7%	17%	10%	30%	24%	40%	19%	14%	2%	1%	3%
DE	6%	44%	54%	7%	16%	9%	30%	23%	41%	18%	14%	2%	1%	3%
D-E	9%	51%	57%	5%	12%	5%	30%	19%	43%	17%	14%	3%	1%	1%
EE	4%	53%	51%	4%	12%	6%	20%	8%	36%	17%	14%	3%	0%	9%
EL	5%	56%	71%	7%	15%	10%	23%	18%	40%	28%	7%	0%	1%	0%
ES	2%	27%	46%	12%	11%	10%	14%	9%	16%	27%	10%	3%	2%	9%
FR	5%	58%	61%	11%	9%	9%	26%	29%	36%	21%	13%	2%	1%	2%
IE	9%	38%	52%	12%	20%	13%	25%	18%	28%	30%	21%	3%	1%	11%
IT	3%	46%	43%	6%	13%	12%	19%	17%	19%	16%	7%	1%	1%	3%
CY	5%	56%	65%	13%	19%	24%	37%	13%	30%	23%	10%	1%	0%	1%
LV	5%	38%	39%	6%	18%	5%	17%	5%	33%	29%	22%	4%	-	5%
LT	3%	47%	40%	6%	15%	5%	26%	7%	34%	25%	17%	4%	1%	7%
LU	4%	54%	57%	8%	10%	12%	28%	18%	35%	26%	17%	2%	2%	3%
HU	4%	38%	43%	7%	15%	9%	23%	10%	29%	30%	11%	5%	1%	5%
MT	2%	36%	73%	10%	23%	13%	24%	17%	27%	19%	9%	3%	1%	4%
NL	6%	69%	63%	8%	12%	14%	34%	25%	47%	7%	11%	1%	0%	2%
AT	9%	47%	63%	13%	20%	12%	21%	21%	32%	18%	14%	2%	1%	2%
PL	3%	41%	39%	22%	11%	3%	22%	11%	25%	22%	9%	3%	1%	4%
PT	5%	29%	61%	10%	8%	10%	24%	21%	30%	47%	16%	3%	-	4%
SI	3%	41%	55%	10%	14%	4%	24%	18%	35%	18%	10%	3%	2%	3%
SK	4%	58%	53%	8%	16%	5%	44%	21%	42%	17%	10%	1%	0%	2%
FI	4%	56%	64%	6%	10%	28%	38%	21%	37%	12%	12%	1%	0%	0%
SE	7%	77%	56%	11%	14%	24%	38%	14%	44%	5%	6%	1%	1%	2%
UK	10%	49%	57%	8%	16%	12%	27%	21%	30%	12%	9%	0%	0%	5%
BG	2%	36%	61%	12%	19%	9%	29%	8%	26%	25%	9%	3%	0%	10%
RO	7%	39%	63%	35%	22%	11%	31%	17%	33%	-	-	-	-	4%

OC7 Imagine that research is being done on a major disease. What aspects of this research would you be the most interested in? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	The daily life of researchers working on this topic	The government decisions about the research	New discoveries	Researcher's work on the risks of this disease spreading	Debates on this disease (causes, treatments, etc.)	Showing materials about the research on the disease (laboratory experiments, movies showing what the disease makes into the body, etc.)	Research to improve health care system management (e.g. in hospitals) for this disease	Ethical issues about this research	Basic research leading to new approaches	None (SPONTANEO US)	Others (SPONTANEO US)	DK
UE25 EU25	24796	6%	15%	60%	34%	31%	19%	25%	11%	15%	3%	1%	4%
BE	1032	11%	18%	72%	40%	26%	18%	26%	11%	21%	2%	0%	0%
CZ	1011	6%	8%	47%	37%	37%	24%	22%	11%	12%	5%	0%	3%
DK	1045	8%	20%	72%	35%	43%	13%	30%	22%	19%	1%	0%	2%
D-W	1053	7%	16%	58%	41%	32%	23%	17%	9%	22%	3%	1%	5%
DE	1570	6%	16%	59%	41%	34%	23%	17%	9%	22%	3%	1%	5%
D-E	517	4%	13%	63%	42%	40%	24%	16%	10%	23%	3%	1%	1%
EE	1004	2%	7%	60%	34%	45%	22%	19%	9%	12%	3%	0%	9%
EL	1000	4%	8%	62%	37%	47%	31%	38%	18%	11%	0%	0%	0%
ES	1012	3%	7%	64%	21%	24%	9%	17%	6%	7%	4%	2%	10%
FR	1009	11%	21%	65%	40%	36%	20%	25%	16%	19%	1%	0%	3%
IE	1000	7%	14%	52%	28%	27%	21%	38%	11%	19%	5%	1%	9%
IT	1019	5%	21%	54%	27%	28%	17%	28%	12%	6%	2%	0%	3%
CY	504	5%	15%	71%	40%	54%	23%	27%	16%	11%	1%	-	2%
LV	1019	3%	7%	52%	16%	29%	30%	27%	12%	19%	7%	-	5%
LT	1004	11%	14%	46%	31%	30%	20%	18%	4%	17%	5%	1%	9%
LU	506	9%	12%	59%	46%	43%	25%	27%	10%	14%	2%	0%	2%
HU	1015	4%	14%	54%	27%	27%	19%	27%	9%	15%	8%	0%	4%
MT	500	10%	15%	55%	26%	30%	21%	27%	11%	18%	5%	0%	5%
SI	1027	4%	8%	64%	26%	41%	16%	22%	12%	10%	4%	2%	3%
SK	1143	7%	5%	54%	25%	52%	32%	34%	11%	17%	2%	-	3%
FI	1031	9%	8%	67%	47%	35%	27%	31%	16%	11%	1%	1%	1%
SE	1002	7%	6%	71%	50%	28%	18%	46%	13%	31%	0%	0%	1%
UK	1313	6%	17%	65%	28%	23%	13%	36%	12%	17%	6%	-	4%
BG	1025	4%	10%	51%	55%	35%	24%	20%	7%	6%	4%	0%	9%
RO	1001	8%	10%	48%	33%	45%	21%	21%	5%	8%	4%	1%	14%

OC8 Have you or any of your loved ones, have or have had a chronic disease (asthma, diabetes, etc.) or a life-threatening disease (aids, cancer, etc.)?

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
UE25 EU25	24796	50%	48%	2%
BE	1032	60%	39%	1%
CZ	1011	46%	52%	2%
DK	1045	65%	35%	0%
D-W	1053	53%	46%	1%
DE	1570	53%	46%	1%
D-E	517	55%	43%	1%
EE	1004	61%	37%	2%
EL	1000	29%	71%	0%
ES	1012	38%	60%	2%
FR	1009	61%	39%	0%
IE	1000	37%	60%	3%
IT	1019	37%	56%	7%
CY	504	39%	60%	0%
LV	1019	52%	47%	1%
LT	1004	46%	52%	1%
LU	506	38%	60%	1%
HU	1015	44%	55%	1%
MT	500	48%	51%	1%
NL	1019	81%	19%	0%
AT	1000	49%	44%	7%
PL	1000	46%	54%	1%
PT	1011	40%	59%	2%
SI	1027	40%	60%	1%
SK	1143	45%	55%	1%
FI	1031	57%	43%	0%
SE	1002	69%	30%	1%
UK	1313	58%	41%	1%
BG	1025	29%	66%	5%
RO	1001	29%	65%	6%

QF1.1 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
 Nature and the environment

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	47%	33%	10%	8%	2%	80%	18%
HR	1000	49%	39%	10%	2%	-	88%	12%
TR	1005	47%	33%	10%	8%	2%	80%	18%

QF1.2 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
Economic and social matters

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	26%	32%	21%	18%	3%	58%	39%
HR	1000	26%	39%	26%	9%	-	65%	35%
TR	1005	26%	32%	20%	19%	3%	58%	39%

QF1.3 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
 Art and literature

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	17%	22%	30%	28%	3%	39%	58%
HR	1000	17%	31%	34%	18%	-	48%	52%
TR	1005	16%	22%	30%	29%	3%	38%	59%

QF1.4 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
 Science and technology

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	18%	23%	27%	29%	3%	41%	56%
HR	1000	24%	39%	25%	12%	-	63%	37%
TR	1005	18%	22%	27%	30%	3%	40%	57%

QF1.5 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
Sports and outdoor activities

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	24%	23%	23%	27%	3%	47%	50%
HR	1000	31%	33%	22%	14%	-	64%	36%
TR	1005	24%	22%	23%	28%	3%	46%	51%

QF1.6 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
 Medical and health research

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	20%	27%	26%	24%	3%	47%	50%
HR	1000	24%	38%	23%	14%	1%	62%	37%
TR	1005	20%	26%	26%	25%	3%	46%	51%

QF1.7 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.

Home and gardening

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	42%	26%	16%	15%	1%	68%	31%
HR	1000	37%	35%	17%	11%	-	72%	28%
TR	1005	42%	25%	16%	15%	2%	67%	31%

QF1.8 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
European and international news

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	20%	26%	22%	29%	3%	46%	51%
HR	1000	20%	41%	24%	14%	1%	61%	38%
TR	1005	20%	26%	21%	30%	3%	46%	51%

QF1.9 For each of the following topics, please tell me if you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested, or not at all interested.
 Celebrities and entertainment

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	14%	20%	26%	37%	3%	34%	63%
HR	1000	15%	33%	29%	23%	-	48%	52%
TR	1005	14%	19%	26%	38%	3%	33%	64%

OF2a In (OUR COUNTRY), there are researchers specialized in biology or the medical sciences. Have you ever heard of any of them working on collaborative research projects with colleagues from other European countries, or having the possibility to do so?

	TOTAL	Yes	No
PC 2 CC 2	2005	24%	76%
HR	1000	58%	42%
TR	1005	21%	79%

QF2b And have you ever heard of the European Union funding any collaborative research projects on biology or medical science issues?

	Yes	No
TOTAL		
2005	13%	87%
HR	54%	46%
TR	10%	90%

QF3a Could you please tell me the most common way you heard about these European Union funded projects in the field of biological and medical research?
(IF 'AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU', CODE 1 IN QF2b)

	TOTAL	You were given this information explicitly	You deduced this information from other sources	You came across this information when searching for research on sciences, research or medicine	None (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT.)	DK
PC 2 CC 2	260	27%	22%	25%	6%	16%	4%
HR	538	26%	45%	17%	2%	8%	2%
TR	98	27%	11%	29%	8%	20%	5%

OF3b Although you are interested in science and/or medical and health research, among the following, what is the main reason why you haven't heard of any EU-funded projects in these fields?
 (IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU, BUT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND/OR MEDICAL RESEARCH', CODE 2 IN OF2b AND CODE 1 OR 2 IN OF1_4 OR OF1_6)

	TOTAL	You are interested in science or medicine, but not in the details	You are not interested in European matters	You did not come across this information through your usual sources of information on science or medicine	None (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT.)	DK
PC 2 CC 2	944	42%	14%	14%	12%	3%	15%
HR	293	33%	11%	40%	1%	1%	14%
TR	487	42%	14%	12%	13%	4%	15%

QF3c: Could you please tell me, among the following, what is the main reason why you are not interested in science and in medical or health research?
 (IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU AND NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH', CODE 2 IN QF2b AND CODE 3 OR 4 IN QF1_4 AND QF1_6)

	TOTAL	You have no interest in science in general	You do not feel concerned, as you are in good health	You do not trust the sources of information on these subjects	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
PC 2 CC 2	738	59%	9%	4%	8%	4%	16%
HR	167	64%	7%	12%	3%	5%	9%
TR	386	59%	9%	4%	8%	4%	16%

QF4c Among the following, what are your main sources of information on your subjects of interest? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
 (IF 'NOT AWARE OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EU, AND NOT INTERESTED IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH', CODE 2 IN QF2b AND CODE 3 OR 4 IN QF1_4 AND QF1_6)

	TOTAL	Museums, exhibitions or festivals (including science exhibitions)	Government (national or regional)	Colleagues or in the context of your work	Friends or members of your family	Teachers	Medical doctors or staff	Specialized magazines, on your subjects of interest (including science or health magazines)	General magazines, such as news magazines, TV magazines, etc.	Television	Radio	Newspapers	The Internet	Others (SPONT.)	DK
PC 2 CC 2	738	1%	9%	3%	13%	2%	13%	2%	3%	68%	11%	24%	3%	1%	16%
HR	167	1%	-	10%	31%	1%	2%	2%	3%	84%	21%	33%	6%	1%	6%
TR	386	1%	9%	2%	12%	2%	13%	2%	3%	68%	11%	24%	3%	1%	16%

QF5.1 Within biological and medical research, certain aspects might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?
 The results of the research (what is known)

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	24%	29%	19%	18%	10%	53%	37%
HR	1000	31%	45%	16%	7%	1%	76%	23%
TR	1005	24%	28%	19%	18%	11%	52%	37%

QF5.2 Within biological and medical research, certain aspects might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?
 The launch of research projects and the main objectives of the research (what we expect to know)

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	17%	25%	25%	22%	11%	42%	47%
HR	1000	25%	43%	22%	9%	1%	68%	31%
TR	1005	16%	24%	25%	23%	12%	40%	48%

QF5.3 Within biological and medical research, certain aspects might be of more interest to you. How interested are you in each of the following?
 How researchers are trying to get this knowledge (the way research is carried out)

	TOTAL	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK	Interested	Not interested
PC 2 CC 2	2005	19%	20%	25%	24%	12%	39%	49%
HR	1000	23%	41%	25%	10%	1%	64%	35%
TR	1005	18%	19%	26%	25%	12%	37%	51%

OF7 Imagine that research is being done on a major disease. What aspects of this research would you be the most interested in? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	The daily life of researchers working on this topic	The Government decisions about the research	New discoveries	Researchers' work on the risks of this disease spreading	Debates on this disease (causes, treatments, etc.)	Showing materials about the research on the disease (laboratory experiments, movies showing what the disease does to the body, etc.)	Research to improve health care system management (e.g. in hospitals) for this disease	Ethical issues about this research	Basic research leading to new approaches	None (SPONT.)	Others (SPONT.)	DK
TOTAL												
2005	5%	14%	39%	31%	26%	25%	15%	4%	3%	4%	0%	12%
1000	7%	6%	64%	37%	44%	16%	15%	15%	7%	2%	0%	5%
1005	4%	15%	37%	31%	24%	25%	15%	4%	2%	4%	0%	12%

PC 2 CC 2

HR

TR

QF8 Do you or any of your loved ones, have or have had a chronic disease (asthma, diabetes, etc.) or a life-threatening disease (AIDS, cancer, etc.)?

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK \ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
PC 2 CC 2	2005	34%	64%	2%
HR	1000	36%	63%	1%
TR	1005	34%	64%	2%

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The European Commission has carried out a Eurobarometer public opinion survey to analyse the degree of interest and information European citizens have about medical and health research. In particular, this study aims to measure the level of awareness among European citizens of European collaborative research projects on biological and medical issues, and to identify the factors and sources of information that can contribute to improving such awareness.

Nearly 29,000 interviews were performed in 27 European countries, from mid to late 2006, and the results were analysed in 2007. The present report sets out the study's main conclusions:

- **Europeans have a strong interest in biological and medical research**, particularly regarding the added value that the results of such research can contribute to their daily lives. Around half of Europeans are aware that researchers specialised in biology or medical sciences have the opportunity to work with European colleagues on collaborative research projects.
- **Citizens trust the scientific and medical professions** above all others when it comes to information on science or biological and health research, followed by the specialised press. International institutions -including the EU- and non-governmental organisations are significantly more trusted than regional or national governmental sources.
- **Television remains the most important information channel**, followed by newspapers, radio and magazines. The growing use of the internet as a source of scientific information, especially among young Europeans, should also be taken into account.