national survey results the perception and value of science and research

April 28 ${ }^{\text {th }} 2023$

## context of the survey

- The «FNR», implements barometric surveys on the perception and the value attributed to scientific research by the general public.
- The objective of the survey is to monitor over time the evolution of the perception and the value attributed toy science and research
- While the questionnaire has slightly evolved over time; some fundamental questions and surveyed attributes stayed unchanged.
- In this report we will show evolutions throughout several editions of the survey.
- The collection of data is done through a combination of 2 methods
- the cawi method (computer aided web interviews through our panel Question.lu) ( $\mathrm{n}=506$ )
- the capi method (computer aided public interviews conducted in the public space) ( $n=94$ )
- In total we interviewed a sample of 600 respondents representative of the population.
- The sample is representative based upon gender quotas, four age quotas and two nationality quotas.
- For your reading comfort we do not show decimals.
- The sum of the graphical totals will not always be exactly $100 \%$
- Most of the variations measured are small, we indicate confidence intervals in the main graphs.
- For the distribution of ordinal scores, we indicate asymmetric confidence intervals according to the method of the Wilson score ${ }^{1}$
- For averages we determine symmetric confidence intervals using the error margin ${ }^{2}$.
- 1. $(L w, U w)=\left(\frac{p_{1}-p_{2}}{p_{3}}, \frac{p_{1}, p_{2}}{p_{3}}\right)$

Where: $p_{1}=\mathrm{p}+\frac{z^{2}}{2 n} ; p_{2}=z^{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} *\left(p(1-p)+\frac{1}{4 n} * z^{2}\right)} ; \boldsymbol{p}_{3}=1+\frac{z^{2}}{n}$
And: $p=$ sample proportion, $z=97,5 \%{ }^{\text {th }}$ percentile of the standard $z$ distribution; $n=$ sample size

| Total | $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| gender <br> male | 301 | $50 \%$ |
| female | 299 | $50 \%$ |
| age | 133 | $22 \%$ |
| $15-29$ years | 169 | $28 \%$ |
| $30-44$ years | 151 | $25 \%$ |
| $45-59$ years | 147 | $25 \%$ |
| 60 years or more | 315 | $53 \%$ |
| nationality segments | 285 | $48 \%$ |
| Luxembourg nationality | 43 | $7 \%$ |
| Other nationality <br> education level | 201 | $34 \%$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { primary education }+3\end{array}\right)$ years | 335 | $56 \%$ |
| technical / secondary education | 21 | $4 \%$ |
| post-secondary / university education <br> refusal | 36 | $8 \%$ |
| professional segments | 460 | $27 \%$ |
| self-employed |  | 180 |
| public-sector employee | $30 \%$ |  |
| private sector employee <br> without paid occupation | 143 | $24 \%$ |
| student |  |  |
| refusal | 52 | $9 \%$ |
|  | 19 | $3 \%$ |

- 2. $(L, U)=$ point estimate $\pm M E=$ sample mean $\pm M E$

Where: $\mathrm{ME}=\mathrm{t}_{0.955,(n-1)} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$
And: $\mathrm{t}_{0.975,(n-1)}=97,5 \%$ th percentile of the $t$ distribution with $(n-1)$ degrees of freedom; $s=s t a n d a r d$ deviation of the sample; $n=$ sample size
a.) notoriety indicator
a.1.) notoriety of institutions



a.) notoriety indicator
a.2.) awareness-raising initiatives \& events






b.) interest and information









c.) investment and educational efforts

54\% of the surveyed population
claims more investment in research





$\square$ yes $\square$ no $\quad$ you have no opinion

d.) basic attitudes and impact of scientific research

1
2
3
4
5
6

Even a small country like Luxembourg should perform scientific research. ( $n=577$ )



(-2\%)













f.) trust in scientists and other playors


$\square$ You do not really trust
$\square$ You trust
$\square$ You absolutely trust







