



Public opinion about science

December 2010



Without science and scientists, much of what we take for granted would simply not exist.

Australians would be without modern medicine, TV, telephones, the Internet and space exploration – without a fundamental understanding of how things work.

Public views about science and scientists are a critical part of how we view ourselves and our evolution into a 21st century economy and society.

So it is appropriate that the eighth ANUpoll looks at what Australians really think of science, scientists and, specifically, climate science. This ANUpoll also asks how Australians feel about science in comparison to topics like sport and religion.

And the results? Science does very well.

ANUpoll shows us that Australians have a diverse and complex relationship with science. Many of us are proud of our country's scientific achievements and confident about their worth. However it also tells us that Australians are confused about climate science and unhappy when politicians ignore scientific advice.

Like previous ANUpolls, this study sheds light on a policy issue critical to the nation's future. The way in which we define, direct and fund science will have profound implications that will outlive us all.

ANUpoll differs from other opinion polls by placing public opinion in a broad policy context, and by comparing Australian and international opinion on critical issues.

ANUpoll is designed to inform public and policy debate, and to assist in scholarly research. It builds on the University's long tradition of social survey research. I hope that this ANUpoll will contribute to a greater understanding of the role of science and scientists in our great nation.

Professor Ian Chubb AC Vice-Chancellor and President

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Public opinion about science

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Key points summary

Knowledge and interest in science

- The Australian public is more interested in science (in particular health issues, medical discoveries and environmental issues) than news about sport, films or politics.
- Despite this interest, a large number of people feel poorly informed about science.
- Australians also highly rate the contribution of scientists to society, valuing their contribution above that of nearly all other professions.

Science and life

- Australians are overwhelmingly positive about both the potential and the benefits of science, with over 85 per cent feeling that it has made life easier for most people.
- However, this confidence is tempered with a belief that science is not solving the problems of poverty and hunger around the world.

Science and religion

- Australians are split on the association between religion and science. Three in 10 believe we depend too much on science and not enough on faith, while five in 10 reject this idea.
- Australians see more conflict between science and religion in broader society than people in the US. Just over two thirds of respondents saw such conflict in Australia, compared with just over half in America.

Science and climate change

• The Australian public remains divided and unsure about climate science. Four respondents in 10 think that most climate scientists disagree over whether the Earth has been warming. One third think most climate scientists disagree about the human causes of this warming.

Science and policy

- Australians are proud of Australian science, with 60 per cent of respondents considering it above average or the best in the world.
- However, Australians are less pleased with government, feeling that politicians do not adequately consider scientific advice, or adequately regulate industry.

Key trends: most important problems and political mood

- Though Australians remain largely positive about the direction in which the country is heading, this ANUpoll marks the lowest point in satisfaction seen since ANUpoll began, with approximately three respondents in 10 dissatisfied with the way the country is heading.
- A significant increase has been seen in the number of people viewing 'better government' as the key problem facing Australia.

About the survey

ANUpoll is conducted for The Australian National University by the Social Research Centre, Melbourne. The survey is a national random sample of the adult population aged 18 years and over, conducted by telephone. In this survey, 1,200 people were interviewed between 15 June and 2 July 2010, with a response rate of 43.2 per cent. The results have been weighted to represent the national population. The survey's margin of error is \pm 2.5 per cent.

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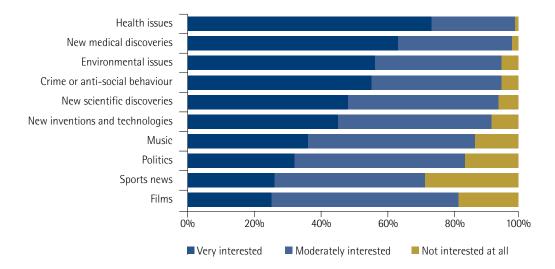
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Knowledge and interest in science

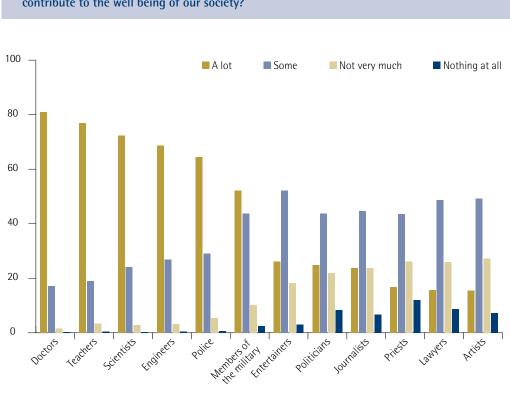
Key points

- The Australian public is more interested in science (in particular health issues, medical discoveries and environmental issues) than news about sport, films or politics.
- Despite this interest, a large number of people feel poorly informed about science.
- Australians also highly rate the contribution of scientists to society, valuing their contribution above that of nearly all other professions.

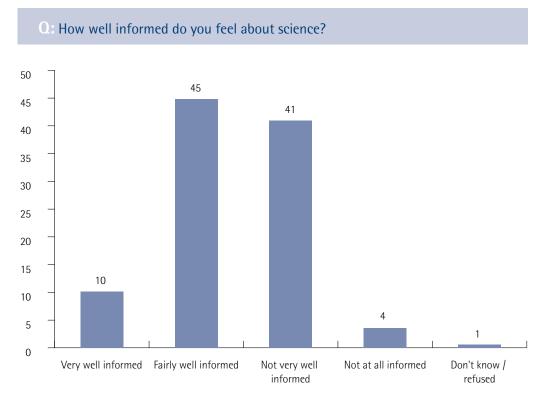
Australian people are fundamentally interested in the scientific world. Asked to report their level of interest in a range of topical issues, nearly all respondents to ANUpoll reported interest in health, medical discoveries, environmental issues, scientific discoveries and new inventions. These issues outranked music, politics, sports news and films. Though most Australians reported some interest in each of the categories of the survey, the lowest level of interest was reserved for sports news, with more than a quarter of respondents reporting no interest at all in the topic.



Similarly, when asked to consider the contribution made to society by various professions, Australians are overwhelmingly positive about the contributions made by scientists, doctors, engineers, teachers, police and the military. In contrast, respondents viewed priests, politicians, journalists, lawyers and artists as making a smaller contribution to society.



However, despite this interest in science and respect for scientists, a significant minority of Australians – over four out of every 10 respondents – feel either not very well or not at all informed about science.



O Thinking about some different professions, how much do you think the following contribute to the well being of our society?

International comparisons

A 2005 European survey showed a similar spread of interest in science topics, with 87 per cent being interested in environmental pollution, 83 per cent being interested in new medical discoveries and 78 per cent being interested in new scientific discoveries. The only difference was that they were slightly less enthusiastic than the Australian respondents. Similarly, a 2008 UK survey found that 43 per cent of people felt not very well informed or not at all informed about science (compared with 44.5 per cent of Australians who felt this way).

Sources: *Europeans, Science and Technology* (Eurobarometer, available from ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_224_report_en.pdf); *Public Attitudes to Science 2008* (UK Department for Innovation, Universities & Skills, available from http://www.dius.gov.uk/policies/science/science-and-society/public-engagement/public-attitudes-2008)

Science and life

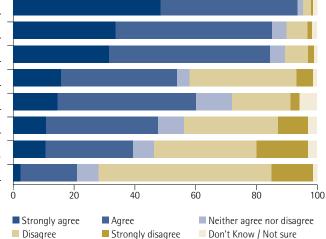
Key points

- Australians are overwhelmingly positive about both the potential and the benefits of science, with over 85 per cent feeling that it has made life easier for most people.
- However, this confidence is tempered with a belief that science is not solving the problems of poverty and hunger around the world.

The Australian public is clearly very positive about the potential for science and technology to cure illness, make our lives more comfortable and provide opportunities for future generations. More than 85 per cent of the population feel that science has made life easier for most people, and nearly 65 per cent believe that the benefits of science are greater than any harmful effects.

Australians are much more divided about how effective science and technology can be in eliminating poverty and hunger. They are also almost evenly split on the question of whether science and technology are changing our way of life too fast, and less than a quarter believe science and technology can sort out any problem.

Scientific and technological progress will help to cure illnesses such as AIDS, cancer, etc. Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations. Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable. Science and technology make our way of life change too fast. The benefits of science are greater than any harmful effects it may have. Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world. We depend too much on science and not enough on faith. Science and technology can sort out any problem.



International comparisons

Europeans surveyed in 2005 reported a similar belief in the benefits of science as the Australians sampled here, although the Europeans saw the benefits of science as limited in some areas. In the European survey, 88 per cent reported that scientific and technological progress would help cure illnesses such as AIDS and cancer, while only 39 per cent felt that science and technology would help to eliminate poverty and hunger around the world.

Source: *Europeans, Science and Technology* (Eurobarometer, available from ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_224_report_en.pdf).

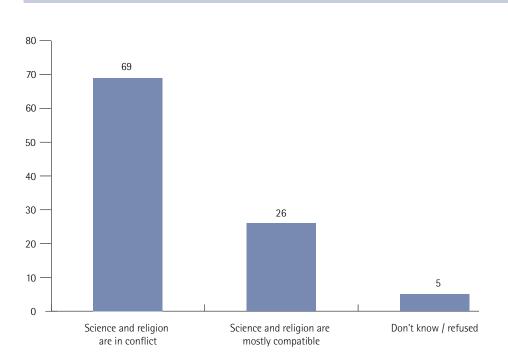
Science and religion

Key points

- Australians are split on the association between religion and science. Three in 10 believe we depend too much on science and not enough on faith, while five in 10 reject this idea.
- Australians see more conflict between science and religion in broader society than people in the US. Just over two thirds of respondents see such conflict in Australia, compared with just over half of Americans.

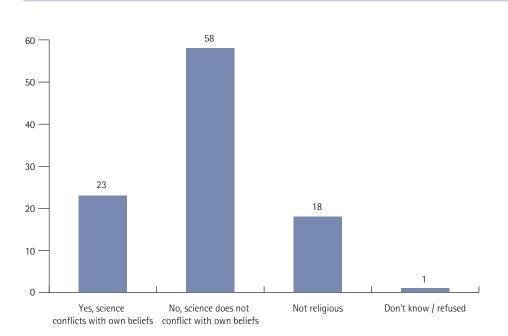
The Australian public are somewhat split in regard to their views on the relationship between science and religion. Three in 10 believe we depend too much on science and not enough on faith, while five respondents in 10 rejected this position. The remainder were either neutral, unsure or refused to answer the question.

When asked if they considered science and religion to be in conflict, two thirds of respondents felt science and religion to be in conflict, but less than a quarter felt that science conflicted with their personal religious beliefs. In this survey one third of Australians reported no religious faith.



O: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?

0: Does science sometimes conflict with your religious beliefs?



International comparisons

A 2009 survey in the US reported a slightly different picture, with Americans seeing less conflict between science and religion in their society. In the US, 55 per cent of people thought science and religion were often in conflict, compared with 38 per cent considering science and religion to be mostly compatible. Reversing this, 36 per cent (higher than our 23 per cent) saw conflict between science and their own beliefs, though there were differences in some of the response options between the two surveys. US respondents, for example, did not have an option to indicate that they were not religious.

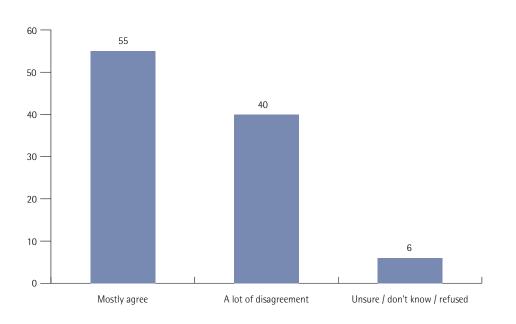
Source: 2009 General Public Science Survey. Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, (available from people-press.org/report/528/).

Science and climate change

Key point

• The Australian public remains divided and unsure about climate science. Four respondents in 10 think that most climate scientists disagree over whether the Earth has been warming. One third think most climate scientists disagree about the human causes of this warming.

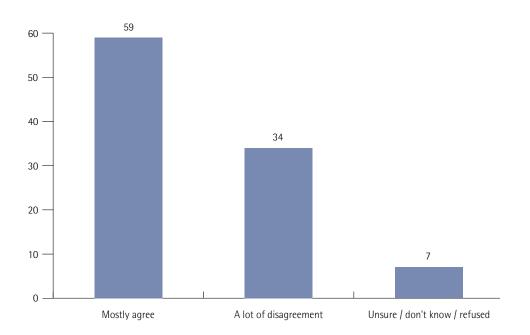
Australians continue to be confused about the level of consensus among climate scientists on the issue of climate change. Forty per cent of people think that most climate scientists disagree over whether the Earth has been warming in recent years, and just over a third think that climate scientists disagree as to whether human activities are a major cause of climate change. The consensus opinion of climate scientists – reflected in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – is that the 'warming of the climate system is unequivocal' and that 'most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely



Q: Do you think most climate scientists agree or disagree that the Earth has been warming in recent years?

due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations.

Q: Do you think most climate scientists agree or disagree that human activities, such as burning coal and oil, are a major cause of global warming?



International comparisons

A 2007 survey conducted in the US revealed a fairly similar picture. On the first question, 'Do you think most climate scientists agree or disagree that the Earth has been warming in recent years?', 52 per cent of Americans saw agreement (54.5 per cent in our sample) and 39 per cent saw a lot of disagreement (39.9 per cent in our sample). Nine per cent were unsure. On the second question, 'Do you think most climate scientists agree or disagree that human activities are a major cause of global warming?', 47 per cent of Americans saw agreement (58.7 per cent in our sample), while 42 per cent saw a lot of disagreement (34.1 per cent in our sample). 11 per cent were unsure.

Sources: *Newsweek Poll* (conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International, Aug 1–2 2007, available from www.pollingreport.com/enviro2.htm); *IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report* (available from

 $www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/publications_ipcc_fourth_assessment_report_synthesis_report.htm)$

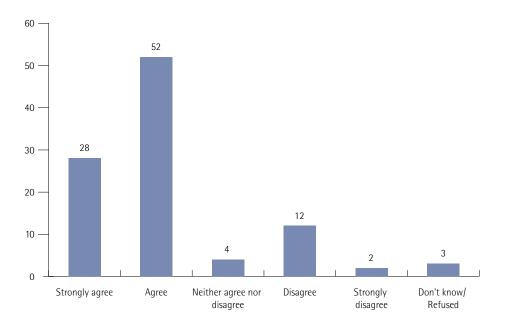
Science and policy

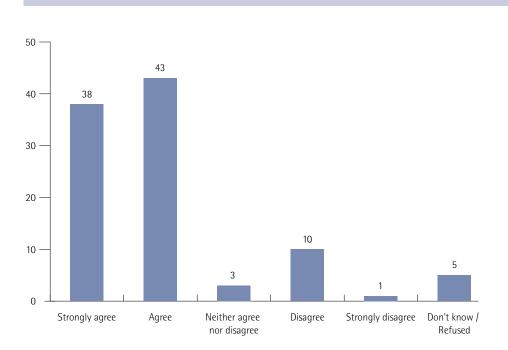
Key points

- Australians are proud of Australian science, with 60 per cent of respondents considering it above average or the best in the world.
- However, Australians are less pleased with government, feeling that politicians do not adequately consider scientific advice, or adequately regulate industry.

Australians overwhelmingly believe that politicians are not listening to scientists enough, and are too easily swayed by media reaction. Eight out of 10 people thought that politicians should rely more on the advice of scientists, and a similar number thought that politicians are too easily swayed by media reaction to scientific issues.



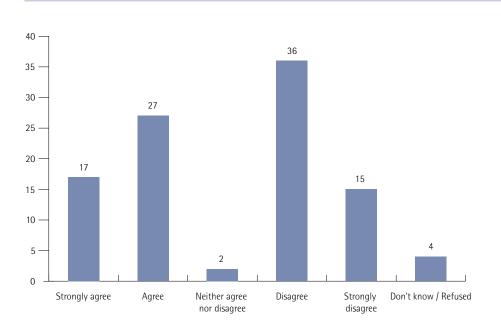




O: Do you tend to agree or disagree that: Politicians are too easily swayed by the

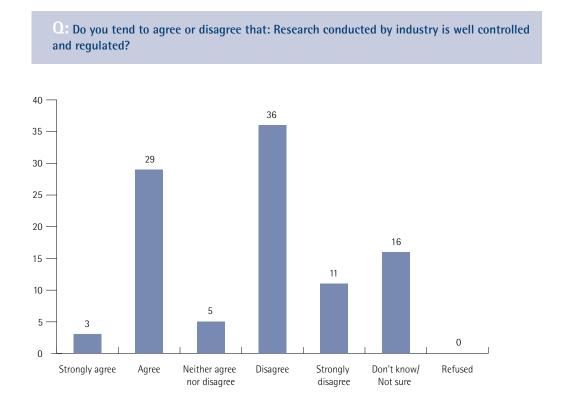
media's reaction to scientific issues?

Just over half of the respondents thought that scientists employed by the government should be able to comment on government policies, and only slightly fewer (44 per cent) suggested they should not.

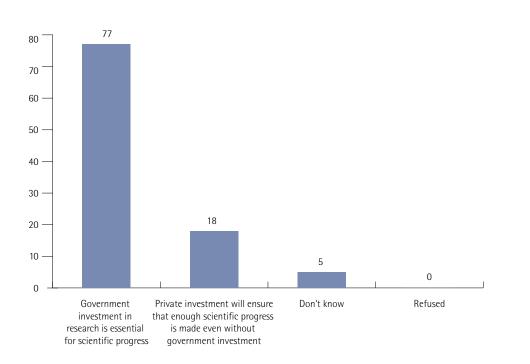


Q: Do you tend to agree or disagree that: Scientists employed by the government should not comment on government policies?

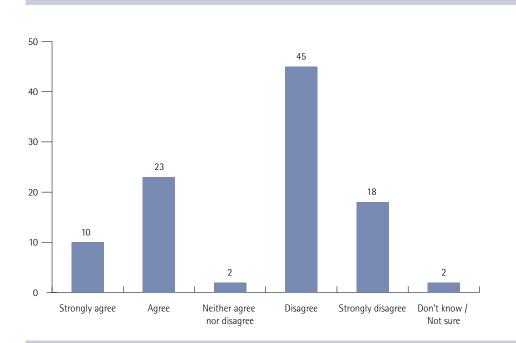
Nearly half of those surveyed did not agree that research conducted by industry is well regulated, with only a third believing it is. Just over 20 per cent were unsure or ambivalent about this issue, but the vast majority (77 per cent) believe that government investment is essential for scientific progress.



O: Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

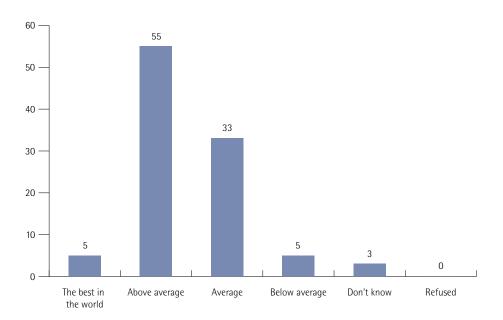


A significant proportion (over 60 per cent) of Australians think that science should be limited in what it is allowed to investigate, but a third disagree with this sentiment. In addition, people generally think Australia does well when comparing its scientific achievements with other industrialised countries. Sixty per cent of respondents considered Australia above average or the best in the world, and a third considered Australia as at least average. Very few (just under five per cent) considered Australia to be below average.



Q: Do you tend to agree or disagree that: There should be no limit to what science is allowed to investigate?

Q: Comparing Australia to other industrialised countries in terms of its scientific achievements, do you think that Australia is...?



International comparisons

Australians are more likely to consider government investment in research essential for scientific progress than those in the US. In a 2009 survey, 60 per cent of Americans considered government investment essential (compared with 77 per cent in our Australian sample). Europeans largely agreed with Australians that politicians should rely more on the advice of expert scientists, with 73 per cent of respondents in a 2005 survey, throughout the EU, arguing that politicians should rely more on scientific advice.

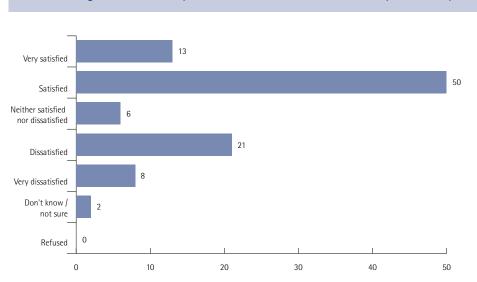
Sources: 2009 General Public Science Survey (Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, available from people-press.org/report/528/); Europeans, Science and Technology (Eurobarometer, available from ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_224_report_en.pdf).

Key trends: most important problems and the political mood

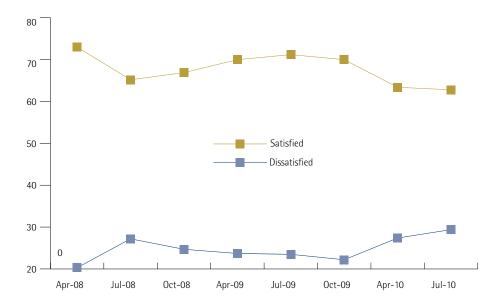
Key points

- Though Australians remain largely positive about the direction in which the country is heading, this ANUpoll marks the lowest point in satisfaction seen since ANUpoll began, with approximately three respondents in 10 dissatisfied with the way the country is heading.
- A significant increase has been seen in the number of people viewing 'better government' as the key problem facing Australia.

Since ANUpoll began in early 2008, Australians have been consistently positive about the direction in which the country is heading. This remains the case: six in 10 remain satisfied or very satisfied. However, building on the shifts in mood evident in the previous ANUpoll, more Australians now think that the country is moving in the wrong direction – this ANUpoll marks the high point in dissatisfaction since the ANUpoll began. These levels of dissatisfaction are greater than those seen in mid-2008, during the acute economic pessimism of the Global Financial Crisis.



0: All things considered, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the country is heading?



A significant jump can be seen in the number of people saying that 'better government' is the key problem facing Australia. Echoing nearly all previous ANUpolls, the two lead causes of concern remain the economy and the environment.

O : What do you think is the most important problem facing Australia today?					
Rank	k Issue Per cent mentioned April-July ch				
1	Economy/jobs	16.9%	+2.8		
2	Environment/global warming	15.3%	+2.4		
3	Immigration	13.8%	+0.6		
4	Better government	10.3%	+5.8		
5	Health care	6.3%	-6.5		
	Other	37.4%	-4.2		

Questions

Key trends: most important problems and the political mood

O Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the country is heading?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very satisfied	153	12.8	12.8
Satisfied	600	50.0	62.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	72	6.0	68.8
Dissatisfied	253	21.1	89.8
Very dissatisfied	99	8.3	98.1
Don't know/not sure	21	1.8	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O What do you think is the most important problem facing Australia today?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Economy/jobs	203	16.9	16.9
Industrial relations	4	.3	17.3
Interest rates	6	.5	17.8
Housing affordability	19	1.6	19.3
Health care	75	6.3	25.6
Education	31	2.6	28.2
Defence/national security	3	.3	28.4
Terrorism	5	.4	28.8
Iraq war	2	.2	29.0
Afghanistan war	5	.4	29.4
Environment/global warming	184	15.3	44.8
Water management	35	2.9	47.7
Immigration	165	13.8	61.4
Indigenous affairs	8	.7	62.1
Taxation	28	2.3	64.4
Trade balance/loss of jobs to overseas	8	.7	65.1
Rural/farming issues	5	.4	65.5
Social services (including aged care, the disabled, etc.)	6	.5	66.0
Law and order/crime/justice system	30	2.5	68.5
Poverty/social exclusion/inequality	18	1.5	70.0
Infrastructure/planning/innovation	8	.7	70.7
Alcohol and drug use	7	.6	71.3
Better government	123	10.3	81.5
Young people's behaviour/attitudes	22	1.8	83.3
Foreign influence/Australia's position in world	5	.4	83.8
Values/morals/respect for others	33	2.8	86.5

Family/community/societal breakdown	12	1.0	87.5
Increasing/ageing population	31	2.6	90.1
Other	36	3.0	93.1
None/no other	12	1.0	94.1
Don't know/can't say	68	5.7	99.8
Refused	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
No answer given	83	6.9	6.9
Economy/jobs	148	12.3	19.3
Industrial relations	17	1.4	20.7
Interest rates	10	.8	21.5
Housing affordability	30	2.5	24.0
Health care	95	7.9	31.9
Education	58	4.8	36.8
Defence/national security	7	.6	37.3
Terrorism	3	.3	37.6
Iraq war	4	.3	37.9
Afghanistan war	6	.5	38.4
Environment/global warming	96	8.0	46.4
Water management	37	3.1	49.5
Immigration	125	10.4	59.9
Indigenous affairs	11	.9	60.8
Taxation	29	2.4	63.2
Trade balance/loss of jobs to overseas	4	.3	63.6
Rural/farming issues	1	.1	63.7
Social services (including aged care, the disabled, etc.)	12	1.0	64.7
Law and order/crime/justice system	20	1.7	66.3
Poverty/social exclusion/inequality	26	2.2	68.5
Infrastructure/planning/innovation	14	1.2	69.7
Alcohol and drug use	6	.5	70.2
Better government	51	4.3	74.4
Young people's behaviour/attitudes	14	1.2	75.6
Foreign influence/Australia's position in world	7	.6	76.2
Values/morals/respect for others	24	2.0	78.2
Family/community/societal breakdown	5	.4	78.6
Increasing/ageing population	44	3.7	82.3
Other	63	5.3	87.5
None/no other	24	2.0	89.5
Don't know/can't say	126	10.5	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

Knowledge and interest in science

O Level of interest: Sports news			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	308	25.7	25.7
Moderately interested	537	44.8	70.4
Not at all interested	353	29.4	99.8
Don't know	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: Politics			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	381	31.8	31.8
Moderately interested	607	50.6	82.3
Not at all interested	209	17.4	99.8
Don't know	2	.2	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: New medical discoveries			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	753	62.7	62.7
Moderately interested	407	33.9	96.7
Not at all interested	39	3.3	99.9
Don't know	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: Environmental issues			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	677	56.4	56.4
Moderately interested	455	37.9	94.3
Not at all interested	65	5.4	99.8
Don't know	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: New inventions and technologies			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	542	45.2	45.2
Moderately interested	557	46.4	91.6
Not at all interested	98	8.2	99.8
Don't know	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: New scientific discoveries

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	578	48.2	48.2
Moderately interested	534	44.5	92.7
Not at all interested	85	7.1	99.8
Don't know	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

\mathbb{O} Level of interest: Health issues			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	880	73.3	73.3
Moderately interested	303	25.3	98.6
Not at all interested	16	1.3	99.9
Don't know	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: Crime or anti-social behaviour Frequency Per cent Cumulative per cent Very interested 663 55.3 Moderately interested 464 38.7

Moderately interested	464	38.7	93.9
Not at all interested	66	5.5	99.4
Don't know	7	.6	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

55.3

O Level of interest: Music

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	434	36.2	36.2
Moderately interested	605	50.4	86.6
Not at all interested	158	13.2	99.8
Don't know	2	.2	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Level of interest: Films

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very interested	299	24.9	24.9
Moderately interested	673	56.1	81.0
Not at all interested	226	18.8	99.8
Don't know	1	.1	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O How well informed do you feel about science?

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	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Very well informed	121	10.1	10.1
Fairly well informed	538	44.8	54.9
Not very well informed	491	40.9	95.8
Not at all informed	43	3.6	99.4
Don't know	6	.5	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

$\mathbb Q$ Do scientists contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	868	72.3	72.3
Some	290	24.2	96.5
Not very much	34	2.8	99.3
Nothing at all	3	.3	99.6
Don't know	5	.4	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Do doctors contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	972	81.0	81.0
Some	206	17.2	98.2
Not very much	19	1.6	99.8
Nothing at all	2	.2	99.9
Don't know	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Do engineers contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	823	68.6	68.6
Some	323	26.9	95.5
Not very much	38	3.2	98.7
Nothing at all	6	.5	99.2
Don't know	10	.8	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Do teachers contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	923	76.9	76.9
Some	228	19.0	95.9
Not very much	41	3.4	99.3
Nothing at all	5	.4	99.8
Don't know	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

 \mathbb{O} Do priests or ministers of religion contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	202	16.8	16.8
Some	522	43.5	60.3
Not very much	313	26.1	86.4
Nothing at all	144	12.0	98.4
Don't know	13	1.1	99.5
Refused	6	.5	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

0 Do police contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	773	64.4	64.4
Some	349	29.1	93.5
Not very much	66	5.5	99.0
Nothing at all	8	.7	99.7
Don't know	2	.2	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

① Do politicians contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	297	24.8	24.8
Some	525	43.8	68.5
Not very much	264	22.0	90.5
Nothing at all	101	8.4	98.9
Don't know	10	.8	99.8
Refused	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Do journalists contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	285	23.8	23.8
Some	535	44.6	68.3
Not very much	285	23.8	92.1
Nothing at all	80	6.7	98.8
Don't know	13	1.1	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Do artists contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Contribute a lot	186	15.5	15.5	
Some	591	49.3	64.8	
Not very much	326	27.2	91.9	
Nothing at all	86	7.2	99.1	
Don't know	11	.9	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

O Do lawyers contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Contribute a lot	187	15.6	15.6	
Some	584	48.7	64.3	
Not very much	312	26.0	90.3	
Nothing at all	104	8.7	98.9	
Don't know	12	1.0	99.9	
Refused	1	.1	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

O Do entertainers contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Contribute a lot	314	26.2	26.2	
Some	625	52.1	78.3	
Not very much	219	18.3	96.5	
Nothing at all	36	3.0	99.5	
Don't know	6	.5	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

 \bigcirc Do members of the military contribute a lot, some, not very much, or nothing at all to the well-being of our society?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Contribute a lot	626	52.2	52.2
Some	416	34.7	86.8
Not very much	121	10.1	96.9
Nothing at all	29	2.4	99.3
Don't know	7	.6	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

Science and life

Overall, would you say science has made life easier or more difficult for most people?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Easier	1034	86.2	86.2
More difficult	110	9.2	95.3
(Not had much of an effect)	14	1.2	96.5
Don't know	42	3.5	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

 ${\bf 0}$ Agree or disagree: Scientific and technological progress will help to cure illnesses such as AIDS, cancer, etc?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	581	48.4	48.4
Agree	539	44.9	93.3
Neither agree nor disagree	22	1.8	95.2
Disagree	32	2.7	97.8
Strongly disagree	9	.8	98.6
Don't know/not sure	16	1.3	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

① Agree or disagree: Science and technology make our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	378	31.5	31.5
Agree	634	52.8	84.3
Neither agree nor disagree	61	5.1	89.4
Disagree	89	7.4	96.8
Strongly disagree	24	2.0	98.8
Don't know/not sure	14	1.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Agree or disagree: Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	403	33.6	33.6
Agree	618	51.5	85.1
Neither agree nor disagree	56	4.7	89.8
Disagree	84	7.0	96.8
Strongly disagree	17	1.4	98.2
Don't know/not sure	20	1.7	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

• Agree or disagree: The benefits of science are greater than any harmful effects it may have?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	175	14.6	14.6
Agree	546	45.5	60.1
Neither agree nor disagree	141	11.8	71.8
Disagree	232	19.3	91.2
Strongly disagree	34	2.8	94.0
Don't know/not sure	70	5.8	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

$\mathbb O$ Agree or disagree: Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world? $\mathbb O$			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	129	10.8	10.8
Agree	442	36.8	47.6
Neither agree nor disagree	102	8.5	56.1
Disagree	371	30.9	87.0
Strongly disagree	118	9.8	96.8
Don't know/not sure	36	3.0	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100	

O Agree or disagree: Science and technology can sort out any problem?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Strongly agree	29	2.4	2.4	
Agree	221	18.4	20.8	
Neither agree nor disagree	86	7.2	28.0	
Disagree	682	56.8	84.8	
Strongly disagree	164	13.7	98.5	
Don't know/not sure	18	1.5	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

O Agree or disagree: Science and technology make our way of life change too fast?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Strongly agree	189	15.8	15.8	
Agree	456	38.0	53.8	
Neither agree nor disagree	51	4.3	58.0	
Disagree	422	35.2	93.2	
Strongly disagree	65	5.4	98.6	
Don't know/not sure	15	1.3	99.8	
Refused	2	.2	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

Science and religion

O Agree or disagree: We depend too much on science and not enough on faith?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Strongly agree	127	10.6	10.6	
Agree	344	28.7	39.3	
Neither agree nor disagree	83	6.9	46.2	
Disagree	406	33.8	80.0	
Strongly disagree	203	16.9	96.9	
Don't know / not sure	34	2.8	99.8	
Refused	3	.3	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

Q Which of the following statements do you most agree with?				
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Science and religion are often in conflict	822	68.5	68.5	
Science and religion are mostly compatible	315	26.3	94.8	
Don't know	54	4.5	99.3	
Refused	9	.8	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

O Does science	sometimes	conflict	with	vour	religious	beliefs?
a bocs science	Jointennes	connec	witti	your	rengious	ochers.

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Yes, science conflicts with own beliefs	274	22.8	22.8
No, science does not conflict with own beliefs	695	57.9	80.8
(Not religious)	216	18.0	98.8
Don't know	12	1.0	99.8
Refused	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

Science and climate change

 \mathbb{O} Do you think most climate scientists agree or disagree that the earth has been warming in recent years?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Mostly agree	654	54.5	54.5
Alot of disagreement	479	39.9	94.4
Unsure/don't know	66	5.5	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

\mathbb{Q} Do you think most climate scientists agree or disagree that human activities, such as burning coal and oil, are a major cause of global warming?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Mostly agree	704	58.7	58.7
A lot of disagreement	409	34.1	92.8
Unsure/don't know	86	7.2	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total Science and policy	1,200	100.0	

O Agree or disagree: Politicians should rely more on the advice of expert scientists?			
	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	330	27.5	27.5
Agree	626	52.2	79.7
Neither agree nor disagree	50	4.2	83.8
Disagree	138	11.5	95.3
Strongly disagree	23	1.9	97.3
Don't know/not sure	27	2.3	99.5
Refused	6	.5	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Agree or disagree: Politicians are too easily swayed by the media's reaction to scientific issues?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	458	38.2	38.2
Agree	514	42.8	81.0
Neither agree nor disagree	32	2.7	83.7
Disagree	122	10.2	93.8
Strongly disagree	15	1.3	95.1
Don't know/not sure	59	4.9	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Agree or disagree: Scientists employed by the government should not comment on government policies?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	199	16.6	16.6
Agree	318	26.5	43.1
Neither agree nor disagree	20	1.7	44.8
Disagree	434	36.2	80.9
Strongly disagree	180	15.0	95.9
Don't know/not sure	48	4.0	99.9
Refused	1	.1	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Agree or disagree: Research conducted by industry is well controlled and regulated?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Strongly agree	33	2.8	2.8
Agree	350	29.2	31.9
Neither agree nor disagree	60	5.0	36.9
Disagree	437	36.4	73.3
Strongly disagree	129	10.8	84.1
Don't know/not sure	188	15.7	99.8
Refused	3	.3	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	

O Agree or disagree: There should be no limit to what science is allowed to investigate?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent	
Strongly agree	116	9.7	9.7	
Agree	274	22.8	32.5	
Neither agree nor disagree	23	1.9	34.4	
Disagree	543	45.3	79.7	
Strongly disagree	221	18.4	98.1	
Don't know/not sure	23	1.9	100.0	
Total	1,200	100.0		

0 Which of the following statements comes closer to your view? Cumulative per cent Frequency Per cent Government investment in research is essential for 924 77.0 77.0 scientific progress Private investment will ensure that enough scientific 211 17.6 94.6 progress is made even without government investment Don't know 63 5.3 99.8 Refused 2 .2 100.0 Total 1,200 100.0

O Comparing Australia to other industrialised countries in terms of its scientific achievements, do you think that Australia is...?

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
The best in the world	60	5.0	5.0
Above average	654	54.5	59.5
Average	394	32.8	92.3
Below average	59	4.9	97.3
Don't know	31	2.6	99.8
Refused	2	.2	100.0
Total	1,200	100.0	