

SI397

## **Eurobarometer 95.2: European citizens' knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology (2021)**

*Eurobarometro 95.2: conoscenza e atteggiamenti dei cittadini europei verso la scienza e la tecnologia (2021)*

European Commission

Versione/Version: 1.0 - 17/05/2022



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**GESIS Study number ZA7782**  
**ICPSR Study Number** *[not yet assigned]*

## **EUROBAROMETER 95.2**

Carried out by Kantar Public Brussels on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Communication (COMM.A.3.: Media monitoring and Eurobarometer), between April 13 and May 11, 2021.

Archive pre-release, dataset version 1.0.0 as of April 06, 2022

This dataset edition has not yet passed the complete archive processing and documentation, such as complete variable documentation for online data browsing and analysis in the GESIS search (<https://search.gesis.org>). Basic archival checks have been performed; technical variables, protocol variables and variable labels have been adapted to archive standards for the EUROBAROMETER series.

**Please note that this Eurobarometer wave was collected during the Coronavirus pandemic. It therefore deviates from previous Eurobarometer waves in several aspects, including the mode of data collection, the presence resp. formulation of certain demographic and interview protocol variables, and the source materials delivered to the archive. For further details on the mode of data collection please refer to the Technical Specifications in the basic bilingual questionnaire.**

**The variable names of the demographic items have been adjusted to the series standard.**

### Proposed citation

European Commission, Brussels: Eurobarometer 95.2, April-May 2021. Kantar Public, Brussels [Producer];  
GESIS, Cologne [Publisher]: ZA7782, dataset version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.13884

### Survey instruments

For question wording, answer category text, interviewer instructions or question routing, please see the BASIC BILINGUAL QUESTIONNAIRE and the respective national field questionnaires. The basic questionnaire also includes a technical description of this EUROBAROMETER survey.

The national field questionnaires in the different language versions are available through the GESIS Eurobarometer web pages (STUDY PROFILES) or the Eurobarometer study descriptions in the data holding catalogue as soon as all embargos have been lifted, if applicable.

## Weighting information

In general, the Standard and Special Eurobarometer datasets provide for two types of weighting, a post-stratification weighting and a population size weighting.

For each sample (country or lower-level region) through the **post-stratification weighting** procedure a comparison is carried out between the sample composition and a proper universe description. The universe description is made available by the National Survey Research Institutes and/or by EUROSTAT. On this basis a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, is applied. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II (basic regions as defined by the EUROSTAT nomenclature of territorial units for statistics), and size of locality are introduced in the iteration procedure. This post-stratification weighting is also referred to as redressment or non-response weighting. A design weight which would adjust for unequal selection probabilities (depending on the household size) is not made available.

The **population size weighting** factor corrects for the fact that most samples are of almost identical size, no matter how large or small the populations are from which they were drawn. These weights ensure that each country as well as each lower level sample (East and West Germany) are represented in proportion to its population size within different country/sample groupings, or according to the historical states of European unification (e.g. founder members, new members, Euro zone) in the case of the EUROPEAN WEIGHTS, or within the whole country in the case of Germany (WEIGHT SPECIAL GERMANY).

The **population size weights** all include the post-stratification weighting factors. The EUROPEAN WEIGHTs adjust each sample in proportion to its share in the total population aged 15 and over of the European Union (formerly European Community) or in accordance with its historical compositions. These adjustments are based on population figures published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook. Between Eurobarometer 33 and 54.1 adjustments to the predefined standard sample size is taken into account. In general, all samples which do not belong to the respective group of countries/samples under consideration are excluded from calculation. Starting with Eurobarometer 95.2, these weights regularly also adjust the East and the West German samples to their respective proportions in the united Germany.

The application of post-stratification weights is **recommended for descriptive (univariate) analysis**. Meaningful descriptive results for groups of countries or for countries with separate samples (Germany) require population size weighting. Official Eurobarometer reports are always based on weighted data.

The “overall” WEIGHT EXTRA extrapolates the actual universe (population aged 15 and over) for each country or sample. This weight variable integrates all other available weights, but does not reproduce the number of cases in the dataset, but the respective actual population size.

The following weights are provided for Eurobarometer 95.2:

**W1** (WEIGHT RESULT FROM TARGET) reproduces the real number of cases for each country. East and West German samples are weighted separately. This weight in its function corresponds to former NATION WEIGHT II (until EUROBAROMETER 31).

**W3** (WEIGHT RESULT FROM TARGET GERMANY) adjusts the East and the West German samples to their respective proportions in the united Germany. This weight should be used whenever the united Germany is to be analysed as a whole.

**W22** (WEIGHT EU27) includes all 25 member countries after the 2004 enlargement, and the new members as of 2007 Romania and Bulgaria.

**W14** (WEIGHT EU25) refers to the EU member countries as of the 2004 enlargement; **W13** (WEIGHT EU NMS 10) to the group of the ten new members at times. In both cases all other samples are excluded from calculation.

**W11** (WEIGHT EU15) refers to the EU members after the 1995 enlargement. All other samples are excluded from calculation; **W10** (WEIGHT EU NMS 3) separates the three new members at times.

**W9** (WEIGHT EU12+) includes East Germany; **W7** (WEIGHT EU10) in addition excludes Spain and Portugal (enlargement 1986); **W6** (WEIGHT EU9+) also excludes Greece (enlargement 1981), and the latter two exclude East Germany.

**W5** (WEIGHT EU6) refers to the six EC founder members: France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, and Luxembourg. All other samples are excluded from calculation.

**W95** (WEIGHT EU CC4) refers to the group of all candidate countries at the time of the fieldwork, i.e. Turkey, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

**W23** (EU28) refers to the EU28 countries (EU27 plus Croatia; membership as of July 2013); **W94** (WEIGHT EU NMS 13) groups the 13 new member countries for the enlargement period 2004 to 2013.

**W97** (WEIGHT EU CC BALKANS) separates the group of Balkan Candidate Countries North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

**W92** (WEIGHT TOTAL) refers to the total of all countries / samples as a whole, i.e. EU28 plus the five Candidate Countries (W100), and Bosnia & Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo, Norway and Switzerland.

**W100** (WEIGHT EU CC5) refers to the Candidate Countries as of March 2015, i.e. Turkey, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania, but now excluding Iceland. All other samples are excluded from calculation.

**W85** (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 19 EU27B) adds LITHUANIA to the group of EURO zone countries as of January 2015. **W86** (WEIGHT NON-EURO ZONE 19 EU27B) references the EU27B countries which as of January 2020 did not introduce the

common currency. **W87** refers to the EU28 countries minus the United Kingdom (i.e. the EU27B).

#### Remarks about this dataset version

- Module QA “European citizens’ knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology” partly replicates questions asked in the context of Eurobarometer 79.2 (ZA5688), Eurobarometer 73.1 (ZA5000) and Eurobarometer 63.1 (ZA4233).
- Starting with Eurobarometer 89.2 no separate sample is drawn for Northern Ireland, which is now covered by the sample for the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the formerly available weight variable w4 “WEIGHT UNITED KINGDOM” is obsolete and no longer included in the dataset.
- The names of several demographic variables have been changed to the Eurobarometer series standard.
- Data for protocol variables p8 (postal code), p9 (sample point number), and p10 (interviewer number) have not been made available.
- Despite being mentioned in the questionnaire the Turkish Cypriot Community (CY-TCC) was not part of the sample.
- The fieldwork dates implied by the values in protocol variable p1 differ slightly from those indicated in the technical specifications provided by Kantar for several countries.
- 13 respondents refused to divulge their age. According to the questionnaire instructions these interviews should have been stopped.
- 18 respondents had to be removed from the dataset due to a re-identification potential. This implies slight deviations from the results presented in the official report and the Excel volumes.
- The statements for qa13 are not displayed in the questionnaires. However, they were part of the original data delivery as value labels and are displayed in the official report and the Excel volumes. The truncated item 2 for qa13c (“BASE FOR S&T DECISIONS - MORAL/ETHICAL ISSUES VS INNOVATION POTENTIAL”) is “Decisions about science and technology should be based primarily on the potential to make new scientific discoveries and develop new technologies”.
- In question qa15 (“S&T FUTURE ENGAGEMENT:”) and qa16 (“S&T ENGAGEMENT BARRIERS:”) there is one respondent from United Kingdom who does not give any answer at all.
- P6 (“SIZE OF COMMUNITY”) is not available for the United Kingdom.
- The region variable for the United Kingdom is not available.
- Please see the country questionnaires for the country-specific categories in question sd3b (“EDUCATION COUNTRY-SPECIFIC”).

- Variables d40abc\_r1 to d40abc\_r4 (“HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: SIZE A+B+C (REC)”), d40\_d11 (“ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE”), d62t (“INTERNET USE (TOTAL)”) have been derived by GESIS.
- Checks for duplicate case identification numbers and cases have been performed: The case ids are unique within countries and a unique serial id across all countries (variable “serialid”) was supplied by Kantar. The dataset has been checked for duplicate cases on the base of 64 selected non-technical (substantial) variables without evidence for any duplicate.

**GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences  
Survey Data Curation (SDC)**

**Cologne, Germany  
April 06, 2022**

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<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/>