Appendix table 7-2
Leading source of information about science and technology: 2001

Respondent characteristic	Newspaper	Magazine	Internet	Books/ other print	Television	Radio	Government agency	Family	Friend/ colleague	Other	Do not know	Sample size
All adults	16	16	9	2	44	3	_	2	1	5	2	1,574
Male	17	18	13	2	41	4	_	1	1	3	1	751
Female	16	14	6	2	48	2	1	2	1	6	2	823
Formal education												
Less than high school	13	9	2	4	53	4	1	1	1	9	4	116
High school graduate	16	15	10	2	48	2	_	2	1	3	1	834
Baccalaureate	17	23	16	3	31	3	0	1	1	4	1	393
Graduate/professional degree	25	30	11	2	23	2	_	1	1	4	0	221
Science/mathematics education ^a												
Low	16	12	5	2	53	3	_	2	1	5	2	674
Middle	19	18	12	1	39	2	_	2	1	4	1	469
High	15	27	19	4	28	3	_	1	1	4	_	431
Attentiveness to science and technology ^b												
Attentive public	20	35	14	3	21	1	_	1	0	5	0	195
Interested public	14	18	11	2	46	3	_	2	1	4	_	755
Residual public	18	10	7	2	48	3	_	1	1	5	3	624

less than 0.5 percent responded.

NOTES: Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding. A few respondents did not provide information about highest level of education. Responses are to the following question: We are also interested in how people get information about science and technology. Thinking about the kind of issues we have been talking about, where do you get most of your information about science and technology?

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 2001.

Science & Engineering Indicators - 2004

^aLow = five or fewer high school and college science/math courses, middle = six to eight courses, high = nine or more courses.

^bAttentive = very interested in the issue, very well informed about it, and a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Interested = very interested but not well informed. Residual = all others. Classifications encompass new scientific discoveries, inventions, and technologies.