Appendix table 7-3

Leading source of information about specific scientific issue: 2001

Respondent characteristic	Newspaper	Magazine	Internet	Books/ other print	Television	Radio	Government agency	Family	Friend/ colleague	Other	Do not know	Sample size
						Percent						Number
All adults	4	8	44	24	6	_	_	_	1	8	5	1,574
Male	4	9	45	22	6	_	_	_	1	8	5	751
Female		8	43	26	6	0	1	1	_	8	5	823
Formal education												
Less than high school	3	5	26	29	13	0	0	1	1	9	12	116
High school graduate		7	45	25	6	0	_	_	_	8	4	834
Baccalaureate		13	55	18	3	_	1	_	0	7	1	393
Graduate/professional degree	2	13	55	21	1	0	_	0	1	6	1	221
Science/mathematics education ^a												
Low	4	8	33	28	9	0	_	1	1	8	7	674
Middle		7	53	23	4	0	_	_	_	8	2	469
High		12	60	15	2	_	1	_	1	8	0	431
Attentiveness to science and technology ^b												
Attentive public	3	11	47	25	5	0	0	0	_	5	2	195
Interested public		10	49	23	7	0	_	_	_	6	2	755
Residual public		6	38	25	6	_	_	1	1	11	8	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: If you wanted to learn more about a scientific issue such as global warming or biotechnology, how would you get more information?

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.