



U.S. PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH SCIENTISTS

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INTRODUCTION

The tumultuous changes occurring in the fields of science serve as a powerful reminder of the importance of meaningful public engagement, or the purposeful interaction between the general public and scientists. Previous work (such as our [2021 topline](#) of University of Wisconsin faculty's perception of public engagement) has examined how scientists feel about engaging with the public in science events—gatherings focused on science and technology designed to inform the general public in an enjoyable and interactive manner (e.g., the Wisconsin Science Festival).

Less is known about the extent to which the general public wants to engage with scientists, if channels to purposeful engagement are available to them, or whether they view scientists as willing partners in conversations about science. This topline describes what the general public believes science events should provide them, as well as their perspective on whether scientists are interested in engaging with the general public, and if so, whether scientists would implement public feedback into their research. We also describe Americans' social media habits, the diversity of individuals' social networks, and opinions on how much influence scientists should have on science policy.

The following data are from three representative web-based surveys of US adults aged 18 and older, collected from Bovitz-Forthright from September to October, 2025. The sample size was $N = 7,066$.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Most Americans agree that science events should be fun, enjoyable, and informative.

- Generally, Americans at least somewhat agree that science events should “be enjoyable” (67.7%) and “be a fun way to hear about cutting-edge research” (79.4%).
- Americans also want science engagement events to be educational – most US adults at least somewhat agreed that science events should help them “learn about recommendations that scientists have for public policy or [their] daily life” (79.2%) and “learn about how communities can make choices that follow the science” (76.3%).
- Relatedly, Americans want science events to help them “identify misinformation about science” (83.9%) and give them the opportunity “to learn about how science works” (89.1%).

- The majority of Americans at least somewhat agree that science events should “build trust between scientists and the public” (86%) and “allow me to express ethical and societal concerns I may have about emerging science” (77.7%).

The American public believes that science events should be designed as a learning experience. However, they do not believe that these events should be a bidirectional conversation with scientists.

- Less than half (47.7%) of Americans at least somewhat agree that science events should give them “an opportunity to try and change scientists’ minds about the ethics of the research they are doing” and only 35.4% at least somewhat agree that they would “try and change scientists’ minds about how they do their research” at science events.
- Less than 40% of Americans at least somewhat agree that science events “allow people like me to tell scientists that certain areas of research should be off-limits” (38.4%). However, a slight majority at least somewhat agree that science events should “give a say to the public about stopping research or applications of emerging science that cross moral boundaries” (51.3%).

When it comes to what the general public believes scientists should do in science events, Americans perceive scientists to have a wide variety of goals related to public engagement. A slight majority of Americans believe that public engagement is something that scientists should do as part of their job, but most Americans do not believe that scientists want to engage with the public.

- A slight majority (53.1%) at least somewhat agree that “public engagement is part of a scientist’s job.”
- Only 30.8% of Americans at least somewhat agree that scientists “enjoy interacting with the general public.”

The general public also believes that scientists want to influence their beliefs about science into a pro-science orientation. The majority of Americans at least somewhat agree that scientists want to:

- increase trust in the scientific community (78.6%)
- correct misguided beliefs about science (77%)
- teach people about the scientific process (71.5%)
- move members of the public closer to viewpoints and behaviors that follow the science (70%)
- prevent potential controversies about new science (57.9%)



Americans believe scientists want to increase trust in science but are unwilling to interact with the general public or listen to their perspectives about emerging technologies.

- Only a slight majority of Americans agree (53.3%) that “scientists want to engage with members of the public about ethical and societal concerns they may have about emerging science.”
- Around two in five Americans at least slightly agreed that “having their viewpoints challenged by members of the public informs how scientists do their research” (42.2%) and “scientists value hearing public views that may change their mind about the ethical challenges related to their field of research” (40.8%)

Finally, Americans are ambivalent on whether public engagement actually helps scientists determine whether the research they conduct should be stopped due to moral concerns. Slight majorities of Americans at least somewhat agree that:

- interacting with the public helps scientists find out if there are certain areas of research that should be off-limits for them (52.3%)
- engaging with the public helps scientists identify research or applications of emerging technologies that should be stopped because they cross moral boundaries (50.9%)
 - This question specified the technology depending on the survey. The percentage of respondents at least somewhat agreeing did not meaningfully differ by topic:
 - AI: 53.4% at least somewhat agree
 - HBO: 50.6% at least somewhat agree
 - HGE: 48.7% at least somewhat agree

These survey results indicate that Americans want to learn more about science but are hesitant to voice their concerns about scientists’ research. The general public also believes that scientists want to make the general public more pro-science, but do not like engaging with the public. Additionally, Americans are skeptical that scientists would change their minds after listening to public input on their research and are ambivalent on whether interacting with the public helps scientists figure out whether their research is morally fraught and should be stopped.

SELECTED BREAKDOWN SUMMARY

Most Americans pay at least some attention to news stories related to national government and politics (87.7%), issues facing their local community (87%), science



and technology (84.1%), and environmental issues (78.8%). Importantly, Americans pay at least some attention to news stories around the political or ethical implications of emerging technologies (80.1%).



Americans' views on science are generally positive when it comes to science as a matter of knowledge generation. However, the general public is not blindly deferential to science. The majority of Americans at least somewhat agree with the following statements:

- Science is the best way that society has for producing reliable knowledge (69.1%)
- Because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation (73.4%)
- Given that only a slight majority (51.1%) think scientists generally act in the best interests of the public, Americans are uncertain about scientists' motives.

Americans' beliefs on whether science can and should be able to answer society's questions are weaker than their beliefs about science as a matter of knowledge generation. Around 40% of Americans at least somewhat agree that:

- The most important questions for society can be answered by science (43.1%)
- Science will eventually be able to answer the questions asked by philosophers and theologians (41.8%)

Americans draw a line at science and scientists superseding other perspectives. Only around 1 in 3 Americans at least somewhat agree that:

- Science should set society's goals (29.4%)
- Scientists know best what is good for the public (34.4%)

Participants' perceptions of the cultural authority of science is impacted by political partisanship.

- 83.0% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that science is the best way that society has for producing reliable knowledge, compared to 66.0% of Independents and 54.9% of Republicans.
- 80.0% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that "because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation," compared to 69.8% of Independents and 68.4% of Republicans
- 68.3% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that "scientists act in the best interests of the public," compared to 42.8% of Independents and 35.4% of Republicans (34.4%)

- 56.2% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that “the most important questions for society can be answered by science” compared to 38.7% of Independents and 30.1% of Republicans
- 49.4% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that “science will eventually be able to answer the questions asked by philosophers and theologians” compared to 40.5% of Independents and 34.3% of Republicans
- 38.5% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that “science should set society’s goals” compared to 26.8% of Independents and 20.5% of Republicans
- 47.9% of Democrats at least somewhat agree that “scientists know best what is good for the public” compared to 29.0% of Independents and 21.8% of Republicans

On average, Americans aged 35 and younger are more deferential to science than Americans aged 36 and older (% at least somewhat agree; full results in the tables in the Appendix).

- 76% of those aged 18-25 and 74.6% of those aged 26-35 at least somewhat agreed that “science is the best way that society has for producing reliable knowledge” compared to 67.1% of those aged 36-64 and 64.5% of those aged 65+
- 57.5% of those aged 18-25 and 56.4% of those aged 26-35 at least somewhat agreed that “scientists act in the best interests of the public” compared to 49.9% of those aged 36-64 and 45.1% of those aged 65+

Americans believe that scientists should have a role to play in public policy decisions, but are mixed on whether the general public should also have a role in making public policy decisions¹:

- Americans are more likely to report that “Scientists should take an active role in public policy debates about scientific issues” (57.2%) than “Scientists should focus on establishing sound scientific facts and stay out of public policy debates” (42.8%)
- US adults believe that scientists have “not enough influence” in public policy debates (51.5%) over having “too much influence” (20.2%) or “about the right amount of influence” (28.3%)
- A plurality of US adults (49.2%) believe that scientists are “usually better at making good policy decisions about scientific issues than other people” compared to believing that “neither better nor worse at making good policy decisions” (41.4%) or “usually worse at making good policy decisions” (9.4%)

¹ Our findings replicate the Pew Research Center’s 2024 survey. See the Appendix for more details.

- A majority of US adults believe that “scientists make judgments based solely on the facts” (55%) over “scientists’ judgments are just as likely to be biased as other people’s” (45%)
- Nearly an equal number of US adults believe that “public opinion should play an important role in guiding policy decisions about scientific issues” (49%) and “public opinion should not play an important role in guiding policy decisions about scientific issues because these issues are too complex for the average person to understand” (51%)

Many Americans do not discuss social issues with people with perspectives different from theirs. Below are the percentages of Americans who reported never discussing social issues with:

- 17.8% of liberals report never discussing social issues with people with strong conservative views compared to 14.8% of moderates and 7.5% of conservatives
- 17.5% of conservatives report never discussing social issues with people with strong liberal views compared to 4.9% of moderates and 18.6% of liberals.
- 14.7% of liberals report never discussing social issues with people whose values they disagree with compared to 9.5% of moderates and 11.5% of conservatives
- 11.4% of White Americans report never discussing social issues with people of a different race or ethnicity compared to 8.9% of non-White Americans
- 28.7% of religious people report never discussing social issues with atheists and agnostics compared to 6.7% for self-identified atheists and agnostics
- 21.1% of atheists and agnostics report never discussing social issues with very religious people compared to 14.0% of religious people

Most Americans do not perceive moral implications when it comes to being skeptical of science. Less than 30% of our sample at least somewhat agreed with the following items:

- Not following the scientific community’s recommendations is morally wrong (22.3%)
- Not trusting the scientific community is morally wrong (22.3%)
- It is immoral to be skeptical of claims that are backed by scientific consensus (22.4%)
- It is immoral to express opinions that might lower people's trust in the scientific community (26.7%)



However, Americans do believe that “scientists have a moral obligation to ‘follow the science’” (69.2% at least somewhat agree), indicating that the general public holds scientists to a higher standard regarding research.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The three studies examined public engagement regarding three technologies: artificial intelligence, human gene editing, and human brain organoids. However, all items about public engagement except the final item did not specify which technology was being discussed.

Respondents in the artificial intelligence survey were provided with the following description of artificial intelligence (AI):

“Artificial intelligence or ‘AI’ typically refers to the ability of computers and machines to perform certain tasks that normally require human intelligence. Artificial intelligence technologies make it possible for machines to ‘learn’ and change. Because of this, some technologies that use AI can do what they need to do without human supervision and can replace humans for many tasks. Examples of technologies that use AI are self-driving cars, photo applications that automatically recognize people’s faces, and entertainment applications that recommend music and movies to people after learning what they like. AI can also be used in medical research, in military and national security programs, and in law enforcement.”

Additionally, respondents were provided with a description of generative artificial intelligence (Gen AI) before responding to questions related to Gen AI: “Generative AI is a particular type of AI that creates new content, such as images, text, or music, by learning patterns and structures from existing data. It is a tool that can produce unique and original creations based on what it has learned.”

Respondents in the gene editing survey were provided with the following information before answering questions on the survey about human gene editing (HGE): “Genes are what plants, animals, and humans pass on to the next generation. Each gene is made up of a short piece of DNA. DNA is the material that determines how a living thing will look and function.

Human gene editing refers to changing, adding, or removing the DNA in a gene to change people’s characteristics. When human gene editing is done in a way that will affect only one existing person, it is called somatic editing. However, when the edits will be automatically passed on to a person’s children (and then on to that child’s children),



then it is called germline gene editing. Germline editing can be used to treat diseases and enhance human traits beyond what they otherwise would be.”

Finally, respondents in the human brain organoid (HBO) survey were provided with the following information before answering questions on the survey about HBOs: “Scientists are able to take cell from a person and change them so that they grow into human brain tissue. This tissue is a human brain organoid. Human brain organoids are grown outside a person’s body. They are half an inch or smaller in size. Recently, scientists have been able to transplant human brain organoids into other animals, such as mice. By doing this, scientists say they will be able to study the human brain more effectively. Their hope is to better understand and treat conditions like autism, schizophrenia, or Alzheimer’s. Scientists are also researching how to link these human brain organoids to computers to make the computers faster and more energy efficient.”

We had 3386 men, 3542 women, and 119 non-binary respondents (1.7%). Because the number of non-binary individuals was too small for any representative claims to be made, percentage estimates for non-binary respondents are not reported below.

Note that some percentages may add up to 99.9% or 100.1% due to rounding.

TOPLINE: APPENDIX

Sample Demographic Characteristics (N = 7,066)

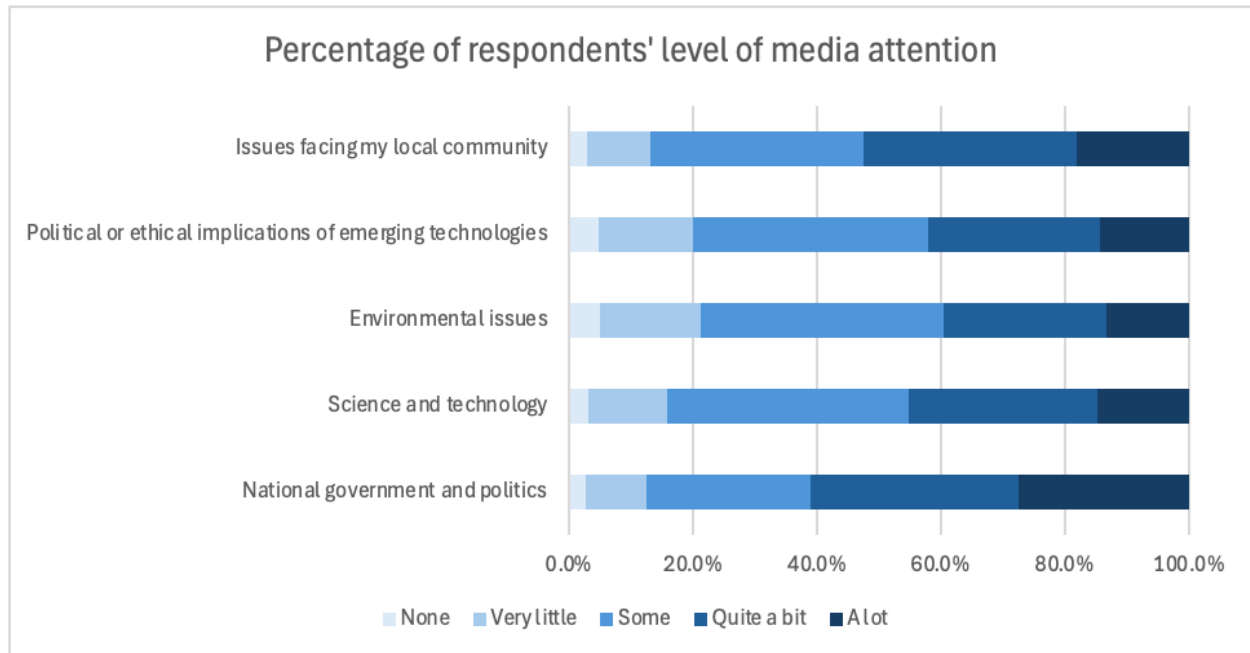
		<i>n</i>	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	3,386	48.0
	Female	3,542	50.3
	Non-binary	119	1.7
Age	18-25	879	12.5
	26-35	1,187	16.8
	36-45	1,200	17.0
	46-55	1,209	17.2
	56-64	1,098	15.6
	65+	1,474	20.9
Education	4-year college+	2,546	36.1
	Some college	2,972	42.2
	High school or less	1,529	21.7
Ethnicity	White	4,834	69.0
	Black	917	13.1
	Two or more races	691	9.9
	Asian	280	4.0
	Other	229	3.3
	Indigenous Peoples	55	0.8
Political Party Preference	Democrat	3,091	46.1
	Independent	1,059	15.8
	Republican	2,551	38.1
Religious Identity	Other Christian	2,821	40.3
	Catholic	1,184	16.9
	Nothing in particular	1,161	16.6
	Agnostic/Atheist	1,073	15.3
	Other religions	758	10.8



Media attention

In general, how much attention do you pay to news stories about the following topics?

	None	Very little	Some	Quite a bit	A lot
National government and politics	2.6%	9.8%	26.5%	33.7%	27.5%
Science and technology	3.1%	12.8%	39.0%	30.3%	14.8%
Environmental issues	5.0%	16.3%	39.2%	26.2%	13.4%
Political or ethical implications of emerging technologies	4.7%	15.2%	38.1%	27.6%	14.4%
Issues facing my local community	2.8%	10.2%	34.5%	34.4%	18.1%

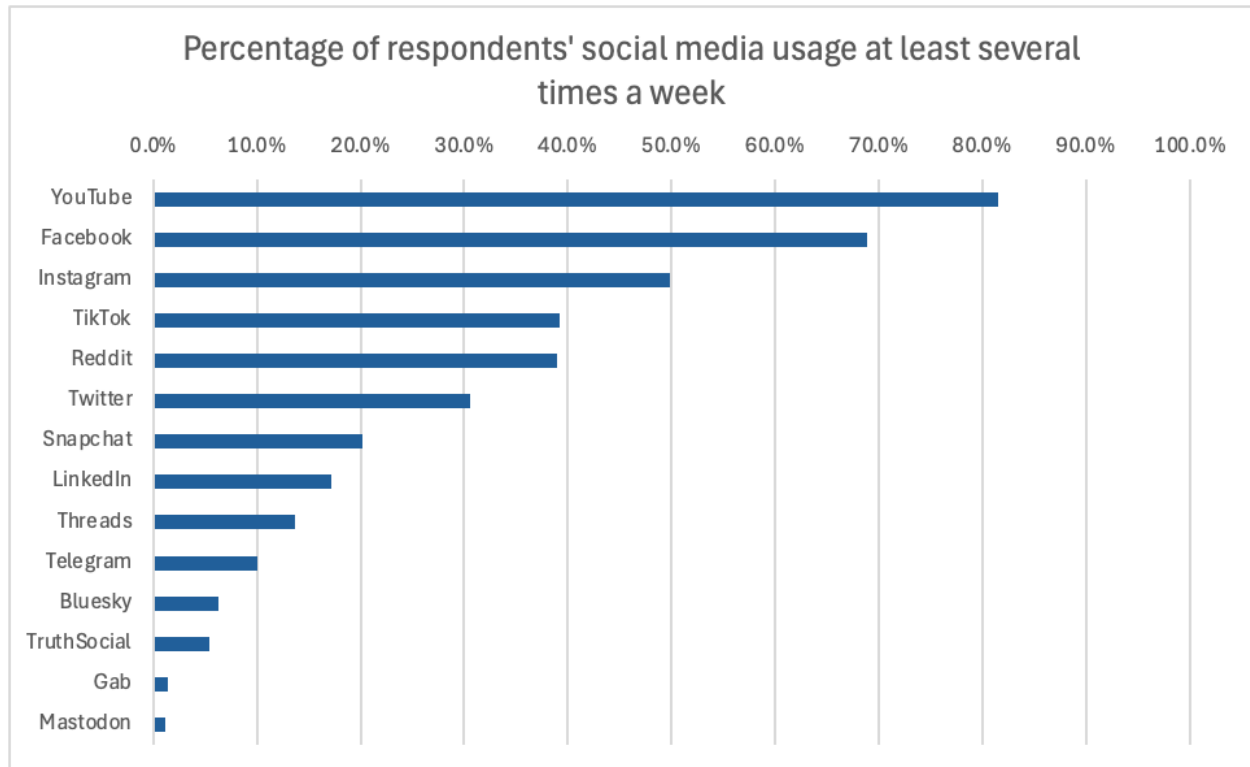




Social media usage

How often do you use the following social media platforms?

	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Several times a week	Every day	Several times a day
Twitter (X)	49.1%	12.0%	8.4%	10.9%	9.2%	10.5%
Bluesky	85.6%	4.9%	3.3%	3.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Snapchat	66.8%	8.1%	5.0%	7.5%	6.5%	6.2%
Mastodon	97.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Instagram	29.9%	10.4%	9.7%	15.4%	14.6%	19.9%
Threads	74.2%	6.7%	5.5%	7.7%	3.5%	2.4%
Facebook	15.9%	8.0%	7.2%	15.2%	20.1%	33.6%
LinkedIn	50.4%	21.5%	11.0%	10.2%	4.8%	2.2%
TikTok	45.3%	8.5%	6.8%	12.5%	10.5%	16.2%
Reddit	36.8%	13.1%	11.2%	17.4%	9.8%	11.7%
YouTube	4.2%	6.4%	7.9%	19.8%	22.0%	39.7%
Truth Social	89.5%	3.2%	1.9%	3.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Telegram	80.5%	5.9%	3.6%	4.6%	2.8%	2.6%
Gab	96.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%





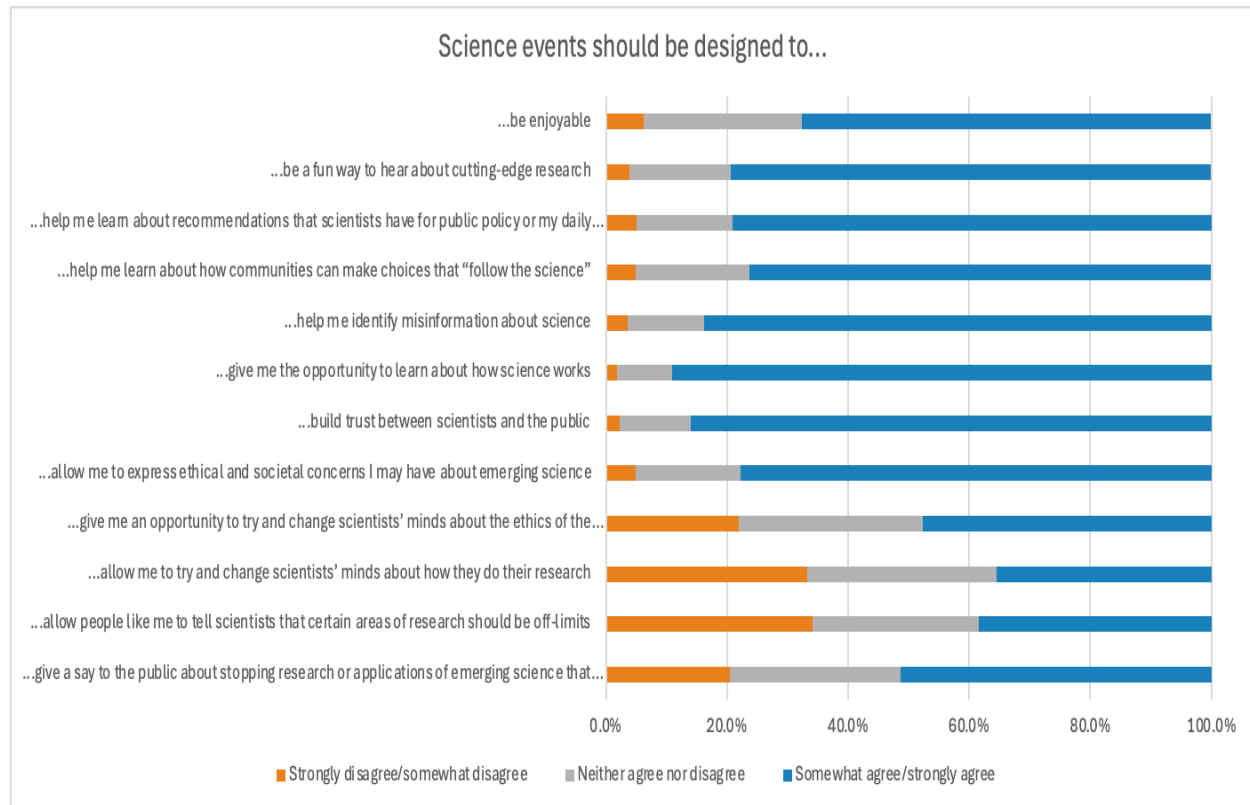
Public agency

US adults believe that science events should be informative and provide dialogue between themselves and scientists. However, they are less likely to say that they themselves should talk with scientists during science events.

Science events should be designed to...

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
...be enjoyable	1.5%	4.8%	26.0%	46.5%	21.1%
...be a fun way to hear about cutting-edge research	1.1%	2.8%	16.7%	50.4%	28.9%
...help me learn about recommendations that scientists have for public policy or my daily life	1.4%	3.7%	15.8%	51.0%	28.2%
...help me learn about how communities can make choices that “follow the science”	1.4%	3.5%	18.8%	49.4%	26.8%
...help me identify misinformation about science	1.1%	2.5%	12.6%	43.8%	40.0%
...give me the opportunity to learn about how science works	0.5%	1.4%	9.1%	43.5%	45.6%
...build trust between scientists and the public	0.6%	1.7%	11.7%	42.2%	43.8%
...allow me to express ethical and societal concerns I may have about emerging science	1.1%	3.8%	17.4%	45.9%	31.9%
...give me an opportunity to try and change scientists’ minds about the ethics of the research they are doing	6.8%	15.1%	30.4%	32.7%	15.0%

...allow me to try and change scientists' minds about how they do their research	11.8%	21.4%	31.4%	25.1%	10.3%
...allow people like me to tell scientists that certain areas of research should be off-limits	14.5%	19.7%	27.4%	26.7%	11.7%
...give a say to the public about stopping research or applications of emerging science that cross moral boundaries	7.9%	12.6%	28.2%	34.6%	16.7%



Science events should be designed to...

...be enjoyable

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	6.3%	6.4%	6.0%	6.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.0%	22.5%	29.3%	27.9%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	67.6%	71.0%	64.7%	65.4%

	Cultural authority of science ²			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	6.3%	9.3%	4.6%	5.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.0%	32.7%	29.6%	15.7%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	67.6%	58.0%	65.7%	79.3%

² Cultural authority of science (CAS) captures how individuals orient toward science as an institution. As operationalized here, CAS is a broad institution-level orientation toward science as a legitimate source of knowledge and social guidance. It brings together three related dimensions: epistemic trust in science as a way of producing reliable knowledge, deference to scientists as appropriate participants in public decision-making, and broader confidence in science and technology as socially beneficial.

...be a fun way to hear about cutting-edge research

Party ID				
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.7%	13.8%	17.8%	18.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	79.4%	82.6%	78.3%	77.7%

Cultural authority of science				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	3.9%	6.7%	2.6%	2.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.7%	22.3%	18.6%	9.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	79.4%	71.0%	78.7%	88.3%

...help me learn about recommendations that scientists have for public or my daily life

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	5.0%	2.6%	5.6%	7.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	15.8%	10.0%	18.1%	20.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	79.2%	87.5%	76.3%	72.1%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	5.0%	10.8%	3.2%	1.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	15.8%	24.5%	16.6%	6.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	79.2%	64.8%	80.1%	92.8%

...help me learn about how communities can make choices that “follow the science”

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	4.9%	2.1%	5.7%	7.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	18.8%	12.0%	22.3%	24.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	76.2%	85.9%	72.0%	68.2%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	4.9%	11.4%	11.4%	6.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	18.8%	30.3%	19.6%	1.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	76.2%	58.3%	78.2%	92.4%

...help me identify misinformation about science

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	3.6%	1.9%	4.3%	5.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	12.5%	7.6%	14.2%	16.5%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	83.9%	90.4%	81.5%	78.4%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	3.6%	7.2%	2.4%	1.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	12.5%	19.0%	13.0%	5.6%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	83.9%	73.8%	84.6%	93.2%

...give me the opportunity to learn about how science works

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	2.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	9.1%	5.7%	10.8%	11.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	89.0%	93.0%	87.6%	86.3%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	1.9%	3.9%	1.2%	0.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	9.1%	13.9%	10.0%	3.4%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	89.0%	82.2%	88.8%	96.2%

...build trust between scientists and the public

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	2.3%	1.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	11.7%	6.9%	12.0%	15.6%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	86.0%	91.6%	85.5%	81.5%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	2.3%	4.4%	1.7%	0.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	11.7%	19.0%	11.9%	4.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	86.0%	76.6%	86.4%	94.9%

...allow me to express ethical and societal concerns I may have about emerging science

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	4.9%	4.9%	3.8%	4.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	17.4%	15.9%	18.9%	17.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	77.7%	79.1%	77.2%	77.9%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	4.9%	6.8%	3.7%	4.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	17.4%	19.0%	21.6%	11.6%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	77.7%	74.2%	74.7%	84.3%

...give me an opportunity to try and change scientists' minds about the ethics of the research they are doing

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	21.9%	27.5%	17.4%	17.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	30.4%	28.6%	33.7%	30.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	47.7%	43.9%	48.9%	52.4%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	21.9%	18.4%	21.9%	25.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	30.4%	30.7%	37.4%	23.2%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	47.7%	50.9%	40.7%	51.6%

...allow me to try and change scientists' minds about how they do their research

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	33.2%	41.1%	27.1%	27.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	31.4%	27.1%	37.3%	32.7%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	35.4%	31.8%	35.6%	39.9%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	33.2%	36.9%	34.0%	36.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	31.4%	35.4%	36.9%	21.8%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	35.4%	35.8%	29.1%	41.3%

...allow people like me to tell scientists that certain areas of research should be off-limits

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	34.2%	42.3%	32.1%	26.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	27.4%	25.5%	30.1%	27.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	38.4%	32.2%	37.8%	46.7%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	34.2%	27.6%	34.5%	40.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	27.4%	28.6%	34.5%	19.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	38.4%	43.8%	31.0%	40.3%

...give a say to the public about stopping research or applications of emerging science that cross moral boundaries

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	20.5%	27.4%	17.7%	14.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	28.2%	28.1%	31.6%	25.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	51.3%	44.5%	50.7%	60.5%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	20.5%	15.2%	20.4%	25.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	28.2%	26.8%	35.5%	22.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	51.3%	58.0%	44.2%	51.8%



Publics' view of scientists in engagement

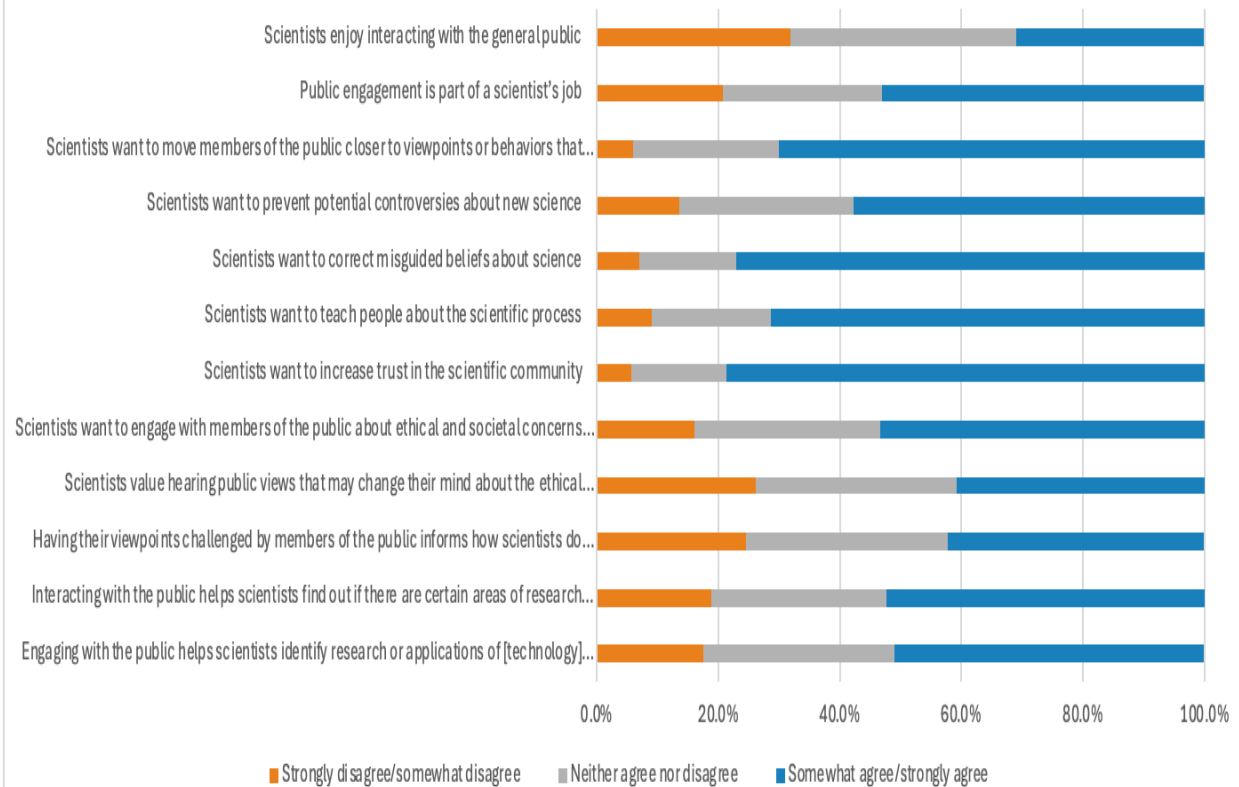
How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
Scientists enjoy interacting with the general public	7.2%	24.6%	37.3%	24.5%	6.3%
Public engagement is part of a scientist's job	4.3%	16.4%	26.2%	39.2%	13.8%
Scientists want to move members of the public closer to viewpoints or behaviors that follow the science	1.6%	4.3%	24.1%	50.5%	19.5%
Scientists want to prevent potential controversies about new science	3.5%	10.1%	28.6%	42.4%	15.5%
Scientists want to correct misguided beliefs about science	1.8%	5.2%	16.0%	44.8%	32.2%
Scientists want to teach people about the scientific process	2.2%	6.8%	19.6%	45.9%	25.6%
Scientists want to increase trust in the scientific community	1.5%	4.1%	15.8%	44.0%	34.6%
Scientists want to engage with members of the public about ethical and societal concerns they may have about emerging science	4.1%	11.9%	30.7%	40.0%	13.3%



Scientists value hearing public views that may change their mind about the ethical challenges related to their field of research	6.9%	19.2%	33.1%	32.0%	8.8%
Having their viewpoints challenged by members of the public informs how scientists do their research	7.0%	17.6%	33.1%	33.2%	9.0%
Interacting with the public helps scientists find out if there are certain areas of research that should be off-limits for them	5.3%	13.5%	28.9%	39.6%	12.7%
Engaging with the public helps scientists identify research or applications of [technology] that should be stopped because they cross moral boundaries	5.3%	12.2%	31.5%	37.3%	13.6%

Publics' view of scientists in engagement



scientists enjoy interacting with the general public

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	31.9%	25.0%	29.7%	42.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	37.3%	38.0%	41.7%	33.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	30.8%	37.0%	28.6%	24.8%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	31.9%	50.6%	26.1%	18.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	37.3%	34.4%	46.5%	31.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	30.8%	14.9%	27.4%	50.0%

public engagement is part of a scientist's job

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	20.7%	18.9%	19.5%	23.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.2%	23.2%	29.9%	26.6%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	53.0%	58.0%	50.5%	49.5%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	20.7%	27.7%	19.9%	14.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.2%	28.7%	31.8%	18.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	53.0%	43.6%	48.3%	67.2%

scientists want to move members of the public closer to viewpoints of behaviors that follow the science

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	5.9%	4.9%	5.5%	7.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	24.1%	20.1%	30.5%	25.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	70.0%	75.0%	64.0%	67.8%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	5.9%	9.8%	4.8%	3.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	24.1%	27.2%	29.6%	15.5%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	70.0%	63.0%	65.5%	81.5%

scientists want to prevent potential controversies about new science

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	13.0%	11.5%	11.9%	16.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	25.7%	25.2%	30.4%	30.4%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	61.3%	63.3%	57.8%	52.8%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	13.0%	21.2%	10.6%	9.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	25.7%	32.8%	34.4%	18.5%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	61.3%	46.0%	55.0%	72.6%

scientists want to correct misguided beliefs about science

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	7.0%	4.0%	5.5%	11.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.0%	10.6%	20.5%	19.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	77.0%	85.3%	74.0%	70.0%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	7.0%	14.8%	3.7%	2.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.0%	22.6%	18.0%	7.4%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	77.0%	62.6%	78.2%	90.3%

scientists want to teach people about the scientific process

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	8.9%	4.2%	4.2%	15.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	19.6%	12.8%	23.6%	24.5%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	71.5%	83.0%	67.4%	60.6%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	8.9%	20.2%	20.2%	2.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	19.6%	27.3%	23.1%	8.2%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	71.5%	52.5%	72.8%	89.3%

scientists want to increase trust in the scientific community

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	5.6%	2.4%	5.3%	9.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	15.8%	10.8%	20.4%	18.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	78.6%	86.7%	74.3%	72.7%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	5.6%	12.7%	2.5%	1.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	15.8%	22.4%	17.8%	7.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	78.6%	65.0%	79.7%	91.2%

scientists want to engage with members of the public about ethical and societal concerns they may have about emerging science

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	16.0%	10.4%	16.4%	23.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	30.7%	26.6%	34.0%	32.5%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	53.3%	63.0%	49.6%	44.4%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	16.0%	31.4%	10.5%	6.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	30.7%	34.1%	38.3%	19.7%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	53.3%	34.5%	51.2%	74.1%

scientists value hearing public views that may change their mind about the ethical challenges related to their field of research

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	26.1%	18.8%	23.7%	36.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	33.1%	32.7%	38.5%	30.1%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	40.8%	48.5%	37.8%	33.1%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	26.1%	46.1%	18.8%	13.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	33.1%	31.0%	43.1%	25.2%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	40.8%	22.9%	38.1%	61.4%

Having their viewpoints challenged by members of the public informs how scientists do their research

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	24.6%	23.4%	21.2%	28.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	33.1%	30.4%	37.2%	33.7%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	42.3%	46.3%	41.6%	38.0%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	24.6%	35.9%	20.6%	17.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	33.1%	34.3%	40.4%	24.6%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	42.3%	29.8%	39.0%	58.1%

Interacting with the public helps scientists find out if there are certain areas of research that should be off-limits for them

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	18.7%	19.2%	15.6%	20.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	28.9%	28.5%	34.0%	26.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	52.3%	52.2%	50.4%	53.4%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	18.7%	24.2%	16.2%	15.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	28.9%	29.2%	35.4%	22.0%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	52.3%	46.5%	48.4%	62.1%

Engaging with the public helps scientists identify research or applications of [technology] that should be stopped because they cross moral boundaries

	Party ID			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	17.6%	18.8%	15.4%	17.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	31.5%	30.2%	35.6%	29.6%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	50.9%	51.0%	49.0%	52.6%

	Cultural authority of science			
	Total	Low	Moderate	High
Strongly disagree/somewhat disagree	17.6%	21.9%	15.5%	15.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	31.5%	31.3%	38.7%	24.3%
Strongly agree/somewhat agree	50.9%	46.8%	45.7%	60.3%



Cultural authority of science

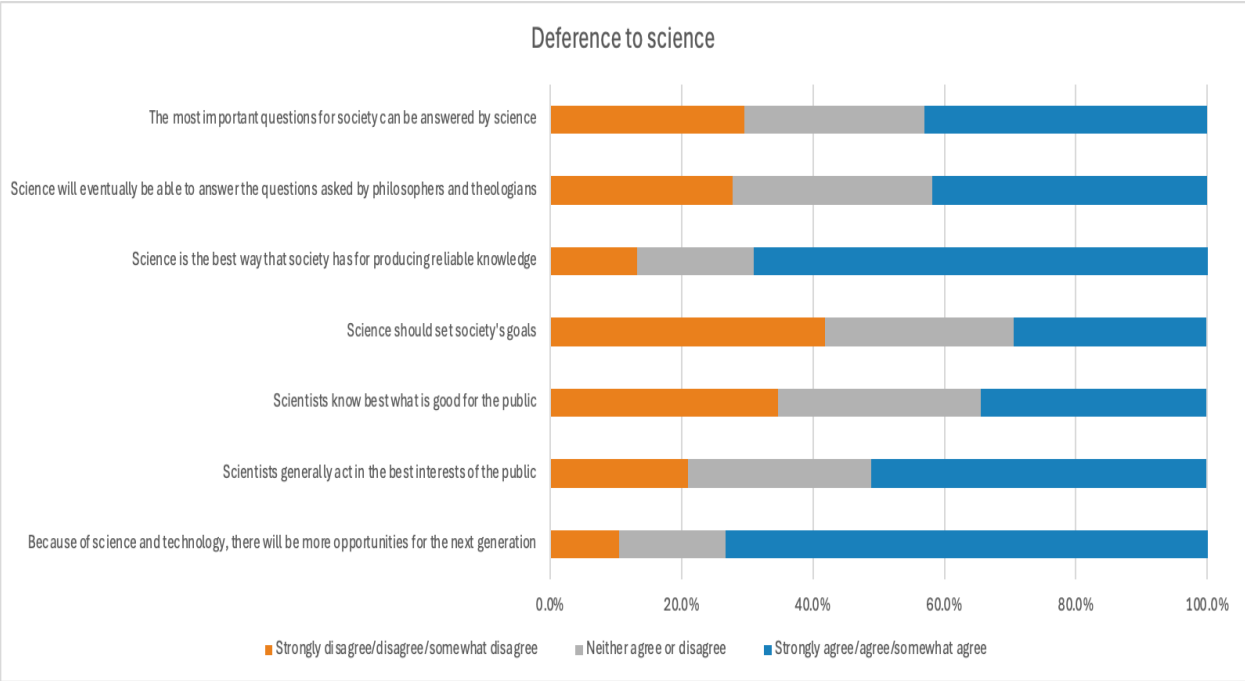
Please rate your agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree
The most important questions for society can be answered by science	6.7%	10.0%	12.8%	27.4%	23.3%	13.7%	6.1%
Science will eventually be able to answer the questions asked by philosophers and theologians	7.4%	10.0%	10.4%	30.4%	21.5%	13.5%	6.8%
Science is the best way that society has for producing reliable knowledge	3.0%	4.3%	5.9%	17.8%	27.0%	26.0%	16.1%
Science should set society's goals	11.6%	15.3%	14.9%	28.7%	16.0%	8.6%	4.8%
Scientists know best what is good for the public	9.5%	11.0%	14.2%	30.8%	19.2%	10.3%	4.9%
Scientists generally act in the best interests of the public	4.7%	6.5%	9.8%	27.8%	24.8%	18.2%	8.1%



Because of
science and
technology, there
will be more
opportunities for
the next
generation

2.3% 3.1% 5.1% 16.2% 25.5% 28.0% 19.9%



The most important questions for society can be answered by science

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	27.4%	17.9%	28.6%	44.2%	29.5%	20.8%	29.9%	41.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	29.5%	25.8%	32.7%	25.7%	25.6%	23.9%	27.6%	30.1%
At least somewhat agree	43.1%	56.2%	38.7%	30.1%	53.2%	55.3%	42.3%	28.6%

Science will eventually be able to answer the questions asked by philosophers and theologians

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	27.8%	20.6%	26.3%	37.3%	25.0%	23.1%	27.0%	35.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	30.4%	30.0%	33.3%	28.5%	29.2%	27.0%	30.4%	33.5%
At least somewhat agree	41.8%	49.4%	40.5%	34.3%	45.7%	50.0%	42.6%	30.9%

Science is the best way that society has for producing reliable knowledge

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	13.2%	5.4%	12.1%	22.9%	8.8%	8.5%	14.6%	16.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	17.8%	11.5%	21.9%	22.2%	15.2%	16.8%	18.2%	19.1%
At least somewhat agree	69.1%	83.0%	66.0%	54.9%	76.0%	74.6%	67.1%	64.5%

Science should set society's goals

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	41.9%	30.1%	39.1%	57.5%	24.9%	29.6%	42.7%	60.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	28.7%	31.4%	34.1%	22.0%	30.8%	27.4%	29.6%	25.9%
At least somewhat agree	29.5%	38.5%	26.8%	20.5%	44.3%	43.0%	27.7%	13.9%

Science know best what is good for the public

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	34.7%	20.0%	36.5%	52.1%	22.2%	24.7%	36.1%	48.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	30.8%	32.3%	34.6%	26.1%	30.4%	29.2%	31.5%	29.8%
At least somewhat agree	34.4%	47.9%	29.0%	21.8%	47.4%	46.1%	32.4%	21.8%

Science act in the best interests of the public

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	21.1%	8.3%	23.3%	35.5%	15.3%	18.0%	22.2%	24.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	27.8%	23.3%	34.0%	29.1%	27.2%	25.5%	28.0%	30.0%
At least somewhat agree	51.1%	68.3%	42.8%	35.4%	57.5%	56.4%	49.9%	45.1%

Because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	10.5%	7.1%	13.0%	12.9%	10.0%	10.3%	11.6%	8.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.2%	12.9%	17.3%	18.7%	16.0%	15.2%	16.7%	16.1%
At least somewhat agree	73.3%	80.0%	69.8%	68.4%	73.9%	74.6%	71.2%	75.7%

Perceptions of Scientists in Public Policy

We find similar findings to the Pew Research Center on Americans' approval of scientists' role in public policy. Our sample shows a slight preference toward scientists' involvement in public policy across four of the five public policy questions.

Public policy responses	Current Data (Sept.-Oct. 2025)	Pew Research Center (Nov. 2024)
<i>Which of the following is true, even if neither is exactly right?</i>		
Scientists should take an active role in public policy debates about scientific issues	57.2%	51.0%
Scientists should focus on establishing sound scientific facts and stay out of public policy debates	42.8%	48.0%
<i>Do you think scientists have...</i>		
...too much influence in public policy debates?	20.2%	20.0%
...not enough influence in public policy debates?	51.5%	41.0%
...about the right amount of influence in public policy debates?	28.3%	37.0%
<i>In general, would you say that scientific experts are...</i>		
...usually better at making good policy decisions about scientific issues than other people?	49.2%	43.0%
...usually worse at making good policy decisions about scientific issues than other people?	9.4%	10.0%
...neither better nor worse at making good policy decisions about scientific issues than other people?	41.4%	46.0%
<i>Which of these statements come closer to your own view, even if neither is exactly right?</i>		
Scientists make judgments based solely on the facts	55.0%	50.0%



Scientists' judgments are just as likely to be biased as other people's	45.0%	49.0%
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Which of these statements come closer to your own view, even if neither is exactly right?

Public opinion should play an important role in guiding policy decisions about scientific issues	49.0%	48.0%
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Public opinion should not play an important role in guiding policy decisions about scientific issues because these issues are too complex for the average person to understand	51.0%	51.0%
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Diversity of social networks

How frequently do you discuss social issues with...

	Never	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	All the time
...people with strong conservative views?	12.8%	9.7%	10.4%	8.3%	14.3%	9.7%	11.4%	9.7%	5.2%	8.5%
...people with strong liberal views?	12.6%	7.3%	8.2%	8.0%	14.5%	10.0%	11.5%	11.1%	6.1%	10.7%
...people of a different race or ethnicity?	10.6%	6.4%	7.3%	7.5%	15.6%	10.2%	12.4%	11.2%	6.0%	12.8%
...atheists or agnostics?	24.5%	9.9%	8.8%	7.4%	14.7%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	4.9%	7.2%
...very religious people?	17.4%	10.7%	10.6%	9.3%	14.8%	9.3%	9.5%	8.1%	3.9%	6.5%
...people whose values you disagree with?	11.4%	8.7%	11.7%	12.2%	19.0%	11.5%	10.2%	6.8%	2.9%	5.5%

...people with strong conservative views?

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Never	7.5%	14.8%	17.8%
2	3.5%	16.2%	8.1%
3	4.0%	15.8%	10.4%
4	5.3%	11.2%	8.1%
5	11.1%	13.0%	21.6%
6	10.5%	8.9%	9.7%
7	16.3%	8.6%	8.5%
8	15.8%	5.7%	7.2%
9	10.3%	2.2%	2.9%
All the time	15.7%	3.6%	5.8%

...people with strong liberal views?

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Never	17.5%	4.9%	18.6%
2	13.5%	2.6%	6.6%
3	13.3%	3.5%	8.2%
4	11.3%	5.2%	8.2%
5	13.5%	10.3%	22.8%
6	9.7%	10.1%	10.7%
7	8.2%	15.5%	9.5%
8	5.4%	18.6%	6.8%
9	2.8%	10.9%	3.1%



All the time	4.9%	18.4%	5.5%
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...people of a different race or ethnicity?

	White	Non-White
Never	11.4%	8.9%
2	7.3%	4.6%
3	8.1%	5.5%
4	8.0%	6.4%
5	16.1%	14.3%
6	10.2%	10.1%
7	12.2%	12.7%
8	10.8%	12.1%
9	5.5%	7.2%
All the time	10.3%	18.1%

Note. Multiracial individuals (e.g., White and African American) were considered “non-white” for descriptive purposes.

...atheists or agnostics?

	Atheists/agnostics	Non-atheists
Never	6.7%	28.7%
2	3.6%	11.9%
3	4.5%	10.0%
4	5.2%	8.3%
5	13.7%	14.6%
6	9.1%	7.5%
7	12.4%	6.5%
8	15.9%	5.3%
9	10.6%	2.6%
All the time	18.3%	4.4%

Note. Individuals who selected “nothing in particular” were removed from this analysis.

...very religious people?

	Atheists/agnostics	Non-atheists
Never	21.1%	14.0%
2	18.3%	7.9%
3	15.0%	9.7%
4	8.9%	8.9%
5	12.6%	15.7%
6	8.3%	10.1%
7	6.6%	10.9%
8	4.5%	9.8%
9	1.6%	4.9%
All the time	3.3%	7.9%

Note. Individuals who selected “nothing in particular” were removed from this analysis.

...people whose values you disagree with?

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Never	11.5%	9.5%	14.7%
2	9.0%	9.2%	7.9%
3	11.3%	13.7%	9.5%
4	12.3%	13.8%	9.3%
5	18.8%	17.9%	21.0%
6	11.2%	12.0%	10.9%
7	10.5%	9.9%	10.3%



8	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%
9	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%
All the time	5.4%	4.8%	6.3%



Moralized Science

Please rate your agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Not following the scientific community's recommendations is morally wrong	16.1%	19.7%	15.5%	26.4%	11.5%	7.4%	3.4%
Scientists have a moral obligation to "follow the science"	3.2%	3.5%	4.1%	19.9%	25.6%	26.3%	17.3%
Not trusting the scientific community is morally wrong	17.8%	20.5%	15.0%	24.5%	11.2%	7.1%	4.0%
It is immoral to be skeptical of claims that are backed by scientific consensus	16.8%	20.7%	16.2%	24.0%	11.2%	7.0%	4.2%
It is immoral to express opinions that might lower people's trust in scientific community	14.7%	18.6%	14.4%	26.0%	12.3%	8.6%	5.5%

Not following the scientific community's recommendation is morally wrong

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	51.3%	39.1%	51.8%	66.4%	51.3%	44.0%	52.7%	57.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.4%	28.3%	30.8%	20.7%	26.5%	26.9%	27.0%	24.5%
At least somewhat agree	22.3%	32.5%	17.3%	12.9%	26.4%	29.1%	20.3%	17.9%

	Cultural authority of science		
	Low	Moderate	High
At least somewhat disagree	77.5%	47.2%	29.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	17.9%	35.6%	25.7%
At least somewhat agree	4.6%	17.2%	45.0%

Scientists have a moral obligation to “follow the science”

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	10.8%	6.8%	10.3%	15.4%	11.4%	9.7%	10.6%	11.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	19.9%	15.1%	24.6%	22.3%	26.1%	20.9%	19.2%	17.4%
At least somewhat agree	69.3%	78.2%	65.1%	62.3%	62.6%	69.4%	70.2%	70.8%

	Cultural authority of science		
	Low	Moderate	High
At least somewhat disagree	21.1%	7.1%	4.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.5%	23.2%	9.9%
At least somewhat agree	52.3%	69.6%	86.0%

Not trusting the scientific community is morally wrong

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	53.3%	41.4%	53.1%	68.1%	50.2%	47.7%	54.3%	57.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	24.5%	27.3%	28.9%	17.9%	23.9%	25.7%	25.0%	22.5%
At least somewhat agree	22.2%	31.3%	18.0%	14.0%	25.9%	26.6%	20.6%	20.2%

	Cultural authority of science		
	Low	Moderate	High
At least somewhat disagree	78.5%	48.7%	32.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.2%	33.8%	23.4%
At least somewhat agree	5.3%	17.5%	44.0%

It is immoral to be skeptical of claims that are backed by scientific consensus

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	53.7%	45.7%	52.0%	64.8%	48.8%	46.3%	54.7%	60.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	24.0%	24.8%	27.7%	19.8%	24.8%	24.9%	24.3%	21.9%
At least somewhat agree	22.3%	29.5%	20.3%	15.3%	26.4%	28.7%	27.9%	17.9%

	Cultural authority of science		
	Low	Moderate	High
At least somewhat disagree	74.8%	49.6%	36.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	18.2%	31.9%	21.8%
At least somewhat agree	7.0%	18.4%	41.5%

It is immoral to express opinions that might lower people's trust in the scientific community

	Party ID				Age Group			
	Total	Democrats	Independents	Republicans	18-25	26-35	36-64	65+
At least somewhat disagree	47.8%	38.3%	44.9%	61.1%	44.7%	41.4%	48.0%	53.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.0%	25.6%	31.7%	22.1%	25.5%	26.2%	26.8%	24.0%
At least somewhat agree	26.3%	36.1%	23.4%	16.8%	29.8%	32.4%	25.2%	22.1%

	Cultural authority of science		
	Low	Moderate	High
At least somewhat disagree	70.4%	42.7%	29.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	20.0%	34.9%	23.1%
At least somewhat agree	9.6%	22.4%	47.0%



Department of Life Sciences Communication
College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, WI 53706
+1 608.262.0482
dbrossard@wisc.edu | scheufele@wisc.edu