## State of Science Index

2020 Global Report
() 3M State of Science Index

## SOSI manifesto: Science matters

Science matters to 3M because it improves daily life for people all over the world, at home, at work and at play.

Science matters to society in the future as exponential population growth brings challenges that only science can solve.

Science should matter to citizens because their daily lives and future quality of life depends on it. But does it? 3M set out to discover whether and how the world appreciates science.

State of Science Index (SOSI) is a global, corporate thought leadership platform now in its third year.


## Evolution of the State of Science Index

| 2018 |
| :--- |
| Benchmarked |
| individuals' |
| perceptions, sentiment |
| and trust toward |
| science for the first |
| time around the world. |

Fielded Jun.-Aug. 2017


Fielded Jul.-Sep. 2018

## 2020 Pre-Pandemic <br> Evaluated trends in science perception based on three years of tracking data. <br> Probed deeper into timely topics around the world, such STEM inequality, sustainability, etc.

Fielded Aug.-Oct. 2019

## 2020 Pandemic Pulse

Aims to understand how perceptions of science have shifted since the onset of COVID-19.

Identifies contrasts in attitudes prior to and during the pandemic at a time when science is highly relevant and "trust is on the rise."

Fielded Jul.-Aug. 2020

## Historical context

For the last four years, 3M has conducted the annual State of Science Index to track attitudes to science through multi-country original research.

In the past year, we have conducted two surveys:

1. The first wave - called the 2020 Pre-Pandemic Survey - was fielded a few months before the pandemic hit, completed in October of 2019. It marks our third year of exploring attitudes to science and builds on two prior years of research (fielded in 2017 and 2018 and reported in 2018 and 2019, respectively).
2. The second wave - called the 2020 Pandemic Pulse - was fielded in July-August 2020, about six months into the pandemic. This research captures a snapshot of how science is perceived in this moment in time, against the backdrop of the coronavirus outbreak. It enables us to compare and contrast current attitudes around science against sentiment captured before the pandemic.

For the first time since conducting the State of Science Index, we have enough historical data to call out trends from questions we have tracked over time.

## Who and where we're surveying for 2020

## Who?

$\sim 1,000$ general population respondents per country*

## Where?

## 2020 Pre-Pandemic

14 Countries: US, Canada, UK, Germany, Poland, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, China, India, South Africa
(Total sample of 14,105 globally)

## 2020 Pandemic Pulse

Global launch (11 countries): US, Canada, UK, Germany, Poland, Spain, Brazil, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, China
(Total sample of 11,082 globally)
Following global launch: Mexico, UAE
Not included: India, South Africa

## Additional survey methodology details

| Survey methodology \& timing | 15-20 minute survey, combination offline and online <br> - 2020 Pre-Pandemic: Fielding/interviewing completed Aug. 19 - Oct. 22, 2019 <br> - 2020 Pandemic Pulse: Fielding/interviewing completed Jul. 22 - Aug. 16, 2020 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Global trends: 2019 2020 Pandemic Pulse (3 waves) | 11-country average <br> - The number of countries for the 2020 Pandemic Pulse was reduced due to fielding disruptions related to COVID-19 in some markets (India, Mexico, South Africa). When comparing global changes from 2019 through the 2020 Pandemic Pulse, the 11country average can be used since the same countries were surveyed in 2019 and the 2020 Pre-Pandemic Survey. |
| Global trends: 2018 2020 Pandemic Pulse (4 waves) | 9-country tracking average <br> - Two countries were removed (Saudi Arabia and France) and added (South Korea and Spain) in 2019, and as such, results can only be compared between the 9 countries that were surveyed across all four waves. When comparisons across all four waves of data are made, the 9 -country tracking average must be used, rather than the 11-Country Average. |
| Margin of error | At the 95\% confidence level <br> - 2020 Pre-Pandemic 14 -country average: $+/-0.83$ percentage points <br> - 11-country average: $+/-0.94$ percentage points <br> - 9 -country tracking average: $+/-1.03$ percentage points <br> - Each individual country: $+/-3.10$ percentage points |
| Data in this report | Unless otherwise noted with an asterisk, all data in this report is from the 2020 Pandemic Pulse. |
| Science was defined as**: | Science is the process of pursuing knowledge about the world and how things in the world work through logically gathering, observing, experimenting and applying truths on a particular subject |

[^0]**Science definition provided in two-thirds of the survey

## Four key themes underpin the State of Science in 2020

Image of science
Around the world, the image of science is on the rise.

People see science with a renewed level of significance—but barriers remain.


The world is united in wanting science to solve big challenges, and finding sustainable solutions are still a clear priority even amidst COVID-19.

STEM equity
STEM equity and gender/race inequality are barriers that impact our future.

Lack of access to a good STEM education, especially among underrepresented minority groups, is a barrier to future advancements in science and technology.

Leadership \& responsibility
Science leadership:
There's an
opportunity for
collaboration and shared
responsibility.
While governments on their own are most trusted to solve global challenges, the private sector has an opportunity to work with governments, academia, NGOs and ordinary citizens to address critical global challenges. of Science Index

## Theme 1:

## Image of science

Around the world, the image of science is on the rise.

## Science skepticism has declined for the first time in three years



## In parallel, trust in science has increased

## 89\%

$\uparrow 4$ pts
Since 2018
86\%
17 pts
Since 2018
36\%
16 pts
Since 2019

Trust science
(vs. 85\% 2020 Pre-Pandemic, 87\% in 2019, 85\% in 2018)

Trust scientists
(vs. 80\% 2020 Pre-Pandemic, $81 \%$ in 2019, $79 \%$ in 2018)

People who only believe science that aligns with their personal beliefs (vs. 41\% 2020 Pre-Pandemic, 42\% in 2019)


## When it comes to credible sources for scientific information, scientists are most trusted

\% who believe scientific information coming from each source:

## Mostly believe:

- Those working in scientific fields (84\%)
- Documentaries (79\%)
- My regular news outlets (67\%)
- Public health officials (67\%)

Mixed believe \& skeptical:

- Friends or family (60\%)
- Colleagues (48\%)
- Company websites (47\%)


## Mostly skeptical:

- Social media posts (27\%)
- Politicians (27\%)
- Celebrities (25\%)

People are far more likely to believe science information coming from their preferred traditional news sources (67\%) than social media (27\%)

## As the pandemic spread globally in 2020, science gained importance to people around the world <br> We see this in every country surveyed

Importance of science in aspects of everyday life<br>Very important only<br>■ 2020 Pandemic Pulse ■ 2020 Pre-Pandemic ■ 2019 ■ 2018



## Because of COVID-19, people are more likely to acknowledge the critical role that science plays in society

Has COVID-19 made you more likely to agree with...



## The world is united in the belief that we should value and follow science

There are negative consequences to society if people do not value science

Jumps 5 pts among emerging markets

People's actions should follow scientific evidence/advice to contain the spread of COVID-19


## Many say that COVID-19 has made them more likely to advocate for science, but few were advocates to begin with

Emerging markets and younger generations are most primed to take up advocacy


## Work remains: Despite increased appreciation for science, some troubling headwinds prevail



32\%
agree that if science didn't exist, their everyday lives wouldn't be all that different


63\%
rarely* think about the impact of science in their everyday lives
*A little/never


15-point gap
between "science is very important" to society in general (69\%) and one's everyday life (54\%)
0) 3M State of Science Index

## Theme 2:

## Sustainability

Sustainable solutions remain an important focus.

## Before the pandemic, climate change was the number one issue for science to solve apart from healthcare

Beyond healthcare, which of the following issues do you most want science to help solve?*


Top 5: all environmental issues

## Unsurprisingly, healthcare issues remain top priority in 2020followed by social justice/STEM equity and the environment

Amid major public health, economic and social challenges in 2020, top issues people want the world to solve include...


## Even during COVID-19, environmental issues remain as a top consequence to a world without science

Top negative consequences of concern if people do not value science include:
Among those who agree there are negative consequences to a world that does not value


## People expect science to solve sustainability issues

Top 5 issues science should prioritize to create a sustainable future*


## Companies can take action to help secure a sustainable future

Top 4 actions companies should prioritize to build a sustainable future for all*
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## STEM equity

Theme 3:
STEM equity and gender/race inequality are barriers that impact our future.

## The pandemic has pulled into focus the importance of a STEM education

The pandemic has made global citizens more likely to agree...

74\%
73\%

The world needs more people pursuing STEM related careers to benefit society's future

A strong STEM education for students is crucial

And before the pandemic, people recognized a need for science-based work skills

The workforce needs more skilled trade workers*


## Too many students have already been discouraged from STEM

We must act now: The trend has gained momentum over time

28\%
Gen Z
(18-23)

24\%
Millennials
(24-39)

15\%
Gen X
(40-55)

9\%
Boomers (56+)

## Barriers to STEM education are holding students back

 Inequality and a lack of access are major obstacles to securing the next generation of scientistsReasons why students felt discouraged from pursuing science
Among those who were discouraged


## Opportunities are slipping away from the underserved and underrepresented



[^1]**Among those who were discouraged from pursuing science as a student (not college/university)
2020 Pre-Pandemic Q28. Is your child involved in any of the following science, technology, engineering or math (STEM) initiatives or activities? Select all that apply. Base=2020 Pre-Pandemic Parents - Low income (1,184), Mid income (1,882), High income (1,689) Fielded Aug-Oct 2019
Q11. Why do you think you were discouraged from pursuing science when you were a student in school (not including university)? I think I was discouraged from pursuing science in school because.... Select all that apply. Base=2020 Pandemic Pulse, discouraged from pursuing science - Emerging (649), Developed (1,216) Fielded Jul-Aug 2020 2020 Pre-Pandemic Q3. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - I don't feel confident in my knowledge of science. Base=2020 Pre-Pandemic Men (6,839), Women (7,266), Low income (5,027), Mid income (5,039), High income (3,559) Fielded Aug-Oct 2019 © 3M 2020 All Rights Reserved

## How do we inspire more students to pursue science?

Top 3 ways to inspire students to pursue science*
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## Theme 4:

 Leadership \& responsibility Science leadership: There's an opportunity for collaboration and shared responsibility.
## Expectations for government involvement in key issues was already high pre-pandemic-today, they're even higher

Governments should be more involved in...
Top 5 responses
■ 2020 Pre-Pandemic ■ 2020 Pandemic Pulse


## The world agrees that science needs more funding amidst the pandemic, especially from government



Responsible for deciding how funding for scientific research/advancements is allocated*


## While government is ascribed most responsibility to solve societal issues, collaboration from other entities is optimal

Entities most responsible for solving societal issues
$■$ Government ■ Corporations ■ Individual citizens ■ Non-profits

## 62\%



Equal access to quality STEM education for underrepresented minority groups


Climate change


Racial inequality

## Corporations have a license to lead on important priorities

Younger generations expect corporations to be more involved in combatting social injustices

Amid 2020's public health, economic and social challenges, corporations should prioritize...


Q19. As you continue thinking about current events over the last six months (e.g. the coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak, Black Lives Matter movement, progress in mitigating the effects of climate change, global economic recession, etc.), which, if any, of the following actions should corporations prioritize in the future (beyond their core business purpose)? Select top three. Base= 2020 Pandemic Pulse 11-Country Average $(11,082)$ Fielded Jul-Aug 2020
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## Appendix

## Science is having its moment

Global conversation and search interest around science is on the rise, propelled by COVID-19, sustainability and STEM equity.

Global social media conversation
2020 Rise


Search volume across sample of different countries
Year over Year Rise


United States


United Kingdom

## Forbes

Diversity Is Essential In STEM. Here's How People Are Organizing People Are Organizin Make A Cha Make A Change
$■$ Apr - Jun $2019 \quad$ ■ Apr - Jun 2020



[^2]

USA
\#BlackBirdersWeek, \#BlackInNeuro: Black scientists, physicians are using hashtags to uplift


[^0]:    Additional weighting also done on education, income, urban vs. rural for certain countries to achieve better national representation and ensure sample is consistent year over year

[^1]:    *2020 Pre-Pandemic Survey

[^2]:    SMERICAN $1 / E$
    Science and Scientific Expertise Are More Important Than Ever

