

How does the public build their opinions and beliefs related to scientific issues?

According to the existing data, the scientific consensus should drive science-related policies. However, some controversial topics (GMOs, climate change, vaccines, CAMs, etc.) have shown us that is not always the case. Public opinion may also be a driven force and even the main one to contribute to the development of public policies. Understanding how the (sometimes significant) gap between scientific consensus and popular beliefs is generated could help minimise said controversies and ease the development of science-related programs.

The CONCISE project (Communication role on perception and beliefs of EU Citizens about Science, 2019-2021) worked to shed light on this matter by holding **five citizen consultations with 500 people**, in five different EU countries: Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain.

DECEMBER 2019-FEBRAURY 2020

WORK STARTS!

By Dec 2019 the consortium started working on the 5 consultations with a shared **aims, methodology, and homogenized script**.

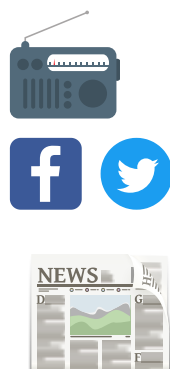
Through these consultations, researchers aimed at gaining a more in-depth insight into the public understanding of science and identify current science, communication models.

MARCH 2020 - NOVEMBER 2020

PILOT CONSULTATION AND RECRUITMENT

A pilot consultation was held in March 2020 with the aim to test the methodology, learn from experience and contribute to the development of the shared **guidelines, scripts, and tool kit**.

Meanwhile, a coordinated recruitment campaign started in July 2020 and continued until the final consultation was held. Recruitment implied the use a whole range of means including social media, traditional media, and personal contact.



SEPTEMBER 2020-FEBRUARY 2020

CONSULTATIONS HELD AND TRANSCRIPTIONS FINISHED



MARCH 2020- OCTOBER 2020

ANALYSIS PERIOD

The transcriptions were subjected to quantitative lexicometric analysis, through the software T-Lab, and qualitative analysis, via NVivo coding. All teams followed a common codebook.



SINCE NOVEMBER 2020

6 policy briefs

1 book

2 Proceedings

4 Papers

RESULTS

AND FUTURE

<https://concise-h2020.eu/reports>
<https://concise-h2020.eu/publications>



CONCISE HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT NO 824537

<https://concise-h2020.eu/>
ScienceFlows
 UNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA

Warwas et al. (2021) The Frequency of Using Websites and Social Media by Various Age Groups to Form Opinions about Scientific Topics: Findings from the European Context.

Moreno-Castro (2020). ¿Mejoran los softwares la calidad de los resultados de la investigación en comunicación? El caso de estudio del proyecto europeo H2020 CONCISE.

CITIZEN CONSULTATIONS ON SCIENCE COMMUNICATION
 A citizen science approach

Citizen science is part of a wider trend in science and society of promoting two-way dialogue and reciprocal learning between scientists and the public. By involving citizens in the research process, the public becomes an active participant in the research process. This approach is known as Citizen Science. It is a collaborative approach to research that involves the public in the research process. It is a collaborative approach to research that involves the public in the research process. It is a collaborative approach to research that involves the public in the research process.

Mètode, JCOM