

EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS' NIGHT 2018
SCICITY

DELIVERABLE 3-PERIOD 1

REPORT ON THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Work Package: impact assessment

Objectives

- Assess the evolution of public perceptions of researchers and their work by comparing these results with previous researchers' night editions;
- Analyse the public attendance and its evolution through comparison with previous researchers' night editions;
- Analyse the overall satisfaction of participation amongst the public and identify main reasons for public attendance;
- Identify best practices to increase participation in science and citizenship activities;
- Assess researchers' motivation, perception and skills to participate in public engagement initiatives such as the researchers' night;
- Identify the activities that proved the most effective towards the achievement of SCICITY's objectives;
- Explore several methods to engage the public in the project evaluation, increasing participation rate.

This analysis is expected to:

- Feed the internal evaluation;
- Allow comparison amongst the 2018 results, as well as with the results from previous ERNs' editions, in order to establish the trends regarding the evolution of public perception on the importance of scientific research;
- Define researchers' engagement towards the public at large;
- Improve and innovate science communication activities;
- Identify the main reasons for public attendance to ERN.

The survey methodologies are also compared with those used in previous events, addressing response rates, feasibility of the methods applied and the logistics involving data collection and analysis.

Indicators

Quantitative:

- Number of attendees;
- Number of people participating in the various activities;
- Rating of the event;
- Number of hits on the projects' website;
- Number of friends and followers on social networks;

Qualitative:

- Socio-demographic data of attendees (age, gender, occupation, background...);
- Interest in science and scientific careers;
- Public perception of science and researchers' work;
- Degree of public satisfaction with the event;
- Type of activities preferred;

- Success of the planned activities;
- Intention of attending new similar events and reasons to attend;
- Researchers' motivation, skills and commitment to communicate with the public;
- Involvement of researchers in the proposed activities and its evolution, including those funded by Horizon 2020 and/or by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions.

Instruments

- Paper questionnaire to SCICITY ERN visitors, when leaving: overall perception and their satisfaction about the ERN activities (content, interest, quality, scheduling, organisation), interest in science, public perception about scientists and science and its usefulness in daily lives (participation rewarded);
- Online survey to the institutions that participated in SCICITY ERN: collection of data on the activities promoted, the target audiences, the reasons for participating, the researchers' adhesion to the initiative, the awareness campaign, the interaction with the hosts, the overall satisfaction with the event and the willingness to collaborate in future editions;
- Online survey to the researchers who participated in SCICITY ERN: assessing researchers' motivation, perceptions and skills to participate in public engagement initiatives such as the ERN, as well as their opinion about the event, their previous experiences in ERN and their willingness to participate in future editions;
- A drawing activity to the visitors: public's perceptions on researchers through the activity "draw a scientist" during the European Researchers' Night, addressing visitors over 6 years old, whichever gender and background;
- A poll to the visitors at the event's entrance, question: "Has scientific research been contributing to the development of Portugal?" ('1 - Not at all' to '5 - To a great extent'), to assess participants' (initial) perception on the contribution of science to the development of Portugal;
- *Graffiti Wall* " an open-ended opportunity to the visitors to respond to a specific question: visitors were enlisted randomly by team members and invited to "Throw a challenge to be solved by science until 2050". Visitors had the opportunity to express their desires regarding the challenges/themes they would like researchers to devote themselves to in the next decades. Activity with no age limit on participation, but fundamentally directed to the adult audience, whichever gender and background.

ERN2018 event: main results

The public

- The event was organised in five venues: Lisbon, Coimbra/Botanic Garden, Coimbra/Museum, Braga and Monsaraz (Table 1);
- Estimated 6916 visitors, representing a slight decrease compared to the previous edition coordinated by the same institution; compared to 2017 it represents a decrease of 134 visitors in total;
- Collection of 843 questionnaires from which 792 were validated (visitors over 15 years old). The number of validated questionnaires corresponds approximately to 11,5% of the estimated number of visitors. There is an improvement in the response rate compared to 2017 (10,4%);
- Results are presented in the next sub-sections, the figures presenting the aggregated data for the five main venues and tables showing the data for each venue along with totals, absolute number of respondents and percentages;
- Differences between venues are highlighted. The venues that will be compared with the previous edition are: Lisbon and Braga. The remaining venues (Coimbra/Garden, Coimbra/Museum and Monsaraz) did not collect data in the ERN 2017 or participated in other consortium with different evaluation procedures;
- When relevant, some remarks are presented in special boxes. Therein, the indicators under analysis are crossed with socio-demographic variables, adding information about the profile of the respondents.

Table 1: Visitors and questionnaires collected in the ERN 2018, by venue

Venues	Visitors	Questionnaires collected (valid)
Lisbon	4400	524
Braga	1200	119
Coimbra/Garden	1000	100
Coimbra/Museum	261	23
Monsaraz	55	26
Total	6916	792

The public's socio-demographic profile

Gender:

- Major female participation in the ERN 2018 (Figure 1 and Table 2): exactly two thirds (62,4%) of the respondents are women and one third (33,6%) men;
- The share of women in the ERN 2018 decreased slightly compared to last year event (- 4 pp);
- Highest female representation in Coimbra/Garden (69,0%) and lowest in Monsaraz (53,8%).

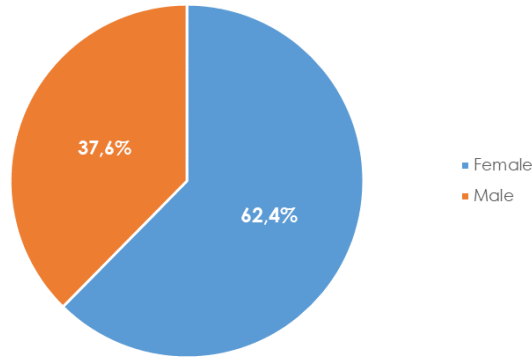


Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by gender

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by gender and venue

Gender	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	327	62,4	69	58,0	69	69,0	15	65,2	14	53,8	494	62,4
Male	197	37,6	50	42,0	31	31,0	8	34,8	12	46,2	298	37,6
Total	524	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	792	100,0

Nationality:

- o The great majority of respondents (90,4%) is Portuguese (Figure 2 and Table 3);
- o Visitors from 25 other nationalities were present in the event;
- o Other nationalities: mostly Brazilian and French;
- o Highlights of other nationalities by city: Lisbon: (by order) Brazilian, French, German and Spanish; Braga: Brazilian and Russian; Coimbra/Garden: Angolan, Belgian, Ethiopian and Russian; Coimbra/Museum: Brazilian, Canadian and Italian; Monsaraz: Brazilian.

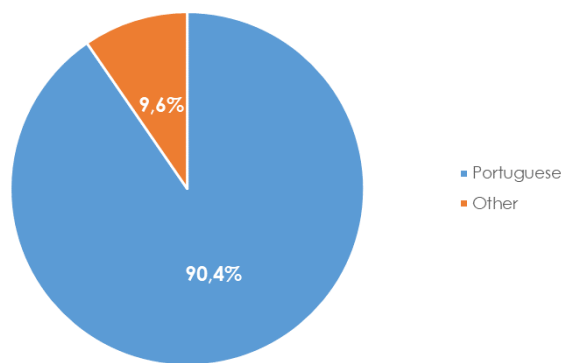


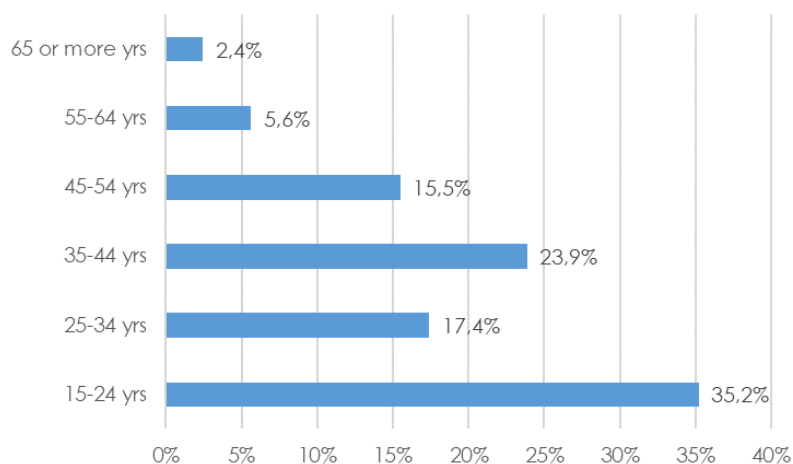
Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by nationality

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by nationality and venue

Nationality	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Portuguese	468	89,3	114	95,8	91	91,0	18	78,3	25	96,2	716	90,4
Other	56	10,7	5	4,2	9	9,0	5	21,7	1	3,8	76	9,6
Total	524	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	792	100,0

Age groups:

- o The event counted with visitors from all age groups, with particular attendance of young people



- o Figure 33): over 50% of the respondents is under 35 years old, and only 8% is over 54 years old;
- o Most frequent age group is 15-24 years old, in Lisbon, Braga, Coimbra/Garden, Monsaraz and 35-44 years old in Coimbra/Museum (Table 4);
- o The age group between 35-44 years old is also well represented in Lisbon (24,6%) and Coimbra/Garden (26%);
- o Global results are in line with last year's edition with few remarks by city: Lisbon is very similar; in Braga the percentage of respondents aged between 15 and 34 years old has increased and visitors are even younger than last year - over 50% aged 15-24 years in 2018, (+11 pp.) compared to 2017.

Distribution of gender by age groups, some remarks:

In all age groups there is a greater proportion of women. More than two third of women (36,1%) aged between 25 and 54 years.

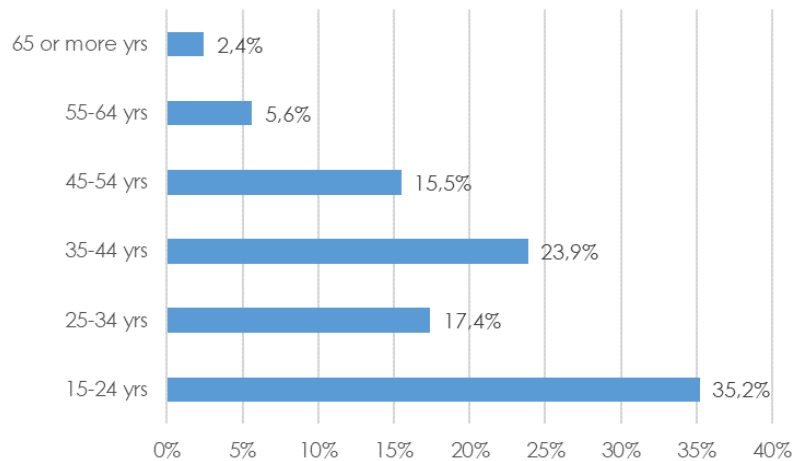


Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by age group

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by age group and venue

Age groups	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-24 yrs	153	29,4	64	54,7	36	36,0	2	8,7	22	84,6	277	35,2
25-34 yrs	109	20,9	10	8,6	15	15,0	3	13,0	0	0,0	137	17,4
35-44 yrs	128	24,6	22	18,8	26	26,0	8	34,8	4	15,4	188	23,9
45-54 yrs	84	16,1	17	14,5	16	16,0	5	21,8	0	0,0	122	15,5
55-64 yrs	35	6,7	2	1,7	5	5,0	2	8,7	0	0,0	44	5,6
65 or more yrs	12	2,3	2	1,7	2	2,0	3	13,0	0	0,0	19	2,4
Total	521	100,0	117	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	787	100,0

Professional status

- The event seems to attract mostly active individuals (**Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.**4 and Table 5);
- Most frequent categories are active workers (51,4%) and students (35,9%). In general, results indicate a slight increase of active workers (+2 pp.) and a decrease of students (-4 pp) compared to 2017;
- It is also worth mentioning the presence of 6,1% of working student that were not represented in the ERN 2017 but are expressive enough to be set apart;
 - When "other" (2,3%), usually meaning a research fellow (scholarship) or volunteer;
 - Results are very similar to 2017; despite the high presence of students in Braga their percentage slightly decreased from 53,6% in 2017 to 51,2% in 2018, but in Lisbon it decreased even more, from 38,8% in 2017 to 31,0% in 2018.

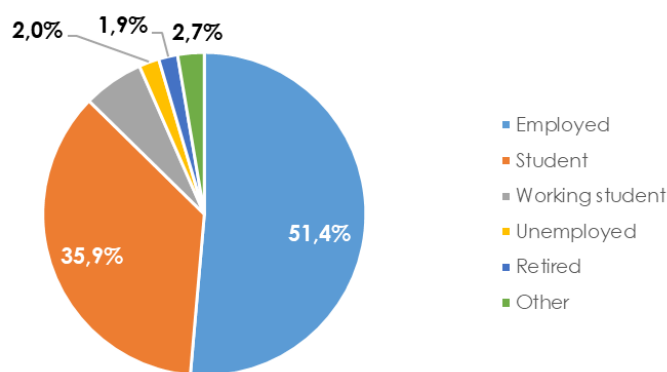


Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by professional status

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by professional status and venue

Professional Status	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	282	54,0	49	41,2	52	52,0	19	82,7	4	15,4	406	51,4
Student	162	31,0	61	51,2	38	38,0	1	4,3	22	84,6	284	35,9
Working student	38	7,3	4	3,4	4	4,0	2	8,7	0	0,0	48	6,1
Unemployed	9	1,7	2	1,7	4	4,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	16	2,0
Retired	12	2,3	3	2,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	15	1,9
Other	19	3,7	0	0,0	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	21	2,7
Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0

Academic qualifications

- The majority of respondents completed tertiary education (33,2% Bachelor's degree, 21,9% Master's degree and 12,1% PhD) (Figure 55);
- About 22,8% accomplished upper secondary education, 9,6% lower secondary education, and only 0,4% primary education. Compared to the previous edition, there is a significant decrease in participants having only primary level of education (- 8 pp);
- The visitors with higher levels of education are found in Coimbra/Museum, Lisbon and Coimbra/Garden. Joining the three highest education levels (Bachelor, Master and PhD), Coimbra/Museum visitors are the most qualified (with 82,6%), followed by Lisbon (73,1%) and Coimbra/Jardim (51,7%);
- In Monsaraz there is a strong presence of young people with lower secondary school (69,2%) and the absence of participants with Master's or PhD degrees. As in 2017, Braga presents a higher proportion of visitors with upper secondary school (42,9%), most of them young visitors still studying.

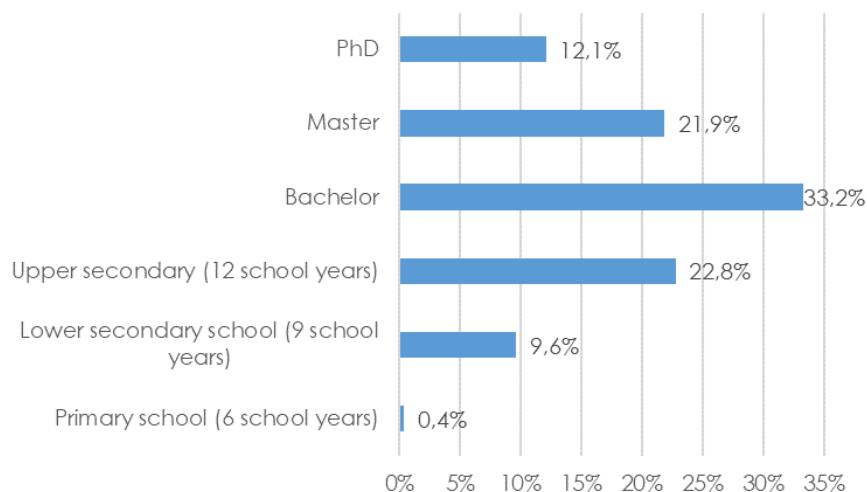


Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by academic level

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by academic level and venue

Education	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Mansaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary school (6 school years)	1	0,2	1	0,8	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,4
Lower secondary school (9 school years)	36	6,9	12	10,0	10	10,1	0	0,0	18	69,2	76	9,6
Upper secondary (12 school years)	104	19,8	51	42,9	17	17,2	4	17,4	4	15,4	180	22,8
Bachelor's	179	34,2	31	26,1	41	41,4	8	34,8	4	15,4	263	33,2
Master's	132	25,2	17	14,3	16	16,2	8	34,8	0	0,0	173	21,9
PhD	72	13,7	7	5,9	14	14,1	3	13,0	0	0,0	96	12,1
Total	524	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0

Area of study

- Major participation of individuals from the Exact Sciences and Technologies (28,0%) and Health Sciences (20,2%) (Figure 66);
- There is a moderate attendance of visitors with background in Nature and Environmental Sciences (11,9%) and Arts and Humanities (12,6%);
- The distribution of respondents by venue (Table 7) shows that in Lisbon the most represented areas of study were the Exact Sciences and Technologies (29,9%) and Social Sciences and Economics (20,8%); in Braga the Exact Sciences and Technologies (30,2%) were also the most represented along with the Nature and Environmental Sciences (21,6%); in Coimbra/Garden most participants were from the Health Sciences (31,3%) and Exact Sciences and Technologies (20,2%); at the Coimbra/Museum, Art and Humanities (34,8%) and Health Sciences (30,4%); and in Mansaraz, Nature and Environmental Sciences (34,8%) and Exact Sciences and Technologies (21,7%) were the most represented areas;
- Compared to 2017 there is a very slight decrease in visitors with background in Arts/Humanities (-3 pp) and a slightly increase in visitors from the Social Sciences/Economics (+2 pp).

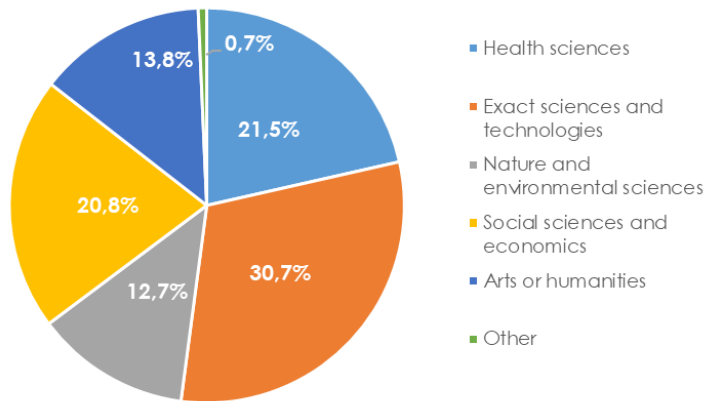


Figure 6: Distribution of respondents by area of study

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by area of study and venue

Area of study	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Health sciences	97	19,7	19	17,3	31	36,9	7	31,8	2	11,1	156	21,5
Exact sciences and technologies	155	31,4	39	35,5	20	23,8	4	18,2	5	27,8	223	30,7
Nature and environmental	51	10,3	25	22,7	8	9,5	0	0,0	8	44,4	92	12,7
Social sciences and economics	114	23,1	15	13,6	17	20,2	3	13,6	2	11,1	151	20,8
Arts or humanities	73	14,8	11	10,0	7	8,3	8	36,4	1	5,6	100	13,8
Other	3	0,6	1	0,9	1	1,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,7
Total	493	100,0	110	100,0	84	100,0	22	100,0	18	100,0	727	100,0

Public's motivation

Newcomers:

- o About 65% of the respondents are newcomers (Figure 7) (-7pp than in 2017 and -11pp than in 2016);
- o Highest percentage of newcomers in Monsaraz (100%) and lowest in Coimbra/Museum (56,5%) (Table 8). Compared with 2017, in Lisbon newcomers are moving down (-9pp) and in Braga are moving up (+10 pp);

This was my first time in the European Researchers's Night

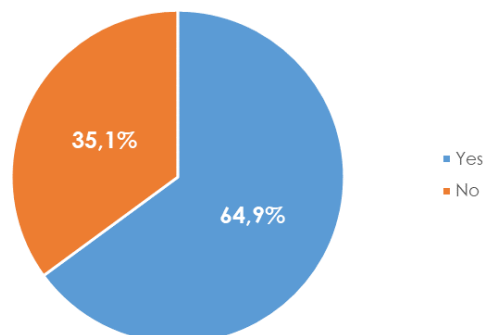


Figure 7: Distribution of respondents by newcomers and returners.

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by newcomers and returners and by venue

Newcomers	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	324	62,0	92	78,0	58	58,0	13	56,5	26	100,0	513	64,9
No	199	38,0	26	22,0	42	42,0	10	43,5	0	0	277	35,1
Total	523	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0

Newcomers, some social-demographic remarks:

- o By gender: highest percentage of second time visitors amongst women, 24,1%, against 11% of men;
- o By nationality: foreigners, mostly newcomers (73,7%, against 64,0% within Portuguese);
- o By age groups: highest percentage of newcomers amongst respondents aged between 15-24 years old (75,4%);
- o By education: PhD has the lowest percentage of newcomers (39,6%);
- o By area of study: higher proportion of newcomers amongst Social Sciences and Economics (67,1%).

Accompanying persons

- o Visitors seem to prefer to come to the event in the company of close persons (Figure 8): almost half of the respondents came with friends (45,6%) and family (43,4%); by themselves (7,5%); with “co-workers” and “came with school”, both (5,6%);
- o Most frequent category is very similar in Lisbon, Braga and Coimbra/Garden where respondents prefer to be accompanied by friends and family (Table 9): Lisbon has a higher percentage of visitors coming with friends (46,7%) and family (45,7%); Braga mostly with friends (52,1%) and family (31,9%); Coimbra/Garden mostly with family (55%) and with friends (45,0%). The visitors from Coimbra/Museum also privilege the relatives company (47,6%), but 25,1% went alone to the ERN 2018. In Monsaraz 73,1% of the visitors declared to “came with school” and 23,1% with friends;
- o Despite some variation in the proportions, trends by city (Lisbon and Braga), as well as global trends, are similar to 2017.

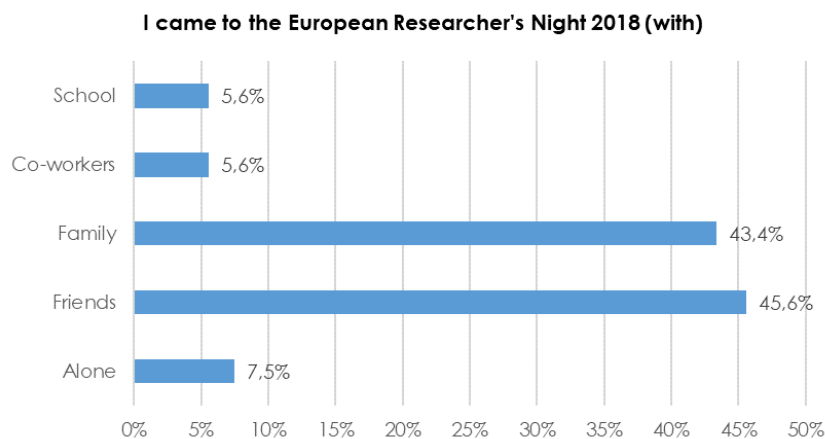


Figure 8: Distribution of respondents by the type of accompanying persons

Table 9: Distribution of respondents by the type of accompanying persons, and by venue

I came to ENR (with)		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	Yes	43	8,2	4	3,4	5	5,0	6	26,1	1	3,8	59	7,5
	No	480	91,8	115	96,6	95	95,0	17	73,9	25	96,2	732	92,5
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Friends	Yes	244	46,7	62	52,1	45	45,0	4	17,4	6	23,1	361	45,6
	No	279	53,3	57	47,9	55	55,5	19	82,6	20	76,9	430	54,4
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,5	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Family	Yes	239	45,7	38	31,9	55	55,0	11	47,8	0	0,0	343	43,4
	No	284	54,3	81	68,1	45	45,0	12	52,2	26	100,0	448	56,6
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Co-workers	Yes	28	5,4	7	5,0	5	5,0	3	13,0	1	3,8	44	5,6
	No	495	94,6	95	95,0	95	95,0	20	87,0	25	96,2	747	94,4
	Total	523	100,0	102	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
School	Yes	15	2,9	10	8,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	19	73,1	44	5,6
	No	508	97,1	109	91,6	100	100,0	23	100,0	7	26,9	747	94,4
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100	791	100,0

Knowledge of the event

- o More than formal advertising, website and printed publicity, the main ways to know about the event are (Figure 9): "friends, family or colleagues" (50,1%), "schools or research centres" (27,9%) and "social networks" (17,4%);
- o Compared to 2017, the influence of "social networks" increased from 12,1% in 2017 to 17,4% in 2018, as well as the visitors who know about the event through "friends, family or colleagues" (45,5% in 2017 to 50,1% in 2018). The influence of "printed advertising" decreased (8,2% in 2017 to 3,8% in 2018);
- o In Lisbon, Coimbra/Garden and Coimbra/Museum more than half of the respondents knew about the event through "friends, family and colleagues" (53,1%, 58,0% and 52,2%, respectively); Braga and Monsaraz knew mostly about the event through "schools or research centres" (42,4% and 76,9%, respectively) (Table 10). "Social networks" were more relevant for the visitors in Coimbra/Garden (30,0%), Braga (22,9%) and Lisbon (14,7%);
- o Major trends, by city (Lisboa and Braga) and globally, are in line with 2017.

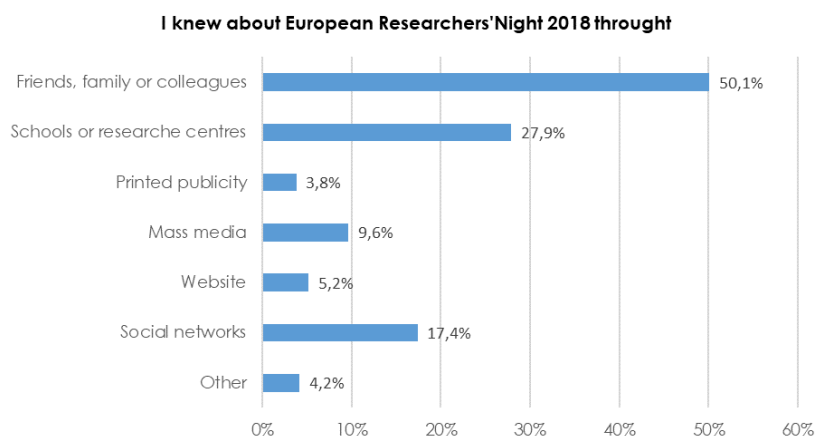


Figure 9: Distribution of respondents by the way they knew about the ERN 2018

Table 10: Distribution of respondents by the way they knew about the ERN 2018, and by venue

I knew about the ENR through		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friends, family or colleagues	Yes	278	53,1	41	34,7	58	58,0	12	52,2	7	26,9	396	50,1
	No	246	46,9	77	65,3	42	42,0	11	47,8	19	73,1	395	49,9
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Schools or research centres	Yes	126	24,0	50	42,4	19	19,0	6	26,1	20	76,9	221	27,9
	No	398	76,0	68	57,6	81	81,0	17	73,9	6	23,1	570	72,1
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Printed publicity	Yes	26	5,0	2	1,7	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	30	3,8
	No	498	95,0	116	98,3	98	98,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	761	96,2
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Mass media	Yes	50	9,5	9	7,6	15	15,0	2	8,7	0	0,0	76	9,6
	No	474	90,5	109	92,4	85	85,0	21	91,3	26	100,0	715	90,4
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Website	Yes	32	6,1	5	4,2	3	3,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	41	5,2
	No	492	93,9	113	95,8	97	97,0	22	95,7	26	100,0	750	94,8
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Social networks	Yes	77	14,7	27	22,9	30	30,0	4	17,4	0	0,0	138	17,4
	No	447	85,3	91	77,1	70	70,0	19	82,6	26	100,0	653	82,6
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0
Other	Yes	30	5,7	0	0,0	2	2,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	33	4,2
	No	494	94,3	118	100,0	98	98,0	22	95,7	26	100,0	758	95,8
	Total	524	100,0	118	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	791	100,0

Motivation to attend the event

- The most important factors to come to the event were (Figure 1010 and Table 11): "I'm interested in these themes" (43,7%), "out of curiosity" (32,7%), "friends and family also came" (26,6%), "to bring the children" (20,5%) and "I know people involved" (19,9%);
- In the last edition it was identified that the category "other" was mostly represented by parents wanting to instill the scientific spirit into their children, thus, this edition included the category, "to bring children". In fact, a significant percentage (20,5%) of parents responded that they came for this specific reason to the ERN 2018. Consequently, compared to 2017, there are less respondents who attended the event "for other reason";
- Compared to 2017, there is a lower number of respondents who indicate that attended the event because "I'm interested in these themes" (-14 pp) and "friends or family also came" (-5 pp). On the other hand, more visitors declared that came because they "know people involved" (+5,5 pp) and for "professional reasons" (+2,5 pp) in ERN 2018.

I came to European Researcher's Night 2018 (because)

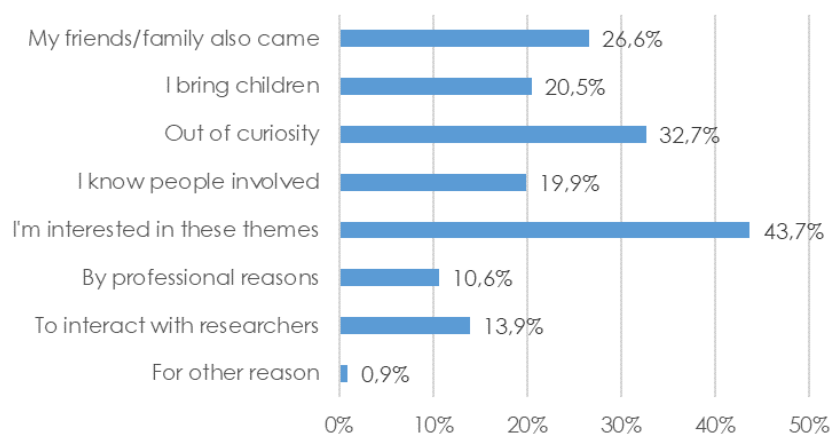


Figure 10: Distribution of respondents by the motives they attended the ERN 2018

Table 11: Distribution of respondents by the motives they attended the ERN 2018, and by venue

I came to the ENR 2018 because...		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
My friends/family also came	Yes	155	29,7	18	15,1	30	30,0	4	17,4	3	11,5	210	26,6
	No	367	70,3	101	84,9	70	70,0	19	82,6	23	88,5	580	73,4
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
I bring children	Yes	113	21,6	22	18,5	21	21,0	6	26,1	0	0,0	162	20,5
	No	409	78,4	97	81,5	79	79,0	17	73,9	26	100,0	628	79,5
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
Out of curiosity	Yes	168	32,2	40	33,6	32	32,0	8	34,8	10	38,5	258	32,7
	No	354	67,8	79	66,4	68	68,0	15	65,2	16	61,5	532	67,3
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
I know people involved	Yes	111	21,3	14	11,8	20	20,0	8	34,8	4	15,4	157	19,9
	No	411	78,7	105	88,2	80	80,0	15	65,2	22	84,6	633	80,1
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
I'm interested in these themes	Yes	234	44,8	49	41,2	38	38,0	9	39,1	15	57,7	345	43,7
	No	288	55,2	70	58,8	62	62,0	14	60,9	11	42,3	445	56,3
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
By professional reasons	Yes	47	9,0	22	18,5	11	11,0	3	13,0	1	3,8	84	10,6
	No	475	91,0	97	81,5	89	89,0	20	87,0	25	96,2	706	89,4
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
To interact with researchers	Yes	72	13,8	13	10,9	18	18,0	4	17,4	3	11,5	110	13,9
	No	450	86,2	106	89,1	82	82,0	19	82,6	23	88,5	680	86,1
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0
For other reason	Yes	5	1,0	1	0,8	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	0,9
	No	517	99,0	118	99,2	99	99,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	783	99,1
	Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	790	100,0

Motivation to attend the event, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By gender: women (66,7%) more than men (33,3%) come to the event because they are interested in these themes;
- By nationality: the Portuguese are in line with major trends, but foreigners came less because they want "to bring the children" (14,5%) or for "professional reasons" (5,3%); on the opposite, they came more "out of curiosity" (38,2%);
- By educational level: more than others, PhD's came because they are "interested in these themes" (45,7%) and they "know people involved" (37,2%); bachelor's and visitors with upper secondary school education also show higher proportions of "interested in these themes" (45,6 and 41,1%, respectively), and "out of curiosity" (both around 39%);
- By age groups: aged between 15-24 yrs. old came mostly "because my friends/family also came" (33,6%), and within 35-44 yrs. old came "to bring children" (52,9%), while most of the visitors with 65 yrs. old or more came "out of curiosity" (42,1%). People between 45-54 yrs. old were mostly "interested in these themes" (52,1%);
- By area of study: visitors from Social Sciences and Economics came mostly "to bring children" (29,3%) and "out of curiosity" (37,9%); Arts or Humanities come mostly "because friends/family also came" (30,2%); Nature and Environmental Sciences came because they are "interested in these themes" (64,1%), "they know people involved" (21,7%) and "to interact with researchers" (20,7%); within Health Sciences category "professional reasons" (15,5%) is comparatively high; people from Exact Sciences and Technologies came to the ERN 2018 mostly because "they are interested in these themes" (48,6%) and "out of curiosity" (31,9%).

Public's attitudes towards science and researchers

Characterisation of researchers

- Prevalence of positive attributes with very few opinions regarding negative attributes (Figure 1111 and Table 12): intelligent (85,4%), interesting (57,3%), enthusiastic (54,0%), focused (41,8%), responsible (40,2%), respectable (35,6%), nice (30,0%) (similar to previous ERN editions);
- When "other", meaning curious, precarious worker and persistent;
- Rare negative appreciations such as boring, sloppy, antisocial or elitist, although characterization as eccentric (11,5%), distracted (6,3%) and confusing (4,4%) proved more frequent.

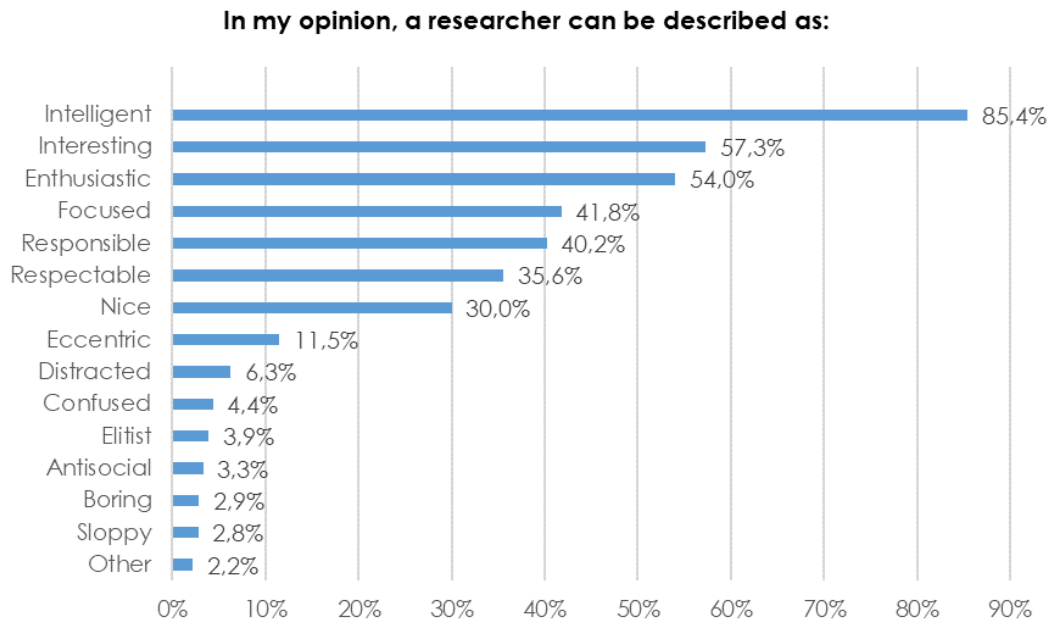


Figure 11: Researchers' characterization by the public

Researchers' characterization, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By gender: positive attributes are more frequent amongst women rather than within men; on the opposite, negative attributes are more frequent amongst men; examples: "Interesting" (women 61,1%, men 51,0%), "enthusiastic" (women 56,2%, men 50,3%), "eccentric" (men 13,4% women 10,4%); "boring" (men 4,0% women 2,2%);
- By age groups: in general frequency of positive attributes tends to decrease as age increases (few exceptions). Some examples: "nice" (15-24 yrs. 44,4%, over 65 yrs. 21,1%), "interesting" (15-24 yrs. 63,5%, 55-64 yrs. 31,6%), "respectable" (15-24 yrs. 45,1%, 55-64 yrs. 42,1%);
- By area of study: in the opinion of respondents from Nature and Environmental Sciences a researcher can be described as "intelligent" (84,8%) and other positive categories, but also as "confused" (6,5%) and "antisocial" (5,45%); visitors from Arts or Humanities consider a researcher can be described as "enthusiastic" (64,9%), but also "elitist" (7,2%); 5,6% of the visitors from the Exact Sciences and Technologies consider researchers "boring" and "distracted" (7,4%), more than in other areas, but also describe researchers as being "responsible" (41,7%).

Table 12: Researchers' characterization by the public, and by venue

Stereotype		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intelligent	Yes	440	84,1	103	86,6	87	87,9	21	91,3	23	92,0	674	85,4
	No	83	15,9	16	13,4	12	12,1	2	8,7	2	8,0	115	14,6
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Antisocial	Yes	17	3,3	5	4,2	2	2,0	2	8,7	0	0,0	26	3,3
	No	506	96,7	114	95,8	97	98,0	21	91,3	25	100,0	763	96,7
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	2,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Enthusiastic	Yes	295	56,4	53	44,5	57	57,6	9	39,1	12	48,0	426	54,0
	No	228	43,6	66	55,5	42	42,4	14	60,9	13	52,0	363	46,0
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Confused	Yes	21	4,0	7	5,9	6	6,1	1	4,3	0	0,0	35	4,4
	No	502	96,0	112	94,1	93	93,9	22	95,7	25	100,0	754	95,6
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Nice	Yes	146	27,9	30	25,2	42	42,4	6	26,1	13	52,0	237	30
	No	377	72,1	89	74,8	57	57,6	17	73,9	12	48,0	552	70,0
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Elitist	Yes	18	3,4	6	5,0	3	3,0	3	13,0	1	4,0	31	3,9
	No	505	96,6	113	95,0	96	97,0	20	87,0	24	96,0	758	96,1
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Eccentric	Yes	62	11,9	13	10,9	9	9,1	4	17,4	3	12,0	91	11,5
	No	461	88,1	106	89,1	90	90,9	19	82,6	22	88,0	698	88,5
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Interesting	Yes	308	58,9	63	52,9	63	63,6	7	30,4	11	44,0	452	57,3
	No	215	41,1	56	47,1	36	36,4	16	69,6	14	56,0	337	42,7
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Boring	Yes	16	3,1	6	5,0	6	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,0	23	2,9
	No	507	96,9	113	95,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	24	96,0	766	97,1
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	105	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Responsible	Yes	196	37,5	54	45,4	40	40,4	12	52,2	15	60,0	317	40,2
	No	327	62,5	65	54,6	59	59,6	11	47,8	10	40,0	472	59,8
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Distracted	Yes	36	6,9	6	5,0	4	4,0	4	17,4	0	0,0	50	6,3
	No	487	93,1	113	95,0	95	96,0	19	82,6	25	100,0	739	93,7
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Respectable	Yes	164	31,4	49	41,2	45	45,5	12	52,2	11	44,0	281	35,6
	No	359	68,6	70	58,8	54	54,5	11	47,8	14	56,0	508	64,4
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Sloppy	Yes	14	2,7	13	2,5	1	1,0	4	17,4	0	0,0	22	2,8
	No	509	97,3	116	97,5	98	99,0	19	82,6	25	100,0	767	97,2
	Total	523	100,0	129	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Focused	Yes	207	39,6	59	49,6	40	40,4	11	47,8	13	52,0	330	41,8
	No	316	60,4	60	50,4	59	59,6	12	52,2	12	48,0	459	58,2
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0
Other	Yes	11	2,1	3	2,5	1	1,0	1	4,3	1	4,0	17	2,2
	No	512	97,9	116	97,5	98	99,0	22	95,7	24	96,0	772	97,8
	Total	523	100,0	119	100,0	99	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	789	100,0

Public perception regarding gender bias in research-related professions

- o In general, respondents perceive there is no significant difference regarding the proportion of men and women in science (58,6%); 22,8% of the respondents mentioned that researchers are mostly women, and 13,8% mostly men; about 8% don't know (Figure 12);
- o Results by venue show that in Lisbon, Coimbra/Garden and Coimbra/Museum at least a quarter of the respondents perceive researchers are mostly women (Table 13);
- o Trends are similar to 2017 with most respondents stating there is no gender differences among researchers. However, in this edition there was an increased number of visitors perceiving the existence of more women researchers compared to the previous year (13,7% in 2017 and 22, 8% in 2018).

It seems to me that researchers are mostly...

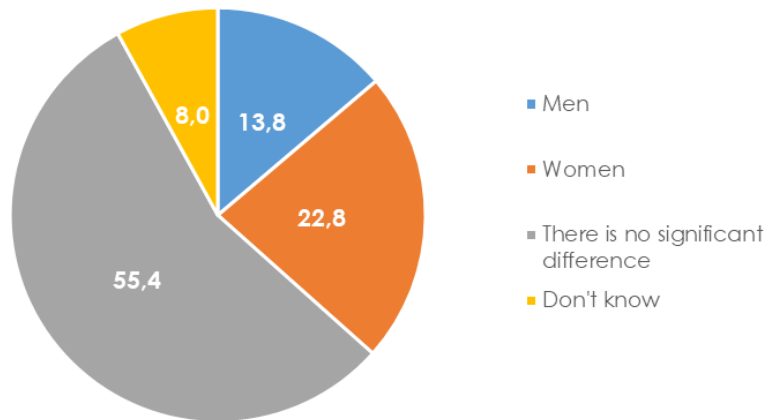


Figure 12: Distribution of the researchers' gender characterization by the public

Table 13: Distribution of the researchers' gender characterization by the public, and by venue

Gender-bias	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Men	68	13,0	28	23,5	5	5,0	7	30,4	1	3,8	108	13,8
Women	121	23,2	12	10,1	36	36,0	7	30,4	4	15,4	180	22,8
There is no significant difference	289	55,4	70	58,8	53	53,0	7	30,4	19	73,1	438	55,4
Don't know	44	8,4	9	7,6	6	6,0	2	8,7	2	7,7	63	8,0
Total	522	100,0	119	100,0	100	100,0	23	99,9	26	100,0	789	100,0

Researchers' gender-bias, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By gender: both males (57%) and females (54,5%) perceive there is no significant difference; however, 25,6% of females perceive researchers are "mostly women" against 18,1% of males;
- By nationality: both amongst Portuguese (55,9%) and foreigners (51,3%), "there is no significant difference"; 23,2% of Portuguese perceive that researchers are mostly "women" (against 18,4% of foreigners);
- By age groups: there is a different percentage of "mostly women" amongst younger age groups: 15-24 yrs. old (18,4%) and 25-34 yrs. old (30,7%);
- By education level: being included in a scientific environment may change gender-bias perceptions, since "mostly women" has higher scores within all categories of tertiary education (e.g. 30,2% of the PhD visitors considered that the researchers are "mostly women");
- By area of study: the perception that "there is no significant difference" is common to all study areas; however, a higher number of visitors from Social Sciences and Economics consider that researchers seem to be "mostly women" (27,1%) as well as Health Sciences visitors (26,9%), against the perception of people from Exact Sciences and Technologies (19,0%).

Classification of topics related with science

- o Classification on a 5-point Likert-type scale between pairs of opposite adjectives (Figure 1313 and Table 1414): *usually subject of talk vs rarely subject of talk*; *boring vs appealing*; *useless vs useful* and, lastly, *easy vs difficult*;
- o Respondents tend to totally agree that topics related with science are useful (64,9%) and appealing (53,7%); but they also think these topics tend to be sometimes difficult and not so frequently subject of talk.

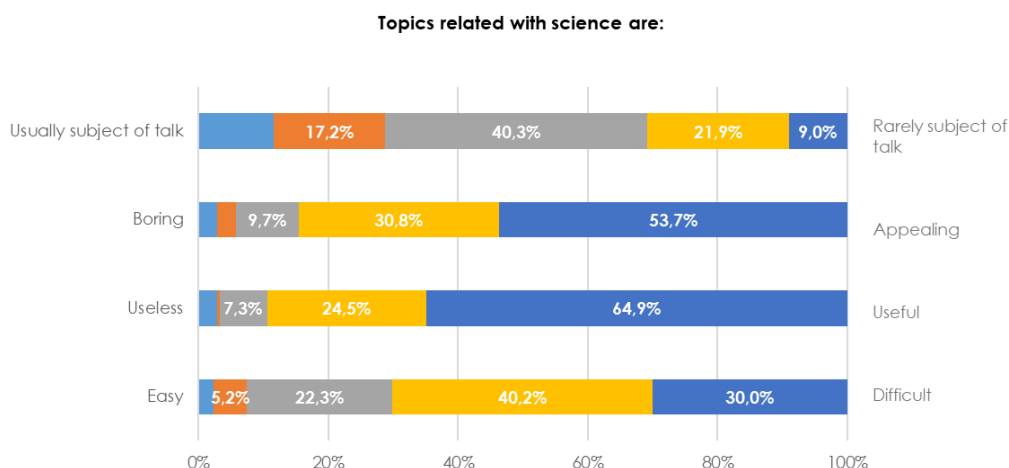


Figure 13: Respondents' opinion about science topics

Table 14: Respondents' opinion about science topics, by venue

Science topics are	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Easy	17	3,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	18	2,3
2. Moderately easy	24	4,7	5	4,5	7	7,1	0	0,0	4	15,4	40	5,2
3. Neither easy nor difficult	115	22,5	31	27,7	21	21,4	1	4,3	4	15,4	172	22,3
4. Moderately difficult	216	42,2	36	32,1	38	38,8	10	43,5	10	38,5	310	40,2
5. Difficult	140	27,3	40	35,7	32	32,7	11	47,9	8	30,7	231	30,0
Total	512	100,0	112	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	771	100,0
1. Useless	17	3,4	3	2,7	1	1,1	1	4,3	0	0,0	22	2,9
2. Moderately useless	2	0,4	0	0,0	1	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,4
3. Neither useless nor useful	37	7,4	8	7,1	5	5,3	4	17,4	1	3,8	55	7,3
4. Moderately useful	125	25,0	26	23,2	21	22,3	7	30,4	6	23,1	185	24,5
5. Useful	319	63,8	75	67,0	66	70,2	11	47,9	19	73,1	490	64,9
Total	500	100,0	112	100,0	94	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	755	100,0
1. Boring	14	2,8	4	3,5	2	2,1	1	4,5	1	3,8	22	2,9
2. Moderately boring	15	3,0	4	3,5	1	1,1	1	4,5	0	3,8	21	2,9
3. Neither boring nor appealing	50	10,1	8	7,1	10	10,5	2	9,1	3	11,5	73	9,7
4. Moderately appealing	154	31,0	34	30,1	21	22,1	10	45,5	14	53,8	233	30,8
5. Appealing	264	53,1	63	55,8	61	64,2	8	36,4	8	30,8	404	53,7
Total	497	100,0	113	100,0	95	100,0	22	100,0	26	103,7	753	100,0
1. Usually subject of talk	68	13,7	10	8,8	7	7,3	1	4,8	1	3,8	87	11,6
2. Often subject of talk	89	17,9	16	14,2	20	20,8	0	0,0	5	19,2	130	17,2
3. Sometimes	187	37,5	52	46,0	46	47,9	10	47,6	9	34,7	304	40,3
4. Occasionally subject of talk	112	22,5	22	19,5	18	18,8	6	28,6	7	26,9	165	21,9
5. Rarely subject of talk	42	8,4	13	11,5	5	5,2	4	19,0	4	15,4	68	9,0
Total	498	100,0	113	100,0	96	100,0	21	100,0	26	100,0	754	100,0

Classification of themes related to science, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By gender: on average, women think that science related subjects are more difficult (34,6% totally agree), more useful (65,1%) and more appealing (56,8%), than men do (22,2% – 34,9% – 48,4%, respectively);
- By nationality: Portuguese think that science topics are more appealing (55,3%) than foreigners (37,9%) and more useful (68,2%) than foreigners (59,6%);
- Age groups: a quarter of the youngest visitors (15-24 yrs. old) and a quarter of the oldest respondents (55-64 yrs. old) consider that themes related with science are less difficult than visitors between 25-54 yrs. old;
- By area of study: visitors with background in Arts or Humanities and Social Sciences and Economics believe to a greater extent that science related issues are difficult (34,7% and 34,3%, respectively), whilst within Exact Sciences and Technologies the percentage is lower (24,9%); on the other hand, within Health Sciences and Exact Sciences and Technologies individuals think to a greater extent that science related issues are appealing (59,3% and 57,8%, respectively).

Public's opinion about the event

- For this purpose, visitors were requested to rate their level of agreement/disagreement on a set of sixteen statements, divided in two blocks (1. organisation and logistics, 2. impact of the event) using a Likert scale from 1 to 5 (1 representing "totally disagree" and 5 "totally agree").

Opinion with regard to the logistics and organisation details

- Six statements measure the level of agreement /disagreement with regard to the logistics and organisation details (Figure 1414 and Table 15): overall, positive opinion about the organisation and logistics, the topics presented and the way the activities were performed; 83.5% of the visitors agreed or totally agreed that "the event is well organized" (+1,5 pp compared to 2017);
- In Braga the levels of visitors' agreement that the venue is appropriate improved significantly [agree+totally agree 79,8% (+40 pp), neither agree nor disagree 14,3% (-15 pp) and disagree+totally disagree 5,9% (- 25 pp)]. This resulted from changing the event's venue in this city. Nevertheless, some comments and suggestions made by the respondents, at the end of the questionnaire, continue to suggest a larger space;
- Lisbon features slightly higher levels of agreement on the sentences "I had the chance to do small experiences" and "the space is appropriate"; Coimbra/Garden had very positive evaluation concerning to "the themes are appealing".

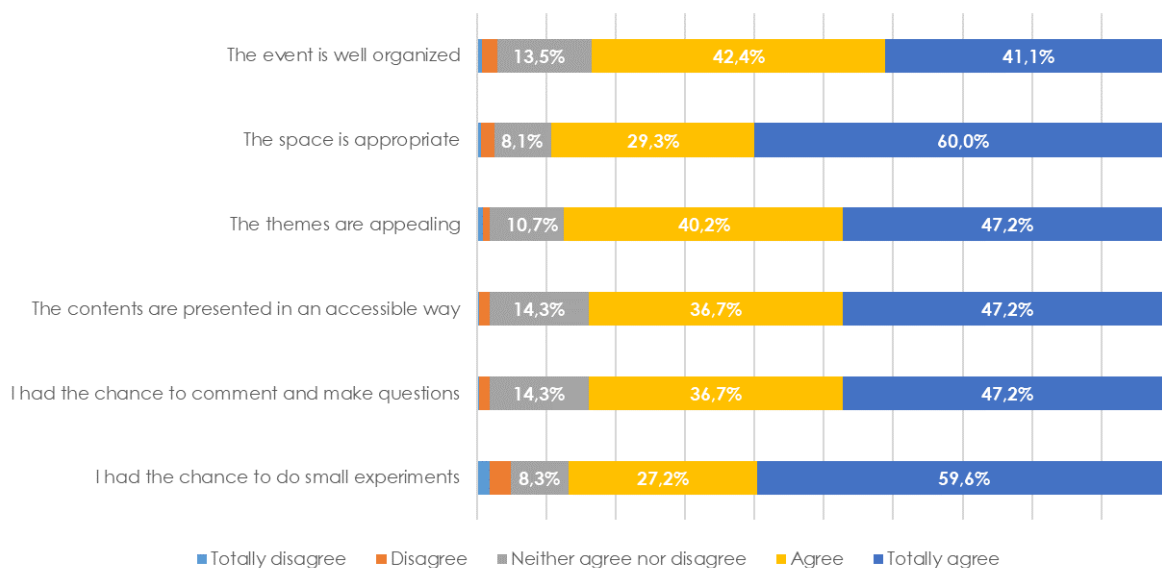


Figure 14: Level of agreement/disagreement of the respondents with regard to the logistics and organisation of the ERN 2018

Table 15: Level of agreement/disagreement of the respondents with regard to the logistics and organisation of the ERN 2018, by venue

Opinion on the logistics and organization details	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
The event is well organized	1. Totally disagree	5	1,0	1	0,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	0,8
	2. Disagree	14	2,7	1	0,8	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	17	2,2
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	66	12,7	25	21,2	11	11,2	4	17,4	0	0,0	106	13,5
	4. Agree	230	44,4	44	37,3	42	42,9	7	30,4	9	34,6	332	42,4
	5. Totally agree	203	39,2	47	39,9	43	43,9	12	52,2	17	65,4	322	41,1
	Total	518	100,0	118	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	783	100,0
The space is appropriate	1. Totally disagree	3	0,6	2	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,6
	2. Disagree	9	1,7	5	4,2	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	16	2,0%
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	35	6,8	17	14,3	10	10,2	2	8,7	0	0,0	64	8,1
	4. Agree	156	29,9	31	26,1	36	36,8	3	13,0	4	15,4	230	29,3
	5. Totally agree	318	61,0	64	53,7	50	51,0	18	78,3	22	84,6	472	60,0
	Total	521	100,0	119	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	787	98,0
The themes are appealing	1. Totally disagree	6	1,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	7	0,9
	2. Disagree	7	1,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	8	1,00
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	59	11,4	13	11,0	5	5,1	5	21,8	2	7,7	84	10,7
	4. Agree	209	40,3	49	41,5	39	39,8	8	34,8	10	38,5	315	40,2
	5. Totally agree	238	45,8	56	47,5	54	55,1	8	34,8	14	53,8	370	47,2
	Total	519	100,0	118	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	784	100,0
The contents are presented in an accessible way	1. Totally disagree	2	0,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,3
	2. Disagree	11	2,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	12	1,5
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	60	15,4	15	12,7	12	12,5	3	13,0	2	7,7	112	14,3
	4. Agree	201	38,7	43	36,5	29	30,2	6	26,1	6	30,8	287	36,7
	5. Totally agree	225	43,4	60	50,8	55	57,3	13	56,6	16	61,5	369	47,2
	Total	519	100,0	118	100,0	96	100,0	23	100,0	24	100,0	782	100,0
I had the chance to comment and make questions	1. Totally disagree	2	0,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,3
	2. Disagree	11	2,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	12	1,5
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	60	15,4	15	12,7	12	12,5	3	13,0	2	7,7	112	14,3
	4. Agree	201	38,7	43	36,5	29	30,2	6	26,1	8	30,8	287	36,7
	5. Totally agree	225	43,4	60	50,8	55	57,3	13	56,6	16	61,5	369	47,2
	Total	519	100,0	118	100,0	96	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	782	100,0
I had the chance to do small experiments	1. Totally disagree	6	1,2	3	2,5	4	4,1	1	4,3	0	0,0	14	1,8
	2. Disagree	16	3,1	4	3,4	4	4,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	24	3,1
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	44	8,5	12	10,2	5	5,1	3	13,0	1	4,0	65	8,3
	4. Agree	146	28,3	30	25,4	30	30,6	5	21,8	1	4,0	212	27,2
	5. Totally agree	304	58,9	69	58,5	55	56,1	14	60,9	23	92,0	465	59,6
	Total	516	100,0	118	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	780	100,0

Event's logistics, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By age groups: Visitors between 55-64 evaluated more positively the organization of the event (54,5%); respondents in the youngest age groups are more likely to totally agree that they had the possibility to comment and make questions (65,9%).

Public perception of the ERN impact

- o Eight statements measure the level of agreement/disagreement with the impact of the event (Figure 15 and Table 16). Overall the impact on visitors is very positive, although aspects concerning the experience during the night ("had fun" and "become more interested in science related issues") are more valued;
- o In general, the event boosted the "interest in science related subjects", made visitors "feel closer to researchers", made them "realise the relevance of science in our daily life", positively "changed the image that they had about the scientists' work" and "made them become more aware of scientist's work", too;
- o In this edition the main difference is the higher agreement on: "The image I had of researchers changed because of the event" and "the event got me thinking I would like to have a science related career". Last year 33% of the visitors agreed or totally agreed that the event changed the image they had of the scientists, and this year this proportion raised to 86,7%, as well as "the interest in science careers" increased from 33% in 2017 to 57,9% in 2018 (totally agree). If the ERN 2017 results could be justified because visitors already had a consistent opinion about researchers, this year these change may be related to an increased younger audience, especially in Monsaraz and Braga, where the number of visitors that came for the first time to the event is higher.

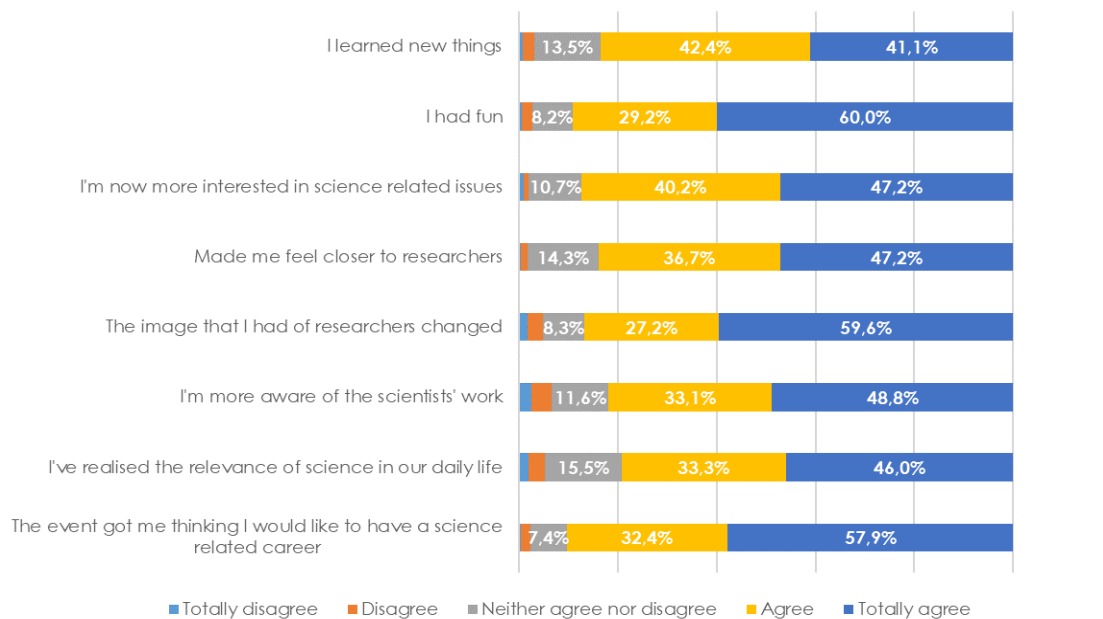


Figure 15: Level of agreement/disagreement of the respondents with regard to the impact of the ERN 2018

Table 16: Level of agreement/disagreement of the respondents with regard to the impact of the ERN 2018, by venue

Opinion about the event's impact		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I learned new things	1. Totally disagree	5	1,0	1	0,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	0,8
	2. Disagree	14	2,7	1	0,8	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	17	2,2
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	66	12,7	25	21,2	11	11,2	4	17,4	0	0,0	106	13,5
	4. Agree	230	44,4	44	37,4	42	42,9	7	30,4	9	34,6	332	42,4
	5. Totally agree	203	39,2	47	39,8	43	43,9	12	52,2	17	65,4	322	41,1
	Total	518	100,0	118	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	783	100,0
I had fun	1. Totally disagree	3	0,6	2	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,6
	2. Disagree	9	1,7	5	4,2	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	16	2,0
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	35	6,7	27	14,2	10	10,2	2	8,7	0	0,0	64	8,2
	4. Agree	156	29,9	31	26,1	36	36,8	3	13,0	4	15,4	230	29,2
	5. Totally agree	318	61,1	64	53,8	50	51,0	18	78,3	22	84,6	472	60,0
	Total	521	100,0	129	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	787	100,0
I'm now more interested in science related issues	1. Totally disagree	6	1,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	7	0,9
	2. Disagree	7	1,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	8	1,0
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	59	11,4	13	11,0	5	5,1	5	21,8	2	7,7	84	10,7
	4. Agree	209	40,3	49	41,5	39	39,8	8	34,8	10	38,5	315	40,2
	5. Totally agree	238	45,8	56	47,5	54	55,1	8	34,8	14	53,8	370	47,2
	Total	519	100,0	118	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	784	100,0
Made me feel closer to researchers	1. Totally disagree	2	0,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,3
	2. Disagree	11	2,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	12	1,5
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	80	15,4	15	12,7	12	12,5	3	13,0	2	7,7	112	14,3
	4. Agree	201	38,7	43	36,5	29	30,2	6	26,1	8	30,8	287	36,7
	5. Totally agree	225	43,4	60	50,8	55	57,3	13	56,6	16	61,5	269	34,2
	Total	519	100,0	118	100,0	96	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	682	87,0
Image that I had of researchers changed	1. Totally disagree	6	1,2	3	2,5	4	4,1	1	4,3	0	0,0	14	1,8
	2. Disagree	16	3,1	4	3,4	4	4,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	24	3,1
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	44	8,5	12	10,2	5	5,1	3	13,0	1	4,0	65	8,3
	4. Agree	146	28,3	30	25,4	30	30,6	5	21,8	1	4,0	212	27,2
	5. Totally agree	304	58,9	69	58,5	55	56,1	14	60,9	23	92,0	465	59,6
	Total	516	100,0	118	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	25	100,0	780	100,0
I'm more aware of the scientists' work	1. Totally disagree	10	1,9	3	2,5	5	5,1	1	4,3	0	0,0	19	2,4
	2. Disagree	22	4,3	7	5,9	3	3,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	32	4,1
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	61	11,8	19	16,0	6	6,1	3	13,0	1	4,2	90	11,6
	4. Agree	165	31,9	29	24,3	31	31,6	7	30,5	6	25,0	258	33,1
	5. Totally agree	237	46,1	61	51,3	53	54,1	12	52,2	17	70,8	380	48,6
	Total	495	100,0	119	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	24	100,0	779	100,0
I've realised the relevance of science in our daily life	1. Totally disagree	12	2,3	1	0,8	3	3,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	16	2,0
	2. Disagree	16	3,1	4	3,4	5	5,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	25	3,2
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	75	14,6	21	17,6	19	19,4	5	21,7	1	3,8	121	15,5
	4. Agree	177	34,4	43	36,2	33	33,6	4	17,4	3	11,5	260	33,3
	5. Totally agree	235	45,6	50	42,0	38	38,8	14	60,9	22	84,7	359	46,0
	Total	515	100,0	119	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	781	100,0
The event got me thinking I would like to have a science related career	1. Totally disagree	3	0,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,4
	2. Disagree	12	2,3	2	1,7	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	15	1,9
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	37	7,2	14	11,8	4	4,1	2	8,7	1	3,8	58	7,4
	4. Agree	173	33,5	35	29,4	36	36,7	3	13,0	7	26,9	254	32,4
	5. Totally agree	292	56,4	68	57,1	57	58,2	18	78,3	18	69,3	453	57,9
	Total	517	100,0	119	100,0	98	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	783	100,0

Event's impact, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By gender: the event seems to impact more positively women rather than men, as in all statements the percentage of women that totally agree is higher; some examples: "I learned new things" (women 50,2% - men 39,0%), "had fun" (women 61,7% - men 51,5%), "I'm now more interested in science related issues" (women 48,0% - men 34,7%);
- By age groups: in general, the younger age group (15-24 yrs. old) has higher percentage of agreement than other age groups in "learned new things", "had fun", "I'm now more interested in science related issues";

By area of study: the event seems to have significant impact amongst different areas of study, except in the "relevance of science in everyday life" that is lower in Social Sciences and Economics visitors (30,7%) compared to respondents with Health Sciences background (40,9%).

Level of satisfaction with the event

- The level of agreement/disagreement with two statements regarding the general satisfaction with the event is measured in a 5-point Likert scale (1 corresponding to "I totally disagree" and 5 "I totally agree") (Figure 1616 and Table 17);
- Overall, 90,6% are satisfied with the event and the great majority would recommend the event to others (93,6%). These results are very similar to those from last year;
- In both questions, the percentages' sum of those who "totally agree" and "agree" is very similar in all venues, but Coimbra/Garden shows even higher values of those who "totally agree".

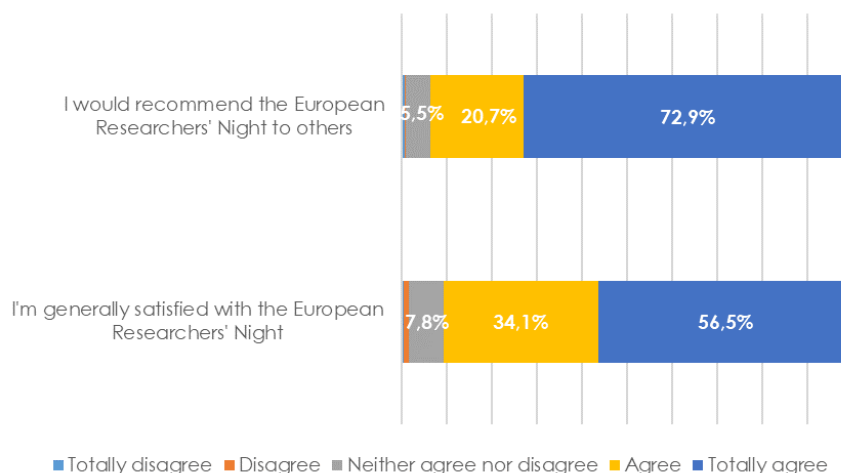


Figure 16: Level of agreement/disagreement of the respondents regarding general satisfaction with the ERN2018

Table 17: Level of agreement/disagreement of the respondents regarding general satisfaction with the ERN 2018, by venue

General satisfaction		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I'm generally satisfied with the European Researchers' Night	1. Totally disagree	3	0,6	0	0,0	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	0,5
	2. Disagree	7	1,3	1	0,8	0	0,0	1	4,3	0	0,0	9	1,1
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	38	7,3	11	9,2	9	9,3	2	8,7	1	3,8	61	7,8
	4. Agree	194	37,2	40	33,6	20	20,6	6	26,1	8	30,8	268	34,1
	5. Totally agree	279	53,6	67	56,4	67	69,1	14	60,9	17	65,4	444	56,5
Total		521	100,0	119	100,0	97	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	786	100,0
I would recommend the European Researchers' Night to others	1. Totally disagree	4	0,8	0	0,0	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,6
	2. Disagree	1	0,2	1	0,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,3
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	29	5,6	3	2,6	8	8,2	2	8,7	1	3,8	43	5,5
	4. Agree	110	21,2	30	25,4	11	11,3	3	13,0	8	30,8	162	20,7
	5. Totally agree	374	72,2	84	71,2	77	79,5	18	78,3	17	65,4	570	72,9
Total		518	100,0	118	100,0	97	100,0	23	100,0	26	100,0	782	100,0

Favourite activity

- Favourite activities were coded according to scientific areas and specific activities, defined by the organization: "Physics and Chemistry", "Architecture and Design", "Technology", "Social and Human Sciences", "Health Sciences", "Mathematics", "Environmental and Natural Sciences", "Astronomy", "European Corner", "others" (which includes recreational side activities), "All in general" (visitors that mentioned various activities), "Museum Exhibitions" (concerning visitors who preferred permanent or temporary exhibitions at the Museum), and "Science show" (specific for demonstration experiences by students, in Braga);

- "All in general" has a significant percentage of responses, because many participants felt it was difficult to elect just one favorite activity, so answers such as "many", "all" or "various" mentioned more than two activities;
- At the consortium level, activities concerning "Environmental and Sciences Natural" (16,4%), "Health Sciences" (15,0%), "Physics and Chemistry" (12,3%) and "Technology" (13,6%) are the favorites amongst visitors (Figure 17); there are considerable differences between venues, which, to a certain extent, is explainable by the different activities offered by the participating institutions;
- In Lisbon, visitors have the most balanced opinions: the reference of preference for activities within the "Health Sciences" (17,6%), "Natural and Environmental Sciences" (16,1%), "Technology" (10,9%), "Physics and Chemistry" (10,4%) are all above 10%; "Social and Humans Sciences" (8,4%) decreased (-2 pp) compared to 2017; an interesting point is that about 9,0% of visitors preferred to visit permanent or temporary "exhibitions at the Museum" (Table 18).
- In Braga, activities related to "Physics and Chemistry" (36,4%), "Environmental and Natural Sciences" (12,1%) and "Technology" (6,1%) collected the choice of the great majority. However, the specific activity "Science show", a demonstration of experiences performed by school students from Braga, was considered favorite by 16,2% of the visitors;
- In Coimbra/Garden, the preferred activities concerned "Natural and Environmental Sciences" (38,3%), "Health Sciences" (31,7%) and "Museum Exhibition" (13,3%) that included the guided visit to the greenhouse; in Coimbra/Museum, where all activities occurred in the Machado de Castro National Museum, most visitors (59,1,3%) mentioned their favorite activity to be the permanent or temporary "Exhibitions at the Museum";
- In Monsaraz, the visitors massively chose "Astronomy" (88,0%) as their favorite activity.

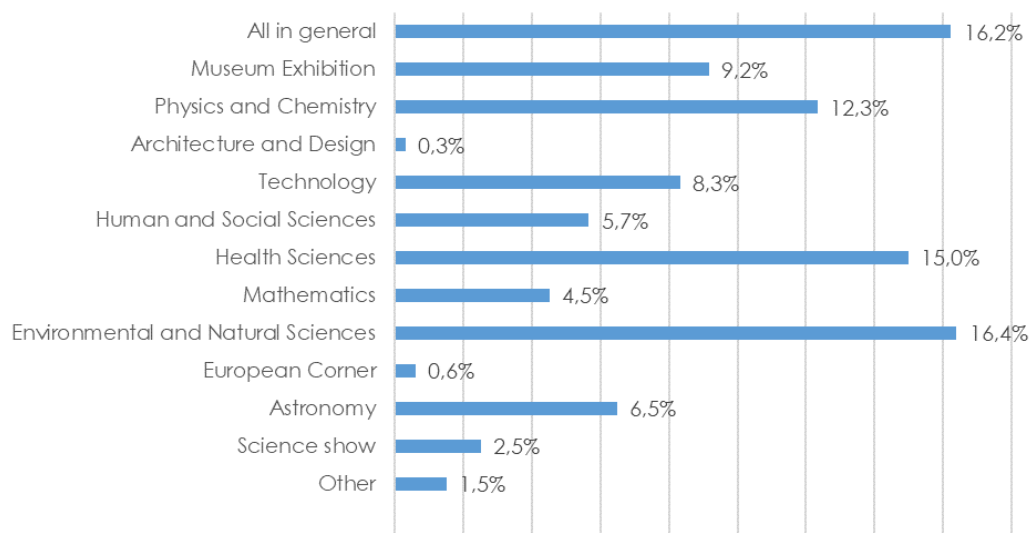


Figure 17: Distribution of respondents by favourite activity's scientific area

Table 18: Distribution of respondents by favourite activity's scientific area and venue

Favourite activity	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
All in general	59	13,3	27	27,3	10	16,7	9	40,9	3	12,0	108	16,7
Museum Exhibition	40	9,0	-	-	8	13,3	13	59,1	-	-	61	9,4
Physics and Chemistry	46	10,4	36	36,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	82	0,0
Architecture and Design	2	0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,3
Technology	48	10,9	6	6,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	54	8,3
Human and Social Sciences	37	8,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	37	5,7
Health Sciences	78	17,6	0	0,0	19	31,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	97	15
Mathematics	27	6,1	2	2,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	29	4,5
Environmental and Natural Sciences	71	16,1	12	12,1	23	38,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	106	16,4
European Corner	4	0,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0,6
Astronomy	20	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	22	88,0	42	6,5
Science show	-	-	16	16,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2,5
Other	10	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	1,5
Total	442	100,0	99	100,0	60	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	648	100,0

Favourite activity, some socio-demographic remarks:

- By gender: both men and women seem to prefer activities of "Health Sciences" and "Environmental and Natural sciences"; however, the ranking order and the proportions slightly differ: first choice of women is "Environmental and Natural Sciences" (19,1%) and "Health Science" (15,9%) and the first choice of men is "Physics and Chemistry", "Health Sciences", both with the same percentage (13,5%), followed by "Environmental and Natural sciences" (11,8%);
- By nationality: foreigners and Portuguese seem to prefer "Health Sciences" activities, but foreigners more than Portuguese (20,4% and 14,4%, respectively); for Portuguese the favourite activity is classified in the "Environmental and Natural Sciences" domain (16,4%), for foreigners the favourite is in "Health Science and Technology" (17,5%);
- By age groups: Oldest age group (+65 yrs. old) seem to prefer "Museum Exhibitions" (33,3%), while the younger age group (15-24 yrs. old) prefer activities of "Physics and Chemistry" (18,3%) and "Health Sciences" (17,1%).

Reasons to select a favourite activity

- Interesting contents, even if not surprising nor related to our daily life, and the experience itself during the activity seem the main reasons to choose a favorite activity: "interesting contents" (69,6%), "well-conducted" (50,6%), "researchers were available" (46,4%), "I could participate"(45,9%) (Figure 1818 and Table 19).

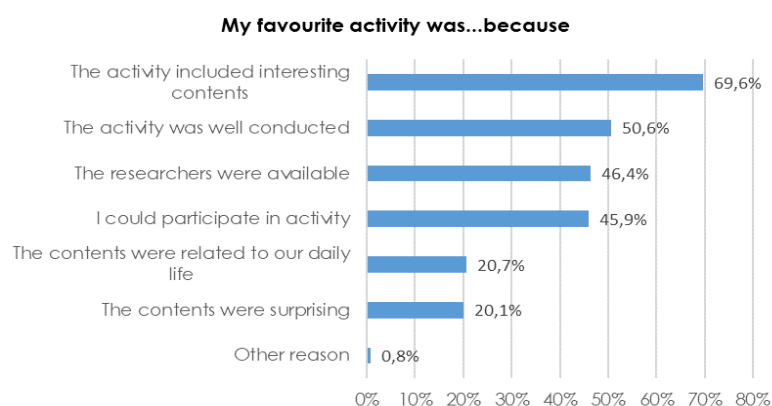


Figure 18: Distribution of respondents by the reasons pointed for selecting a favourite activity

Table 19: Distribution of respondents by the reasons pointed for selecting a favourite activity and by venue

Reasons to select a favourite activity		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra/Garden		Coimbra/Museum		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The activity was well conducted	Yes	216	47,9	54	52,9	33	53,2	17	77,3	15	60,0	335	50,6
	No	235	52,1	48	47,1	29	46,8	5	22,7	10	40,0	327	49,4
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0
I could participate in activity	Yes	222	49,2	28	27,5	32	51,6	10	45,5	12	48,0	304	45,9
	No	229	50,8	74	72,5	30	48,4	12	54,5	13	52,0	358	54,1
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0
The researchers were available	Yes	213	47,2	42	41,2	36	58,1	6	27,3	10	40,0	307	46,4
	No	238	52,8	60	58,8	26	41,9	16	72,7	15	60,0	355	53,6
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0
The activity included interesting contents	Yes	311	69,0	74	72,5	43	69,4	14	63,6	19	76,0	461	69,6
	No	140	31,0	28	27,5	19	30,6	8	36,4	6	24,0	201	30,4
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0
The contents were surprising	Yes	82	18,2	23	22,5	15	24,2	6	27,3	7	28,0	133	20,1
	No	369	81,8	79	77,5	47	75,8	16	72,7	18	72,0	529	79,9
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0
The contents were related to our daily life	Yes	85	18,8	28	27,5	16	25,8	1	4,5	7	28,0	137	20,7
	No	366	81,2	74	72,5	46	74,2	21	95,5	18	72,0	525	79,3
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0
Other reason	Yes	4	0,9	0	0,0	1	1,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	0,8
	No	447	99,1	102	100,0	61	98,4	22	100,0	25	100,0	657	99,2
	Total	451	100,0	102	100,0	62	100,0	22	100,0	25	100,0	662	100,0

Reasons to choose a favourite activity, some socio-demographic remarks:

Quick facts about to the most frequent category: "The activity included interested contents":

- o By age: the proportion of respondents selecting this option decreases as age increases [15-24 yrs. old (78,1%), 55-64 yrs. old (57,1%)];
- o By area of study: the proportion of respondents selecting this option is higher amongst those with Nature and Environmental sciences background (85,3%) and lower within Social sciences/Economics background (60,7%).

Suggestions and possible improvements

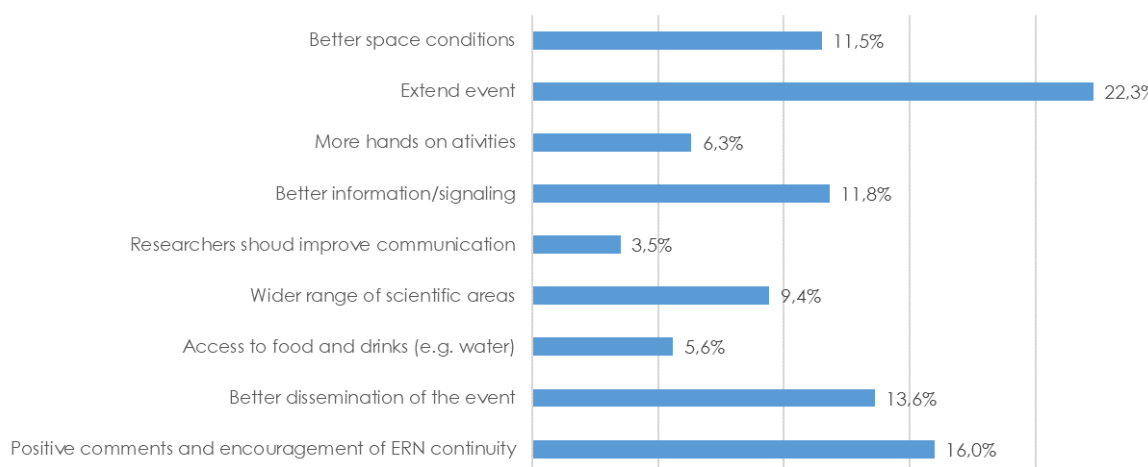


Figure 19: Distribution of respondents by the suggestions made to the ERN improvement

- Almost a quarter of the respondents who made any comment would like the event to last longer (e.g., to be extended over the weekend, to be on a Saturday morning/afternoon in order to be more suitable for children, to have more time to do more activities, and suggest that the event should happen more than once a year);
- 11,5% of the respondents who left a suggestion commented that the space was too small and tight, was too crowded, or that the venue conditions should be improved;
- Other comments suggest broader advertising of the event (13,6%) and better signposting and information (11,8%) on the location of the several activities (including better signaling of the stands, improved maps with directions or more information in English).
- Some respondents also think the event should cover a wider range of scientific areas or additional topics (9,4%) and that activities should cover all age groups and/or be segmented by age groups or be directed to higher school students. Some also mentioned the need for more hands-on activities (6,3%);
- Other minor comments suggest that researchers should improve their communication skills (e.g. be more enthusiastic, more direct and concise in speech and speak louder); and some other suggest an easier access to food and drinks (specially water);
- 16% of the visitors took advantage of the final suggestions to make very positive evaluations, such as encouraging the continuity of the event, congratulating the organization and to state that they liked it very much;
- There are some differences among the venues:
 - Lisbon - the respondents would mostly like the event to last longer (26,5%), 14,6% of the comments suggest the information/signaling must be improved, and 13,2% suggest a better dissemination strategy (e.g. in media, videos on the internet, streaming of the researchers' night, etc.);
 - Braga - a clear majority of the suggestions concerns the venue conditions (44,0%) – e.g. increase the spaces to observe and participate more closely and improve ventilation – some visitors also suggest a wider range of scientific areas and activities more adapted to the youngsters;
 - Coimbra/Garden - 37,5% of the respondents would like to have better space conditions (better lighting, arranging a venue appropriate to the number of visitors, more space between exhibitors), and 16,7% mentioned a better dissemination of the event;
 - Coimbra/Museum - 27,3% of the visitors considered there should be better dissemination of the event;
 - In Monsaraz, the younger visitors suggested more hands-on activities.

Participating institutions

- o In total, 106 institutions were involved in the ERN2018 activities (Lisbon 77; Braga 16; Coimbra 9; Monsaraz 4) of which 64 filled in the online questionnaire (60,4% response rate) (Table 20);
- o Compared to 2017, this year there is a slight increase in the institutions involved (from 101 to 106), and a better response rate to the online questionnaire (from 46,6% to 60,4%).

Table 20: Distribution of the number of participating institutions and of the number of questionnaires by location

Location	Institutions	Questionnaires collected	Response rate
Lisbon	77	44	57,1%
Braga	16	15	93,8%
Coimbra	9	4	44,4%
Monsaraz	4	1	25,0%
Total	106	64	60,4%

Newcomers institutions

- o About 18,8% of the institutions were involved in the ERN activities for the first time, 10,3% of institutions had previously participated once or twice and 60,9% responded that they have participated several times (Figure 20);
- o Highest percentage of newcomers' institutions in Lisbon (20,5%) and in Braga (20,0%) (Table 21).

My institution participated in the European Researcher's Night 2018 ...

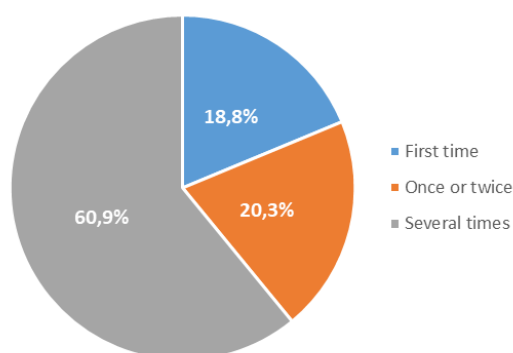


Figure 20: Distribution of the participating institutions

Table 21: Distribution of the participating institutions by location

Newcomers institutions	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
First time	9	20,5	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	12	18,8
Once or twice	8	18,2	4	26,7	0	0,0	1	100,0	13	20,3
Several times	27	61,4	8	53,3	4	100,0	0	0,0	39	60,9
Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Characterization of the activities

Description of the activities

- Most frequently institutions chose to present activities that showed results from projects developed by the institution (56,3%), and activities/materials specifically developed for the ERN 2018 (56,3%) (Figure 21);
- 42,2% of the institutions created activities and materials directly related with the theme of ERN 2018 and only 35,9% of the institutions declared to have replicated activities/materials used in similar events;
- If in ERN 2018, 56,3% of the institutions specifically developed activities and materials for the event, in ERN 2017 only 38% did the same;
- By location, in Coimbra (75,0%) and Lisbon (59,1%) most institutions created specific contents for the ERN (Table 22).

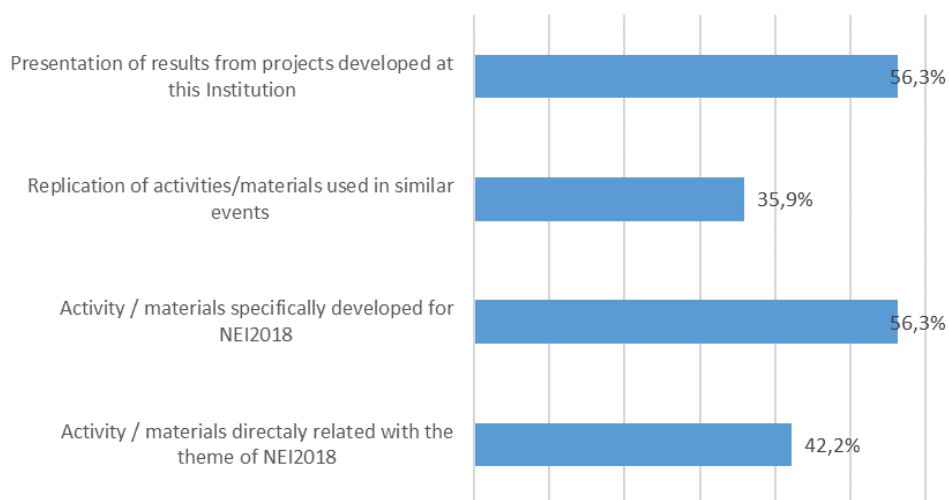


Figure 21: Distribution of the type of activities performed by the institutions

Table 22: Distribution of the type of activities performed by the institutions, by location

Activities		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Presentation of results from projects developed at this Institution	Yes	27	61,4	6	40,0	2	50,0	1	100,0	36	56,3
	No	17	38,6	9	60,0	2	50,0	0	0,0	28	43,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Replication of activities/materials used in similar events	Yes	15	34,1	5	33,3	3	75,0	0	0,0	23	35,9
	No	29	65,9	10	66,7	1	25,0	1	100,0	41	64,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Activity / materials specifically developed for NEI2018	Yes	26	59,1	7	46,7	3	75,0	0	0,0	36	56,3
	No	18	40,9	8	53,3	1	25,0	1	100,0	28	43,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Activity / materials directly related with the theme of NEI2018	Yes	23	52,3	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	27	42,2
	No	21	47,7	11	73,3	4	100,0	1	100,0	37	57,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Motivation for participation

Motives to participate in the ERN 2018

- The level of agreement/disagreement with twelve statements is measured in a 5-point Likert scale (1 corresponding to "I totally disagree" and 5 "I totally agree") (Figure 2222 and Table 23);
- Motives to participate are in consonance with some of the main objectives of the ERN, such as to promote scientific culture, promote contact between the scientific community and the public at large and to show the role of science in our daily life;
- "Totally agree" is most frequently selected on the following statements: "to establish direct contact between researchers and the general public" (75,0%), "Promote the public knowledge about science topics" (73,4%), and "Contribute to the recognition of science's importance in everyday life" (62,5%);
- Compared to 2017, general trends are similar; however (with "total agreement") the categories "Establish direct contact between researchers and the general public" and "Contribute to the recognition of science's importance in everyday life" increased +10 pp, and the statement "Encourage the scientific community to rethink its role in society" increased +20 pp this year.

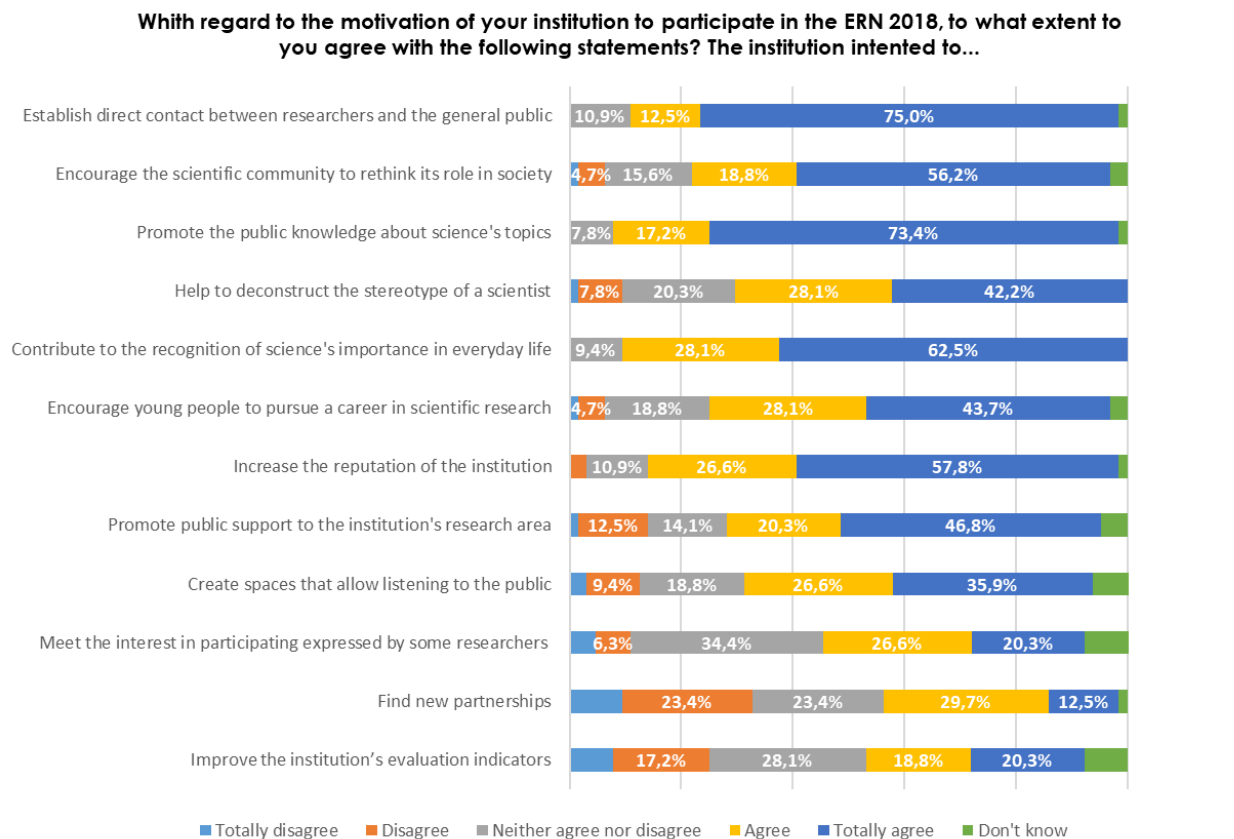


Figure 22: Level of agreement/disagreement with regard to the institutions' motivations to participate in the ERN 2018

Table 23: Level of agreement/disagreement with regard to the institutions' motivations to participate in the ERN 2018, by location

Motivation to participate		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Establish direct contact between researchers and the general public	Totally disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Neither agree nor disagree	4	9,1	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	10,9
	Agree	4	9,1	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	12,5
	Totally agree	36	81,8	7	46,6	4	100,0	1	100,0	48	75,0
	Don't know	0	0,0	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Encourage the scientific community to rethink its role in society	Totally disagree	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Disagree	1	2,3	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Neither agree nor disagree	6	13,6	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Agree	9	20,4	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	12	18,8
	Totally agree	26	59,1	5	33,3	4	100,0	1	100,0	36	56,2
	Don't know	1	2,3	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Promote the public knowledge about science's topics	Totally disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Neither agree nor disagree	2	4,5	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Agree	7	15,9	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	11	17,2
	Totally agree	34	77,3	8	53,3	4	100,0	1	100,0	47	73,4
	Don't know	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Help to deconstruct the stereotype of a scientist	Totally disagree	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Disagree	2	4,5	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Neither agree nor disagree	8	18,2	5	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
	Agree	12	27,3	4	26,7	2	50,0	0	0,0	18	28,1
	Totally agree	21	47,7	3	20,0	2	50,0	1	100,0	27	42,2
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Contribute to the recognition of science's importance in everyday life	Totally disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Neither agree nor disagree	2	4,5	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	9,4
	Agree	13	29,6	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	18	28,1
	Totally agree	29	65,9	7	46,6	3	75,0	1	100,0	40	62,5
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Encourage young people to pursue a career in scientific research	Totally disagree	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Disagree	2	4,5	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Neither agree nor disagree	8	18,2	1	6,7	2	50,0	1	100,0	12	18,8
	Agree	11	25,0	5	33,3	2	50,0	0	0,0	18	28,1
	Totally agree	20	45,5	8	53,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	28	43,7
	Don't know	2	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Increase the reputation of the institution	Totally disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Disagree	2	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Neither agree nor disagree	4	9,1	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	10,9
	Agree	9	20,5	5	33,3	2	50,0	1	100,0	17	26,6
	Totally agree	28	63,6	7	46,7	2	50,0	0	0,0	37	57,8
	Don't know	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Promote public support to the institution's research area	Totally disagree	0	0,0	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Disagree	5	11,4	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	12,5
	Neither agree nor disagree	5	11,4	1	6,7	2	50,0	1	100,0	9	14,1
	Agree	9	20,4	3	20,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
	Totally agree	23	52,3	6	40,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	30	46,8
	Don't know	2	4,5	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	59	100,0
Create spaces that allow listening to the public	Totally disagree	1	2,3	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Disagree	3	6,8	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	9,4
	Neither agree nor disagree	8	18,2	1	6,7	2	50,0	1	100,0	12	18,8
	Agree	11	25,0	4	26,7	2	50,0	0	0,0	17	26,6
	Totally agree	18	40,9	5	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	23	35,9
	Don't know	3	6,8	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Meet the interest in participating expressed by some researchers	Totally disagree	3	6,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Disagree	1	2,3	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Neither agree nor disagree	17	38,6	3	20,0	2	50,0	0	0,0	22	34,4
	Agree	13	29,5	3	20,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	17	26,6
	Totally agree	7	15,9	4	26,7	1	25,0	1	100,0	13	20,3
	Don't know	3	6,8	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Total	44	99,9	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Find new partnerships	Totally disagree	5	11,4	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	9,4
	Disagree	10	22,7	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	15	23,4
	Neither agree nor disagree	11	25,0	2	13,3	2	50,0	0	0,0	15	23,4
	Agree	14	31,8	4	26,7	0	0,0	1	100,0	19	29,7
	Totally agree	3	6,8	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	8	12,5
	Don't know	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Improve the institution's evaluation indicators	Totally disagree	4	9,1	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Disagree	8	18,2	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	11	17,2
	Neither agree nor disagree	12	27,3	3	20,0	3	75,0	0	0,0	18	28,1
	Agree	8	18,2	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	12	18,8
	Totally agree	7	15,9	4	26,7	1	25,0	1	100,0	13	20,3
	Don't know	5	11,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Perception on whether their objectives were achieved or not

- The level of fulfillment is measured using a 1 to 10 Likert scale, where 1 is “not fulfilled” and 10 “totally fulfilled” (
- Figure 23 and Table 24);
- There is an asymmetric distribution (categories from 1 to 4 have no cases), meaning that institutions have fulfilled at least the majority of their objectives;
- The most frequent category is 8 (more than one third of the responses), except in Monsaraz, which is 9;
- In last year’s edition, ERN 2017, the most frequent category was 9 (31,9%) in the fulfillment of the institutions’ objectives.

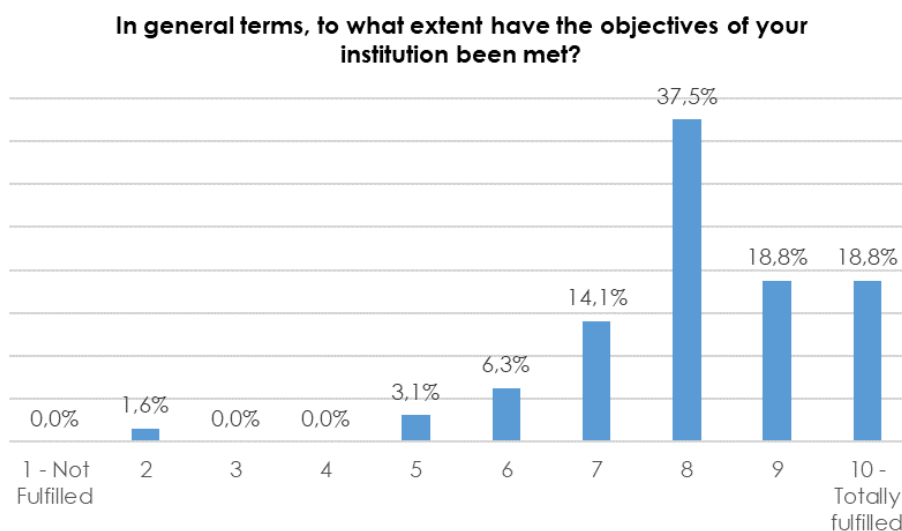


Figure 23: Distribution of the level of fulfillment of the institutions' objectives

Table 24: Distribution of the level of fulfillment of the institutions' objectives, by location

Objectives	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Not fulfilled	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
2	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
3	0	0,00	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
4	0	0,00	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
5	2	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
6	4	9,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
7	4	9,1	5	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
8	17	38,6	5	33,3	2	50,0	0	0,0	24	37,5
9	6	13,6	4	26,7	1	25,0	1	100,0	12	18,8
10. Totally fulfilled	10	22,7	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	12	18,8
Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Getting researchers to collaborate

Who collaborated?

- At least half of the institutions have no more than five collaborators (Table 2525);
- Most common is five researchers/professors/doctoral students (10 institutions);
- Only two institutions had no researchers, professors or doctoral students collaborating in the activities, whilst 30 institutions had no undergraduate or master's students;
- Other collaborators: laboratory technicians, communication managers/experts and science managers: 26 institutions out of 64 had no other people involved, and more than half of the organisations had, at least, the help of one additional person; one institution refer having the collaboration of 125 upper secondary students (from science and technology).

Table 25: Statistics on the number of collaborators in the activities

	N	Median	Lower quartile (25%)	Upper quartile (75%)	Mode	Mean	Min.	Max
How many researchers, professors and doctoral students from your institution collaborated in the activities?	64	5	3	8	5	8,56	0	105
How many undergraduated or masters' students from your institution collaborated in the activities?	64	1	0	3	0	5,19	0	125

Difficulty to recruit researchers to participate

- Half of the institutions stated it was relatively easy (53,1%) or very easy (20,3%) to recruit researchers to participate in ERN, whilst 17,2% mentioned it was difficult or very difficult (
- Figure 2424 and Table 26).

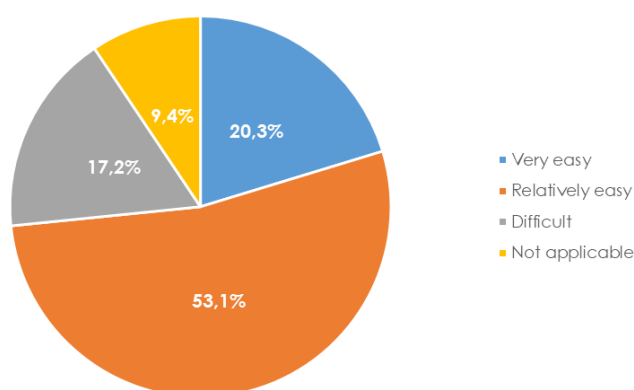


Figure 24: Distribution of the level of difficulty to attract researchers to collaborate in the activities

Table 26: Distribution of the level of difficulty to attract researchers to collaborate in the activities, by location

Level of difficulty	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very easy	9	20,5	1	6,7	2	50,0	1	100,0	13	20,3
Relatively easy	23	52,3	9	60,0	2	50,0	0	0,0	34	53,1
Difficult	11	25,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	11	17,2
Not applicable	1	2,3	5	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	9,4
Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Opinion about the event

- The level of satisfaction with regard to seven statements describing the institutions' perception of the event and their own activities is measured in a 5-point Likert scale (1 – not at all satisfied, 2- slightly satisfied, 3 – satisfied, 4 – very satisfied 5 – extremely satisfied) (
- Figure 2525 and Table 2727);
- The general level of satisfaction is very positive ("extremely satisfied" + "very satisfied"), with very few cases of "not satisfied at all" and "slightly satisfied";
- Institutions seem extremely satisfied with "visitor's adherence to the event" and with the "visitor's adherence to the activities";
- Slightly lower levels of satisfaction are found when measuring the "signaling in the event space" (25,0%), "contact with other participating institutions or researchers" (14,1%) and "venue and conditions" (12,5%);
- Compared to 2017 the levels of "extremely satisfied" plus "very satisfied" have decrease within "visitor's adherence to the activities" (- 8 pp), and increased in the "contact with the organization" (+4pp);
- 14,0% of the institutions "are not satisfied at all" or just "slightly satisfied" with the venue and its conditions, against 19% in 2017; but dissatisfaction with "the signaling" has moved from 23,4% in 2017 to 27,1% this year;
- The level of "extremely satisfaction" very satisfied" with the organisation increased from 68% in 2017 to 71,9% in this ERN;
- In Lisbon and in Braga little more than 25% of the institutions are only "slightly satisfied" or "not satisfied at all" regarding "the signaling".

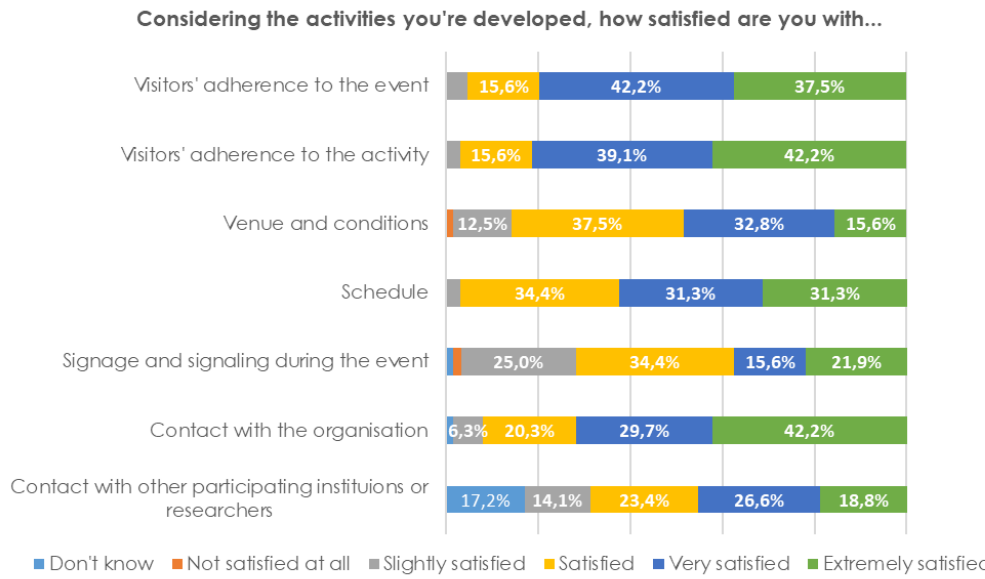


Figure 25: Satisfaction level of institutions regarding the event and their own activities

Table 27: Satisfaction level of institutions regarding the event and their own activities, by location

Satisfaction with the event and activities		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Visitors' adherence to the event	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	2	4,5	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Satisfied	8	18,2	2	6,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Very satisfied	17	38,6	9	60,0	1	0,0	0	0,0	27	42,2
	Extremely satisfied	17	38,6	3	20,0	3	20,0	1	100,0	24	37,5
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Visitors' adherence to the activity	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	1	2,3	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Satisfied	6	13,6	2	13,3	2	3,3	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Very satisfied	17	38,6	8	53,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	25	39,1
	Extremely satisfied	20	45,5	4	26,7	2	50,0	1	100,0	27	42,2
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Venue and conditions	Not satisfied at all	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Slightly satisfied	7	15,9	1	6,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	12,5
	Satisfied	15	34,1	8	53,3	1	25,0	0	0,0	24	37,5
	Very satisfied	14	31,8	5	33,3	2	50,0	0	0,0	21	32,8
	Extremely satisfied	7	15,9	1	6,7	1	6,7	1	100,0	10	15,6
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Schedule	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	0	0,0	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Satisfied	17	38,6	5	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	22	34,4
	Very satisfied	13	29,5	6	40,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	20	31,3
	Extremely satisfied	14	31,8	2	13,3	3	75,0	1	100,0	20	31,3
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Signage and signalling during the event	Not satisfied at all	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Slightly satisfied	12	27,3	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	16	25
	Satisfied	15	34,1	6	40,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	22	34,4
	Very satisfied	7	15,9	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Extremely satisfied	8	18,2	2	13,3	3	75,0	1	100,0	14	21,9
	Don't know	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Contact with the organisation	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	3	6,8	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Satisfied	12	27,3	0	0,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
	Very satisfied	11	25,0	8	53,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	19	29,7
	Extremely satisfied	17	38,6	6	40,0	3	75,0	1	100,0	27	42,2
	Don't know	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Contact with other participating institutions or researchers	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	6	13,6	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
	Satisfied	12	27,3	1	6,7	2	50,0	0	0,0	15	23,4
	Very satisfied	11	25,0	6	40,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	17	26,6
	Extremely satisfied	7	15,9	2	13,3	2	50,0	1	100,0	12	18,8
	Don't know	8	18,2	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	11	17,2
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Comments about implementation and success of the activities

- In general, institutions recommended that they should be contacted earlier to submit the application in order to have the possibility to make more activities proposals. Some also mentioned that the spaces should be organized by scientific areas, for example, the health sciences activities should be all together;
- Nevertheless, many institutions took advantage of the comment space to highlight the good work conducted by the event's organization .

Communication process - The advertising campaign

The consortium communication strategy

- The level of satisfaction with regard to six statements describing the institutions' perception of the consortium communication strategy is measured in a 5-point Likert scale (1 – not at all satisfied, 2- slightly satisfied, 3 – satisfied, 4 – very satisfied 5 – extremely satisfied) (Figure 2626 and Table 2828);
- Visual identity and promotional materials were both very positively assessed by the institutions;
- Still positive satisfaction, but less, regarding the official website, Facebook page, advertising amongst the public at large and advertising on the media, since some cases of just "slightly satisfied" are registered as well as not having an opinion ("don't know");
- Compared to 2017 there is a decrease in those "extremely satisfied" within the categories: "advertising on the media" (from 11% to 6,3% this year), and "advertising amongst the public at large" (from 13% to 7,8%).

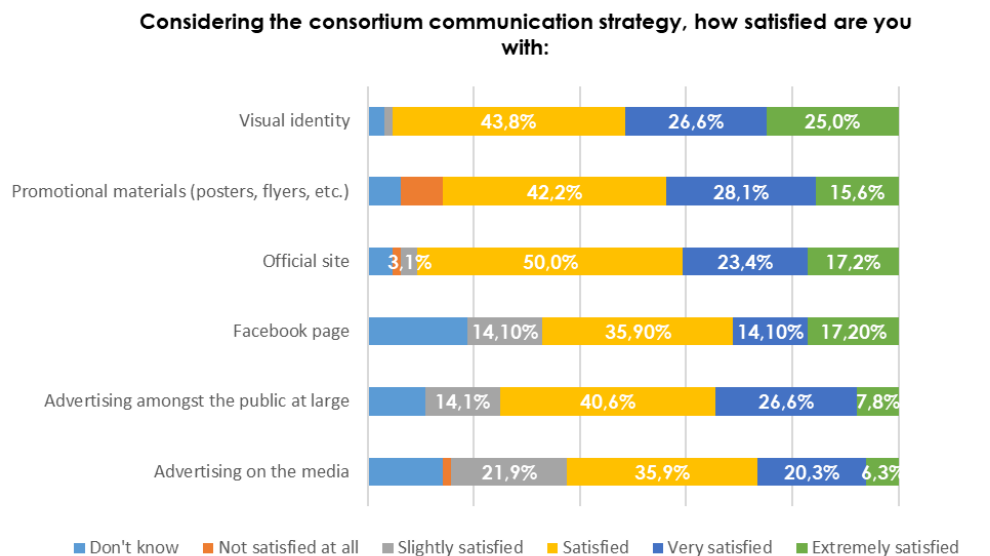


Figure 26: Satisfaction level of the institutions regarding the communication strategy

Table 28: Satisfaction level of the institutions regarding the communication strategy, by location

Communication strategy		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Visual identity	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Satisfied	19	43,2	7	46,7	2	50,0	0	0,0	28	43,8
	Very satisfied	11	25,0	6	40,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	17	26,6
	Extremely satisfied	11	25,0	2	13,3	2	50,0	1	100,0	16	25,0
	Don't know	2	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Promotional materials (posters, flyers, etc.)	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Slightly satisfied	4	9,1	0	0,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Satisfied	19	43,2	6	40,0	2	50,0	0	0,0	27	42,2
	Very satisfied	11	25,0	6	40,0	0	0,0	1	100,0	18	28,1
	Extremely satisfied	8	18,2	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Don't know	2	4,5	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Official site	Not satisfied at all	1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Slightly satisfied	2	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Satisfied	23	52,3	7	46,7	2	50,0	0	0,0	32	50,0
	Very satisfied	8	18,2	6	40,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	15	23,4
	Extremely satisfied	7	15,9	2	13,3	1	25,0	1	100,0	11	17,2
	Don't know	3	6,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Facebook page	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
	Slightly satisfied	5	11,4	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
	Satisfied	19	43,2	2	13,3	2	50,0	0	0,0	23	35,9
	Very satisfied	4	9,1	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
	Extremely satisfied	7	15,9	2	13,3	1	25,0	1	100,0	11	17,2
	Don't know	9	20,5	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	12	18,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Advertising amongst the public at large	Not satisfied at all	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
	Slightly satisfied	8	18,2	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
	Satisfied	18	40,9	5	33,3	3	75,0	0	0,0	26	40,6
	Very satisfied	8	18,2	7	46,7	1	25,0	1	100,0	17	26,6
	Extremely satisfied	4	9,1	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Don't know	6	13,6	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	10,9
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Advertising on the media	Not satisfied at all	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
	Slightly satisfied	12	27,3	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	14	21,9
	Satisfied	14	31,8	6	40,0	3	75,0	0	0,0	23	35,9
	Very satisfied	7	15,9	5	33,3	0	0,0	1	100,0	13	20,3
	Extremely satisfied	3	6,8	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Don't know	7	15,9	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Institutions' contribution to the advertising campaign

- The level of satisfaction regarding five statements describing the institutions' perception of their own contribution to promote the event is measured in a 6-point Likert scale (1 - None, 2 - Very poor, 3 - Poor, 4 - Fair, 5 - Very good, 6 - Excellent; Don't know is also an option) (Figure 2727 and Table 29);
- Most institutions mentioned they contributed to promote the event by helping with the production of contents (website, Facebook page, etc.), advertising amongst the public at large and promoting the event at research centres [even though promotion amongst research centres already presents considerable levels of "none", "poor" or "very poor" contribution (25%)];
- The least preferred means to promote the event are through the media;
- Braga displays higher promotion levels at schools and Coimbra at research centres;
- Compared to 2017 the level of contribution in content production (for website, Facebook, etc.), increased significantly (if we sum "very good"+"excellent" the value increased from 42% to 73,5%) and in promoting the event at schools (from 19% to 42,2%);
- On the other hand, the percentage of institutions that classified their contribution to promote the event through media as "none+very poor+poor" increased (from 49% to 59,4%).

Please classify the contribution of your institution to promote the event

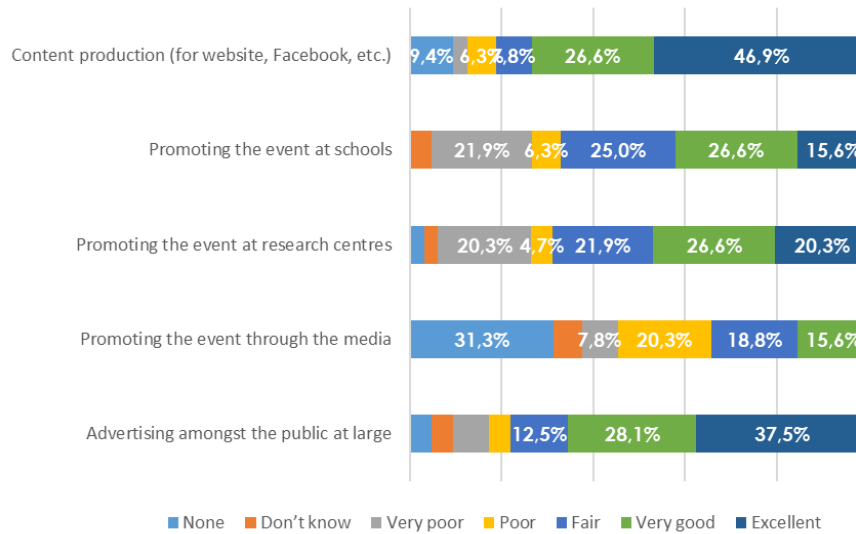


Figure 27: Contribution level of institutions to promote the event

Table 29: Contribution level of institutions to promote the event, by location

Contribution of institutions		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Content production (for website, Facebook, etc.)	None	3	6,8	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Very poor	0	0,0	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Poor	4	9,1	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Fair	15	34,1	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	17	26,6
	Very good	18	40,9	10	66,7	1	25,0	1	100,0	30	46,9
	Excellent	4	9,1	0	0,0	2	50,0	0	0,0	6	9,4
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Promoting the event at schools	None	12	27,3	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	14	21,9
	Very poor	3	6,8	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Poor	13	29,5	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	16	25,0
	Fair	9	20,5	3	20,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	17	26,6
	Very good	4	9,1	6	40,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Excellent	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Don't know	3	6,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Promoting the event at research centres	None	10	22,7	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
	Very poor	1	2,3	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Poor	11	25,0	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	14	21,9
	Fair	12	27,3	3	20,0	1	25,0	1	100,0	17	26,6
	Very good	8	18,2	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
	Excellent	0	0,0	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Don't know	2	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	3,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Promoting the event through the media	None	17	38,6	3	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	20	31,3
	Very poor	3	6,8	1	6,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Poor	9	20,5	4	26,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
	Fair	5	11,4	4	26,7	2	50,0	1	100,0	12	18,8
	Very good	6	13,6	3	20,0	1	25,0	0	0,0	10	15,6
	Excellent	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	Don't know	4	9,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Advertising amongst the public at large	None	3	6,8	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
	Very poor	1	2,3	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Poor	6	13,6	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	12,5
	Fair	13	29,5	4	26,7	0	0,0	1	100,0	18	28,1
	Very good	16	36,4	4	26,7	4	100,0	0	0,0	24	37,5
	Excellent	2	4,5	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Don't know	3	6,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Means to promote the event

- Online promotion is, clearly, the favourite among institutions (Figure 2828 and Table 3030): social networks (81,3%), website (70,3%) and e-mail (68,8%);
- Printed advertising (10,9%) and the media (6,3%) are less common;
- Most frequently, institutions combine several means, especially, and at least, e-mail, website and social networks (half of the institutions do it);
- Compared to 2017, the global trends are very similar; however, the percentage has increased regarding the use of website promotion, social networks and media, and slightly decreased in e-mail and printed advertising;
- These results, as well as the analysis above regarding the institutions' contribution to the advertising campaign, may suggest that in 2018 institutions were more active in promoting the event than in ERN 2017, but media and printed advertising are not the preferred means to promote it.

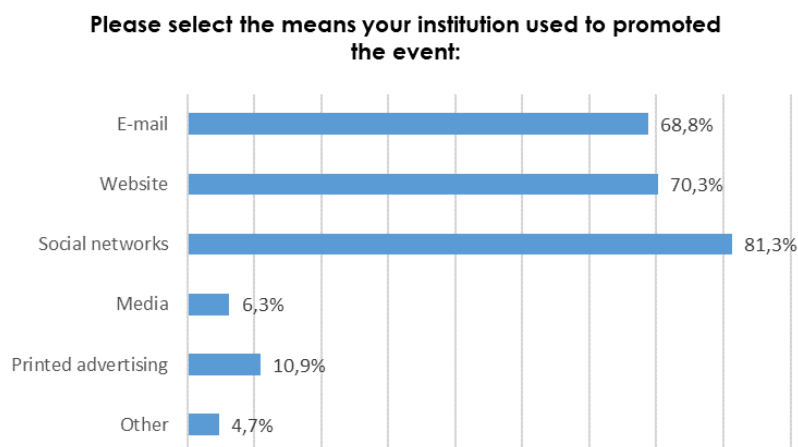


Figure 28: Resources used by the institutions to promote the event

Table 30: Resources used by the institutions to promote the event, by location

Means to promote the event		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Email	Yes	29	65,9	11	73,3	3	75,0	1	100,0	44	68,8
	No	15	34,1	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	20	31,3
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Website	Yes	33	75,0	11	73,3	1	25,0	0	0,0	45	70,3
	No	11	25,0	4	26,7	3	75,0	1	100,0	19	29,7
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Social networks	Yes	38	86,4	10	66,7	3	75,0	1	100,0	52	81,3
	No	6	13,6	5	33,3	1	25,0	0	0,0	12	18,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Media	Yes	1	2,3	2	13,3	1	25,0	0	0,0	4	6,3
	No	43	97,7	13	86,7	3	75,0	1	100,0	60	93,8
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Printed advertising	Yes	5	11,4	2	13,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	10,9
	No	39	88,6	13	86,7	4	100,0	1	100,0	57	89,1
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0
Other	Yes	3	6,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	4,7
	No	41	93,2	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	61	95,3
	Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Overall satisfaction with the event

General satisfaction:

- The level of satisfaction with the event is measured in a 10-point Likert scale (1 - totally unsatisfied and 10 - extremely satisfied) (Figure 2929 and Table 3131);
- Results are very positive: 26 institutions out of 64 selected at least an 8, and 9 institutions selected 10 (extremely satisfied);
- The mean of the consortium (7,98) reveals the positive level of general satisfaction of the institutions with the event.

What is your overall degree of satisfaction?

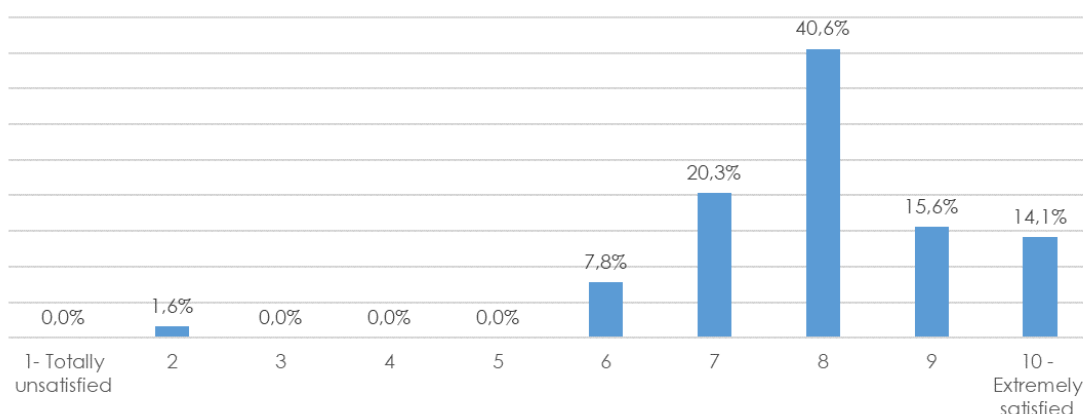


Figure 29: Level of general satisfaction of the institutions with the event

Table 31: Level of general satisfaction of the institutions with the event, by location

General satisfaction	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Totally unsatisfied	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
2	1	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,6
3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
6	4	9,1	1	6,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	7,8
7	8	18,2	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	13	20,3
8	19	43,2	5	33,3	2	50,0	0	0,0	26	40,6
9	3	6,8	5	33,3	1	25,0	1	100,0	10	15,6
10. Extremely satisfied	9	20,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Participation in future ERN events

- There is a general intention to participate in future editions of ERN (Figure 3030 and Table 32): above 85,9% intends to return, "yes, certainly";
- No institution excludes a future participation ("yes, maybe" 14,1%);
- Lisbon and Monsaraz are the most affirmative, 90,9% and 100%, respectively, responded: "yes, certainly".

Do you think your institution is willing to participate in future events?

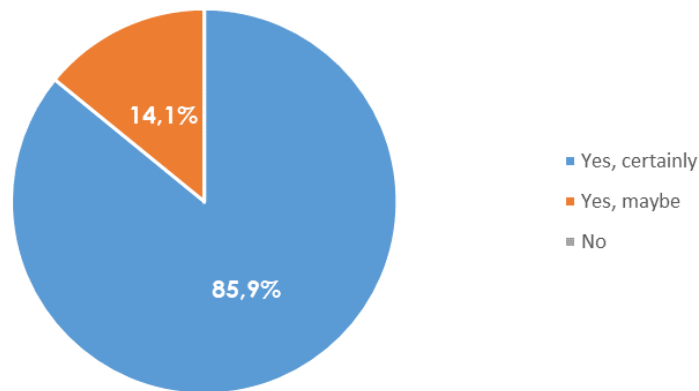


Figure 30: Institutions' intention to participate in future ERN editions

Table 32: Institutions' intention to participate in future ERN editions, by location

Participation	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes, certainly	40	90,9	11	73,3	3	75,0	1	100,0	55	85,9
Yes, maybe	4	9,1	4	26,7	1	25,0	0	0,0	9	14,1
No	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	44	100,0	15	100,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	64	100,0

Other comments and suggestions

- In Lisbon main suggestions and criticism regard the logistics support, for example: ensure access to larger monitors, provide chairs to researchers, improve the identification and lighting of exhibitors and provide meals for researchers. Some institutions also mentioned they would like to have more information on the ages of the public of the ERN in order to better prepare the activities to these specific publics;
- In Braga, institutions call for a new space for the event, they consider that the space should be larger. They consider that there was a lot of noise, but also recognize that they had more audience in the event which is very positive;
- Other concerns of the institutions were related with participation without funding. Some pointed this issue as critical since they have to buy materials, reagents, pay impressions, etc.;
- Promotion and advertising should be improved;
- Many institutions left positive comments.

The participating researchers

- At least 916 researchers were involved in the ERN 2018 activities, of whom 316 answered the online questionnaire (Table 33). There is a global response rate of 34,5%;
- In ERN 2017 the response rate (online questionnaire) was 20,8% and 836 researchers were involved in the event;
- When relevant, some remarks are presented in special boxes. Therein, the indicators under analysis are crossed with socio-demographic variables, adding information about the profile of the respondent researchers.

Table 33: Number of researchers involved in the ERN 2018 and collected questionnaires, by location

Location	Researchers	Questionnaires collected	Response rate
Lisbon	544	174	32,0%
Braga	227	67	29,5%
Coimbra	139	69	49,6%
Monsaraz	6	6	100,0%
Total	916	316	34,5%

Who went through the activity in which you were directly involved?

- Most common estimative was around 100 visitors, with a minimum of five visitors (Table 2534). Two researchers considered having attended more than 4000 participants/visitors.

Table 34: Statistics of the number of people who went through the activities

	N	Median	Lower quartile (25%)	Upper quartile (75%)	Mode	Mean	Min.	Max
What is your estimate of the number of people who went through the activity in which you were directly involved?	287	100	50	200	100	294,76	5	5000

Researchers' profile

Gender

- Mostly female (66,5%), as in previous editions (Figure 31).
- Braga is the most gender-balanced (female 55,2% and male 44,8%) and Monsaraz the least (83,3% female and 16,7% male) (Table 3535).

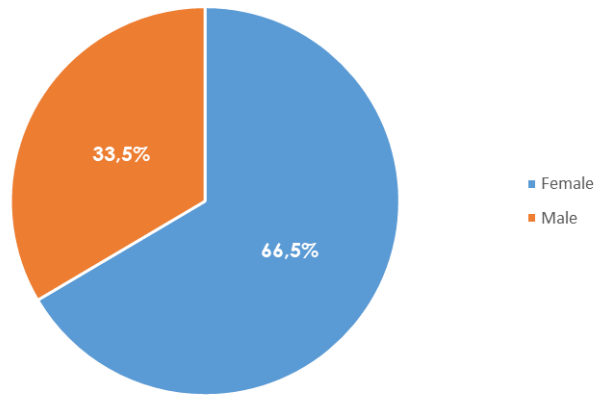


Figure 31: Distribution of respondent researchers by gender

Table 35: Distribution of respondent researchers by gender and location

Gender	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	113	64,9	37	55,2	55	79,7	5	83,3	210	66,5
Male	61	35,1	30	44,8	14	20,3	1	16,7	106	33,5
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Age

- o Somehow balanced between 21 and 55 years old, although the most frequent age group is between 21 and 25 years old (18,7%) (Figure 32), meaning a high participation of (master and PhD) students who have volunteered to collaborate in the event;
- o However, age group distribution is not similar by city (Table 36): in Braga, participants are mostly young (a quarter is under 21 and almost a fifth (17,9%) is aged between 21 and 25 years old);
- o In Coimbra, 82,6% of researchers are between 21 and 35 years old, but more than a quarter (36,2%) are between 21 and 25 years old;
- o In Monsaraz, 66,7% of the researchers are between 36 and 40 years old;
- o In Lisbon, even with a moderate uniform distribution across age groups, there are few participants aged under 21 (1,1%), and about 82,7% of the researchers are aged between 21 and 50 years old;
- o Compared to 2017, the age group more represented among the participants in the ERN 2018 is the 21-25 years old group (18,7%), while in 2017 it was was the 41-45 years old group(16,1%).

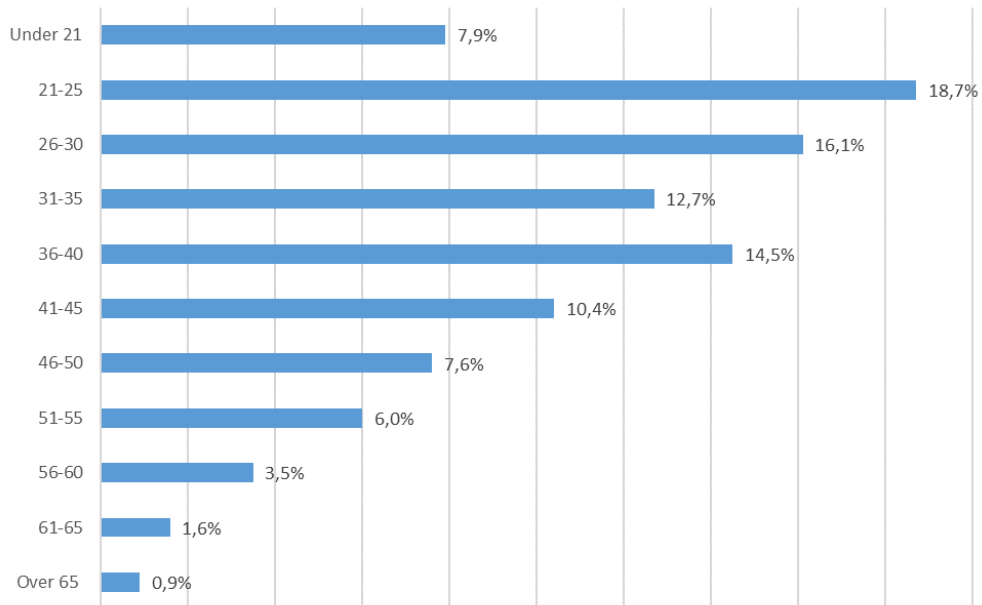


Figure 32: Distribution of respondent researchers by age groups

Table 36: Distribution of respondent researchers by age groups and location

Age groups	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 21	2	1,1	23	34,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	25	7,9
21-25	21	12,1	12	17,9	25	36,2	1	16,7	59	18,7
26-30	23	13,2	10	14,9	18	26,1	0	0,0	51	16,1
31-35	22	12,6	4	6,0	14	20,3	0	0,0	40	12,7
36-40	31	17,8	5	7,5	6	8,7	4	66,7	46	14,6
41-45	28	16,1	3	4,5	1	1,4	1	16,7	33	10,4
46-50	19	10,9	2	3,0	3	4,3	0	0,0	24	7,6
51-55	14	8,0	4	6,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	19	6,0
56-60	8	4,6	3	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	11	3,5
61-65	4	2,3	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	1,6
Over 65	2	1,1	0	0,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	3	0,9
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Academic level

- As expected, almost all participant researchers attained advanced tertiary education (Figure 33): PhD is the most frequent level of education, slightly under half (43,4%), and the master's degree is the second most frequent, around a quarter, and bachelors represent 13% of the sample;
- Distributions by city are dissimilar (Table 37): in Lisbon, half of the researchers completed a PhD (53,4%), Monsaraz presented the highest percentage (83,3%), whereas in Coimbra and Braga PhD's are around a quarter;
- In Coimbra half of the researchers hold a master, and in Braga approximately one third holds a bachelor's degree, being these the most frequent categories in each city.
- Compared to 2017, there is an increased proportion of participants who hold just a master's degree (+ 10 pp).

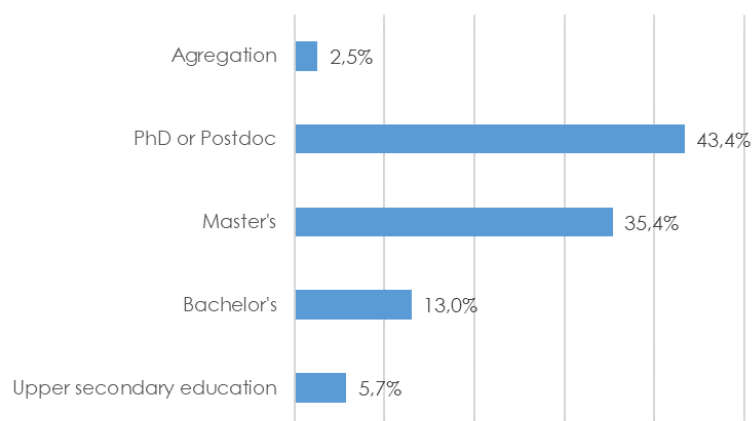


Figure 33: Distribution of respondent researchers by academic level

Table 37: Distribution of respondent researchers by academic level and location

Education	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Upper secondary education	2	1,1	16	23,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	18	5,7
Bachelor's	11	6,3	19	28,4	11	15,9	0	0,0	41	13,0
Masters	63	36,2	14	20,9	34	49,3	1	16,7	112	35,4
PhD or Postdoc	93	53,4	17	25,4	22	31,9	5	83,3	137	43,4
Agregation	5	2,9	1	1,5	2	2,9	0	0	8	2,5
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Scientific areas

- o Life Sciences and Healthcare (39,9%) as well as Exact Sciences and Engineering (24%) are the scientific areas that mostly stand out (Figure 34); Social and Human Sciences are less represented (16,5%);
- o However, by city: Lisbon has a uniform distribution by scientific areas (Table 38 38); in Monsaraz, Natural and Environmental sciences represent more than two thirds of the researchers; in Braga, Exact Sciences and Engineering are the most represented areas (38,8%); while, in Coimbra, 88,4% of the researchers are from Life Sciences and Healthcare;
- o In ENR 2017, globally, scientific areas were more balanced. This year, Life Sciences and Healthcare increased (+28 pp), whereas Natural and Environmental Sciences and Social and Human Sciences decreased (-3 pp and -8 pp, respectively).

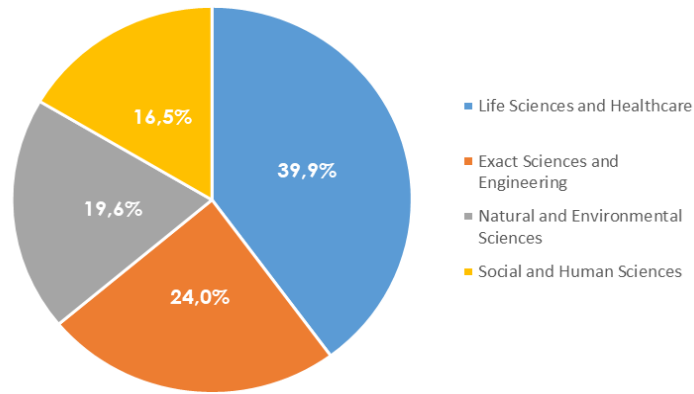


Figure 34: Distribution of respondent researchers by scientific area

Table 38: Distribution of respondent researchers by scientific area and location

Scientific area	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Life Sciences and Healthcare	41	23.6	23	34.3	61	88.4	1	16.7	126	39.9
Exact Sciences and Engineering	49	28.2	26	38.8	0	0.0	1	16.7	76	24.1
Natural and Environmental Sciences	39	22.4	11	16.4	8	11.6	4	66.7	62	19.6
Social and Human Sciences	45	25.9	7	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	16.5
Total	174	100.0	67	100.0	69	100.0	6	100.0	316	100.0

Current occupation

- o Participants are mostly researchers (39,2%), students (35,4%) and professors (17,4%) (Figure 3535);
- o Participants in Lisbon, Coimbra and Monsaraz are predominantly, researchers (42%, 47,8% and 100%, respectively); however, in Braga, the most frequent category is student (56,7%) (Table 39);
- o Compared to 2017, the proportion of professors decreased (from 32% to 17,4%) and the proportion of students increased (from 26% to 35,4%) as well as the proportion of researchers (from 31% to 39,2%).

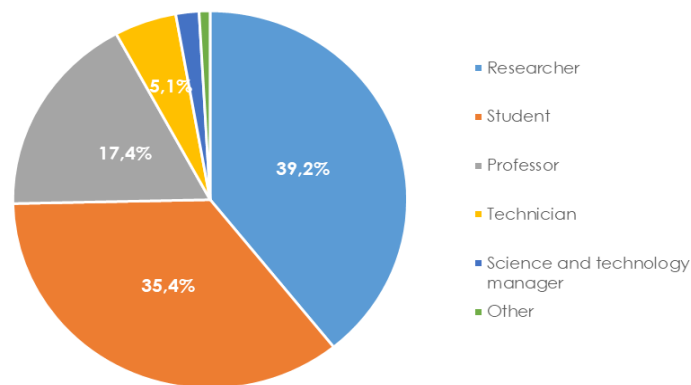


Figure 35: Distribution of respondent researchers by current occupation

Table 39: Distribution of respondent researchers by current occupation and location

Current position	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Researcher	73	42,0	12	17,9	33	47,8	6	100,0	124	39,2
Student	47	27,0	38	56,7	27	39,1	0	0,0	112	35,4
Professor	37	21,3	16	23,9	2	2,9	0	0,0	55	17,4
Technician	9	5,2	1	1,5	6	8,7	0	0,0	16	5,1
Science and technology manager	5	2,9	0	0,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	6	1,9
Other	3	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,9
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	99,9	6	100,0	316	100,0

Type of contract

- o About half of the participants have a scholarship (Figure 36/36). The second most frequent category is composed by those who have a permanent contract (22,8%);
- o Scholarships are particularly representative in Coimbra and Monsaraz (59,4% and 83,3%, respectively), but also in Lisbon as half of the respondents are included in this category (Table 40);
- o Braga presents higher levels of students/volunteers and "other" when compared to other cities.
- o The proportion of researchers with a scholarship increased from 31% in 2017 to 48,7% in 2018, while researchers with permanent contracts decreased from 34,5% to 22,8%. The fixed-term contract category is similar to last year (14,9% in 2017 and 14,2% in 2018).

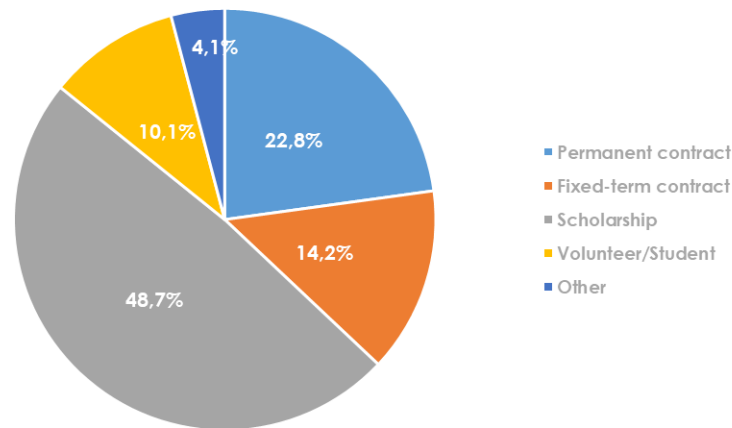


Figure 36: Distribution of respondent researchers by professional contract type

Table 40: Distribution of respondent researchers by professional contract type and location

Professional situation	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permanent contract	46	26,4	21	31,3	5	7,2	0	0,0	72	22,8
Fixed-term contract	26	14,9	10	14,9	8	11,6	1	16,7	45	14,2
Scholarship	88	50,6	20	29,9	41	59,4	5	83,3	154	48,7
Volunteer/Student	7	4,0	14	20,9	11	15,9	0	0,0	32	10,1
Other	7	4,0	2	3,0	4	5,8	0	0,0	13	4,1
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

EU Funding

- o The great majority of the participants, four fifths, never had any sort of European funding (**Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.**);
- o However, whilst in Lisbon 26,7% have been granted funding, in Braga, Coimbra and Monsaraz less than 20% have been so (Table 41);
- o Funding have been granted namely through: i) Horizon2020, ii) Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7), and iii) Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions;
- o Compared to 2017 there's no considerable change, since last year, three quarters had no European funding.

In the context of your research activities, have you already been granted any European funding?

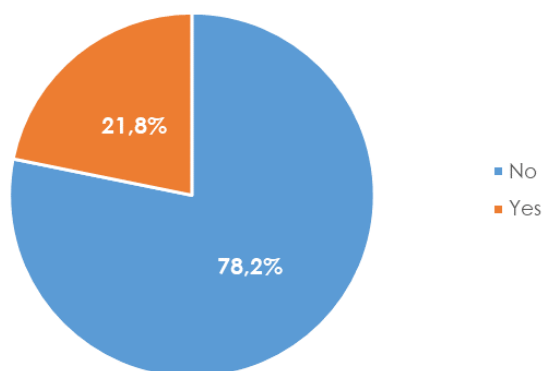


Figure 37: EU funding in research activities

Table 41: EU funding in research activities, by location

UE Funding	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	46	26,4	9	13,4	13	18,8	1	16,7	69	21,8
No	128	73,6	58	86,6	56	81,2	5	83,3	247	78,2
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Previous experience in science communication activities

Newcomers

- o A little more than half of the participants are newcomers (Figure 38), meaning they participated in the ERN event for the first time;
- o There are some divergences between locations (Table 42): in Braga half of the participants are newcomers and in Monsaraz 83,3%, too; in Lisbon and Braga, almost half of the participants are newcomers; in Coimbra, 58% are returners;
- o In Lisbon, the proportion of returners decreased from 66% to 52,9% when compared to 2017.

Have you participated in other editions of the ERN?

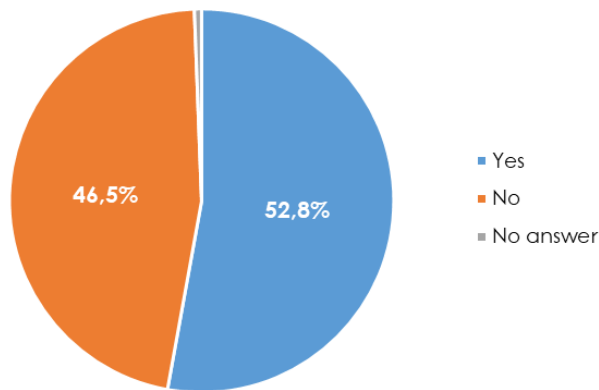


Figure 38: Distribution of respondent researchers by newcomers and returners.

Table 42: Distribution of respondent researchers by newcomers and returners and by location

Previous participation	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	92	52.9	34	50.7	40	58.0	1	16.7	167	52.8
No	81	46.6	33	49.3	28	40.6	5	83.3	147	46.5
No answer	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total	174	100.0	67	100.0	69	100.0	6	100.0	316	100.0

Newcomers, some remarks:

- o The gender divide: almost half (49%) of women are returners, whilst almost two thirds (60%) of men are returners;
- o The youngsters age groups (between 21 and 25 years old) 62.7% are newcomers, while among the oldest age groups (between 56 and 60 years old) 72.7% are returners;
- o The highest proportion of returners is found among the Exact Sciences and Engineering researchers (64.5%).

Previous participation in science communication activities

- o The great majority of the participants, around three quarters, engage often or sometimes in science communication activities (Figure 3939);
- o Braga and Monsaraz have the highest rate of researchers who rarely participated in these type of events (28.4% and 33.3%, respectively) (Table 43);
- o The percentage of researchers who had never participated in other science communication activities decrease from 10.4% in 2017 to 3.8% in 2018.

Have you participated in other science communication activities before?

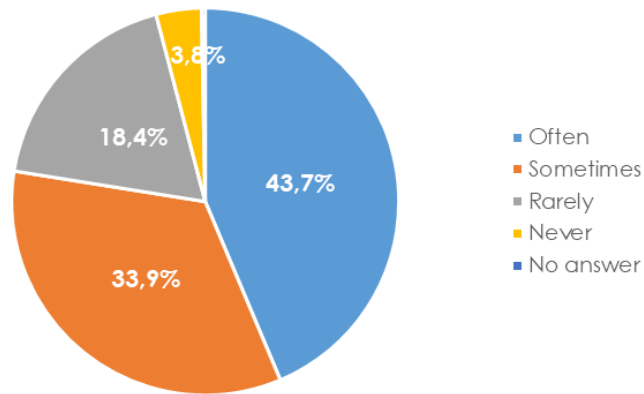


Figure 39: Distribution of respondent researchers by frequency of previous participation in other science communication activities

Table 43: Distribution of respondent researchers by frequency of previous participation in other science communication activities, and by location

Participation in other activities	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Often	89	51,1	19	28,4	28	40,6	2	33,3	138	43,7
Sometimes	59	33,9	25	37,3	21	30,4	2	33,3	107	33,9
Rarely	22	12,6	19	28,4	15	21,7	2	33,3	58	18,4
Never	4	2,3	4	6,0	4	5,8	0	0,0	12	3,8
No answer	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	1	0,3
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Science communication activities

- o Most frequently researchers engage in events which are open and accessible to the general public (Figure 40): 69% of the researchers have participated in open days sessions, and 57,3% previously participated in lectures for the general public and/or science events, similar to the ERN;
- o The engagement with the school community is also one of the main communication activities among researchers: 53,8% performed meetings or lectures at schools;
- o Communicate science through blog articles and meetings to support political decisions on science issues don't seem to be common activities among researchers;
- o Around a third have contributed to the promotion of science on the traditional media, but around a quarter of the researchers also engaged in less formal activities such as support to non-university teachers and informal debates about science;
- o In Lisbon and Braga, researchers participated to a great extent in the traditional media (television, radio, press), in open days and in science events (Table 44 44);
- o In Coimbra, researchers have also participated to a greater extent in science events (eg. ERN) and researchers in Monsaraz participated in lectures for the general public;
- o In Lisbon, 21,3% of researchers are engaged in informal debates while the engagement in this kind of debates by researchers in Coimbra (31,9%) and in Braga (28,4%) is higher;
- o On the other side, researchers in Coimbra engaged much less in open days sessions (55,1%, against 78,7% in Lisbon and 61,2% in Braga).

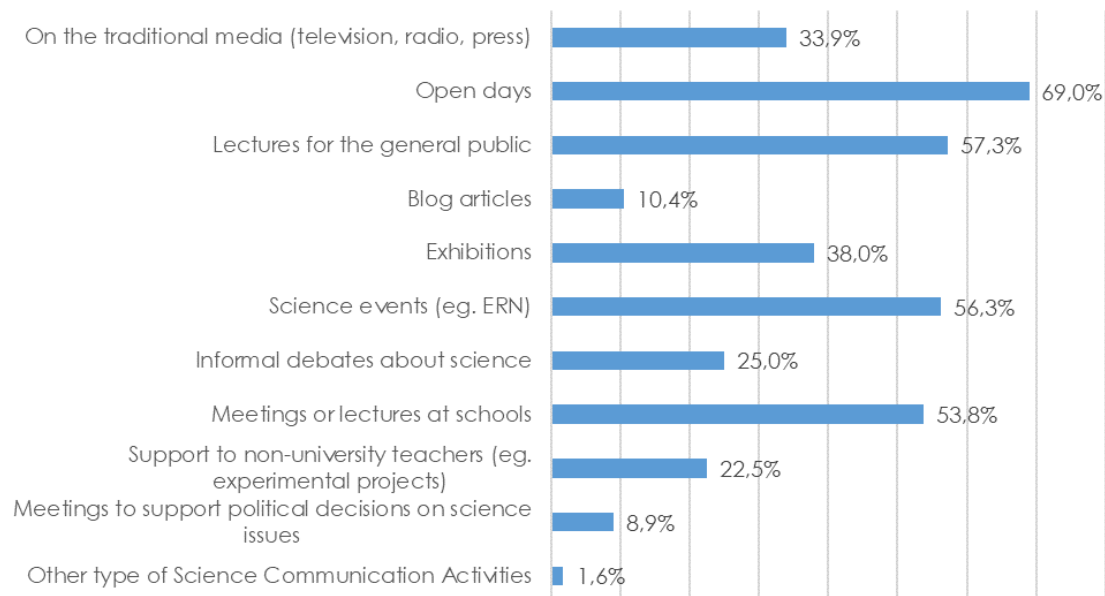


Figure 40: Distribution of respondent researchers by type of science communication activities they previously participated in

Table 44: Distribution of respondent researchers by type of science communication activities they previously participated in, and by location

Type of communication activities		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
On the traditional media (television, radio, press)	Yes	137	78,7	41	61,2	38	55,1	2	33,3	218	69,0
	No	37	21,3	26	38,8	31	44,9	4	66,7	98	31,0
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Open days	Yes	137	78,7	41	61,2	38	55,1	2	33,3	218	69,0
	No	37	21,3	26	38,8	31	44,9	4	66,7	98	31,0
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Lectures for the general public	Yes	109	62,6	35	52,2	32	46,4	5	83,3	181	57,3
	No	65	37,4	32	47,8	37	53,6	1	16,7	135	42,7
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Blog articles	Yes	26	14,9	3	4,5	4	5,8	0	0,0	33	10,4
	No	148	85,1	64	95,5	65	94,2	6	100,0	283	89,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Exhibitions	Yes	78	44,8	22	32,8	18	26,1	2	33,3	120	38,0
	No	96	55,2	45	67,2	51	73,9	4	66,7	196	62
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Science events (eg. ERN)	Yes	101	58	31	46,3	44	63,8	2	33,3	178	56,3
	No	73	42,0	36	53,7	25	36,2	4	66,7	138	43,7
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Informal debates about science	Yes	37	21,3	19	28,4	22	31,9	1	16,7	79	25,0
	No	137	78,7	48	71,6	47	68,1	5	83,3	237	75,0
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Meetings or lectures at schools	Yes	98	56,3	34	50,7	37	53,6	1	16,7	170	53,8
	No	76	43,7	33	49,3	32	46,4	5	83,3	146	46,2
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Support to non-university teachers (eg. experimental projects)	Yes	49	28,2	10	14,9	11	15,9	1	16,7	71	22,5
	No	125	71,8	57	85,1	58	84,1	5	83,3	245	77,5
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Meetings to support political decisions on science issues	Yes	21	12,1	4	6	3	4,3	0	0,0	28	8,9
	No	153	87,9	63	94,0	66	95,7	6	100,0	288	91,1
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Other type of Science Communication Activities	Yes	4	2,3	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	1,6
	No	170	97,7	66	98,5	69	100,0	6	100,0	311	98,4
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Reasons for participating in the event

Motives to participate in the ERN

- “Increasing public awareness about science issues” (83,2%), the “researchers’ duty to communicate with the public” (71,8%), to “contribute to the recognition of science’s importance in everyday life” (64,2%) and “help the scientific community (re)think its role in society” are the main drivers for the researchers participation in ERN 2018 (Figure 41/41);
- Only in second some personal and institutional motivations arise: “could be fun/rewarding” (48,4%), “to improve my institutions reputation” (37,7%) and “a new experience” (31%);
- Almost half of the participants also want “to encourage young people to pursue a scientific career” (36,4%);
- In Monsaraz, Lisbon and Coimbra, researchers seem to be particularly motivated with the principle “one of the researchers’ duties is to communicate with the public” (83,3%, 77,6% and 76,8, respectively) (Table 45);
- In Braga the statement with higher percentage was “a new experience” (40,3%), which should be related to the participation of the younger researchers.
- In Braga only 23,4% of the researchers wants “to listen to the public”, whilst in Lisbon 33,3% are motivated by this premise.
- Compared to 2017, the three major motives registered in 2018 are equal, however “to contribute to the recognition of science’s importance in everyday life” decreased (-6 pp), while “to promote public awareness about these topics” increased (+5 pp).

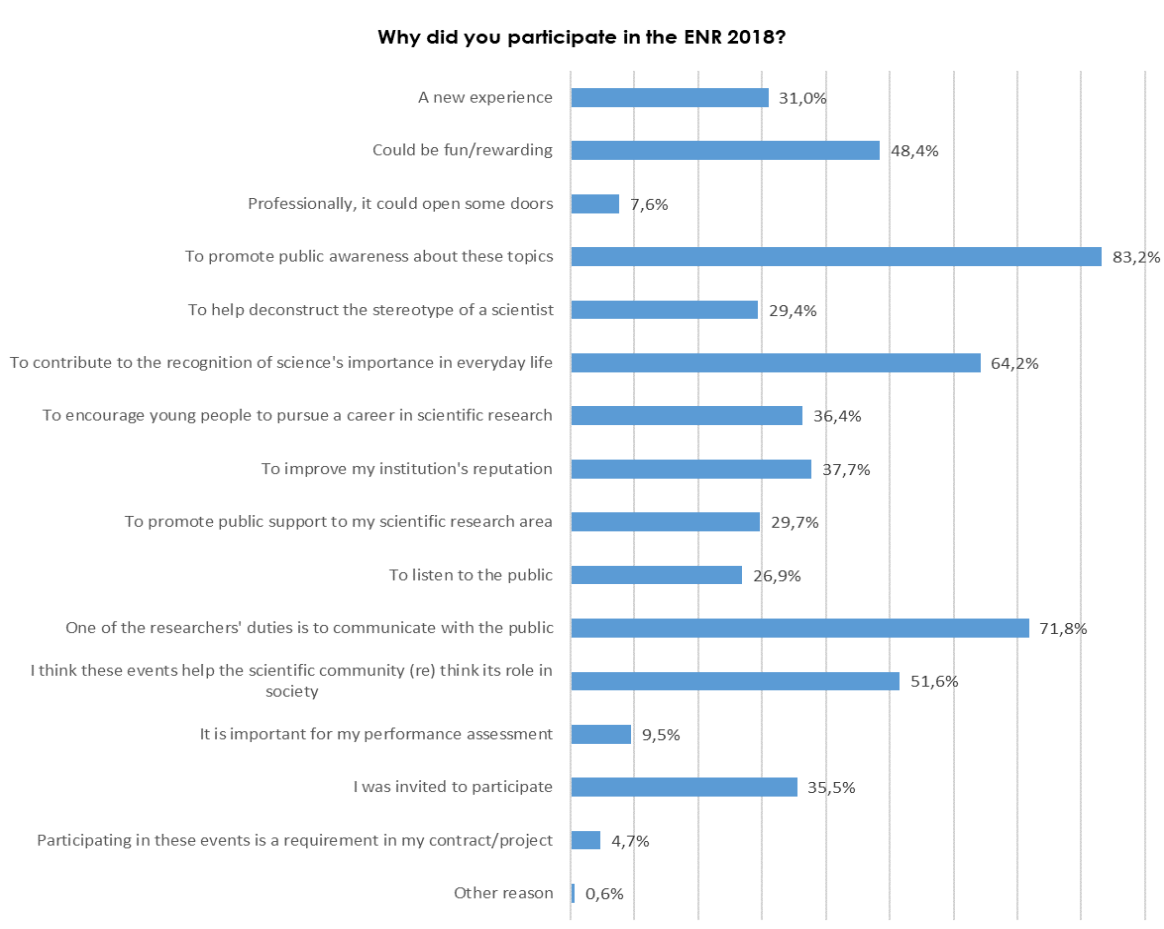


Figure 41: Distribution of respondent researchers by the motives to participate in the ERN 2018

Table 45: Distribution of respondent researchers by the motives to participate in the ERN 2018, by location

Motivation to participate in the ENR		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A new experience	Yes	47	27,0	27	40,3	23	33,3	1	16,7	98	31,0
	No	127	73,0	40	59,7	46	66,7	5	83,3	218	69,0
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Could be fun/rewarding	Yes	81	46,6	26	38,8	43	62,3	3	50,0	153	48,4
	No	93	53,4	41	61,2	26	37,7	3	50,0	163	51,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Professionally, it could open some doors	Yes	14	8,0	6	9,0	4	5,8	0	0,0	24	7,6
	No	160	92,0	61	91,0	65	94,2	6	100,0	292	92,4
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To promote public awareness about these topics	Yes	149	85,6	44	65,7	64	92,8	6	100,0	263	83,2
	No	25	14,4	23	34,3	5	7,2	0	0,0	53	16,8
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To help deconstruct the stereotype of a scientist	Yes	48	27,6	17	25,4	26	37,7	2	33,3	93	29,4
	No	126	72,4	50	74,6	43	62,3	4	66,7	223	70,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To contribute to the recognition of science's importance in everyday life	Yes	117	67,2	39	58,2	43	62,3	4	66,7	203	64,2
	No	57	32,8	28	41,8	26	37,7	2	33,3	113	35,8
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To encourage young people to pursue a career in scientific research	Yes	63	36,2	24	35,8	25	36,2	3	50,0	115	36,4
	No	111	63,8	43	64,2	44	63,8	3	50,0	201	63,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To improve my institution's reputation	Yes	81	46,6	18	26,9	19	27,5	1	16,7	119	37,7
	No	93	53,4	49	73,1	50	72,5	5	83,3	197	62,3
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To promote public support to my scientific research area	Yes	58	33,3	11	16,4	22	31,9	3	50,0	94	29,7
	No	116	66,7	56	83,6	47	68,1	3	50,0	222	70,3
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
To listen to the public	Yes	58	33,3	9	13,4	17	24,6	1	16,7	85	26,9
	No	116	66,7	58	86,6	52	75,4	5	83,3	231	73,1
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
One of the researchers' duties is to communicate with the public	Yes	135	77,6	34	50,7	53	76,8	5	83,3	227	71,8
	No	39	22,4	33	49,3	16	23,2	1	16,7	89	28,2
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
I think these events help the scientific community (re) think its role in society	Yes	95	54,6	26	38,8	39	56,5	3	50,0	163	51,6
	No	79	45,4	41	61,2	30	43,5	3	50,0	153	48,4
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It is important for my performance assessment	Yes	9	5,2	11	16,4	9	13	1	16,7	30	9,5
	No	165	94,8	56	83,6	60	87	5	83,3	286	90,5
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
I was invited to participate	Yes	62	35,6	18	26,9	22	31,9	4	66,7	106	33,5
	No	112	64,4	49	73,1	47	68,1	2	33,3	210	66,5
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Participating in these events is a requirement in my contract/project	Yes	9	5,2	4	6,0	1	1,4	1	16,7	15	4,7
	No	165	94,8	63	94,0	68	98,6	5	83,3	301	95,3
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	84,9	316	100,0
Other reason	Yes	1	0,6	0	0,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	2	0,6
	No	173	99,4	67	100	68	98,6	6	100,0	314	99,4
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Reasons for participating, some remarks:

- By gender, highest gaps are found within: "a new experience" (women 34,8%, men 23,6%); "could be fun/rewarding" (women 51,4%, men 42,5%); "to encourage young people to pursue a career in scientific research" (women 33,8%, men 41,5%); "one of the researchers' duties is to communicate with the public" (women 69%, men, 77,4%) and "I think these events help the scientific community (re)think its role in society" (women 56,2%, men 42,5%);
- In Social and Human sciences more researchers (80,8%) responded that "one of the researcher's duties is to communicate with the public", as well as researchers in Natural and Environmental sciences (74,2%).

Researchers' opinion about the event

Impact on visitors

- o The level of agreement/disagreement with some selected statements was measured in a 5-point Likert scale (1 corresponding to "I totally disagree" and 5 "I totally agree") (Figure 42 and Table 46);
- o The overall impact is perceived quite positively as at least half of the researchers agree, at some level, with all statements (Figure 42), with exception of "it helped to change the public image of researchers" ("agree" + "totally agree" = 47%);
- o Results by city, show that researchers in Lisbon have lower levels of agreement ("agree" + "totally agree") that the event made "the public feel closer to the researchers" (Lisbon 58,6%, Braga 68,7%, Coimbra 85,6% and Monsaraz 66,7%), and "helped to change the public image of the researchers" (Lisbon 40,8%, Braga 58,2, Coimbra 52,1% and Monsaraz 50%);
- o In Braga, researchers agree, slightly more than in Lisbon, Coimbra and Monsaraz, that "it contribute to make young people wanting to have a career in science" (Braga 61,2%; Lisbon 48,3%, Coimbra 43,4% and Monsaraz 33,4%);
- o In Monsaraz, researchers agree to a greater level that "researchers should devote more time to events like this" (Monsaraz 100%, Lisbon 65,5%, Braga 74,7% and Coimbra 82,6%).

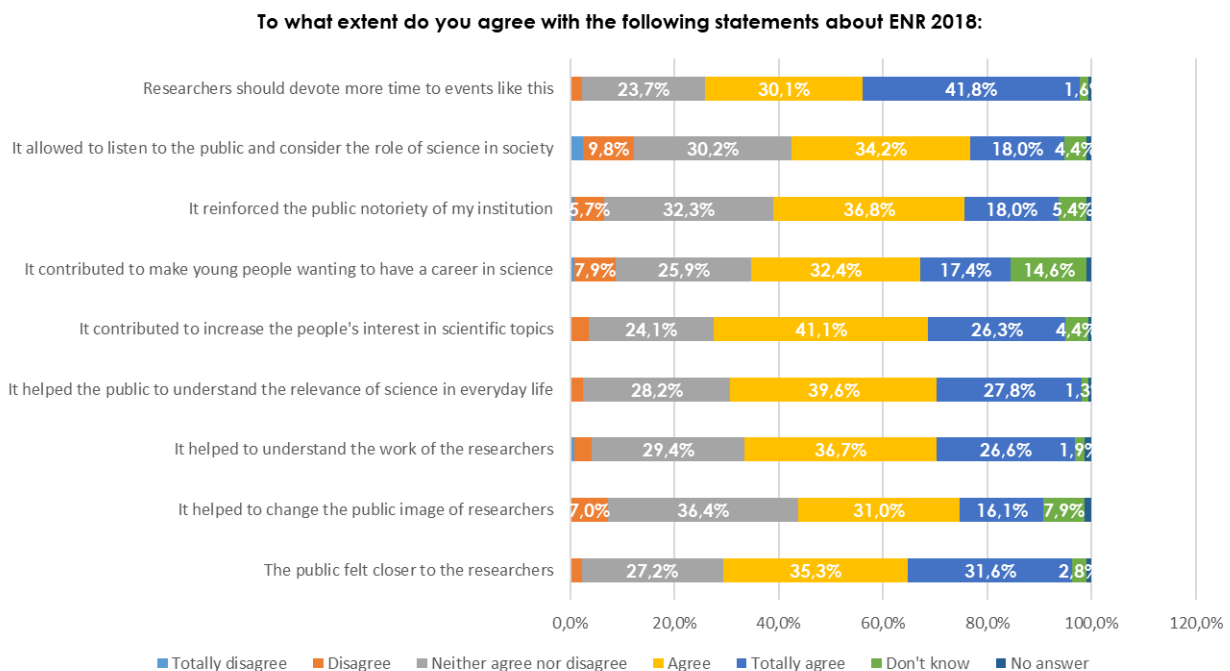


Figure 42: Level of agreement/disagreement of respondent researchers with regard to the ERN impact on visitors

Table 46: Level of agreement/disagreement of respondent researchers with regard to the ERN impact on visitors, by location

Opinion about the ERN impact		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The public felt closer to the researchers	1. Totally disagree	1	1,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
	2. Disagree	6	3,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	1,9
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	57	32,0	18	26,8	9	13,0	2	33,3	86	27,2
	4. Agree	48	27,6	31	46,3	29	42,0	3	50,0	111	35,3
	5. Totally agree	54	31,0	15	22,4	30	43,6	1	16,7	100	31,6
	6. Don't Know	6	3,3	2	3,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	9	2,8
	7. No answer	2	1,1	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,9
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It helped to change the public image of researchers	1. Totally disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	1	0,3
	2. Disagree	16	9,2	4	6,0	1	1,4	1	16,7	22	7,0
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	68	39,1	17	25,4	28	40,6	2	33,3	115	36,4
	4. Agree	45	25,9	30	44,8	21	30,4	2	33,3	98	31,0
	5. Totally agree	26	14,9	9	13,4	15	21,7	1	16,7	51	16,1
	6. Don't Know	16	9,2	6	6,0	3	4,3	0	0,0	25	7,9
	7. No answer	3	1,7	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	1,3
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It helped to understand the work of the researchers	1. Totally disagree	3	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,9
	2. Disagree	5	2,9	3	4,5	2	2,9	0	0,0	10	3,2
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	54	31,0	19	28,4	19	27,5	1	16,7	93	29,4
	4. Agree	62	35,6	23	34,3	27	39,1	4	66,7	116	36,7
	5. Totally agree	44	25,3	18	26,9	21	30,4	1	16,7	84	26,6
	6. Don't Know	3	1,7	3	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	1,9
	7. No answer	3	1,7	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	1,3
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It helped the public to understand the relevance of science in everyday life	1. Totally disagree	1	0,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
	2. Disagree	4	2,3	1	1,5	2	2,9	0	0,0	7	2,2
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	52	29,9	17	25,4	19	27,5	1	16,7	89	28,2
	4. Agree	67	38,5	29	43,3	26	37,7	3	50,0	125	39,6
	5. Totally agree	45	25,9	19	28,4	22	31,9	2	33,3	88	27,8
	6. Don't Know	4	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	1,3
	7. No answer	1	0,6	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It contributed to increase the people's interest in scientific topics	1. Totally disagree	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
	2. Disagree	7	4,0	3	4,5	1	1,4	0	0,0	11	3,5
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	37	21,3	14	20,9	23	33,3	2	33,3	76	24,1
	4. Agree	72	41,4	31	46,3	25	36,2	2	33,3	130	41,1
	5. Totally agree	46	26,4	16	23,9	19	27,5	2	33,3	83	26,3
	6. Don't Know	11	6,3	2	3,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	14	4,4
	7. No answer	1	0,6	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It contributed to make young people wanting to have a career in science	1. Totally disagree	3	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,9
	2. Disagree	17	9,8	3	4,5	4	5,8	1	16,7	25	7,9
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	42	24,1	14	20,9	24	34,8	2	33,3	82	25,9
	4. Agree	55	31,6	26	38,8	20	29,0	1	16,7	102	32,3
	5. Totally agree	29	16,7	15	22,4	10	14,5	1	16,7	55	17,4
	6. Don't Know	26	14,9	8	11,9	11	15,9	1	16,7	46	14,6
	7. No answer	2	1,1	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,9
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It reinforced the public notoriety of my institution	1. Totally disagree	1	0,6	0	0,0	2	2,9	0	0,0	3	0,9
	2. Disagree	15	8,6	2	3,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	18	5,7
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	64	36,8	17	25,4	18	26,1	3	50,0	102	32,3
	4. Agree	58	33,3	31	46,3	27	39,1	0	0,0	116	36,7
	5. Totally agree	26	14,9	13	19,4	16	23,2	2	33,3	57	18,0
	6. Don't Know	9	5,2	3	4,5	4	5,8	1	16,7	17	5,4
	7. No answer	1	0,6	1	1,5	1	1,4	0	0,0	3	0,9
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
It allowed to listen to the public and consider the role of science in society	1. Totally disagree	6	3,4	2	3,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	8	2,5
	2. Disagree	22	12,6	0	0,0	8	11,6	1	16,7	31	9,8
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	52	29,9	24	35,8	19	27,5	0	0,0	95	30,1
	4. Agree	55	31,6	24	35,8	24	34,8	5	83,3	108	34,2
	5. Totally agree	31	17,8	11	16,4	15	21,7	0	0,0	57	18,0
	6. Don't Know	7	4,0	5	7,5	2	2,9	0	0,0	14	4,4
	7. No answer	1	0,6	1	1,5	1	1,4	0	0,0	3	0,9
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Researchers should devote more time to events like this	1. Totally disagree	1	0,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
	2. Disagree	4	2,3	1	1,5	1	1,4	0	0,0	6	1,9
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	52	29,9	14	20,9	9	13,0	0	0,0	75	23,7
	4. Agree	52	29,9	20	29,9	20	29,0	3	50,0	95	30,1
	5. Totally agree	62	35,6	30	44,8	37	53,6	3	50,0	132	41,8
	6. Don't Know	2	1,1	1	1,5	2	2,9	0	0,0	5	1,6
	7. No answer	1	0,6	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
	Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Impact on visitors, some remarks:

- o Women tend to agree to a greater extent with most statements, having therefore a more positive opinion about the impact of the event; examples: "the public felt closer to the researchers" (women 34,3 % - men 26,4%);
- o Natural and Environmental Sciences researchers presented higher levels of agreement with all statements about ENR 2018 effects, for example, they "totally agree" that the event "helped to understand the work of the researchers" (38,7%) and "it helped the public to understand the relevance of science in everyday life" (40,3%).

Satisfaction with the logistics of the event and the adherence from the public

- o The level of satisfaction with regard to five features of the event is measured in a 5-point Likert scale (1 – not at all satisfied, 2- slightly satisfied, 3 – satisfied, 4 – very satisfied 5 – Extremely satisfied) (Figure 43 and Table 47 47);
- o Globally researchers are satisfied, at least around three quarters, with the adherence of the public to the event and to the activities they were involved in;
- o Lower levels of satisfaction are registered with regard to the "venue and logistics conditions", "signaling in the event space" and "contact with the other participating institutions/researchers";
- o In Lisbon, the level of satisfaction ("very satisfied" + "extremely satisfied") is lower regarding the adherence of the public to the event (Lisbon 69%, Braga 85,1%, Coimbra 85,5% and Monsaraz 83,3%).
- o In Monsaraz, researchers are more satisfied ("very satisfied" + "extremely satisfied") with the interaction with organisers (Monsaraz 100%, Lisbon 59,8%, Braga 67,2%, Coimbra 65,2%), contact with other participating institutions/researchers (Monsaraz 83,4%, Lisbon 68,8%, Braga, 57,2%, Coimbra 55,2%) and with the venue and its logistic conditions than in other cities (Monsaraz 100%, Lisbon 44,8%, Braga, 53,8%, Coimbra 62,3%);
- o General trends are in line with 2017 edition, except that the level of satisfaction with the venue and logistics conditions is now higher, which may be an effect of the improvement in these conditions over the years.

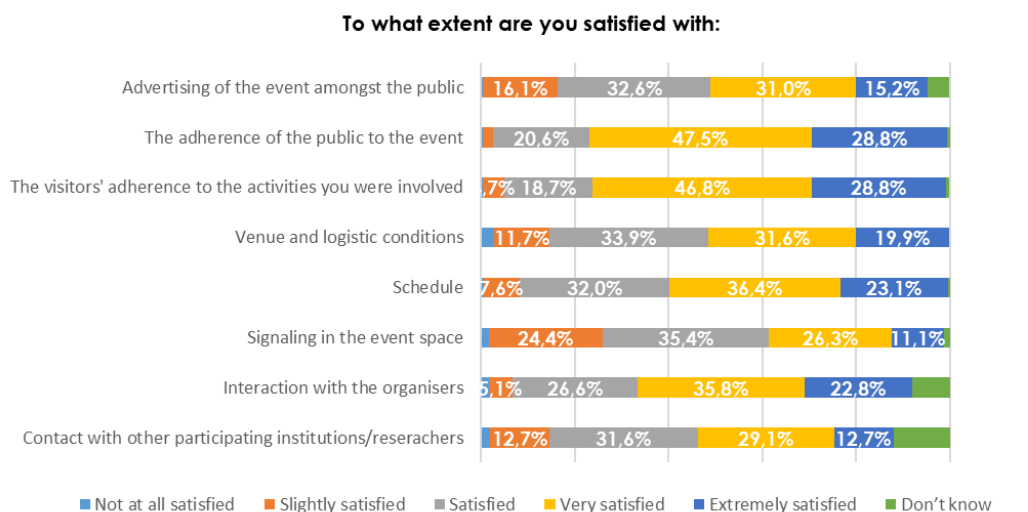


Figure 43: Level of satisfaction of respondent researchers with the logistics and adherence of the public to the ERN 2018

Table 47: Level of satisfaction of respondent researchers with the logistics and adherence of the public to the ERN 2018, by location

Satisfaction with the logistics and public's adherence		Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Advertising of the event amongst the public	Not at all satisfied	1	0,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
	Slightly satisfied	34	19,5	9	13,4	7	10,1	1	16,7	51	16,1
	Satisfied	59	33,9	23	34,3	18	26,1	3	50,0	103	32,6
	Very satisfied	48	27,6	25	37,3	24	34,8	1	16,7	98	31,0
	Extremely satisfied	21	12,1	7	10,4	19	27,5	1	16,7	48	15,2
	Don't know	11	6,3	3	4,5	1	1,4	0	0,0	15	4,7
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
The adherence of the public to the event	Not at all satisfied	1	0,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
	Slightly satisfied	7	4,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	2,2
	Satisfied	44	25,3	10	14,9	10	14,5	1	16,7	65	20,6
	Very satisfied	73	42,0	43	64,2	29	42,0	5	83,3	150	47,5
	Extremely satisfied	47	27,0	14	20,9	30	43,5	0	0,0	91	28,8
	Don't know	2	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
The visitors' adherence to the activities you were involved	Not at all satisfied	1	0,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
	Slightly satisfied	9	5,2	4	6,0	2	2,9	0	0,0	15	4,7
	Satisfied	37	21,3	14	20,9	7	10,1	1	16,7	59	18,70
	Very satisfied	78	44,8	35	52,2	30	43,5	5	83,3	148	46,8
	Extremely satisfied	47	27,0	14	20,9	30	43,5	0	0,0	91	28,8
	Don't know	2	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Venue and logistic conditions	Not at all satisfied	8	4,6	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	2,8
	Slightly satisfied	29	16,7	5	7,5	3	4,3	0	0,0	37	11,7
	Satisfied	59	33,9	25	37,3	23	33,3	0	0,0	107	33,9
	Very satisfied	48	27,6	20	29,9	29	42,0	3	50,0	100	31,6
	Extremely satisfied	30	17,2	16	23,9	14	20,3	3	50,0	63	19,9
	Don't know	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Schedule	Not at all satisfied	2	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
	Slightly satisfied	15	8,6	6	9,0	2	2,9	1	16,7	24	7,6
	Satisfied	60	34,5	22	32,8	18	26,1	1	16,7	101	32
	Very satisfied	61	35,1	23	34,3	29	42,0	2	33,3	115	36,4
	Extremely satisfied	36	20,7	15	22,4	20	29,0	2	33,3	73	23,1
	Don't know	0	0,0	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Signaling in the event space	Not at all satisfied	3	1,7	1	1,5	1	1,4	0	0,0	5	1,6
	Slightly satisfied	45	25,9	21	31,3	11	15,9	0	0,0	77	24,4
	Satisfied	61	35,1	25	37,3	24	34,8	2	33,3	112	35,4
	Very satisfied	42	24,1	14	20,9	24	34,8	3	50,0	83	26,3
	Extremely satisfied	19	10,9	6	9,0	9	13,0	1	16,7	35	11,1
	Don't know	4	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	1,3
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Interaction with the organisers	Not at all satisfied	4	2,3	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	1,6
	Slightly satisfied	12	6,9	4	6,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	16	5,1
	Satisfied	53	30,5	19	28,4	12	17,4	0	0,0	84	26,6
	Very satisfied	51	29,3	26	38,8	33	47,8	3	50,0	113	35,8
	Extremely satisfied	31	17,8	15	22,4	23	33,3	3	50,0	72	22,8
	Don't know	23	13,2	2	3,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	26	8,2
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0
Contact with other participating institutions/researchers	Not at all satisfied	5	2,9	0	0,0	1	1,4	0	0,0	6	1,9
	Slightly satisfied	32	18,4	5	7,5	3	4,3	0	0,0	40	12,7
	Satisfied	49	28,2	26	38,8	24	34,8	1	16,7	100	31,6
	Very satisfied	46	26,4	20	29,9	22	31,9	4	66,7	92	29,1
	Extremely satisfied	20	11,5	6	9,0	13	18,8	1	16,7	40	12,7
	Don't know	22	12,6	10	14,9	6	8,7	0	0,0	38	12,0
Total		174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Satisfaction with the logistics and the adherence of the public, some remarks:

- o Women researchers were more satisfied than men in all aspects of logistics and organisation; example: "satisfied with the adherence of the public to the event" (women 31% - men 24,5%) and with the "schedule" (women 26,7% - men 16%).

Researchers' overall satisfaction with the event

Global level of satisfaction

- o The level of global satisfaction with the event is measured in a 10-point Likert scale (1 - totally unsatisfied and 10 - totally satisfied) (Figure 44 and Table 48);
- o There is a high level of global satisfaction with the ERN 2018, on a scale of 1 to 10, one third scored an eight, and a quarter a nine (similar to previous editions);
- o Coimbra has the highest levels of global satisfaction, with a mean score of 8,57 (more than half of the researchers have selected a nine); Monsaraz comes second (8,50), Braga third (7,93) and Lisbon (7,71).

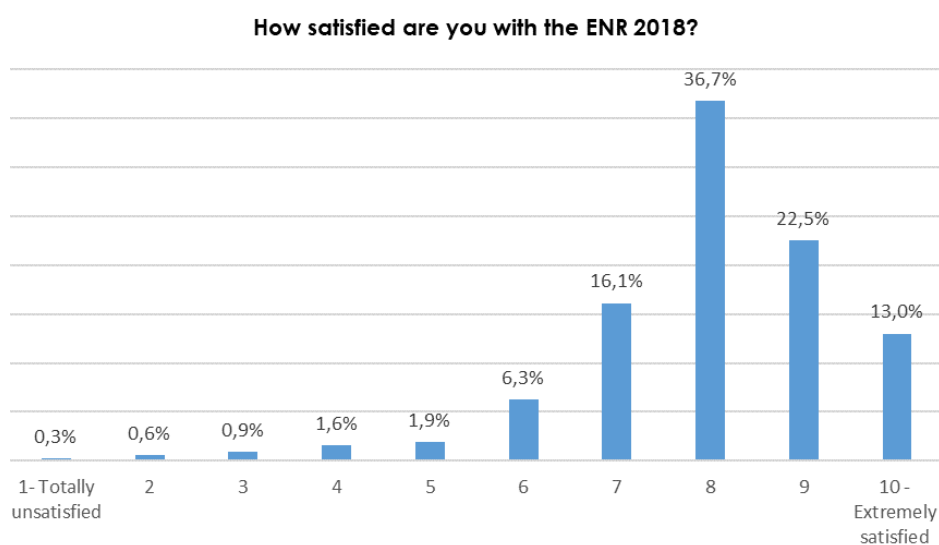


Figure 44: Distribution of the global level of satisfaction of respondent researchers with the ERN 2018

Table 48: Distribution of the global level of satisfaction of respondent researchers with the ERN2018, by location

General satisfaction	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Totally unsatisfied	1	1,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
2	2	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
3	3	1,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,9
4	5	2,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	5	1,6
5	3	1,7	3	4,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	1,9
6	15	8,6	3	4,5	2	2,9	0	0,0	20	6,3
7	32	18,4	10	14,9	9	13,0	0	0,0	51	16,1
8	56	32,2	32	47,8	24	34,8	4	66,7	116	36,7
9	39	22,3	15	22,4	16	23,2	1	16,7	71	22,5
10. Extremely satisfied	18	10,3	4	6,0	18	26,1	1	16,7	41	13,0
Total	156	100,0	63	100,0	51	100,0	5	100,0	275	100,0
Mean (0-10 score)	7,71		7,93		8,57		8,50		7,97	

General satisfaction, some remarks:

- o Women (mean 8,16) are more satisfied than men (7,57);
- o Researchers in Life Sciences and Healthcare are the most satisfied (8,29);
- o Researchers in Social and Human Sciences the least satisfied (7,95).

Returning to the ERN and encouragement of colleagues:

- As in previous years, almost all researchers (98%) would like to return and participate in future editions of the ERN (Table 49).

Table 49: Researchers' future participation, by location

Researchers' future participation	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	169	97,1	66	98,5	69	100,0	6	100,0	310	98,1
No	4	2,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	2,2
No answer	1	0,6	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

- And 99,1% would encourage their colleagues to participate in the ERN (Table 50).

Table 50: Researchers encouragement for the participation of colleagues, by location

Encouragement for the participation of colleagues	Lisbon		Braga		Coimbra		Monsaraz		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	172	98,9	66	98,5	69	100	6	100	313	99,1
No	2	1,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	0,6
No answer	0	0,0	1	1,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,3
Total	174	100,0	67	100,0	69	100,0	6	100,0	316	100,0

Comments and suggestions

- Comments and suggestions are very similar to those made by visitors and institutions;
- In Lisbon, despite a generally positive assessment, main suggestions and criticism are: better organization and support to researchers; better organization of space (signaling, lighting, chairs and benches to rest; display a map at the entrance with indication of the zones, rooms, scientific areas, etc., if possible by colors; a place to have access to meals and water inside the event; better wi-fi; specific t-shirts that identify the researchers; and increased dissemination of the event to attract other visitors. Some researchers felt that this year the event had less audience, however had the presence of more children (under 8 years) and suggest that the organization should create playful activities specific to that age;
- In Braga, researchers demand more support for volunteers (snacks and t-shirts), and improvement of the logistic conditions, especially materials to support the activities (e.g. audiovisual equipment), and improvement of the space conditions (better acoustics, better signaling). Researchers think that the space is too small for the number of participants. In the rush hour, the noise in the room is disturbing, and researchers need to speak very loud to be heard;
- In Coimbra, the researchers shared some concerns about the distance between the two venues where the activities took place in the city, and they think that it ended up reducing the number of participants in the National Museum compared to those in the Botanic Garden;
- In Coimbra, as in other cities, researchers also suggest more support to their initiatives (all levels), better signaling and lighting, and thinking about a specific timetable just for schools;
- Researchers from all cities recommend better dissemination of the event to the general public and in schools.

“Draw a Scientist”

- A specific activity was implemented in Lisbon, Braga, Coimbra/Garden and Coimbra/Museum encouraging visitors to “draw a scientist”;
- 178 drawings were collected (Lisbon 95; Braga 39; Coimbra/Garden 29 and Coimbra/Museum 15) from which 163 were validated;
- Analysis by grouping them into main categories/stereotypes:
 - “At the lab” - 47 cases (28,8%);
 - “White coat, glasses and messy hair” - 45 cases (27,6%);
 - “People like us” - 19 cases (11,7%)
 - “Explorer” - 13 cases (8,0%);
 - “Others” - 12 cases (7,4%);
 - “The inquiring mind” - 11 cases (6,7%);
 - “Other settings” - 6 cases (3,6%);
 - “Eureka” - 5 cases (3,1%);
 - “The super scientist” - 5 cases (3,1%);
- Following the trend of last year, the most represented categories in the drawings are “at the lab” (28,8%) and “white coat, glasses and messy hair” (27,6%), both following the more traditional stereotype of the scientist, but the third category is “People like us” (11,7%);
- This year there are two new categories: “the inquiring mind” (6,7%) and scientists represented in “other settings” (3,7%), showing science being conducted in other settings besides chemistry type labs;
- The participants in this activity were mostly women:
 - 50 drawings by men;
 - 105 drawings by women;
 - 8 drawings without gender identification;
- It is very interesting to note that the drawings represented female and male scientists in balanced numbers (Table 51):
 - 60 female scientists drawn;
 - 61 male scientists drawn;
 - 34 no gender (it was not possible to identify);
- The gender analysis revealed, however, that women are the ones that mostly represent scientists as female characters: 55 women visitors draw female scientist and only 5 male visitors draw female scientists. It were also the women who mostly represented gender-neutral scientists (25 female, 9 male).

Table 51: Drawing representation of scientists by gender

	Male by male	Female by male	Neutral by male	Male by female	Female by female	Neutral by female	Not identified	Total	%
"At the lab"	8	2	1	9	23	4	0	47	28,8
"White coat, glasses and messy hair"	17	0	3	6	10	7	2	45	27,6
"People like us"	3	2	0	2	9	2	1	19	11,7
"Explorer"	1	1	2	0	7	1	1	13	8,0
"Others"	0	0	2	1	0	7	2	12	7,4
"The inquiring mind"	2	0	0	3	2	3	1	11	6,7
"Other settings"	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	6	3,7
"Eureka"	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	3,1
"The super scientist"	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	3,1
Total:	36	5	9	25	55	25	8	163	100,0

At the lab

Scientists in a laboratory making experiments (mostly natural sciences experiments), surrounded by technical instruments (mostly chemistry instruments).

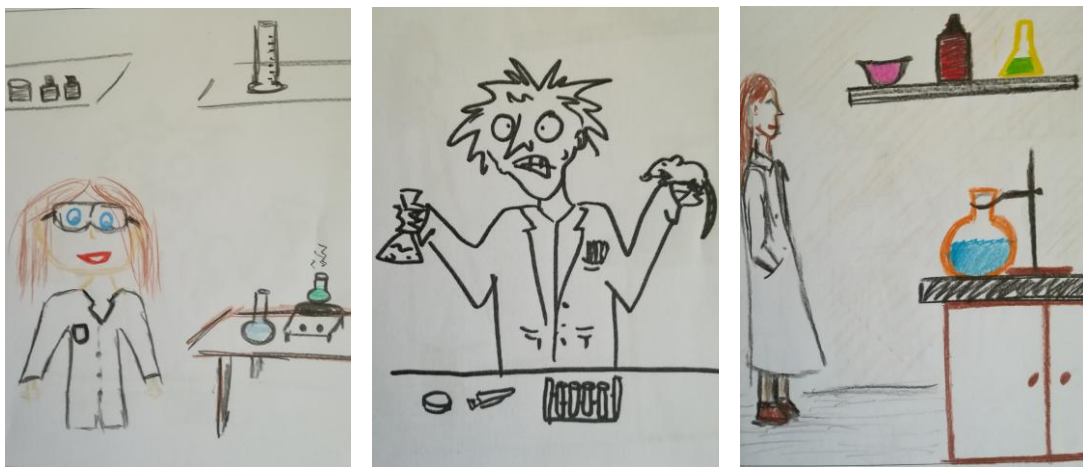


Figure 45: Drawings of scientists described as "at the laboratory"

White coat, glasses and messy hair

Scientists portrayed wearing a lab coat (even if there is no laboratory equipment around), with messy hair, eyeglasses and often an odd-looking outfit.

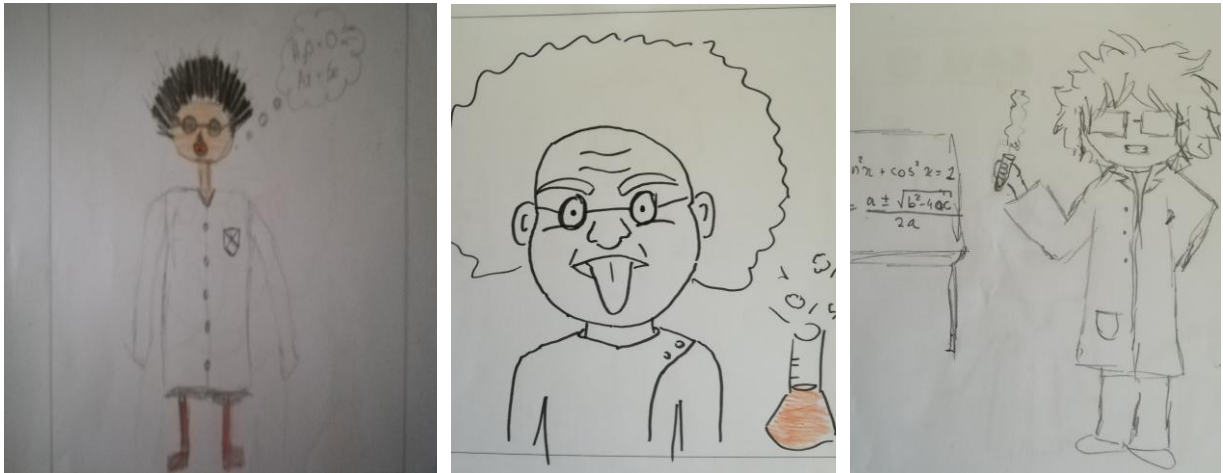


Figure 46: Drawings of scientists described as “white coat, glasses and messy hair”

People like us

Either woman (even “sexy woman”!) or man scientists are represented as everyone else, without highlighting any special characteristics.



Figure 47: Drawings of scientist described as “People like us”

Explorer

Scientists portrayed as world explorers (the physical environment), having curiosity and ability to search around, often using magnifying binoculars, mountain boots, or underwater equipment.



Figure 48: Drawings of scientists described as "Explorers"

Others

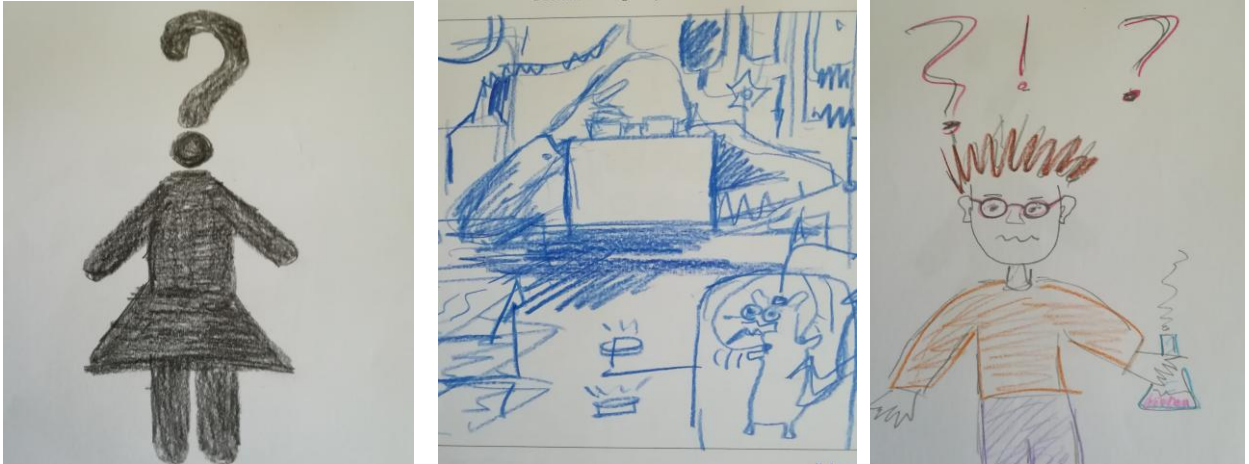
This category compiles scattered drawings that did not fit into the previous ones. It includes drawings that allude to the diversity of objects of study of science, drawings in which the scientist assumes the role of his study object or even a drawing that explores the question of gender, representing a transgender scientist.



Figure 49: Drawings of scientists described as "Others"

The inquiring mind

Scientists perceived as someone who think and doubt all time, having an inquiring mind dedicated to solve problems and search for new answers. The main focus here is mostly the thinking process and not so much the technical equipment.



o Figure 50: Drawings of scientist described as "The inquiring mind"

Other settings

This category shows that science is not only done in chemistry laboratories. Science is produced in many different places, and scientists from different areas are surrounded by other technical instruments (computers, plants, archaeological remains, etc.)



Figure 51: Drawings of scientists described as "Other settings"

Eureka

Like in previous category, scientists are here perceived as intelligent and dedicated people who formulate theoretical hypothesis and test them in order to achieve new results. The main focus in this category is, however, the "eureka" moment (not so much the process, but the happy result).

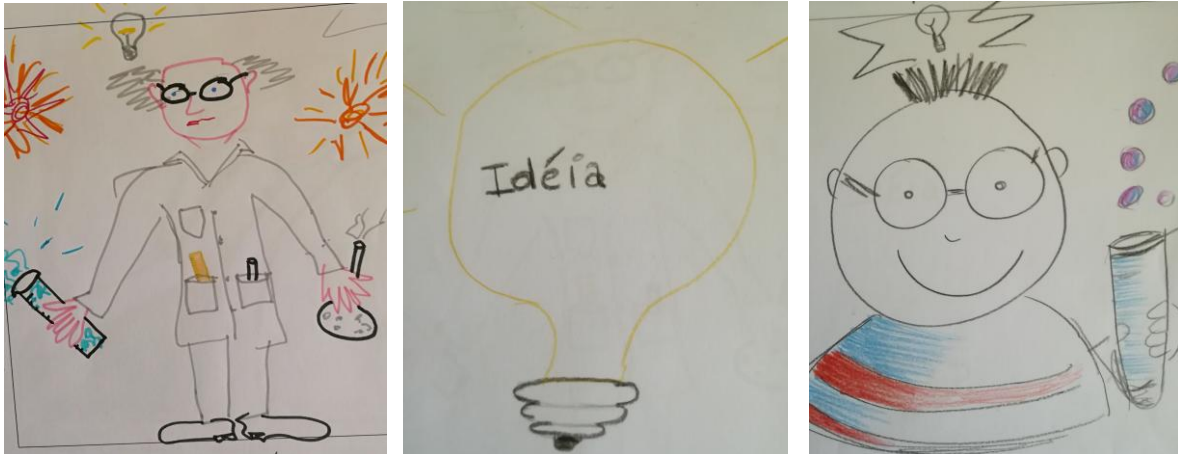


Figure 52: Drawings of scientists described as "Eureka"

The super scientist

Scientists as people with super powers or extra sensorial features, which might be represented by a type of mutant scientist, a character with cloak and glasses of super hero or with double features.

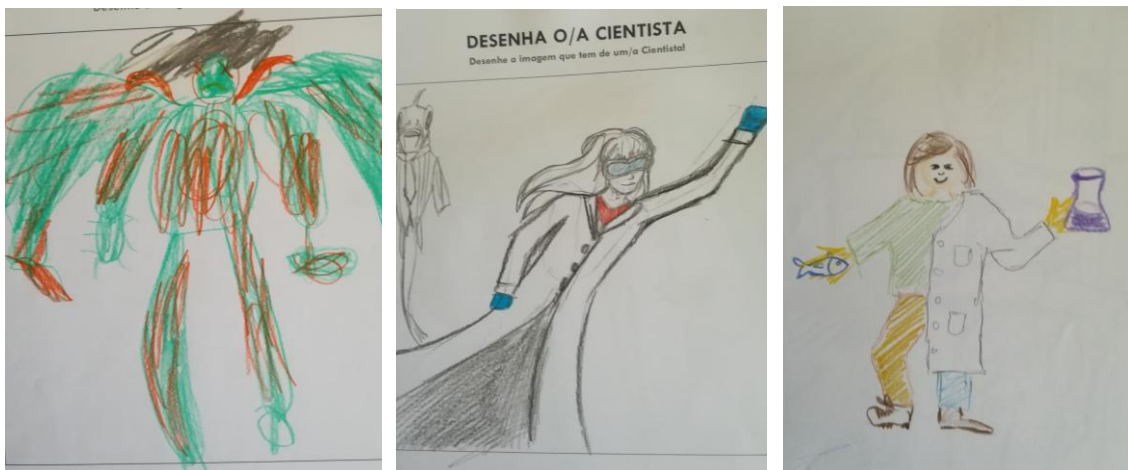


Figure 53: Drawings of scientists described as "the super scientist"

Poll “Has scientific research been contributing to the development of Portugal?”

- A total of 1399 votes were casted (Lisbon 888, Braga 462 and Coimbra/Museum 49);
- “To a great extent” is the major category: Lisbon and Coimbra/Museum about three fifths of the voters, Braga just over half (Figure 5454);
- At the consortium level, almost three out of five voters (63,4%) perceive science has been contributing to a great extent, slightly less than a third to a moderate extent (23,5%), about 8% to some extent and 5% very little or not at all;
- Comparing with ERN 2017 poll there is a slightly increased (+4 pp) regarding those who voted that science has “to a great extend” been contributing to the development of Portugal.

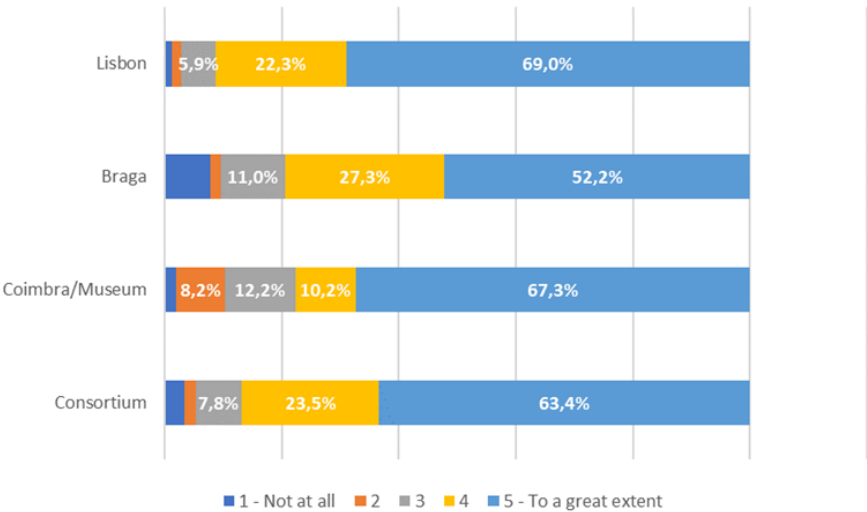


Figure 54: Poll results by city, “Has scientific research been contributing to the development of Portugal?”

Graffiti Wall - "Throw a challenge to be solved by science until 2050"

- A total of 339 post-its, with challenges to be solved by science until 2050, were filled in by participants: Lisbon 196, Braga 73, Coimbra/Garden 43 and Coimbra/Museum 27;
- The challenges were classified in 16 categories (Figure 55) and the most mentioned ones were:
 - "Health" (20,1%);
 - "Environment" (16,8%);
 - "Mobility and transports" (8,8%);
 - "Social and human problems" (8,6%);
- Visitors would like scientists to discover solutions for very different problems. For example:
 - "Health" - participants challenge science to discover the cure for various diseases (e.g. oncological, degenerative and neurological diseases);
 - "Environment" - problems like how to reduce or even eliminate the use of plastics, and how to stop the destruction of planet Earth, its plants and animal species;
 - "Mobility and transports" - participants challenge scientists to invent different forms of teleportation and solve the mobility problem in cities;
 - "Social and Human problems" - refers to challenges such as the end of poverty, the promotion of well-being and peace;
- Some of these challenges are more specific and/or unusual:
 - Most challenges included in the "Miscellaneous" category incitations to scientists to study and prove particular theories in several scientific domains;
 - "Others" is mostly fulfilled with funny, joking and nonsense challenges that can not be included in any other category;
 - The category "Animals" refers to specific appeals for science to help understanding the animals' thoughts and to promote their well-being;
- The vast majority of the challenges relate to improvements that would benefit mankind (in general terms), with the exception of the "Everyday life/Gadgets/Games" category that more often refers to individual desires to make the respondent's everyday life easier or funnier (e.g. I would like to have a machine for folding laundry, or a way to level up in a given game).
- Some visitors also throw challenges that reveal curiosity about "space" topics, meaning the discovery of (life in) other planets or the possibility of men living in other planets, and concerns about "Energy" issues or even about "Science Policy" issues (mainly better working conditions for researchers). Some have asked scientists to keep on exploring the great metaphysical issues of humanity (eg, the origin and meaning of life).
- Some solutions sought by visitors are eminently utopian (e.g. the desire for an "eternal life" or for a "time machine"), but most refer to socially accepted problems that are already being studied by science.

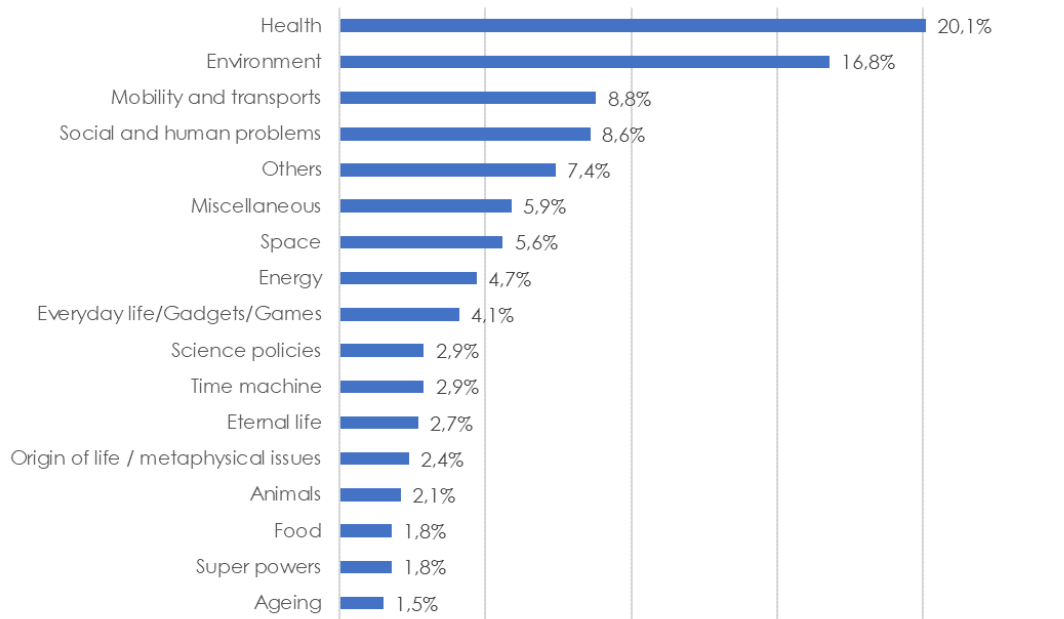


Figure 55: Graffiti Wall results by categories, "Throw a challenge to be solved by science until 2050"



Figure 56: Example of a Graffiti Wall challenge developed during the ERN 2018

Final remarks

The ERN2018 impact assessment results highlight:

- The European Researchers Night is getting into the Portuguese's agenda and the interest of the public is raising in several cities;
- Visitors of all age groups, but especially young people (half of the respondents under 35 years old, meaning a slightly younger participation than in the past, especially in Braga and Monsaraz); gender balanced audiences; mostly highly qualified people;
- The event is still able to attract newcomers (around 65% of the visitors came for the first time to ERN, meaning just a slight decrease compared to 2017; highest percentage of newcomers in Monsaraz and Braga);
- High levels of satisfaction and impact among the public, despite some variation in terms of academic background (scientific areas, education levels), gender, age groups, and nationality;
- Participating institutions and researchers also demonstrate high levels of satisfaction and commitment to the event (especially female researchers, among whom there is a greater proportion of returners); the number of participating researchers has been growing over the years;
- Globally, the results this year are very similar to previous editions coordinated by the University of Lisbon/National Museum of Natural History and Science, or in which this institution participated;
- The response rates (visitors, institutions and researcher surveys) are high and growing.

The results also highlight the need of:

- Improving the awareness campaign both by the consortium organisation and by the participating institutions;
- Adjusting some logistics aspects related to space and conditions provided to the participating institutions; in Braga, the increasing number of visitors and participating institutions requires a larger space, meaning a venue suitable to accommodate this growth; in Coimbra/Garden more than a quarter of the visitors would like to have better space conditions (better lighting, arranging a location appropriate to the number of visitors and more space between exhibitors).
- Defining the main target audiences of the event and inform the participating institutions about it, so that they can better adapt the activities to specific targets.