

Social science at EFSA

Barbara Gallani

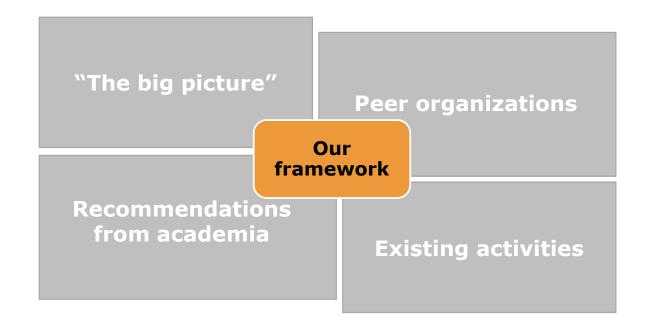
Head of COMCO



Trusted science for safe food

Building the roadmap







Implementation | Phased approach



Build a function that provides **advice** to processes across EFSA based on **evidence from social research** and **promotes cooperation** in the area of social science

Use established social science function to help EFSA deliver on the objectives of the 2021-2027 Strategy

Today

2021



The mission

Understanding society helps EFSA achieve its Strategic Objectives

The two pillars

Research

Advice

The foundation

Social science expertise





Pillar 1 | Social research (with examples)



Objective 1.A

Set up a functioning system for monitoring risk perceptions in the area of food safety

Revised GFL

Objective 1.B

Strengthen EFSA's
reputation
management process
through understanding
of institutional
partners and
stakeholders

EU insight study on awareness, understanding and perceptions on chemical mixtures

Reputation Barometer study and European Parliament discourse

analysis

Eurobarometer 2019

"Food Safety in the EU"



Pillar 2 | Social science advice (with examples)



Objective 2.A

Better understanding and enhanced engagement with society

Objective 2.B

Use social science to contextualize communication about risk assessment

MB rec's

Objective 2.C

Provide social science perspectives in corporate processes

Incoming mandates
"checklist" for informed
risk communication and
engagement

Societal perspective in the development of a holistic RA of multiple stressors in honey bees

Societal perspective in the **Strategic Environmental Scanning** exercise

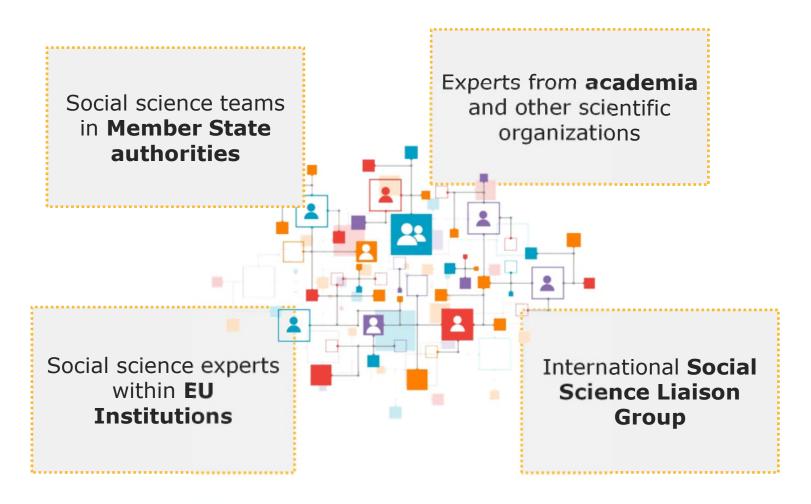


Social science I **Expertise**



Objective 3.A

Maintain relations
between EFSA
and social
scientists
specialising in
areas related to
the Authority's
work and develop
collaboration
opportunities



Next steps



- Research: Study on beekeepers/farmers in support of MUST-B work; preliminary literature review in support of Risk Communication guidance
- **Advice**: 1ST meeting of the Social Research and Advice Working Group (Q3 2019)
- Expertise: Social science workshop with the Communications Experts Network (CEN)
- Implementation planning: Using the roadmap to meet requirements of the GFL amendments

Eurobarometer | Key features of the report



Why?

To understand views and perceptions of EU citizens

Trust in sources of information

Food safety as a concern

Sources of information

Food-related choices

Perceived food-related risks

Risk comms and behaviour change

EU food safety system

How?

28 Member States

27,655 interviews

Myth #1 | Food safety as a concern



In EU we largely assume that **food is safe**



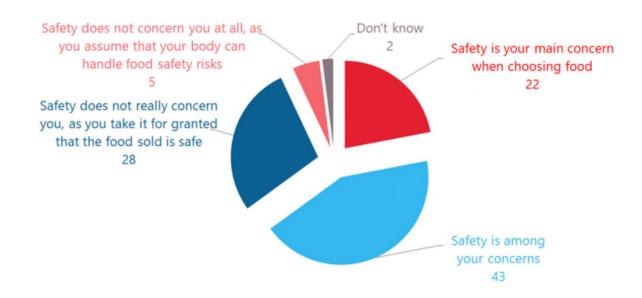
Fact #1 | Food safety as a concern



For 4 out of 5 EU citizens, safety is **not the top concern** when it comes to food

QD2 Focusing now on food safety (e.g., if eating certain foods poses a risk), please tell me which of the following is closest to your opinion.

(% - EU)



Myth #2 | Sources of information



Nowadays, Internet and social media have totally "overpowered" other information channels

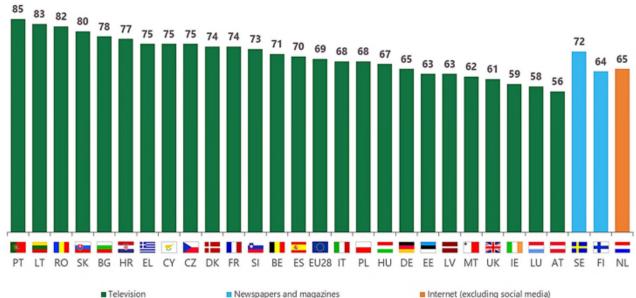


Fact #2 | Sources of information



TV remains the main channel Social media more popular among young crowd, even if less than TV

QD5T Which of the following are your main sources of information about food risks? Firstly? And then? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Myth #3 | Trust in sources of information



Nowadays, celebrities are more trusted than scientists

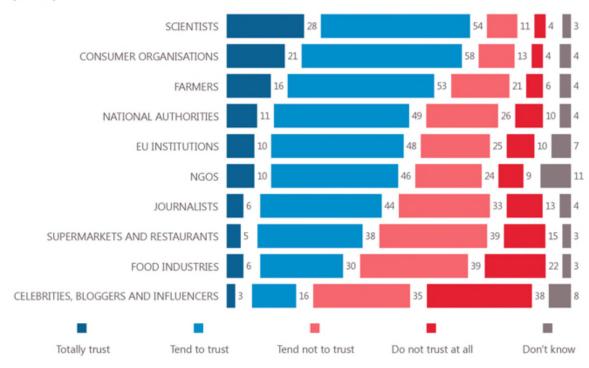


Fact #3 | Trust in sources of information



Scientists are the most trusted on information on food risks

QD7 Please tell me to what extent you trust the following sources or not for information on food risks. (% - EU)



Myth #4 | EU food safety system



Most people don't know about the existence and role of **EFSA**



Fact #4 | **EU food safety system**



Only 1 in 5 respondents knows that an institution like EFSA exists

QD8 Please tell me which of the following statements you agree with: (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - THE EU HAS A SEPARATE INSTITUTION THAT PROVIDES SCIENTIFIC ADVICE ON THE SAFETY OF FOOD)

