



I'm not a robot



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Space exploration issues

(Photo by NASA) Sixty years after the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), we believe that most Americans should be at the forefront of global leadership in United States space exploration. The majority international space station has been a good investment for the country, and this, balance, says, is vital to the future of U.S. space exploration, even as NASA still emerges as increasingly important players in private space companies. Roughly seven in ten Americans (72%) say it is essential that the United States continues to be a world leader in space research, and eight in ten (80%) say the space station is a good investment for the country, according to a new Pew Research Center survey from March 27 to April 9, 2018. These research results come at a time when NASA finds itself in a world much different from the world that existed when Apollo astronauts first set foot on the moon nearly half a century ago. The Cold War space race has gone down in history, but other countries (including China, Japan and India) have emerged as major international players in space research. And, as the private sector increasingly ventures into space - through companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin and Virgin Galactic - 65% of Americans believe NASA should still play a vital role in the exploration of space, while a third (33%) say private companies will make sufficient progress in this area even without NASA's intervention. Strong public support that the United States should continue to be a pioneer of space research is widely shared among gender, education and political groups. Each generation group, for example, expressed strong support for ongoing US space leadership at almost equal level - Baby Boomers and older generations (71%) lived in the age of the Right Things that pioneered space exploration into the 1970s (70%) that grew up during the Space shuttle program. Indeed, on many issues related to NASA and space exploration, modest differences between generational cohorts are more. See Attachment for details. Similarly, the majority among gender, generation, education and political groups benefit from government investments in the International Space Station (ISS), one of NASA's signature projects. The findings - support for the U.S. being at the forefront of space exploration and perception that the space station has been a good investment - are consistent with previous Pew Research Center surveys that have widely used slightly different expressions and polling methods. While the ISS HAS proven to be a lasting legacy of the US space program, it is also symbolic of the changing times. NASA is currently relying on the Dragon spacecraft built and operated by Elon Musk's SpaceX company to supply supplies to the orbiting laboratory. And the Trump administration is investigating the possibility of turning the space station into a commercially operated startup after 2024. As Americans The Future of the US space program, most (65%) is still to see an important role for NASA, while a third (33%) will ensure sufficient progress in space research, even without the intervention of private companies NASA. Democrats and Republicans are more likely than independent republicans and republican lean independents to believe that NASA should continue to play a role in space exploration (70% vs. 59%). Conservative Republicans are closely divided on this issue (53% to 47%), two-thirds (67%) moderate or liberal Republicans believe a continuous role is essential to US space exploration. The majority say climate monitoring or asteroid monitoring should be a NASA priority. Only 13% say the same as placing astronauts on the moon, NASA manages a portfolio of various space-related missions, from sending robotic endops to explore distant planets launching satellites that study Earth's atmosphere and oceans. When asked if nine of these missions would evaluate their importance, the majority of Americans say NASA's top priority should be monitoring important parts of The Earth's climate system (63%), or monitor asteroids and other objects with the potential to collide with Earth (62%). Just under half (47%) of Americans believe that conducting basic scientific research should be a top priority to improve understanding of information and space, while 40% say such research is an important but lower priority. Foreseeing 41% say developing technologies that can be adapted for uses other than space exploration should be a top priority, while 44% call it an important but lower priority for NASA. And how important but lower should 38% make conducting research a top priority, which NASA considers a priority, how important but lower it sees as how space travel affects human health? Nearly a third of U.S. adults should be top priorities in the search for raw materials and natural resources that can be used on Earth (34%) or searching for life and planets that can support life (31%); 22% and 27% of Americans say these tasks are not very important or should not be followed up. Human astronauts' discovery of Mars and return to the Moon are among NASA's most important programs. The Trump administration has strongly backed these initiatives, saying it should be NASA's core mission to explore the solar system, which began with astronauts returning to the moon. However, compared to other NASA programs, fewer Americans say this type of space exploration should be a priority. Only 18% and 13% say sending astronauts back to Mars or the Moon should be a top priority; 37% and 44% respectively express the view that these missions are not very important or that NASA should not undertake them. Some space experts have cited astronauts on a long inter-planetary journey the life support systems required for them will be so expensive, they argue. They're defending it, robotic probes can be more cost-effective to send. Regarding future expeditions to space, the majority of Americans say that people, not just robots, will think it necessary to make the journey. Overall, 58% of US adults believe it is necessary to include human astronauts in the US space program, while 41% say astronauts are not. Republicans and Democrats are able to get ideas on the relative priorities of NASA's efforts. For example, they say that monitoring about six-in-ten asteroids of each party should be a priority for NASA (including 61% of Republicans and 63% of Democrats, lean ones to each party). But Republicans tend to put monitoring the Earth's climate system as a lower priority for the agency, consistent with long-standing political divisions over climate issues. Fewer Republican and Republican-leaning independents (44%) believe monitoring the world's climate system should be the number one priority for THE STATE than Democrats and Democratic-leaning (78%). Some 38% of Republicans say monitoring the Earth's climate system should be an important but lower priority, while 17% say it is not very important or should not be done. Republicans are also likely to see basic scientific research for more information in space as a lesser priority than Democrats. Some 38% of Republicans and GOP-rated republicans see it as the number one priority for NASA, while 46% see it as an important but lower priority. Consider a priority for the basic scientific research agency of about half (53%) Democrats and leaners. The new survey finds that men are more likely to think of a few of these missions as the number one priority for NASA, including basic scientific research (54% of men say it should be the number one priority). While a minority consider placing astronauts in space as NASA's top priority, more men (25%) think of Mars' human exploration as a top priority than women (11%). In addition, nearly half or more of men and women believe astronauts are required for the U.S. space program, while more men (63%) hold this view than women (54%). This finding was obtained in accordance with a 2014 Pew Research Center survey that used slightly different question phrases and polling methods. (See also Annex for opinions on these issues by gender.) According to a 2017 Pew Research Center survey and surveys for this year's Science and Engineering Indicators report, men are paying more attention to space and astronomy news. There are nothing but modest differences in agency priorities by level of education. One exception is those with at least one postgraduate degree with higher school or less education scientific research is more likely to be considered a priority for NASA (63% vs. 38%). See Attachment for details. Most Americans express confidence that private space companies will be profitable, but skeptical skeptics that these companies will minimize dangerous space debris special SpaceX continues to develop its space exploration capabilities, once the only area of government agencies such as Blue Origin and Virgin Galactic. About 44% of Americans have great confidence that these companies can make meaningful contributions in areas such as developing secure spacecraft and conducting research to expand scientific knowledge. For example, nearly one in four Americans say private companies have great confidence that they will build safe and reliable rockets and spacecraft (26%) and about half of Americans (51%). At least it's a fair confidence that space companies can do that. We are confident of controlling the costs of developing rockets and spacecraft by Americans and the capability of large private companies - there is a large amount of trust of 24% and a fair amount of trust of 41%, who are not much trust or at all trust compared with 34%. Moreover, 23% have a large trust and 47% have a fairly large confidence that companies will do basic research to increase field knowledge, while 29% have those who do not have much trust or cannot trust at all. But Americans tend to be skeptical about whether private companies will minimize man-made space debris, which poses increasing danger to orbiting satellites and space stations. Only 13% of US adults have a great confidence that companies will minimize the problem, while 35% say they have fair confidence. In contrast, about half of Americans (51%) have little or no confidence in the man-made space debris of private companies. Men express more confidence in the capabilities of private space companies than women in many of these areas, especially when it comes to cost-effective and safe spacecraft building. For example, 74% of men but 56% of women have at least some confidence that these companies will control costs, and 85% of men are quite confident that at least private companies will build a safe and reliable spacecraft, against 69% of women. Americans value the global leadership of the U.S. in particular how attentive space news is but a small share of the public who are closely divided over the importance of NASA in space exploration in the future, just 7%, especially attentive to space news, saying a lot about private space companies and they have heard a lot about NASA in the last year. If nearly a fifth of Americans (22%) are most Americans (71%), I've heard nothing about these two ends falling between these two extremes, which NASA or space exploration have heard at least a little about developing private companies. Those most attentive to space news stand out from other Americans for their strong support for the U.S. because of its world leader in space research and their belief that the International Space Station is a good investment for the country. For example, we believe space exploration is necessary for the U.S. to become a global leader, compared with 88% of those who have heard nothing about NASA and private space companies. And 94% of the most space-attentive Americans see the space station as a good investment for the country. When thinking about their priorities for NASA, Americans who are extremely attentive to space news prioritize research missions more than other Americans, such as basic scientific research and learning about the health effects of space travel. For example, three-quarters (75%) are extremely attentive to space news, with basic scientific research being a top priority for NASA, against 31% of those with low attention to such news. Indeed, the share of this attentive group into space, which sees basic research as a top priority, is similar to the shares that say the same about objects in space colliding with Earth (59%) and monitoring the climate system (68%). But while those who care deeply about space news tend to prioritize NASA's research missions over other Americans, they are more divided than other Americans on the importance of NASA's role in space research. Among the most attentive, 55% say it is essential that NASA continues to be involved in US space research, while 45% say private companies will make sufficient progress even without NASA's intervention. Among other Americans, the balance of opinion tilts more clearly towards what remains, including NASA. For example, 66% of those with a moderate interest in space news say it's imperative that NASA stays involved, compared to 68% who don't pay attention to space news. Those who have heard a lot about space news also address important aspects of space exploration to express more confidence in private space companies, especially building safe and cost-effective spacecraft. For example, 95% of Americans who pay the most attention to news about NASA and private space companies have at least quite a lot of confidence that these companies will build safe and reliable rockets and spacecraft; 58% of this group has great confidence in the companies that will do this. In contrast, those who have never heard anything about NASA and private space companies have at least a fair amount of trust in private companies to build 60% safe and reliable spacecraft. Space tourism? The majority of Americans say it's not for them, but Millennials expect a number of scientific and technological advances 63% of interested Americans without them. But it is divided over his hopes for the people tourism in the next 50 years. We believe this will happen while half (50%) are skeptical that will be routine for ordinary people. About a third (32%) of Americans doubt that colonies on other planets - long-term habitable - will be built by 2068, while two-thirds (67%) doubt that will happen. As the public assesses the likely of ordinary citizens orbiting the Earth in a spacecraft, more Americans say they are stacking to orbit the Earth (58% to 42%). Interest in Earth's orbit is more among younger generations, men and those who pay more attention to space news. Millennials say some 63% (born 1981-1996) say they are definitely or possibly related to space tourism, compared with 39% of Gen Xers (born 1965-1980) and 27% baby boomers or older generations. For all generations, men are more likely than women (51% to 33%). They say they are interested in traveling into space as tourists. Those who hear or read a lot about NASA and private space companies are much more likely (74%), to say that they are interested in space tourism according to those who have never heard of such space news (30%). While 42% of Americans are interested in traveling into space, 45% say the main reason for their interest would be to experience something unique. About 29% of this group say they will go from space to get a view of the Earth, while 20% want to know more about earth. 58% of US adults who say they would not want to orbit the Earth in a spacecraft believe such a trip would be either too expensive (28% of those asked) or too scary (28%) or their age or health would not allow it (28%). About 16% of those who were not interested in space travel offered reasons other than the three options in the survey. Survey.

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