# Article information:

Science Pages: Do Scientists Believe in Religion? - Document - Gale OneFile: Science
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# Article summary:

1. A survey of 9,422 scientists from various regions showed that belief in a higher power varied depending on region.

2. Turkey, India, and Taiwan had the highest percentages of scientists expressing at least some belief in a Higher Power.

3. French scientists expressed the lowest levels of belief with only 24% believing in a higher power, while agnosticism was highest among U.S. and U.K. scientists at 29% and 25%, respectively.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled Do Scientists Believe in Religion? presents findings from a study conducted by Rice University sociologist Elaine Howard Ecklund on the religious beliefs of scientists from different regions. The article reports that belief in a higher power among scientists varied depending on region, with Turkey, India, and Taiwan having the highest percentages of belief and France having the lowest.

The article does not provide any information about the methodology used in the study or how the data was collected. It also does not mention any potential biases or limitations of the study. For example, it is unclear how representative the sample of scientists surveyed is of the broader scientific community or whether there were any cultural or language barriers that may have affected responses.

Furthermore, while the article notes that agnosticism was highest among U.S. and U.K. scientists, it does not provide any information about atheism or non-belief in a higher power among scientists from other regions. This omission could be seen as one-sided reporting that focuses only on belief in a higher power rather than exploring a broader range of religious beliefs and non-beliefs among scientists.

The article also includes unsupported claims such as we think it could have some interesting practical social consequences too without providing any evidence to support this assertion. Additionally, there are no counterarguments presented to challenge the idea that belief in a higher power varies by region or to explore alternative explanations for these differences.

Overall, while the article provides some interesting insights into regional differences in religious beliefs among scientists, it lacks important details about the study's methodology and potential biases. It also presents some unsupported claims and one-sided reporting that could limit its usefulness for readers seeking a more nuanced understanding of this topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Methodology of Elaine Howard Ecklund's study on religious beliefs of scientists
* Representation of the sample of scientists surveyed in the study
* Potential biases and limitations of the study on religious beliefs of scientists
* Atheism and non-belief in a higher power among scientists from different regions
* Alternative explanations for regional differences in religious beliefs among scientists
* Practical social consequences of regional differences in religious beliefs among scientists

# Report location:

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