Ipsos MORI

Views on Animal Experimentation

07 September 2009

BIS | Department for Business Innovation & Skills

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Contents

Introduction

Introduction

This report presents the findings of a survey on public attitudes towards animal experimentation. The research was conducted by Ipsos MORI on behalf of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). Ipsos MORI has been conducting research among the general public on the subject of animal experimentation since 1999. In previous years the work has been carried out on behalf of the Medical Research Council (in 1999), *New Scientist* magazine (in 1999), the Coalition for Medical Progress (in 2002 and 2005), the Department of Trade and Industry (in 2006) and BERR in 2007.

Methodology

The questions were placed on Ipsos MORI's Omnibus. A nationally representative quota sample of 1,010 adults aged 16 and over was interviewed throughout Great Britain in 183 constituency-based sampling points. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in respondents' homes, using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) between 11 and 16 December 2008. The data have been weighted by gender, age, location, and social class, to reflect the known population profile of Great Britain[1].

The fieldwork for the previous studies took place on the following dates:

- 29 November – 7 December 2007;
- 7 – 12 December 2006;
- 20 – 24 January 2005;
- 8 – 24 April 2002;
- 1 – 26 September 1999 (on behalf of the Medical Research Council); and
- 5 – 8 March 1999 (on behalf of *New Scientist* magazine).

[1] The computer tables give an unweighted column and row of data, to enable comparison with the final, weighted results.

Reporting

The figures quoted in the charts are percentages, and the base size from which the percentage is derived is indicated at the foot of the chart. A circle around a figure denotes the fact that there is a statistically significant difference between that figure and the corresponding figure from the 2007 survey.

Please note that percentages for sub-samples or groups need to differ by a certain number of percentage points for the difference to be statistically significant. The number will depend on the size of the sub-group sample and the percentage finding itself. Further explanation and an example are given in the appendix entitled "Statistical Reliability".

When an asterisk (*) appears in charts, this indicates a percentage of less than half, but greater than zero. Where percentages do not add up to 100% this can be due to a variety of factors – such as the exclusion of 'Don't know' or 'Other' responses, multiple responses or computer rounding.

Publication of Data

Compliance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct and our clearing is necessary of any copy or data for publication, web-siting or press releases which contain any data derived from Ipsos MORI research. This is to protect our client's reputation and integrity as much as our own. We recognise that it is in no-one's best interests to have survey findings published which could be misinterpreted or could appear to be inaccurately, or misleadingly, presented.

Summary of Findings

Summary of Findings

Attitudes towards Regulation of Animal Experimentation

Public views on the regulation of animal experimentation are fairly similar now to those held in 2007. However, there have been some significant changes:

- Lack of trust in the regulatory system has been further reduced. The proportion of British adults who say they have a lack of trust in the regulatory system has fallen from 35% in 2007 to 30% now. However, the proportion disagreeing with this statement (i.e. who have trust in the regulatory system) is similar to that in 2007.

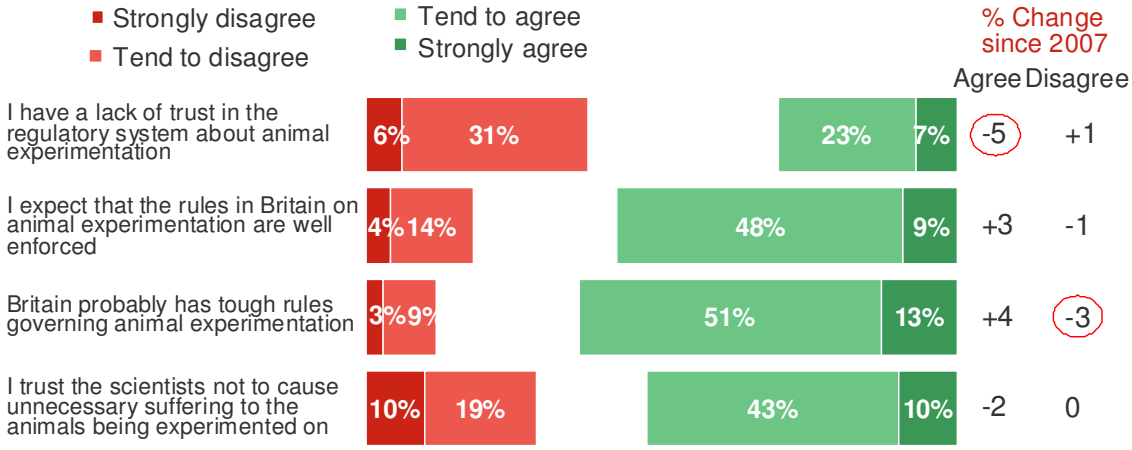
- Although overall agreement has not increased significantly, more people say they 'tend to agree' now that Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation than in 2007 (51%, compared with 46%). There has been a three point decrease in the proportion of adults that disagree with this sentiment (12%, now compared with 15% in 2007).

- Fewer people are neutral now about whether the rules on animal experimentation are well enforced than in 2007 (15% now, compared with 19% in 2007).

- In contrast, while overall agreement about trusting scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to animals being experimented on is similar now to 2007, fewer British adults agree **strongly** with this proposition now (10%, compared with 15%).

Changes in Attitudes to Regulation since 2007

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the rules and regulations governing animal experimentation?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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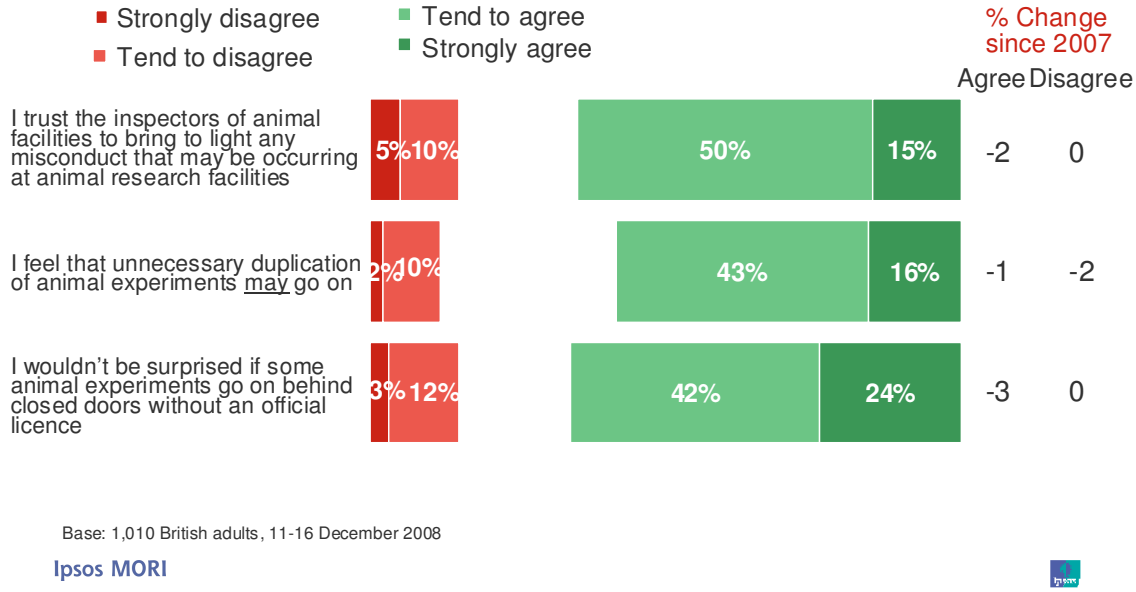
As in 2007, two-thirds of British adults (65% in 2008) trust the inspectors of animal facilities to uncover any misconduct that may be occurring, but once again around one in six of the adult population does not have this confidence in the system of inspection. Furthermore, three in five adults (59%) agree that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may be taking place, and as many as two-thirds (66%) say they would not be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence. This is not withstanding the fact that most people say they trust the inspectors to uncover any misconduct. This last figure (about 'closet' animal experiments) is however, broadly in line with 2007's, and considerably lower than the 88% in the first study almost a decade ago. Nevertheless, it suggests a concern among a majority of the public.

Public Views on Regulation have remained constant in some respects

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the rules and regulations governing animal experimentation?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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- Men are more likely to agree that Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation than women (69% agree, compared with 58% of women).
- Those in lower socio-economic groups are less trusting of the regulatory system than those in higher social groups (39% of DEs agree that they lack trust in the regulatory system, compared with 24% of ABs). There is a corresponding difference in level of disagreement (half of ABs (48%) disagree that they have a lack of trust in the regulatory system, compared with 28% of DEs).

Acceptance of Animal Experimentation

Conditional acceptance of animal experimentation is defined as the proportion who accept that experiments can be conducted on animals, provided that one or more of the following four conditions are met:

A) Can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes (75%);

C) Can accept animal experimentation as long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals (74%);

J) Agree that animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases (53%);

L) Agree with animal experimentation for all types of medical research, where there is no alternative (70%).

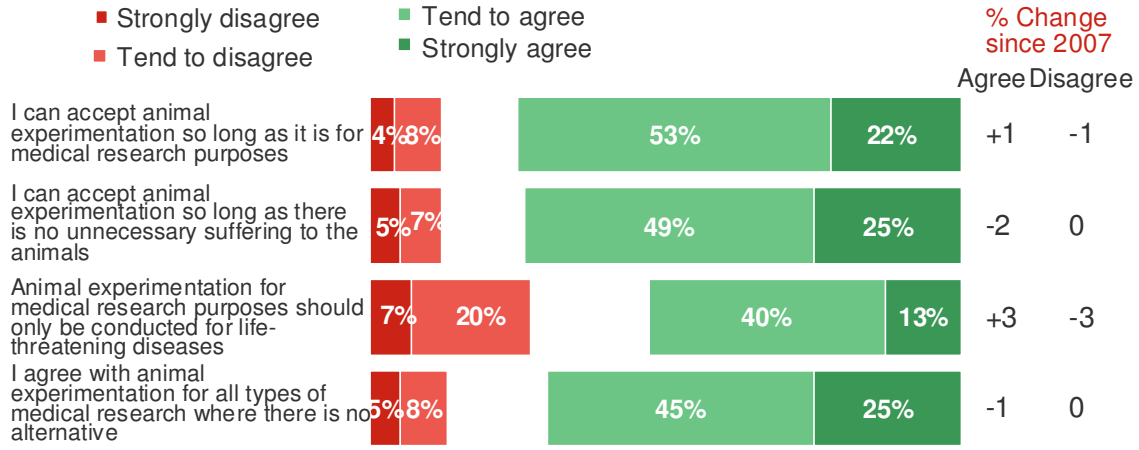
Conditional acceptance was examined in two ways. Firstly, by agreement with any of the four conditions above, and secondly by agreement with any of statements A, C or L. (Please note that it is possible for respondents to have agreed with one statement and disagreed with another).

The following proportions of conditional acceptors exist in 2008:

Conditional Acceptors (agree with any of statements A, C, J or L):	**90%**
Conditional Acceptors (agree with any of statements A, C or L):	**87%**

Proportion of Conditional Acceptors of animal experimentation remains fairly constant

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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Overall, the proportion of British adults who can be defined as conditional acceptors of animal experimentation has not changed significantly since 2007. However, there have been several small but significant changes:

- Although the overall proportion of adults agreeing that animal experimentation should only be conducted for **life-threatening diseases** has not increased significantly, the proportion who 'tend to agree' with this sentiment has increased to 40% (from 35% in 2007). However, the proportion who 'strongly agree' has fallen by a marginal, non-significant two points.

- The proportion of British adults who agree strongly that they can accept animal experimentation as long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals has fallen from 29% in 2007 to 25% now.

The groups more likely to be conditional acceptors of animal experimentation are:

- Those **in higher socio-economic groups** (91% of ABs are conditional acceptors, compared with 81% of DEs)

- Those **educated to degree level** or above (93% are conditional acceptors, compared with 88% of those with no formal qualifications).

Unconditional acceptors are defined as those who agree with one or both of the following statements:

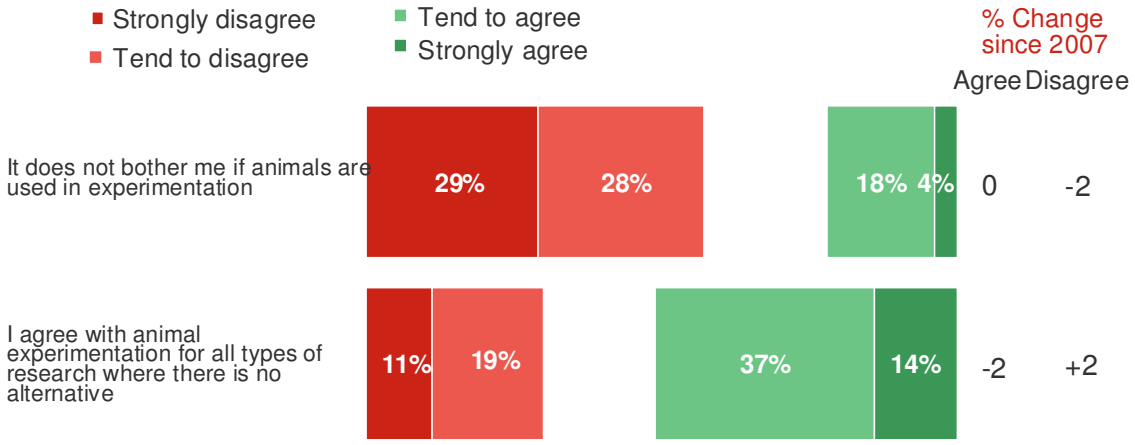
G) It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation (22%);

M) I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative (51%).

Just over half of British adults (56%) are unconditional acceptors, which is a very similar proportion to 2007 (58%).

Proportion of Unconditional Acceptors also remains constant

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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There have not been any shifts in strength of feeling among the unconditional acceptors group. However, men are more likely to be unconditional acceptors than women (61%, compared with 51%).

Opposition to Animal Experimentation

Objectors are those who agree with one or both of the following statements:

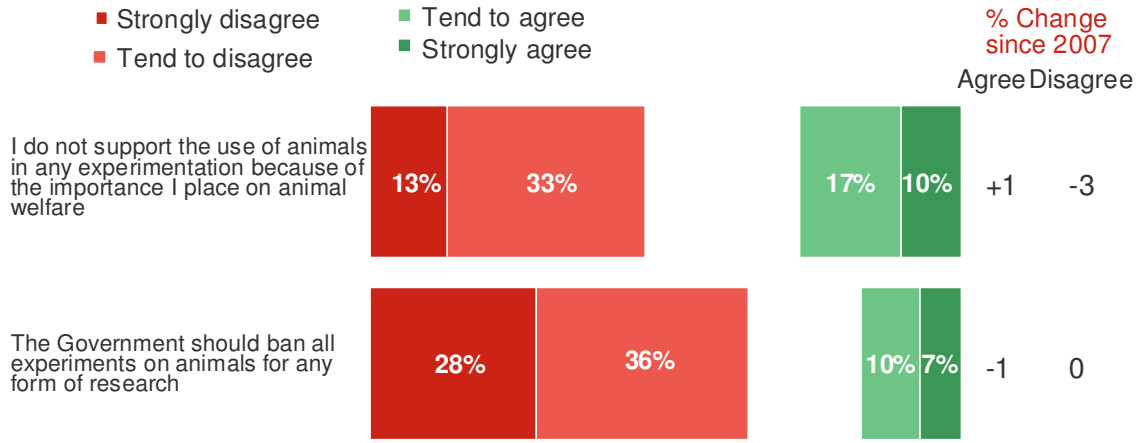
E) I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare (27%);

K) The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research (17%).

Public objection to animal experimentation has not changed significantly since 2007. A third of adults (32%) objects to animal experimentation, compared with 31% in 2007. Those who are under 35 years old are more likely to object (38%, compared with 29% of 35+s).

A third of British adults objects to animal experimentation

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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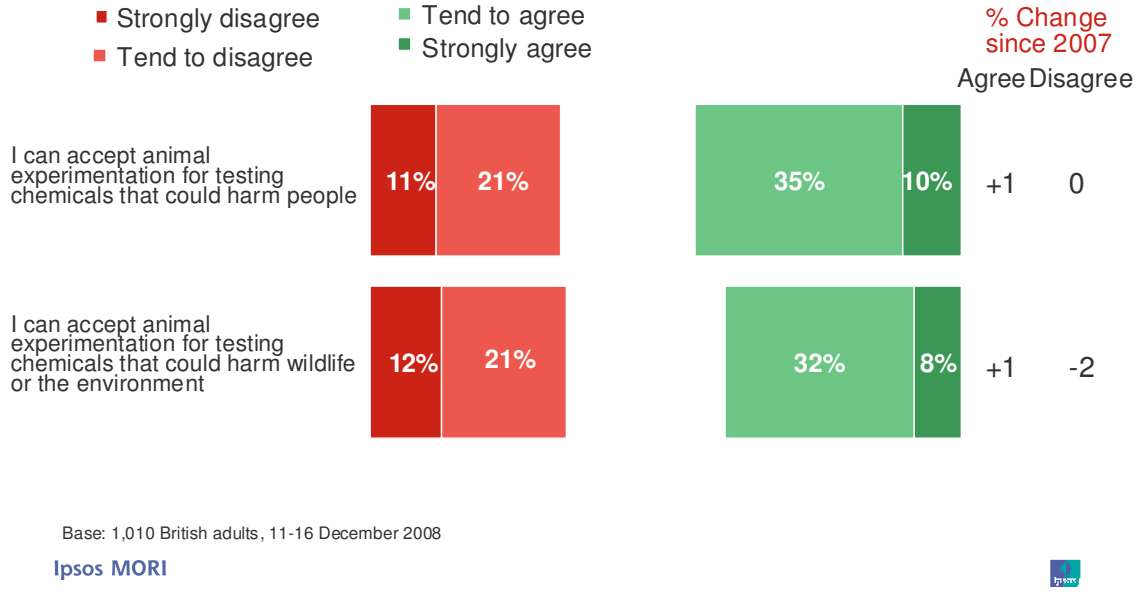
Views on Animal Experimentation for Non-Medical Purposes

Just under half of British adults (45%) are willing to accept animal experimentation for the purpose of testing chemicals which could harm people. This is slightly higher than the proportion who would accept it for testing chemicals which could harm wildlife or the environment (40%). These figures have not changed significantly since 2007.

British adults are more willing to accept animal experimentation for human rather than environmental purposes

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with these statements about animal experimentation?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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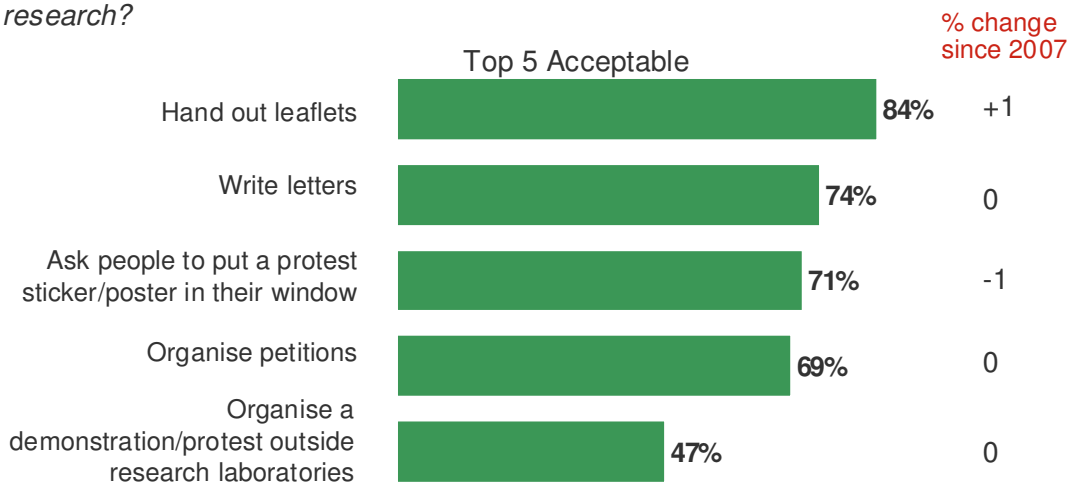
Attitudes towards the Activities of Animal Rights Organisations

Overall, the majority of British adults think it is acceptable for animal rights organisations to hand out leaflets (84%), write letters (74%), or ask people to put a protest sticker or poster in their window (71%) when they are protesting about the use of animals in research. Half of British adults also support demonstrations or protests at research laboratories (47%). In contrast, more than half find protesting outside researchers' homes (57%) or setting up road blocks (62%) unacceptable. Only two per cent of British adults condone the use of violence or terrorism when protesting about the use of animals in research. There has been no significant change in these proportions since 2007.

NB: This sequence of questions was also asked of the public in 2002. However, in 2006, one of the categories from the 2002 question (Send 'hate mail'/write letters) was split into two categories. As a result, the list of options presented to respondents was one category longer in 2006 onwards than in 2002. It is possible that this may have influenced responses to all the categories from 2006 onwards. This may explain the large differences between some of the categories in 2002 and 2006, which are not evident when comparing 2006 to 2007 or 2008 data. Therefore, we recommend that the data for 2006 onwards (for any category) not be compared with the 2002 data.

Top 5 most acceptable forms of protest against animal experimentation

Q Which, if any of the following do you feel are acceptable things for an animal rights organisation to do if it were protesting about the use of animals in research?



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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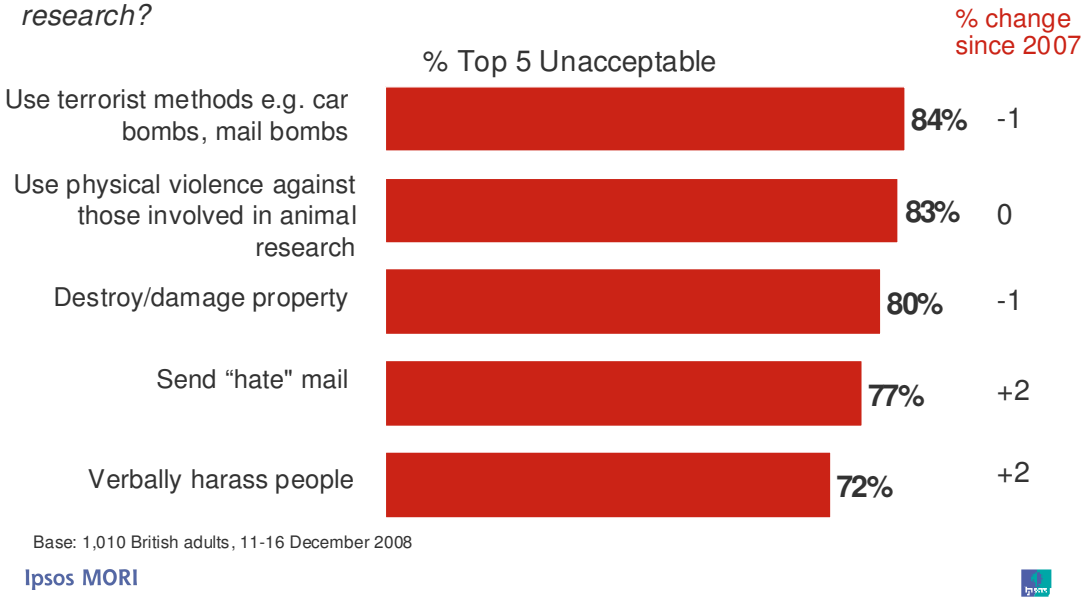
Top 5 most unacceptable forms of protest against animal experimentation

Q Which, if any of the following do you feel are unacceptable things for an animal rights organisation to do if it were protesting about the use of animals in research?



General Views on Science and Scientific Research

Two new questions were included in this survey this year which examined more general attitudes to the role of science and research in society amongst British adults. These questions were asked of a different sample of British adults to those that were asked the animal experimentation questions. This was done in order to remove the possibility of respondents' answers to the animal experimentation questions being influenced by the more general questions about science and scientific research, and vice versa. Consequently, responses to the general questions about science cannot be cross-analysed against responses to the animal experimentation questions. However, comparison is possible with previous surveys which included these questions, from 'Science in Society' in 2004[2], and in a 2002 MORI survey entitled 'Attitudes to Social Issues' on behalf of the University of East Anglia.

[2] Results are based on interviews with 1,831 adults aged 16+ across the United Kingdom. Interviews were conducted face-to-face between 20 September – 21November 2004

Two in five British adults feel informed about science and research (42%). However, only six per cent feel very well informed about these issues. Over half of British adults do not feel informed about science (56%) and of those, one in five (17%) consider themselves not informed at all about science and scientific research.

In terms of public support for science, the vast majority agree that science makes a good contribution to society (82%), with a third agreeing strongly with that sentiment. Only five per cent of British adults surveyed explicitly disagreed that science makes a good contribution to society.

These findings do not differ significantly from those in 2002 or 2004, which suggests that the public continues to value science, even if they do not feel particularly well informed about it.

The public does not feel informed about science...

Q How well informed do you feel, if at all, about science and scientific research/developments?

2008 Study – Base: 1,014 British adults, 11-16 December 2008
2004 Study – Base: 1,831 British adults, 20 September – 24 November 2004. *OST Science & Society Survey*

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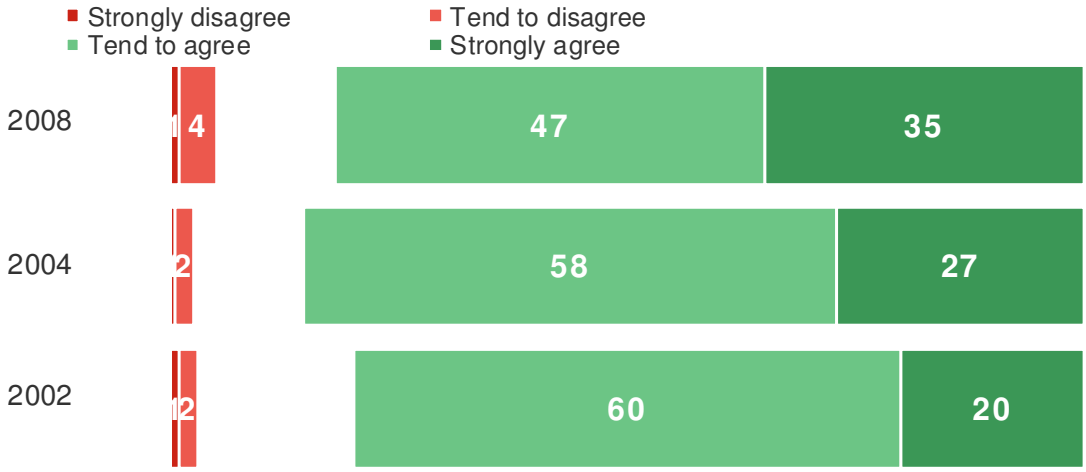
...But they believe science makes a good contribution to society

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about science…? Science makes a good contribution to society.



2008 Study – Base: 1014 British adults, 11 – 16 December 2008
2004 Study – Base: 1,831 British adults, 20 September – 24 November 2004. *OST Science & Society Survey*
2002 Study – Base: 1,547 British adults, 6 – 30 July 2002. *UEA Social Issues Survey*

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Women are <u>less</u> likely to consider themselves informed about science and research issues than men (62% do not feel informed compared with 49% of men). Similarly, those under 35 are less likely to feel informed than their elders (35% feel informed compared with 46% of 35-54s). Additionally, it is those who do not feel informed that are less likely to agree that science makes a good contribution to society. For example, 84% of 55+s agree that science makes a good contribution to society, compared with 77% of under 35s.

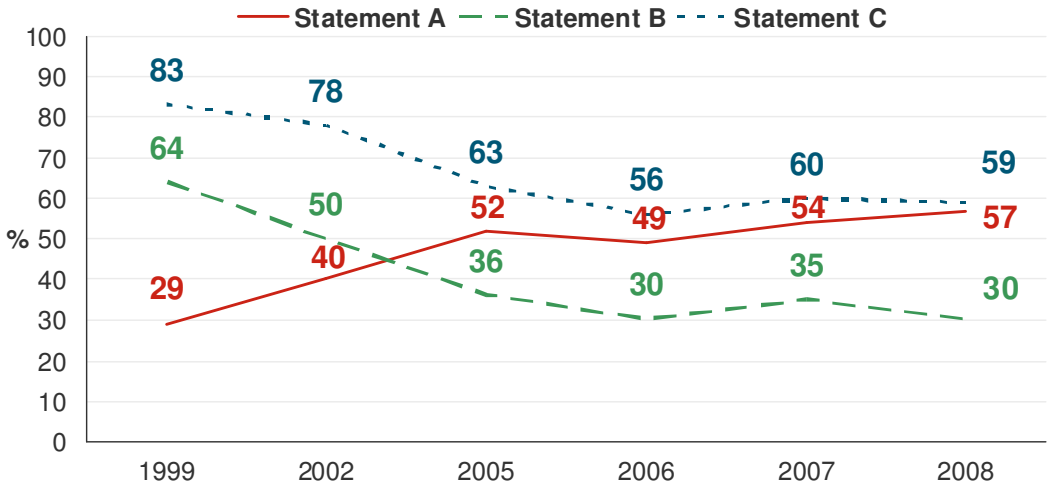
Long-Term Trends (1999 to 2008)

Trust in the regulatory system

In the nine years since this survey was first conducted, trust in the regulatory system governing animal experimentation has risen significantly. During this period, agreement with the statement 'I have a lack of trust in the system regulating animal experimentation' has decreased by a 34% percentage points. The proportion who believe that the rules governing animal experimentation in Britain are likely to be tough has increased by 23 percentage points. Confidence in enforcement and trust in scientists not to inflict unnecessary suffering on animals have also grown over these nine years by 28 and 24 percentage points respectively. Additionally, the proportion who express concern about experimentation taking place without a licence, and unnecessary duplication, have both decreased by more than 20 percentage points.

Trust in regulation and enforcement has increased since 1999

Statement A – I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced
Statement B – I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation
Statement C – I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may go on



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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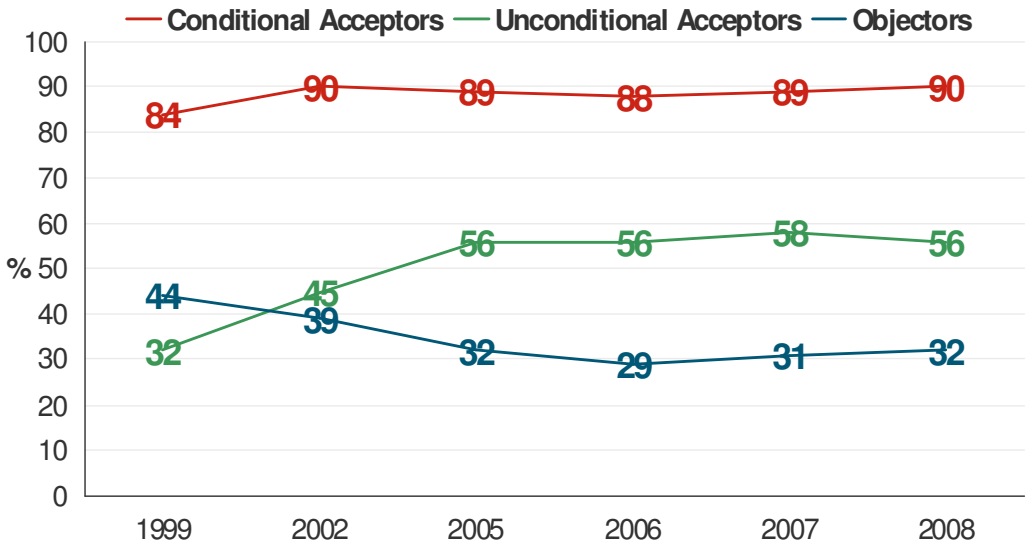
Acceptance of Animal Experimentation

The majority of the data reflect a consistent long-term increase in acceptance of the way animal experimentation is regulated. The proportion of unconditional acceptors has risen by more than 20 percentage points since 1999. The largest shift is seen in the proportion in agreement with the use of animal experimentation in ALL types of research where there is no alternative; this figure has risen by a quarter over the last nine years. There has also been a decline of 21% in those who disagree with the statement 'It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation'.

Public objection to animal experimentation has fallen by more than conditional acceptance has risen (objection has fallen by 12 percentage points since 1999, compared with a six percentage point increase in conditional acceptance over the same period). The proportion of British adults who would agree with a total ban on animal experimentation has decreased by just under ten percentage points. The proportion who agree that there needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation has declined by 14 percentage points since the question was first asked in 1999.

These shifts may be linked to notions of the importance of science and research in British society – there has been a strengthening of opinion over the last six years, with the proportion who **strongly** agree that science makes a good contribution to society increasing from 20% in 2002 to 35% in 2008.

Long-term, acceptance of animal experimentation has grown



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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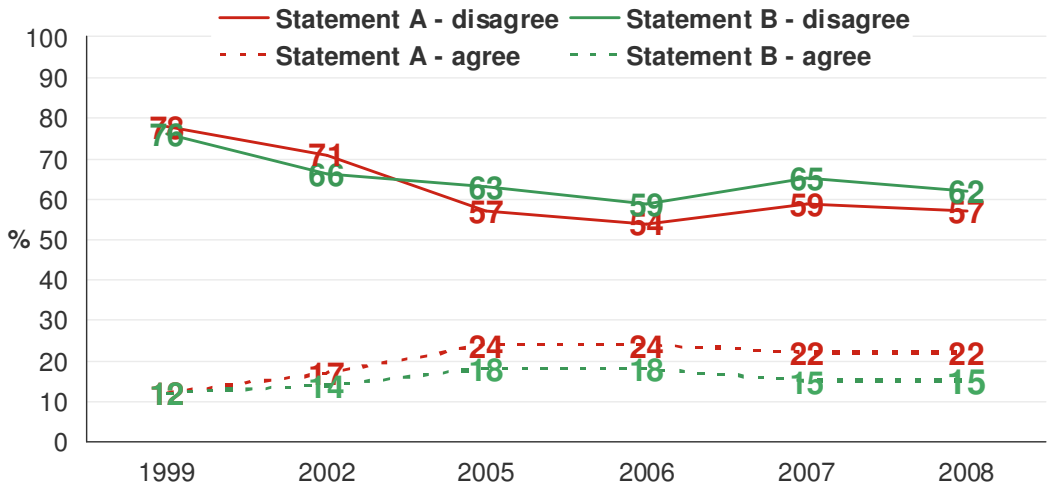
Levels of interest in the issue remain quite stable

Statement A – It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation

Statement B – I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation



Base: 1,010 British adults, 11-16 December 2008

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Conclusions

Public confidence in certain aspects of the regulatory system for animal experimentation in Britain is fairly high. Two-thirds of adults trust both the inspectors to bring to light any misconduct, and approaching six in ten expect that the rules are well enforced. However, there remains a considerable amount of suspicion. Notably, two in three adults continue to say they wouldn't be surprised if some experiments are conducted without a licence, and six in ten adults feel that some animal experiments may be duplicated unnecessarily.

Currently, nine in ten British adults accept the notion of animal experimentation to some degree, with slightly more than half accepting the idea unconditionally. The proportion of conditional acceptors has not changed a great deal since the survey was first conducted in 1999 (six percentage points). However, the proportion of unconditional acceptors has increased markedly in this period by 24 percentage points. Support for the use of animals to test chemicals that could be harmful to humans or the environment and wildlife stands at roughly two in five British adults, and for the statement about chemicals that could harm people, has declined by five percentage points since this question was first asked in 2006.

However, just over a quarter of British adults oppose animal experimentation on welfare grounds, and 17% supports a governmental ban on all animal experiments for any form of research. In terms of the forms which this opposition can take, more than three-quarters of British adults support most kinds of non-direct, non-violent opposition, although this is not true for demonstrations outside research laboratories – with just under half of respondents in favour. Around three-quarters of British adults also reject more violent or illegal forms of protest such as freeing animals, sending hate mail or engaging in verbal abuse.

Only slightly more than two in five British adults feel reasonably informed about science and research currently. However, more than 80% consider that science makes a significant contribution to British society. Neither of these measures has shown much change over the last five years. Not feeling informed about science is also strongly correlated with placing less value on its contribution to society.

Michele Corrado

Helen Rowley

Jo Swiecicka

Appendices

Appendices

Definitions

Conditional Acceptor

A respondent who agrees with at least one of the following statements:

i) I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes

ii) I can accept animal experimentation as long as there is no unnecessary suffering caused to the animals

iii) Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases

iv) I agree with animal experimentation for all types of medical research, where there is no alternative

Unconditional Acceptor

A respondent who agrees with at least one of the following statements:

i) It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation

ii) I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative

Objector

A respondent who agrees with at least one of the following statements:

i) I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare

ii) The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research

Social Grades

A Professionals such as doctors, surgeons, solicitors or dentists; chartered people like architects; fully qualified people with a large degree of responsibility such as senior editors, senior civil servants, town clerks, senior business executives and managers, and high ranking grades of the Services.

B People with very responsible jobs such as university lecturers, hospital matrons, heads of local government departments, middle management in business, qualified scientists, bank managers, police inspectors, and upper grades of the Services.

C1 All others doing non-manual jobs; nurses, technicians, pharmacists, salesmen, publicans, people in clerical positions, police sergeants/constables, and middle ranks of the Services.

C2 Skilled manual workers/craftsmen who have served apprenticeships; foremen, manual workers with special qualifications such as long distance lorry drivers, security officers, and lower grades of Services.

D Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, including labourers and mates of occupations in the C2 grade and people serving apprenticeships; machine minders, farm labourers, bus and railway conductors, laboratory assistants, postmen, door-to-door and van salesmen.

E Those on lowest levels of subsistence including pensioners, casual workers, and others with minimum levels of income.

Statistical Reliability

The sampling tolerances that apply to the percentage results in this report are given in the table below[3]. This table shows the possible variation that might be anticipated because a sample, rather than the entire population, was interviewed. **As indicated below, sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample and the size of the percentage result.** For example, on a question where 50% of adults in a sample of c.1,000 respond with a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary by more than 3 percentage points, plus or minus, from a complete coverage of the entire population using the same procedures (i.e., between 47% and 53%). Strictly speaking the tolerances shown below apply only to random samples, but in practice good quality quota sampling has been found to be as accurate.

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels					
Size of sample on which survey result is based	**10% or 90%**	**20% or 80%**	**30% or 70%**	**40% or 60%**	**50%**
1,000	+/-2	+/-3	+/-3	+/-3	+/-3

Source: Ipsos MORI

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from different parts of the sample. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain size to be considered statistically significant. By way of example, at question two, the proportion of adults who tend to agree with statement B – 'There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation' has decreased from 42% to 39% between 2007 and 2008. This three percentage point decrease is not significant because the results from the two surveys are around the forty per cent mark. In contrast, there has been a significant decrease of three percentage points in the proportion who tend to disagree with statement F 'Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes' from 11% to 7% between 2007 and 2008 because the results are at the 10% mark.

[3] These tolerances assume a random probability survey with no design effect, which may not be the case.

	Differences required for significance at or near these percentages				
	10% or 90%	**20% or 80%**	**30% or 70%**	**40% or 60%**	**50%**
2008 Study vs. 2007 Study (1,010 vs. 944)	3	4	4	4	4
Men vs. Women (490 vs. 520)	4	5	6	6	6
Young people aged 15-34 vs. Older people aged 55+ (309 vs. 349)	5	6	7	8	8
Unconditional Acceptors vs. Objectors (564 vs. 321)	5	6	7	7	7

Trend Topline Results

2008 Omnibus survey Ipsos MORI/BIS

- 1,010 interviews with adults aged 16+. Conducted in-home, face-to-face
- Fieldwork conducted 11 – 16 December 2008
- 183 sampling points throughout Great Britain

Trend data

2007 Omnibus survey Ipsos MORI/BERR

- 944 interviews with adults aged 15+. Conducted in-home, face-to-face
- Fieldwork conducted 29 November – 7 December 2007
- 184 sampling points throughout Great Britain

2006 Omnibus survey Ipsos MORI/DTI

- 969 interviews with adults aged 15+. Conducted in-home, face-to-face
- Fieldwork conducted 7 – 12 December 2006
- 175 sampling points throughout Great Britain

2005 Omnibus survey MORI/CMP

- 956 interviews with adults aged 15+. Conducted in-home, face-to-face
- Fieldwork conducted 20 – 24 January 2005
- 195 sampling points throughout Great Britain

2002 Omnibus survey MORI/CMP

- 1,023 interviews with adults aged 15+. Conducted in-home, face-to-face
- Fieldwork conducted 8 – 24 April 2002
- 148 sampling points throughout Great Britain

1999 Animals and Medicine and Science Study MORI/MRC

- Fieldwork conducted 1– 26 September 1999
- 149 sampling points throughout Great Britain
- Base all (1,014), unless otherwise stated

* *

Q1. SHOWCARD (R) **Using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the rules and regulations governing animal experimentation?** READ OUT a-g. ALTERNATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
a	**I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation**	Strongly agree	30	16	10	7	9	7
		Tend to agree	34	34	26	23	26	23
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	25	21	28	23	26
		Tend to disagree	9	16	31	28	29	31
		Strongly disagree	2	4	6	6	7	6
		Don't know	5	5	6	8	6	6
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
b	**I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on**	Strongly agree	8	9	13	11	15	10
		Tend to agree	21	31	39	43	40	43
		Neither agree nor disagree	13	15	13	16	13	15
		Tend to disagree	33	29	21	17	20	19
		Strongly disagree	23	15	10	8	9	10
		Don't know	2	2	4	5	3	4
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
c	**I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on**	Strongly agree	35	28	15	12	16	16
		Tend to agree	48	50	48	44	44	43
		Neither agree nor disagree	8	10	17	20	19	21
		Tend to disagree	4	6	11	10	11	10
		Strongly disagree	1	2	2	3	3	2
		Don't know	4	4	8	10	7	9
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
d	**I wouldn't be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence**	Strongly agree	58	46	23	24	26	24
		Tend to agree	30	37	48	42	43	42
		Neither agree nor disagree	5	7	9	13	11	13
		Tend to disagree	3	4	11	10	10	12
		Strongly disagree	1	3	3	4	5	3
		Don't know	2	3	6	7	5	6
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
e	**Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation**	Strongly agree	8	9	12	10	14	13
		Tend to agree	33	41	47	47	46	51
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	23	15	17	18	15
		Tend to disagree	20	13	12	12	12	9
		Strongly disagree	8	5	4	2	3	3
		Don't know	11	10	11	11	8	9
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
f	**I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced**	Strongly agree	5	6	10	8	10	9
		Tend to agree	24	34	42	41	44	48
		Neither agree nor disagree	18	23	16	21	19	15
		Tend to disagree	28	22	18	16	15	14
		Strongly disagree	13	7	5	4	4	4
		Don't know	11	8	10	10	7	9

g			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
	I trust the inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes	Strongly agree	-	12	16	13	18	15
		Tend to agree	-	43	46	50	49	50
		Neither agree nor disagree	-	18	14	14	14	15
		Tend to disagree	-	19	14	13	11	10
		Strongly disagree	-	5	4	3	4	5
		Don't know	-	3	6	7	3	5

Q2. SHOWCARD (R) **And using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation?** READ OUT a-m. ALTERNATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

a			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
	I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	Strongly agree	23	30	21	23	22	22
		Tend to agree	41	45	53	53	52	53
		Neither agree nor disagree	10	9	9	10	12	10
		Tend to disagree	11	9	9	8	8	8
		Strongly disagree	13	7	5	4	5	4
		Don't know	2	1	2	2	2	3

b			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
	There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	Strongly agree	64	56	33	31	36	38
		Tend to agree	27	32	49	46	42	39
		Neither agree nor disagree	4	5	9	14	14	13
		Tend to disagree	2	3	5	5	4	5
		Strongly disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Don't know	2	1	4	3	3	3

c			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
	I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	Strongly agree	26	32	25	24	29	25
		Tend to agree	43	45	51	48	47	49
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	8	9	14	11	12
		Tend to disagree	10	9	10	7	7	7
		Strongly disagree	11	6	3	3	5	5
		Don't know	2	1	2	3	2	2

d			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
	I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	Strongly agree	27	22	12	11	13	11
		Tend to agree	37	39	38	39	37	35
		Neither agree nor disagree	15	19	19	20	21	24
		Tend to disagree	11	12	22	21	19	19
		Strongly disagree	8	7	7	6	7	7
		Don't know	1	1	2	3	3	3

e			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
	I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare	Strongly agree	21	15	10	8	11	10
		Tend to agree	18	20	18	15	15	17
		Neither agree nor disagree	20	19	19	23	22	23
		Tend to disagree	25	33	39	38	35	33
		Strongly disagree	13	12	12	13	14	13
		Don't know	3	1	3	4	3	3

			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
f	**Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes**	Strongly agree	19	20	14	14	15	17
		Tend to agree	53	52	55	55	54	55
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	10	13	15	12	13
		Tend to disagree	10	11	13	9	11	7
		Strongly disagree	5	4	2	3	4	2
		Don't know	4	3	3	5	4	5
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
g	**It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation**	Strongly agree	4	3	3	4	5	4
		Tend to agree	8	14	21	20	17	18
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	11	16	19	18	19
		Tend to disagree	26	30	32	31	32	28
		Strongly disagree	52	41	25	23	27	29
		Don't know	1	*	2	3	2	2
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
h	**I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation**	Strongly agree	4	3	3	3	3	3
		Tend to agree	8	11	15	15	12	12
		Neither agree nor disagree	12	20	17	20	19	21
		Tend to disagree	35	35	42	37	39	38
		Strongly disagree	41	31	21	22	26	24
		Don't know	1	1	2	3	1	1
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
i	**Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil**	Strongly agree	16	16	15	16	20	18
		Tend to agree	38	46	47	45	46	48
		Neither agree nor disagree	14	13	15	13	15	13
		Tend to disagree	15	15	16	16	10	13
		Strongly disagree	13	9	5	6	5	5
		Don't know	4	1	3	4	3	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
j	**Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases**	Strongly agree	22	16	14	13	15	13
		Tend to agree	36	37	39	36	35	40
		Neither agree nor disagree	13	15	16	18	16	17
		Tend to disagree	16	20	23	24	21	20
		Strongly disagree	11	9	5	7	9	7
		Don't know	2	1	2	3	3	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
			%	%	%	%	%	%
k	**The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research**	Strongly agree	16	11	7	6	8	7
		Tend to agree	10	10	11	11	10	10
		Neither agree nor disagree	16	13	13	16	16	16
		Tend to disagree	32	40	42	33	33	36
		Strongly disagree	23	25	24	31	31	28
		Don't know	3	1	2	4	2	3

			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
l	**I agree with animal experimentation for all types of medical research, where there is no alternative**	Strongly agree	20	25	22	23	28	25
		Tend to agree	40	44	49	45	43	45
		Neither agree nor disagree	11	10	9	13	14	14
		Tend to disagree	10	10	12	10	9	8
		Strongly disagree	15	8	4	6	4	5
		Don't know	3	2	3	3	3	3

			1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
m	**I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative**	Strongly agree	6	9	14	16	16	14
		Tend to agree	21	29	37	35	37	37
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	14	12	17	16	16
		Tend to disagree	27	26	24	20	18	19
		Strongly disagree	33	19	10	9	10	11
		Don't know	3	2	3	3	3	3

Q2 Summary Table

	1999 %	2002 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
Conditional Acceptors - Agree with A, C, J or L	84	90	89	88	89	90
- Agree with A, C or L	-	87	86	85	86	87
Unconditional Acceptors - Agree with G or M	32	45	56	56	58	56
Objectors - Agree with E or K	44	39	32	29	31	32

Q3. SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN **And using this card again, how strongly do you agree or disagree with these statements about animal experimentation?** READ OUT. ALTERNATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

			2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
a	**I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm people**	Strongly agree	10	9	10
		Tend to agree	40	35	35
		Neither agree nor disagree	17	20	19
		Tend to disagree	21	21	21
		Strongly disagree	10	11	11
		Don't know	2	3	4

			2006 %	2007 %	2008 %
b	**I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm wildlife or the environment**	Strongly agree	7	7	8
		Tend to agree	35	32	32
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	22	23
		Tend to disagree	25	24	21
		Strongly disagree	11	11	12
		Don't know	3	3	4

Q4. SHOWCARD (R) **Which, if any, of the following do you feel are acceptable things for an**
Q5. **animal rights organisation to do if it were protesting about the use of animals in research? Please read out the letter or letters which apply.** MULTICODE OK.
SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN **And which, if any, of the following do you feel are <u>not</u> acceptable things for an animal rights organisation to do if it were protesting about the use of animals in research?** MULTICODE OK.

IF RESPONDENT SELECTS A CODE FROM THE SHOWCARD WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR ON YOUR SCREEN, ADD: **You cannot choose "acceptable" and "not acceptable". The previous question was "acceptable", this question is "not acceptable". Which do you think this is?**

	2006 Q4 ACCEPTABLE %	2006 Q5 NOT ACCEPTABLE %	2007 Q4 ACCEPTABLE %	2007 Q5 NOT ACCEPTABLE %	2008 Q4 ACCEPTABLE %	2008 Q5 NOT ACCEPTABLE %
Ask people to put a protest sticker/poster in their window	68	4	72	4	71	5
Destroy/Damage property	1	79	2	81	1	80
Free animals	9	52	11	55	12	55
Hand out leaflets	80	2	83	2	84	3
Occupy research facilities	6	57	6	58	7	57
Organise a demonstration/ protest outside research laboratories	42	23	47	22	47	21
Organise a demonstration/ protest outside investors'/workers' homes	9	55	9	56	9	57
Organise petitions	68	4	69	5	69	5
Send 'hate mail'[4]	1	77	1	75	1	77
Set up road blocks	7	57	5	64	8	62
Use physical violence against those involved in animal research	1	78	*	83	1	83
Use terrorist methods e.g. car bombs, mail bombs	*	81	1	85	*	84
Verbally harass people	4	68	2	70	4	72
Write letters[5]	70	4	74	3	74	3
Other	*	*	-	-	-	*
None of these	5	3	2	2	2	3
Don't know	3	4	3	2	2	2

Please see overleaf for 2002 data for questions 4 and 5. Please note that in 2002, 'Send 'hate mail'' and 'Write letters' were combined as one category, whereas they are split into two categories in 2006 - 2008 Therefore, direct comparisons between data for any 2002 and 2006-2008 categories should not be made.

[4] In 2002, 'Send hate mail' and 'write letters' were combined. From 2006, these were separated into two different categories.
[5] Ibid (6)

Q4. SHOWCARD (R) **Which, if any, of the following do you feel are acceptable things for an animal rights organisation to do if it were protesting about the use of animals in research? Please read out the letter or letters which apply.** MULTICODE OK.

Q5. SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN **And which, if any, of the following do you feel are <u>not</u> acceptable things for an animal rights organisation to do if it were protesting about the use of animals in research?** MULTICODE OK.

PLEASE ENSURE THAT CODES FROM Q4 ARE NOT REPEATED FOR Q5.

IF RESPONDENT SELECTS A CODE FROM THE SHOWCARD WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR ON YOUR SCREEN, ADD: **You cannot choose "acceptable" and "not acceptable". The previous question was "acceptable", this question is "not acceptable". Which do you think this is?**

		2002 Q4 ACCEPTABLE %	2002 Q5 NOT ACCEPTABLE %
A	Ask people to put a protest sticker/poster in their window	81	5
B	Destroy/Damage property	2	83
C	Free animals	20	50
D	Hand out leaflets	91	2
E	Occupy research facilities	12	52
F	Organise a demonstration/ protest outside research laboratories	58	18
G	Organise a demonstration/ protest outside investors'/workers' homes	15	55
H	Organise petitions	81	4
I	Send 'hate mail'[6]	N/A	N/A
J	Set up road blocks	15	52
K	Use physical violence against those involved in animal research	1	89
L	Use terrorist methods e.g. car bombs, mail bombs	1	94
M	Verbally harass people	7	73
N	Write letters[7]	N/A	N/A
	Other	2	4
	Violence/terrorism	2	97
	None of these	2	1
	Don't know	1	*

[6] In 2002, 'Send hate mail' and 'write letters' were combined. In 2006 and 2007, these were separated into two different categories.

[7] Ibid (8)

2008 Omnibus survey – Version 2

- 1,014 interviews with adults aged 16+. Conducted in-home, face-to-face
- Fieldwork conducted 11 – 16 December 2008
- 183 sampling points throughout Great Britain

Q6. SHOWCARD (R) **How well informed do you feel, if at all, about science and scientific research/developments? Just read out the letter that applies.** SINGLE CODE ONLY

		2004 %	2008 %
A	Very well informed	5	6
B	Fairly well informed	34	36
C	Not very well informed	42	39
D	Not at all informed	17	17
	Not stated	*	1
	Don't know	*	1

Q7. SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN **And using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement about science…? Science makes a good contribution to society.** READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

	2002 %	2004 %	2008 %
Strongly agree	20	27	35
Tend to agree	60	58	47
Neither agree nor disagree	15	11	11
Tend to disagree	2	2	4
Strongly disagree	1	*	1
Don't know	2	1	2