

Appendix table 8-28.

Public assessment of the use of dogs and chimpanzees in scientific research, by selected characteristics: 1988-99 (selected years)

Characteristic	1988	1990	1992	1995	1997	1999
Percent						
All adults						
Strongly agree	5	5	9	7	7	7
Agree	48	45	44	43	39	43
Do not know	5	6	5	4	3	3
Disagree	28	31	28	33	33	30
Strongly disagree	14	13	14	13	18	17
Male						
Strongly agree	7	7	13	10	11	9
Agree	55	55	52	52	47	53
Do not know	5	4	3	3	3	3
Disagree	26	26	25	26	28	27
Strongly disagree	7	8	7	9	11	8
Female						
Strongly agree	4	3	6	4	5	5
Agree	41	36	37	35	32	33
Do not know	6	7	6	5	3	4
Disagree	30	35	31	40	37	33
Strongly disagree	19	19	20	16	23	25
Less than high school graduate						
Strongly agree	3	4	8	7	4	11
Agree	53	49	47	44	28	44
Do not know	6	6	4	5	2	4
Disagree	26	30	28	34	43	29
Strongly disagree	12	11	13	10	23	12
High school graduate						
Strongly agree	5	5	8	5	8	5
Agree	44	41	42	41	39	42
Do not know	5	6	5	4	4	3
Disagree	31	32	30	35	31	31
Strongly disagree	15	16	15	15	18	19
Baccalaureate and higher						
Strongly agree	9	6	13	11	10	10
Agree	52	53	50	48	51	47
Do not know	7	7	5	4	4	3
Disagree	23	26	22	26	26	25
Strongly disagree	9	8	10	11	9	15
Attentive public to science and technology^a						
Strongly agree	7	7	10	15	10	9
Agree	52	43	45	42	36	48
Do not know	6	7	3	3	6	2
Disagree	21	29	24	25	24	23
Strongly disagree	14	14	18	15	24	18

See explanatory notes, if any, and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 8-28.

Public assessment of the use of dogs and chimpanzees in scientific research, by selected characteristics: 1988–99 (selected years)

Characteristic	1988	1990	1992	1995	1997	1999
Adults 18 to 24 years old						
Strongly agree	4	3	15	4	6	4
Agree	43	35	37	35	20	34
Do not know	3	4	2	2	4	0
Disagree	29	32	26	37	41	27
Strongly disagree	21	26	20	22	29	35
Adults 25 to 34 years old						
Strongly agree	5	5	10	8	7	4
Agree	45	40	40	41	42	48
Do not know	5	4	3	4	2	1
Disagree	30	35	33	34	33	35
Strongly disagree	15	16	14	13	16	12
Adults 35 to 44 years old						
Strongly agree	5	6	9	8	7	5
Agree	47	44	41	41	41	45
Do not know	6	6	6	4	4	4
Disagree	28	31	30	34	33	30
Strongly disagree	14	13	14	13	15	16
Adults 45 to 54 years old						
Strongly agree	4	4	6	6	7	7
Agree	50	54	41	43	38	52
Do not know	5	4	5	4	5	3
Disagree	27	27	31	35	29	22
Strongly disagree	14	11	17	12	21	16
Adults 55 to 64 years old						
Strongly agree	5	3	9	10	10	8
Agree	52	51	47	48	45	44
Do not know	6	10	8	4	2	1
Disagree	27	29	24	31	29	33
Strongly disagree	10	7	12	7	14	14
Adults 65 and older						
Strongly agree	6	6	7	5	8	15
Agree	53	52	61	53	45	37
Do not know	6	9	5	7	4	10
Disagree	27	26	21	27	33	28
Strongly disagree	8	7	6	8	10	10
Sample size						
All adults	2,041	2,033	2,001	2,006	996	904
Male	958	964	950	953	454	455
Female	1,084	1,070	1,051	1,053	542	449
Less than high school graduate	530	495	403	418	216	188
High school graduate	1,158	1,202	1,202	1,196	579	534
Baccalaureate and higher	353	336	306	392	200	182
Adults 18 to 24 years old	318	322	276	275	146	134
Adults 25 to 34 years old	485	497	459	471	223	198
Adults 35 to 44 years old	372	366	430	423	199	188
Adults 45 to 54 years old	264	264	318	308	171	140
Adults 55 to 64 years old	267	269	191	205	90	98
Adults 65 and older	332	315	326	321	163	145

NOTE: Responses are to the following question: "Scientists should be allowed to do research that causes pain and injury to animals like dogs and chimpanzees if it produces new information about human health problems. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?"

^aTo be classified as attentive to a given policy area, an individual must indicate that he or she is "very interested" in that issue area, report that he or she is "very well informed" about it, and be a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Citizens who report that they are "very interested" in an issue area, but who do not think that they are "very well informed" about it, are classified as the "interested public." All other individuals are classified as members of the "residual public" for that issue area. The attentive public for science and technology combines the attentive public for new scientific discoveries and the attentive public for new inventions and technologies. Any individual who is not attentive to either of those issues but who is a member of the interested public for at least one of those issues is classified as a member of the interested public for science and technology. All other individuals are classified as members of the residual public for science and technology.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resource Studies (NSF/SRS), *NSF Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 1999* (and earlier years). For a complete set of data from the survey, see J.D. Miller and L. Kimmel, *Public Attitudes Toward Science and Technology, 1979–1999, Integrated Codebook* (Chicago: International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy, Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1999); and unpublished tabulations.

See figure 8-15 in Volume 1.