

Views on Animal Experimentation

**Research Study Conducted for the
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform**

November/December 2007

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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, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. 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), and the Department of Trade and Industry (in 2006).

Methodology

The questions were placed on Ipsos MORI's Omnibus. A nationally representative quota sample of 944 adults aged 15 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 29 November – 7 December 2007. The data have been weighted by gender, age, location, and social class, to reflect the known population profile of Great Britain¹.

The fieldwork for the previous studies took place between 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).

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 2006 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.

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

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.

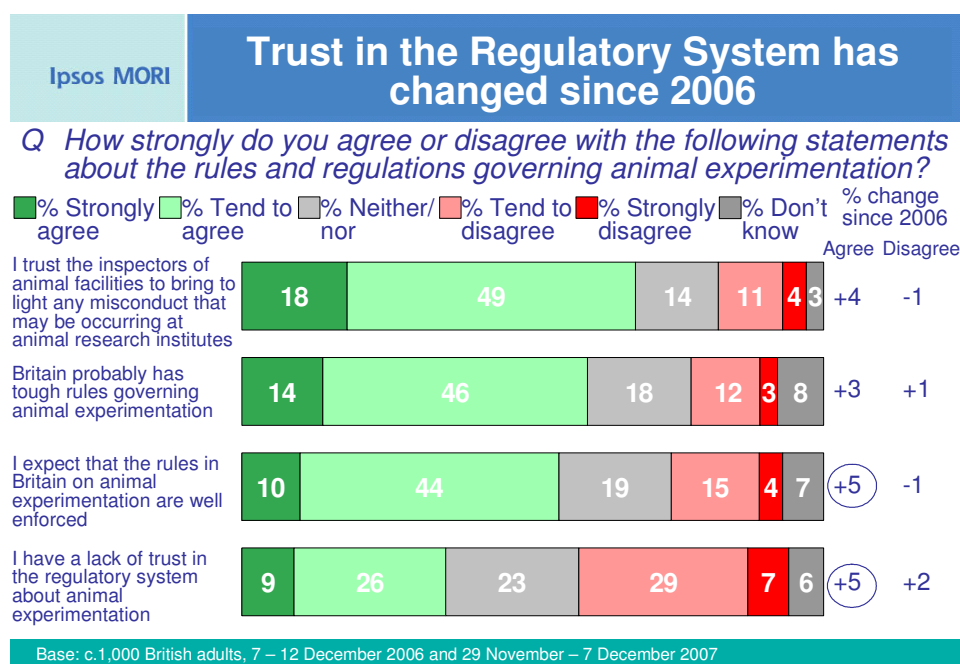
Summary of Findings

Attitudes towards Regulation of Animal Experimentation

Overall, British adults are fairly positive about the way animal experimentation is regulated. Two-thirds (67%) trust the inspectors of animal facilities to uncover any misconduct that may be occurring. Approaching one in five adults (18%) agree strongly with this sentiment, compared to 13% in 2006. While the proportion of adults who disagree has not changed significantly since 2006 (15%), a smaller proportion do not know now than in 2006 (3%, compared with 7% in 2006).

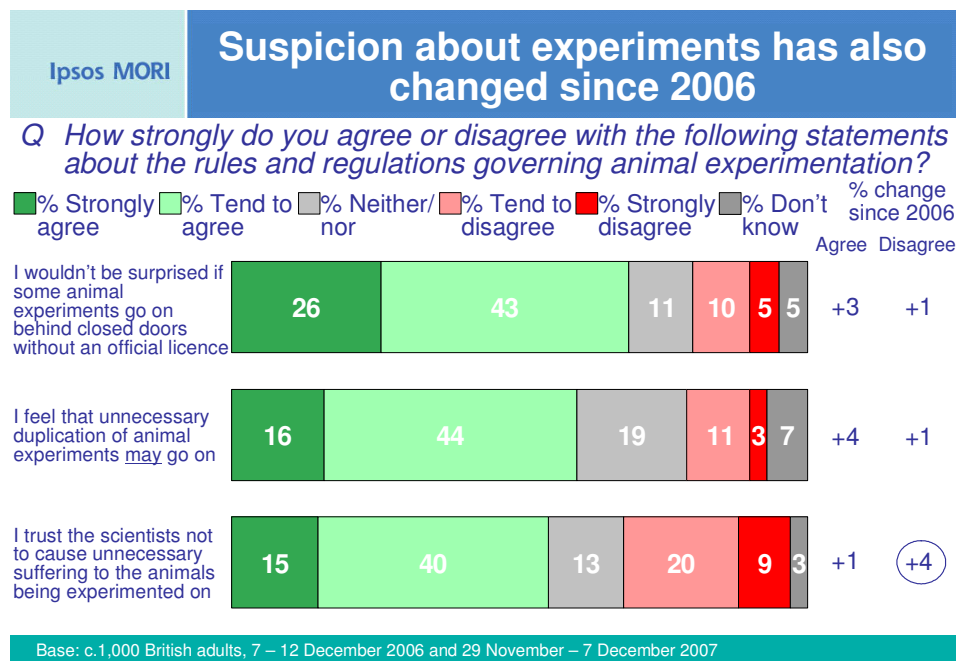
Similarly, three in five (60%) think the rules governing animal experimentation in Britain are likely to be tough (14% agree strongly, compared with 10% in 2006). The proportion of adults who disagree has not changed significantly since 2006 (15%) but the proportion who do not know has fallen from 11% to 8%.

The proportion of adults that expects that animal experimentation rules are well enforced in Britain has risen significantly to 54% this year, compared with 49% in 2006. The proportion of adults disagreeing with this sentiment has not changed significantly, but again slightly more people express an opinion than in 2006 (7% do not know, compared with 10% in 2006).

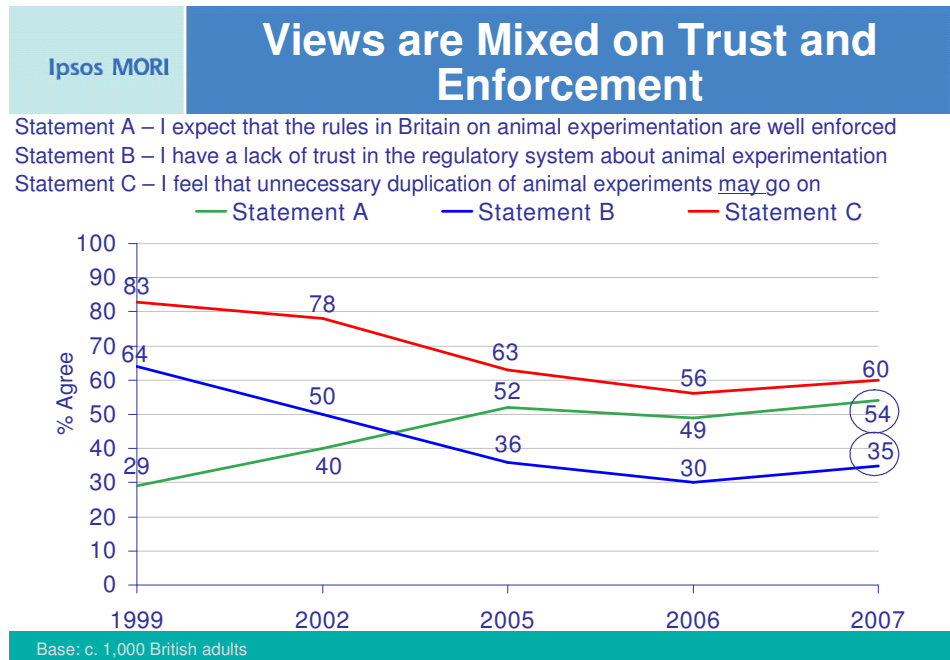


General trust in the regulatory system for animal experimentation has in fact fallen since 2006: 35% now agree that they have a lack of trust, compared to 30% in 2006. A very similar proportion disagree as agree (36%) but fewer people are neutral than in 2006 (23%, compared to 28% in 2006).

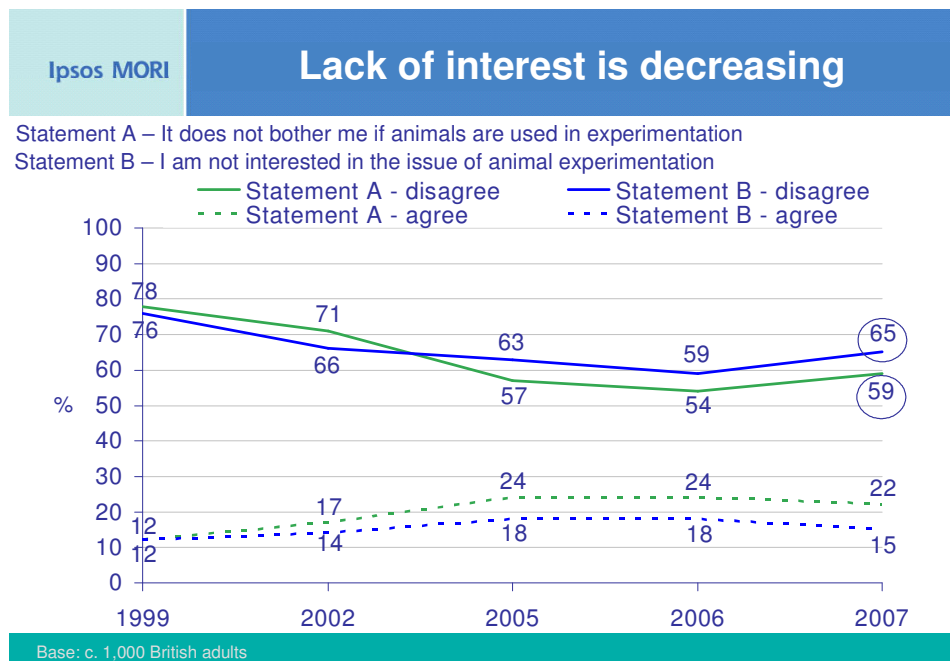
Similarly, British adults are more suspicious about scientists using animals in experiments now than they were a year ago. While over half of adults (55%) trust scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on (a similar proportion to 2006), a larger proportion disagrees with this sentiment than in 2006 (29%, compared with 25%).



Scepticism that there is always fair play with regard to animal experimentation remains: There has been no change since 2006 in the proportion saying they would not be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence, with the majority (69%) agreeing with this view. However, 15% disagree with this idea, a similar percentage to 2006. In conjunction, three in five adults (60%) agree that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may go on, while the proportion that strongly agree has risen to 16%, compared with 12% in 2006. This finding contrasts with the long-term trend of decreasing suspicion about the use of animals in experiments: (The proportion of adults who think unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may occur has been falling steadily from a high of 83% in 1999). The proportion who disagree remains the same (14%), but fewer people say they do not know than in 2006 (7%, compared with 10%).



While views on some issues are mixed, more people are interested in the issue of animal experimentation than in 2006. Two-thirds (65%) disagree that they are not interested in the issue, compared with 59% in 2006, while less than one in five (15%) agree (a similar proportion to 2006). Additionally, three in five adults (59%) disagree that it does not bother them if animals are used in experimentation, compared with 54% in 2006, while one in five (22%) agree with this sentiment, which is a very similar proportion to 2006.



- As was the case in 2006, older people are more likely to trust scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering than younger people (61% of those aged 55+, compared with 50% of 15-34s). (Younger people aged 15-34 are also more likely to disagree with this statement – 36% disagree, compared with 24% of 55+s).
- Those in the more affluent social classes are more likely to trust inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring than those in lower social classes (74% of ABs, compared with 62% of DEs) – and DEs are more likely to disagree, at 21%, compared with 11% of ABs.
- More men believe that Britain has tough rules governing animal experimentation than women (64%, compared with 56%). However, women are no more likely to think Britain does not have tough rules: 16% of women and 13% of men disagree. Men are also more likely to think the rules are well enforced than women (59%, compared with 49%). However, women are no less likely to think the rules are well enforced than men (21% of women and 18% of men disagree).
- Fewer men have a lack of trust in the regulatory system than women (40% do not lack trust in the regulatory system, compared with 33% of women). There is no difference, however, on agreement.

Acceptance of Animal Experimentation

Approaching nine in ten British adults are conditional acceptors of animal experimentation, given certain provisos.

Conditional acceptance of animal experimentation is defined as the proportion who accepts animal experiments 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 (74%);
- C) Can accept animal experimentation as long as there is no unnecessary suffering caused to the animals (76%);
- J) Agrees that animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases (50%);
- L) Agrees with animal experimentation for all types of medical research, where there is no alternative (71%).

Conditional acceptance was examined in two ways. Firstly by acceptance of any of the four conditions above, and secondly by acceptance of any of statements A), C) or L). The following proportions of conditional acceptors exist:

Conditional Acceptors (agree with any of statements A, C, J or L): 89%
Conditional Acceptors (agree with any of statements A, C or L): 86%

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 (53%).

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

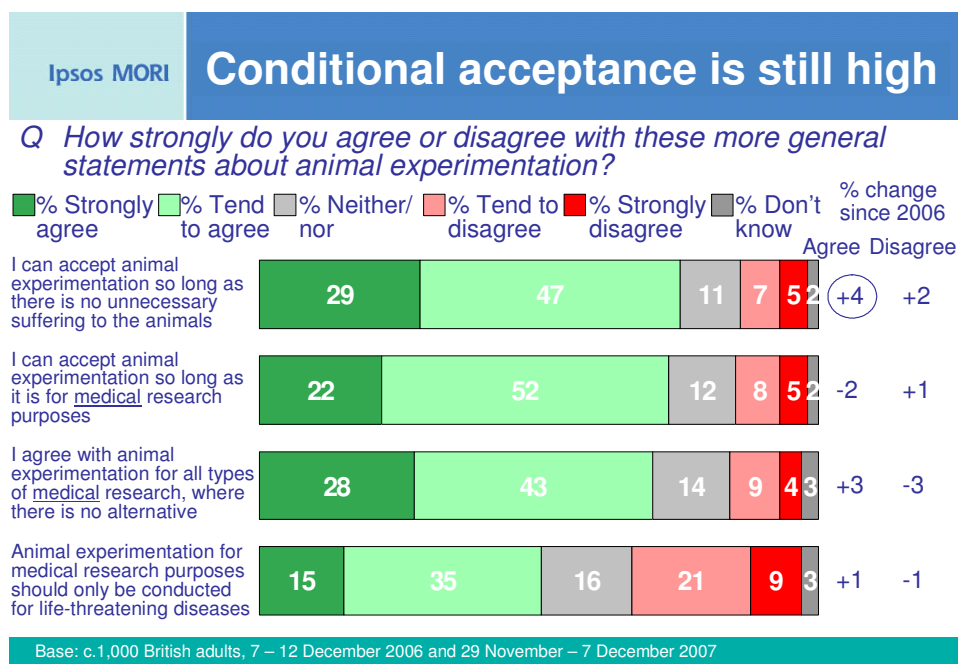
- E) I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare (26%);
- K) The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research (18%).

Ipsos MORI	Overall, the 3 viewpoints are the same as in recent years				
	1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
Conditional Acceptor (of any of the 4 statements)	84	90	89	88	89
Conditional Acceptor (of any of the 3 statements)	-	87	86	85	86
Unconditional Acceptor	32	45	56	56	58
Objector	44	39	32	29	31

See appendix for full definitions of these categories

Base: c. 1,000 British adults

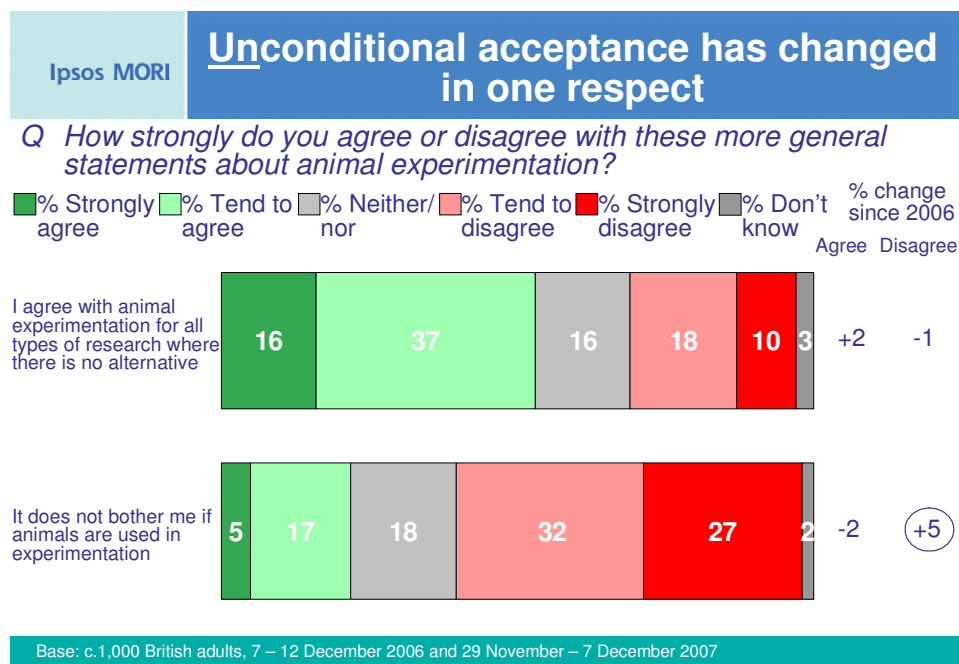
While the proportions of adults who can be defined as conditional acceptors have not changed significantly since 2002, agreement with some of the specific provisos has changed since 2006. The proportion of adults who can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals has increased significantly to 76%, from 72% in 2006. Strength of feeling on this topic has also increased significantly: 29% now strongly agree with this sentiment, compared to 24% in 2006, while the proportion of people who are neutral has fallen from 14% to 11%. However, there is no change in the proportion who disagree. Strength of agreement has also increased on the proviso that animal experimentation is used for all types of medical research where there is no alternative. While there are no overall changes in the proportions that agree or disagree, the proportion who **strongly** agree has increased significantly to 28%, from 23% in 2006.



- Men are more accepting of animal experimentation for medical research purposes than women (78% agree, compared with 70% of women).
- Those who live in the Midlands or the North of England are more accepting of animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals than those who live in the South of England (80% in the Midlands and 78% in the North agree, compared with 69% in the South).
- Adults with no formal qualifications and those with GCSEs or equivalent are more likely to agree that animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases than those with higher qualifications (57% of those without qualifications and 56% of those with GCSEs agree, compared with 44% of those with A0levels and 42% of those with a degree).
- People in higher social classes are more willing to accept the use of animals in medical research where there is no alternative than those in less affluent social groups (77% of ABs and 74% of C1s, compared with 61% of DEs).

Overall, unconditional acceptance has not changed since 2006 (or 2005), but is at its highest level since measurements began, at 58%, with a corresponding fall in objectors to 31%. However, a larger proportion of adults disagrees with the idea that it does not bother them if animals are used in experimentation than in 2006 (59% disagree, compared with 54% in 2006). Strength of disagreement has also

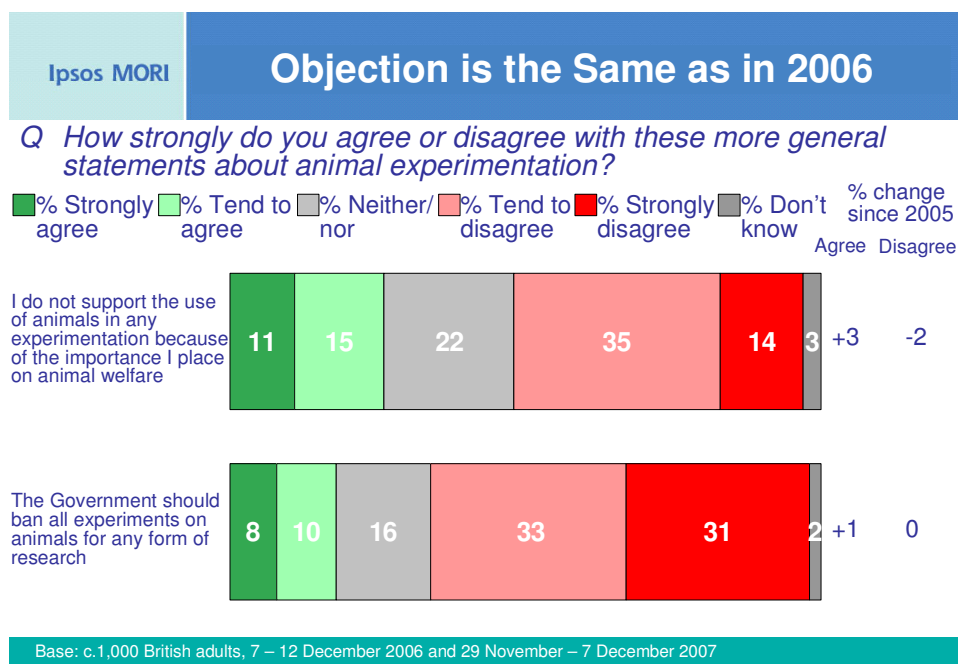
increased: 27% now strongly disagree, compared with 23% in 2006. The proportion agreeing with this sentiment has not changed (22%). Attitudes towards the use of animal experimentation where there is no alternative is the same as in 2006 (53% agree and 28% disagree). Unconditional acceptance has increased despite net trust in scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering, and general trust in the regulatory system for animal experimentation having fallen somewhat.



Men are more likely to be unconditional acceptors of animal experimentation than women (28% of men are not bothered by the use of animals in research, compared with 16% of women). Similarly, more women disagree with this sentiment than men (66% of women disagree, compared with 51% of men). Those in higher social classes are more likely to agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative than those in less affluent groups (61% of ABs agree, compared with 45% of DEs).

Opposition to Animal Experimentation

Public objection to animal experimentation has not changed significantly since 2006. One in five adults (18%) thinks the Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research, while two-thirds disagree with this (64%). A quarter of adults (26%) opposes animal experimentation because of the importance they place on animal welfare. The proportion who strongly agree with this view has increased to 11% from 8% in 2006. However, the proportion who disagrees has remained stable (49%).



- Women are more likely to object to animal experimentation than men (32% do not support the use of animals in experimentation on grounds of animal welfare, compared with 19% of men).
- More of those who live in the North object to animal experimentation due to the importance they place on animal welfare, than those who live in the South (29% compared with 21%).
- Approaching a quarter of 15-34s (22%) would like to see the Government ban animal experimentation, compared with 14% of 55+s.
- Those in lower social classes are also more supportive of a ban on using animals in research than those in the more affluent social classes (28% of DEs agree, compared with 13% of ABs and C1s).

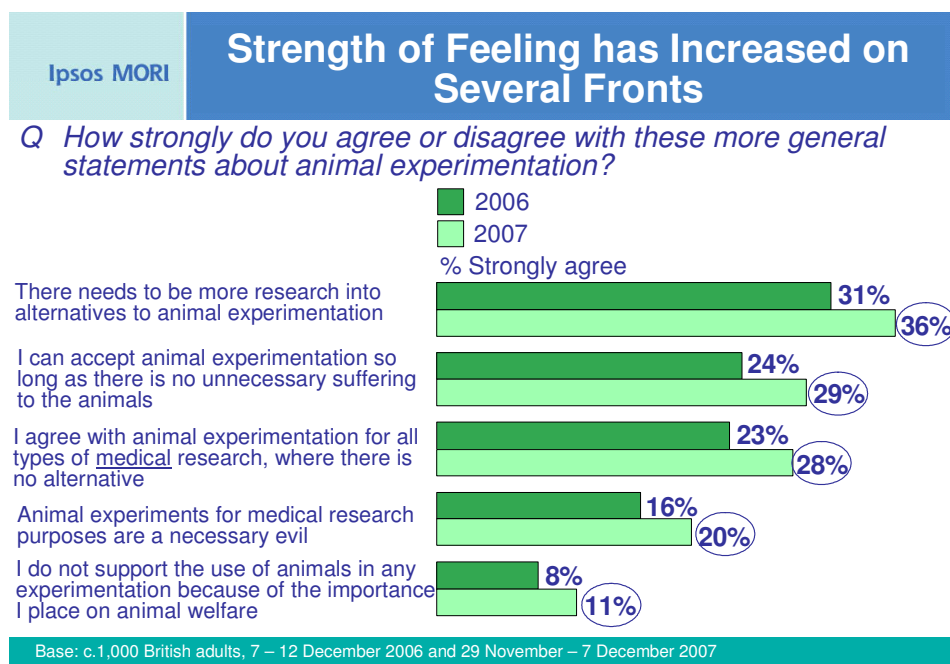
Profile of British adults who oppose animal experimentation on grounds of animal welfare

	Profile
<i>Base: All respondents who do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance they place on animal welfare</i>	
	(243 i.e. 26% of whole sample of 944 = 100% of this group) %
Gender	
Men	36%
Women	64%
Age	
16-34s	34%
35-54s	32%
55+s	34%
Social class	
ABs	13%
C1s	31%
C2s	24%
DEs	32%
<i>Source: Ipsos MORI</i>	

Over two-thirds of adults (69%) agree that animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes, while 15% disagree. However, half of adults would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion, while a quarter (26%) is not interested in finding out more. The proportion of people agreeing or disagreeing with these two measures has not changed since 2006.

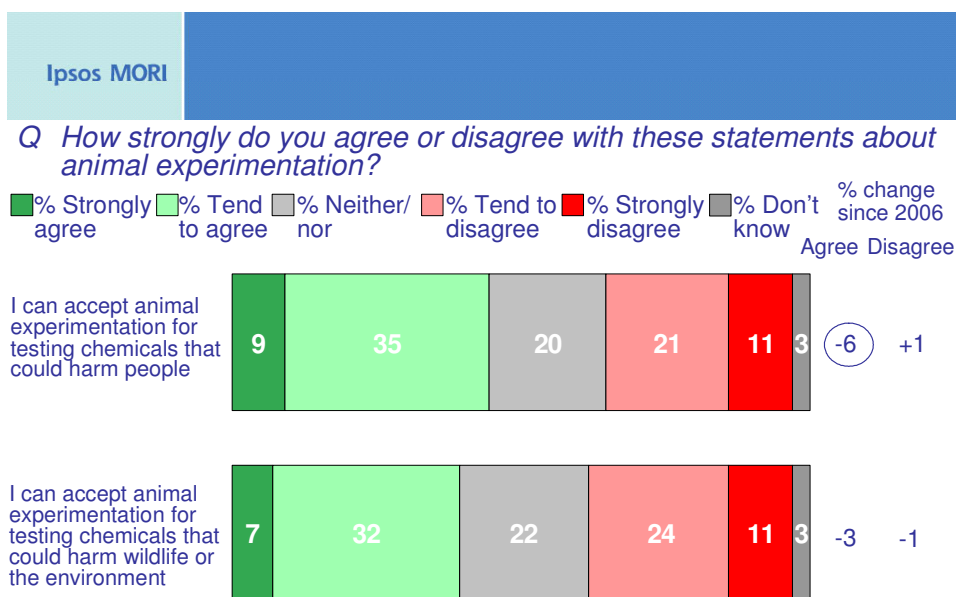
Other significant changes since 2006 are in the proportion who **strongly agrees** that there needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation (36%, compared with 31% in 2006); and the proportions who agree or disagree that animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil (66% agree, compared with 61% in 2006, while 15% disagree, compared with 22% in 2006).

It is noteworthy that strength of feeling has increased in several areas, both in support and opposition to animal experimentation. For example, a significantly larger proportion of adults strongly oppose animal experimentation on grounds of animal welfare than in 2006 (11% strongly agree, compared with 8% in 2006). Whereas, more people can accept animal experimentation for all types of medical research, where there is no alternative than in 2006 (28% strongly agree, compared with 23% in 2006).



Views on Animal Experimentation for Human and Environmental Purposes

Fewer people are willing to accept animal experimentation for the purpose of testing chemicals which could harm people than in 2006 (44%, compared with 50% in 2006). However, the proportion that disagrees with using animal experimentation for this purpose remains the same as last year (32%). As was the case in 2006, more British adults can accept animal experimentation if it is for testing chemicals that could harm people than can accept it for testing chemicals which could harm wildlife or the environment (44%, compared with 39%). The proportions of people who agree or disagree with animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm the environment or wildlife are fairly similar (39% agree and 35% disagree).



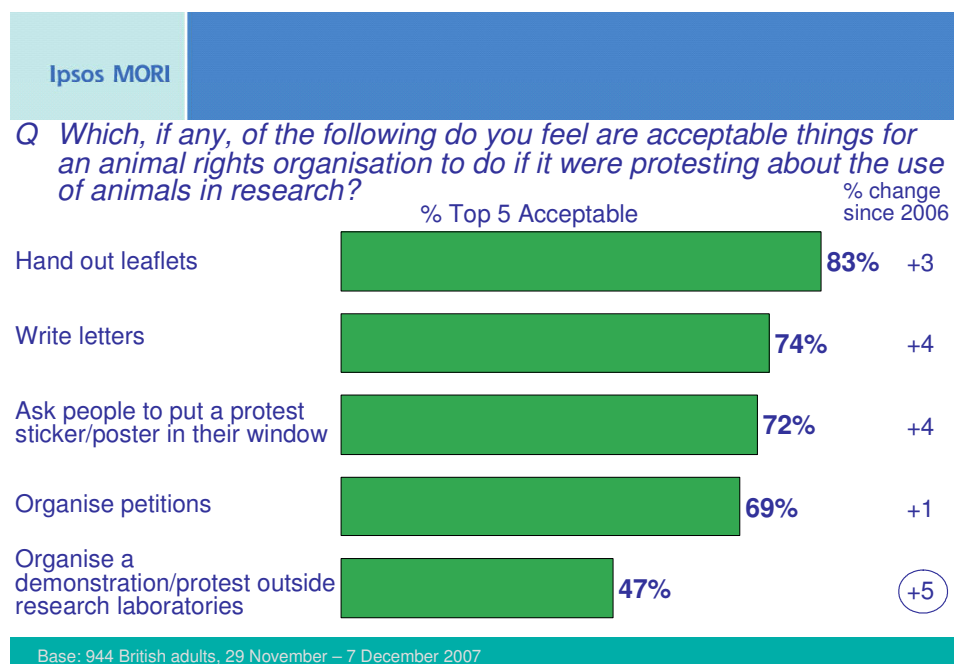
Base: c.1,000 British adults, 7 – 12 December 2006 and 29 November – 7 December 2007

There are very similar sub-group differences to those found in 2006:

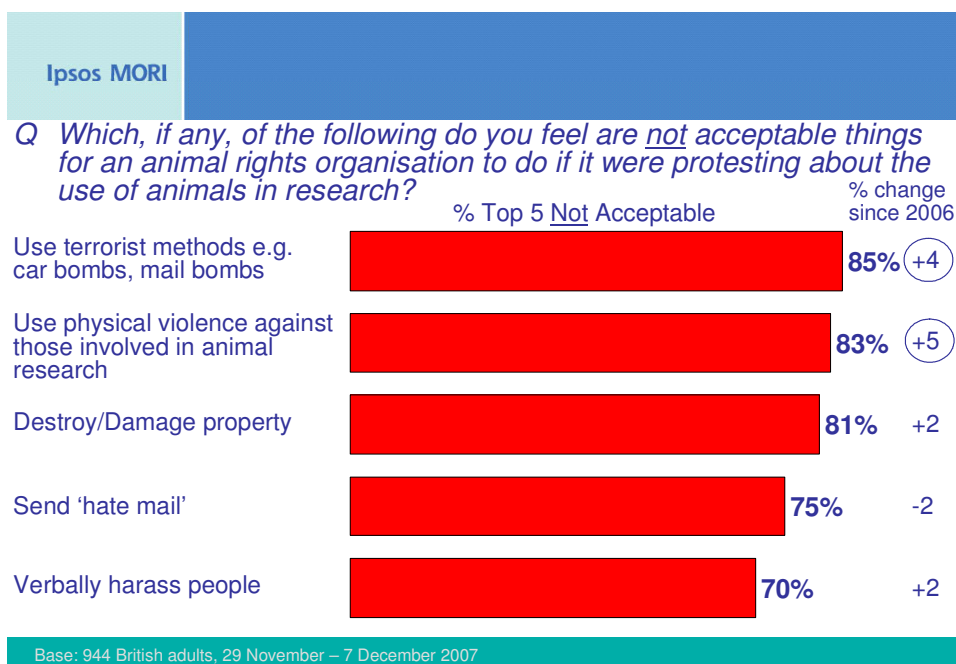
- Women are more likely to disagree with animal experimentation for the purpose of testing chemicals which may harm people than men (36%, compared with 29%).
- Those aged 55 and over are also more prepared to accept the use of animals for this purpose than younger people (52% of those aged 55+, compared with 41% of 35-54s and 37% of 15-34s).
- Adults in higher social classes are also more likely to agree that experimentation on animals to test chemicals that could be harmful to humans is acceptable, compared with those in less affluent social groups (50% of ABs agree, compared with 36% of DEs).
- Those who are educated to degree level are more accepting of animal experimentation in the interests of protecting the environment than those who do not have any formal qualifications (52% of those with a degree, compared with 38% of those with no qualifications).
- Quality newspaper readers are more likely to agree that animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm wildlife or the environment is acceptable than popular newspaper readers (50%, compared with 40%).

Attitudes towards the Activities of Animal Rights Organisations

Overall, the vast majority of British adults find it acceptable for animal rights organisations to hand out leaflets, write letters, or ask people to put a protest sticker or poster in their window about animal experimentation. However, they do not condone the use of terrorist methods or physical violence against those involved in animal research, nor destroying property or verbal harassment of people involved.



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This question was also asked of the public in 2002. However, in 2006 and 2007, 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 and 2007 than in 2002. It is possible that this may have influenced responses to all the categories. This may well be the case as the large differences between some of the categories in 2002 and 2006 are not evident when comparing the 2006 and 2007 data. Therefore, the data from 2006 and 2007 (for any category) cannot be directly compared against the 2002 data.

In the 2006 study, men were more likely to approve of a number of protest activities than women but this gender difference is not apparent now. There are however some differences between sub-groups. For example, younger adults are more accepting of 'active' protest activities, such as organising a demonstration outside research laboratories than older adults (51% of 15-34s think this is acceptable, compared with 35% of 55+s). Objectors to animal experimentation are more in favour of some more 'direct' protest activities than conditional and unconditional acceptors. For example, 22% of objectors think it is acceptable for animal rights organisations to free animals, compared with 9% of conditional acceptors² and 6% of unconditional acceptors. Conversely, conditional acceptors³ think it is more acceptable to organise petitions than objectors (71% think this is acceptable, compared with 62% of objectors).

Those who live in the Midlands think that violent and terrorist protest activities are more unacceptable than those in the North and South (99% of those in the Midlands think violence/terrorist is not acceptable, compared with 91% in the North and 87% in the South). While still the majority view, fewer objectors to

² Conditional acceptors in this context are defined as those who agree with statements A, C, J or L at Q2 (please see appendix 3 – Topline findings to identify which statements these letters refer to).

³ Ibid (3)

animal experimentation think violence or terrorism is unacceptable than conditional acceptors⁴ (88%, compared with 94%).

⁴ Conditional acceptors in this context are defined as those who agree with statements A, C, J or L at Q2 (please see appendix 3 – Topline findings to identify which statements these letters refer to).

Conclusions

- Public faith in certain aspects of the regulatory system for animal experimentation in Britain is fairly high. Two-thirds of adults trust the inspectors of animal facilities to uncover any misconduct which may be occurring and three in five think the rules governing animal experimentation are likely to be tough.
- However, there is a substantial amount of suspicion about other aspects of animal experimentation. Notably over two in three adults continue to say they wouldn't be surprised if some experiments are conducted without a licence – a figure which has increased this year. Additionally, while opinion is divided on trust in scientists on animal experimentation, fewer people now trust them not to cause unnecessary harm than in 2006, and six in ten adults feel that some animal experiments may be duplicated unnecessarily, an increase of four points on 2006.
- Overall, the proportions of the public who can be defined as conditional or unconditional acceptors of, or objectors to, animal experimentation have not changed since 2006. However, some agreement and disagreement with some of the specific measures have changed significantly since 2006. These changes tend to be increases at either end of the spectrum, signifying that strength of feeling (in both directions i.e. strongly agree or strongly disagree) may be increasing, while the proportions of people who do not know whether they agree or disagree, or are neutral appear to be in decline.
- The public is generally more accepting of animal experimentation if it serves human rather than environmental purposes. Nevertheless, a notable minority dissents on both grounds, and fewer people can accept it now than in 2006 for the purposes of protecting humans.
- Objection to violent protest against animal experimentation, and approval of peaceful protest remain high and has increased in several respects since 2006.

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Michele Corrado

Helen Rowley

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

Statistical Reliability

The sampling tolerances that apply to the percentage results in this report are given in the table below. 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 the people 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%).

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels					
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Size of sample on which survey result is based					
944	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 one, the proportion of adults who strongly agree with statement B – ‘I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on’ has increased from 11% to 15%. This four percentage point increase is significant because the results from the two surveys are around the ten per cent mark. In contrast, there has been a non-significant increase of four percentage points in the proportion who agree with statement C – ‘I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may go on’. This increase is from 56% to 60%. Because the results are at the 60% mark, one would need a minimum difference of five percentage points for significance. The following table is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons:

Differences required for significance at or near these percentages					
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
2007 Study vs. 2006 Study (944 vs. 969)	3	4	5	5	5
Men vs. Women (450 vs. 494)	4	5	6	6	6
Young people aged 15-34 vs. Older people aged 55+ (268 vs. 394)	5	6	7	8	8
Unconditional Acceptors vs. Objectors (551 vs. 301)	5	6	7	7	7

Source: Ipsos MORI

Definition of 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.

Trend Topline Results

Views on Animal Experimentation Final Topline Results 19 December 2007

2007 Omnibus survey

- 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

Trend data

2006 Omnibus survey

- 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

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

Main Survey in Great Britain, 2002

- 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

Trend Data from 'Animals and Medicine and Science' MORI/MRC, 1999

- 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
			%	%	%	%	%
a	I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation	Strongly agree	30	16	10	7	9
		Tend to agree	34	34	26	23	26
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	25	21	28	23
		Tend to disagree	9	16	31	28	29
		Strongly disagree	2	4	6	6	7
		Don't know	5	5	6	8	6
b	I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
		Strongly agree	8	9	13	11	15
		Tend to agree	21	31	39	43	40
		Neither agree nor disagree	13	15	13	16	13
		Tend to disagree	33	29	21	17	20
c	I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
		Strongly agree	35	28	15	12	16
		Tend to agree	48	50	48	44	44
		Neither agree nor disagree	8	10	17	20	19
		Tend to disagree	4	6	11	10	11
d	I wouldn't be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
		Strongly agree	58	46	23	24	26
		Tend to agree	30	37	48	42	43
		Neither agree nor disagree	5	7	9	13	11
		Tend to disagree	3	4	11	10	10
e	Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
		Strongly agree	8	9	12	10	14
		Tend to agree	33	41	47	47	46
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	23	15	17	18
		Tend to disagree	20	13	12	12	12
f	I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
		Strongly agree	5	6	10	8	10
		Tend to agree	24	34	42	41	44
		Neither agree nor disagree	18	23	16	21	19
		Tend to disagree	28	22	18	16	15
g	I trust the inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
		Strongly agree	-	12	16	13	18
		Tend to agree	-	43	46	50	49
		Neither agree nor disagree	-	18	14	14	14
		Tend to disagree	-	19	14	13	11
		Strongly disagree	-	5	4	3	4
		Don't know	-	3	6	7	3

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.

		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
a	I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	Strongly agree	23	30	21	23	22
		Tend to agree	41	45	53	53	52
		Neither agree nor disagree	10	9	9	10	12
		Tend to disagree	11	9	9	8	8
		Strongly disagree	13	7	5	4	5
		Don't know	2	1	2	2	2
		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
b	There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	Strongly agree	64	56	33	31	36
		Tend to agree	27	32	49	46	42
		Neither agree nor disagree	4	5	9	14	14
		Tend to disagree	2	3	5	5	4
		Strongly disagree	1	1	1	1	1
		Don't know	2	1	4	3	3
		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
c	I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	Strongly agree	26	32	25	24	29
		Tend to agree	43	45	51	48	47
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	8	9	14	11
		Tend to disagree	10	9	10	7	7
		Strongly disagree	11	6	3	3	5
		Don't know	2	1	2	3	2
		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
d	I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	Strongly agree	27	22	12	11	13
		Tend to agree	37	39	38	39	37
		Neither agree nor disagree	15	19	19	20	21
		Tend to disagree	11	12	22	21	19
		Strongly disagree	8	7	7	6	7
		Don't know	1	1	2	3	3
		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
e	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
		Tend to agree	18	20	18	15	15
		Neither agree nor disagree	20	19	19	23	22
		Tend to disagree	25	33	39	38	35
		Strongly disagree	13	12	12	13	14
		Don't know	3	1	3	4	3
		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
f	Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	Strongly agree	19	20	14	14	15
		Tend to agree	53	52	55	55	54
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	10	13	15	12
		Tend to disagree	10	11	13	9	11
		Strongly disagree	5	4	2	3	4
		Don't know	4	3	3	5	4
		1999	2002	2005	2006	2007	
		%	%	%	%	%	
g	It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	Strongly agree	4	3	3	4	5
		Tend to agree	8	14	21	20	17
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	11	16	19	18
		Tend to disagree	26	30	32	31	32
		Strongly disagree	52	41	25	23	27
		Don't know	1	*	2	3	2

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

			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
h	I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	Strongly agree	4	3	3	3	3
		Tend to agree	8	11	15	15	12
		Neither agree nor disagree	12	20	17	20	19
		Tend to disagree	35	35	42	37	39
		Strongly disagree	41	31	21	22	26
		Don't know	1	1	2	3	1
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
i	Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	Strongly agree	16	16	15	16	20
		Tend to agree	38	46	47	45	46
		Neither agree nor disagree	14	13	15	13	15
		Tend to disagree	15	15	16	16	10
		Strongly disagree	13	9	5	6	5
		Don't know	4	1	3	4	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
j	Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	Strongly agree	22	16	14	13	15
		Tend to agree	36	37	39	36	35
		Neither agree nor disagree	13	15	16	18	16
		Tend to disagree	16	20	23	24	21
		Strongly disagree	11	9	5	7	9
		Don't know	2	1	2	3	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
k	The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	Strongly agree	16	11	7	6	8
		Tend to agree	10	10	11	11	10
		Neither agree nor disagree	16	13	13	16	16
		Tend to disagree	32	40	42	33	33
		Strongly disagree	23	25	24	31	31
		Don't know	3	1	2	4	2
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
l	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of <u>medical</u> research, where there is no alternative	Strongly agree	20	25	22	23	28
		Tend to agree	40	44	49	45	43
		Neither agree nor disagree	11	10	9	13	14
		Tend to disagree	10	10	12	10	9
		Strongly disagree	15	8	4	6	4
		Don't know	3	2	3	3	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006	2007
			%	%	%	%	%
m	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	Strongly agree	6	9	14	16	16
		Tend to agree	21	29	37	35	37
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	14	12	17	16
		Tend to disagree	27	26	24	20	18
		Strongly disagree	33	19	10	9	10
		Don't know	3	2	3	3	3

Q2 Summary Table

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

Q3. SHOWCARD A (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
			%	%
a	I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm people	Strongly agree	10	9
		Tend to agree	40	35
		Neither agree nor disagree	17	20
		Tend to disagree	21	21
		Strongly disagree	10	11
		Don't know	2	3
			2006	2007
			%	%
b	I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm wildlife or the environment	Strongly agree	7	7
		Tend to agree	35	32
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	22
		Tend to disagree	25	24
		Strongly disagree	11	11
		Don't know	3	3

- Q4. SHOWCARD B (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 B (R) AGAIN And which, if any, of the following do you feel are not 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?

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

Please see below 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. Therefore, direct comparisons between data for any 2002 and 2006/2007 categories should not be made.

⁵ In 2002, ‘Send hate mail’ and ‘write letters’ were combined. In 2006 and 2007, these were separated into two different categories.

⁶ Ibid (6)

- Q4. SHOWCARD B (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 B (R) AGAIN And which, if any, of the following do you feel are not 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' ⁷	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 ⁸	N/A	N/A
	Other	2	4
	Violence/terrorism	2	97
	None of these	2	1
	Don't know	1	*

⁷ In 2002, 'Send hate mail' and 'write letters' were combined. In 2006 and 2007, these were separated into two different categories.

⁸ Ibid (8)