

Views on Animal Experimentation

**Research Study Conducted for the
Department of Trade and Industry**

December 2006

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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 of Trade and Industry. 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), and the Coalition for Medical Progress (in 2002 and 2005).

Methodology

The questions were placed on Ipsos MORI's Omnibus. A nationally representative quota sample of 969 adults aged 15 and over was interviewed throughout Great Britain in 175 constituency-based sampling points. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in respondents' homes, using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) between 7 – 12 December 2006. The data have been weighted by gender, age, location, and social class, to reflect the known population profile of Great Britain¹.

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.

Please note that the percentage figures for the various 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 section entitled "Statistical Reliability" towards the back of this report.

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

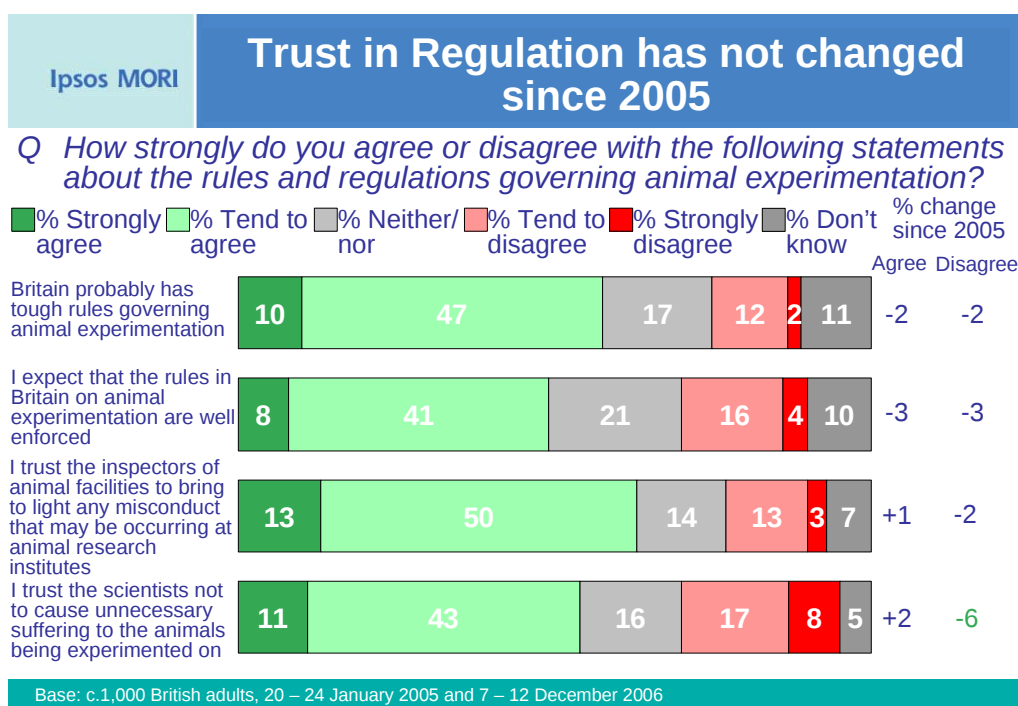
Compliance with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct and our clearing is necessary of any copy or data for publication, web-siting or press releases which contain any data derived from Ipsos MORI research. This is to protect our client's reputation and integrity as much as our own. We recognise 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.

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

Summary of Findings

Attitudes towards Regulation of Animal Experimentation

On balance, the public is positive about how animal experimentation is regulated in Britain. Approaching three in five (57%) agree that Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation, with c.14% disagreeing with this sentiment. Half the public (49%) also thinks the rules governing animal experimentation are well enforced, although 20% disagree. These findings have not changed significantly since 2005.



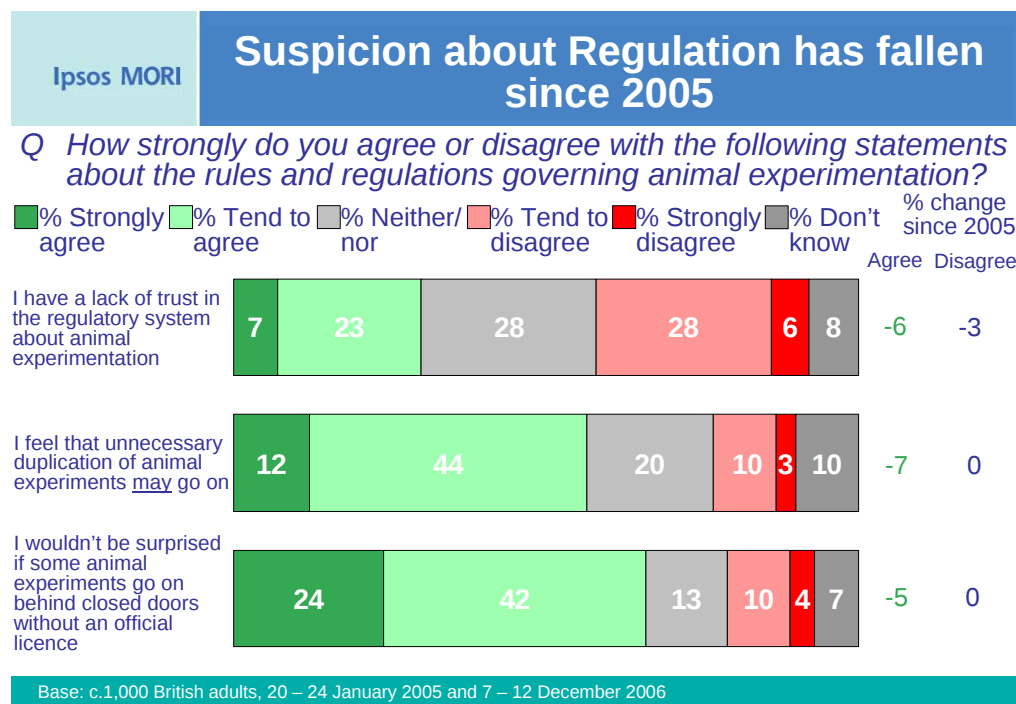
Two-thirds of adults (63%) believe that any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes would be uncovered by inspectors. Similarly, over half (54%) trust the scientists experimenting on animals not to cause them any unnecessary suffering.

- Older people are more likely to trust scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering than younger people (61% of those aged 55+, compared with 49% of 15-34s). (Younger people aged 15-34 though are no more likely to disagree with this statement).
- 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 (71% of ABs, compared with 54% 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 (62%, compared with 53%). Women are more likely to think Britain does not have tough rules – 19% of women disagree, compared with 10% of men. Men are also more likely to think the rules are well enforced than women (57%, compared with 42%). Similarly, women are less likely to think the rules are well enforced than men (24% of women disagree, compared with 14% of men).

Opinion on various aspects of animal experimentation is now less polarised than in 2005 (with a corresponding increase in the proportion that is neutral). For example, fewer now agree (down six points) and disagree (down three points)² that they have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation. Correspondingly, the proportion that is neutral has risen by seven points. However, as the fall has been greater among those agreeing than disagreeing that they have a lack of faith, the net effect is that more people now trust than mistrust the regulatory system.

Similarly, the public is less suspicious about animal experimentation now than a year ago – although suspicion has by no means been eroded. There is one area where a clear majority responds: Two-thirds think that animal experiments go on behind closed doors (and one in four agree strongly with this statement). However, this proportion has decreased from 71% in 2005 (the proportion who disagree has remained stable at 14%). Furthermore, though a plurality believes that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments takes place, fewer say this now than in 2005 (56% in 2006, compared with 63% in 2005), with the proportion disagreeing being stable, at 13%.



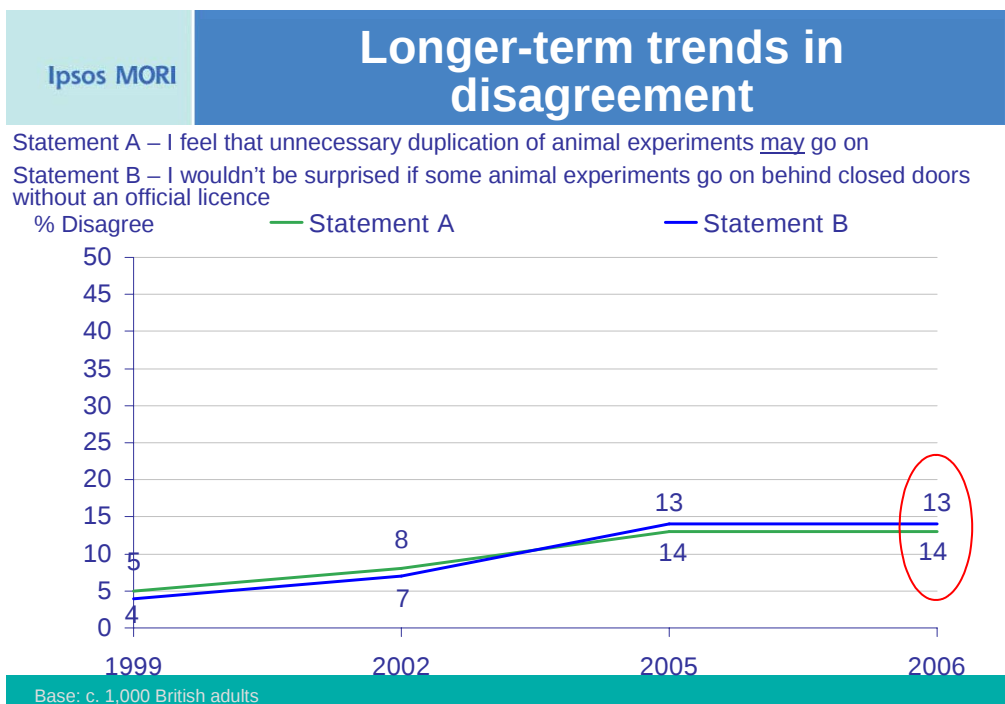
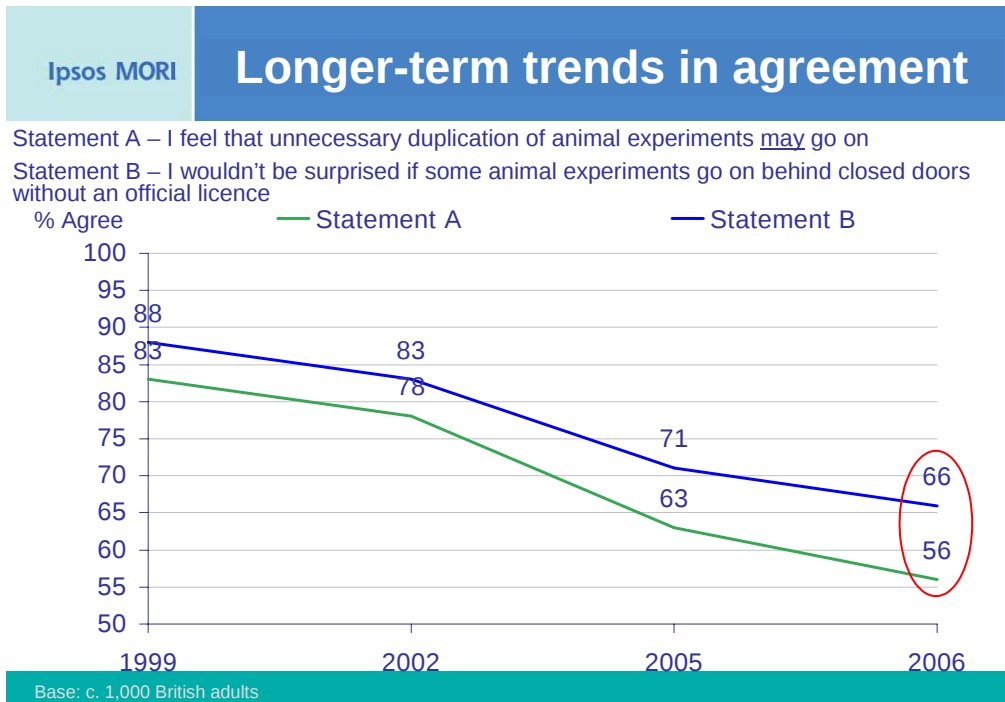
² Caution: This difference of three points is not statistically significant and is indicative only.

- Fewer men have a lack of trust in the regulatory system than women (26%, compared with 33%). There is no difference, however, on disagreement.
- Those who intend to vote Conservative are also more trusting of the regulatory system than those who intend to vote Labour (only 24% of Conservative supporters distrust the regulatory system, compared with 34% of Labour supporters). Again, level of disagreement does not differ significantly between these two groups.
- Adults of white origin are more likely to feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may occur than those of Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) origin (58%, compared with 44%)³. Conversely, BMEs are more likely to say 'don't know' than people of white origin (20%, compared with 9%)⁴. However, the proportions of people of white and BME origin who disagree or are neutral do not differ significantly.
- Older people are less likely to suspect that some animal experimentation takes place without an official licence than younger adults (62% of those aged 55 and over think this may take place, compared with 71% of 15-34s).

A longer-term trend of decreasing public suspicion of animal experimentation is evident. The proportion of adults who think unnecessary duplication of animal experiments may occur has been falling steadily from a high of 83% in 1999. Similarly, the proportion of people who think that animal experiments may be conducted without an official licence has fallen, for the fourth time since 1999, to 66%, from a high of 88% in 1999. For both statements, active disagreement has increased (as have the proportions who are neutral or do not express an opinion).

³ Caution: There are fewer than 100 people in the BME origin sub-group (86). Therefore, the comparison between white and BME origin groups is not statistically reliable, and should be treated as indicative only.

⁴ Ibid (3)



Acceptance of Animal Experimentation

Three-quarters of the public are willing to accept animal experimentation given certain provisos. For example, if it is for medical research purposes, 76% of adults can accept animal experimentation. A similar proportion (72%) can accept animal experimentation as long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals, or where there is no alternative (68%).

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

- 1) Can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes (76%)
- 2) Can accept animal experimentation as long as there is no unnecessary suffering caused to the animals (72%)
- 3) Agrees that animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases (49%)
- 4) Agrees with animal experimentation for all types of medical research, where there is no alternative (68%)

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 1, 2 or 4. The following proportions of conditional acceptors exist:

Conditional Acceptors (agree with any of statements 1 – 4): **88%**

Conditional Acceptors (agree with any of statements 1, 2 or 4): **85%**

The proportion of conditional acceptors has not changed very much since 2005, with the exception of a small but significant decrease in acceptance on the proviso that no unnecessary suffering to the animals is caused. This proportion has fallen from 76% in 2005 to 72% currently, with the proportion of those who are neutral having increased. Similarly, there have been very few shifts in conditional acceptance of animal experimentation over the longer-term (i.e. since 1999).

Ipsos MORI

Very little has changed since 2005

	1999	2002	2005	2006
Conditional Acceptor (of any of 4 statements)	84	90	89	88
Conditional Acceptor (of any of 3 statements)	-	87	86	85
Unconditional Acceptor	32	45	56	56
Objector	44	39	32	29

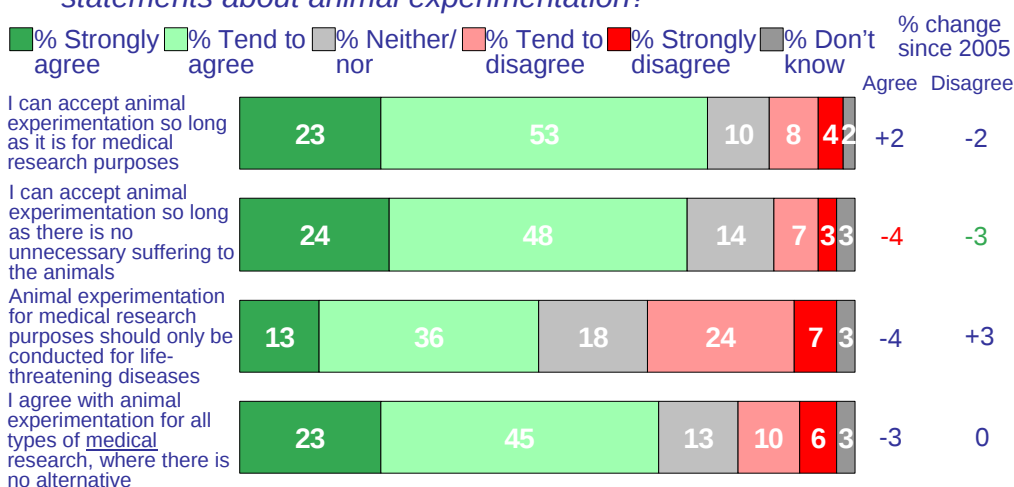
See appendix for full definitions of these categories

Base: c. 1,000 British adults

Ipsos MORI

Conditional acceptance is largely the same as in 2005

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

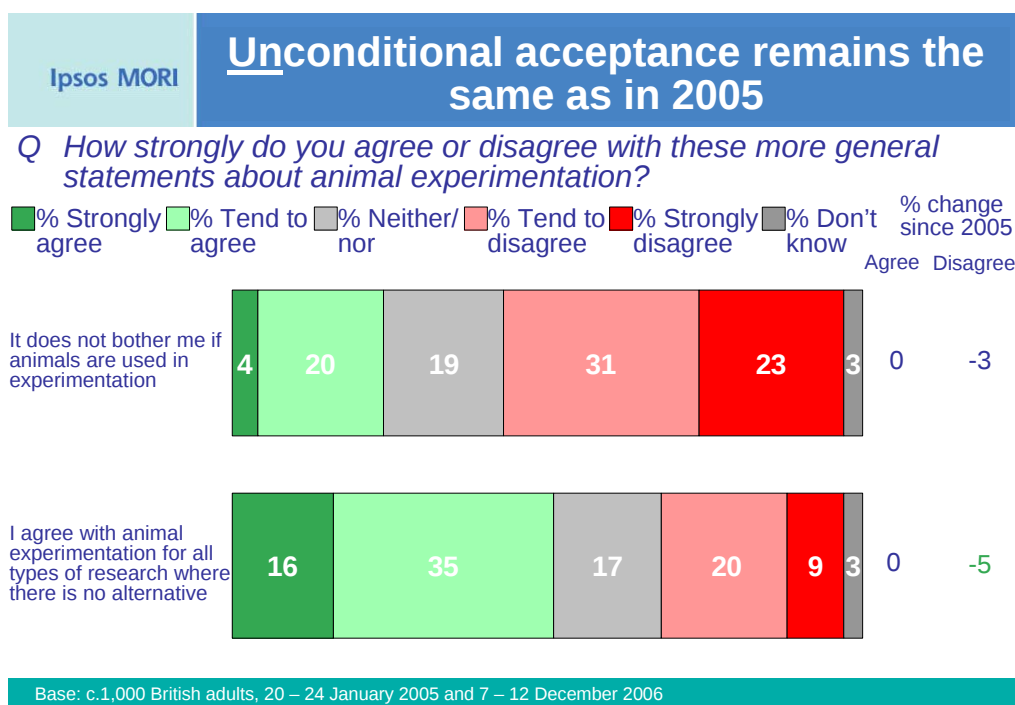


Base: c.1,000 British adults, 20 – 24 January 2005 and 7 – 12 December 2006

- Older people are more willing to accept animal experimentation if it is for medical research purposes (79% of 55+s, compared with 71% of 15-34s).
- Those who have children in their household are less likely to accept animal experimentation if there is no unnecessary suffering caused than those who do not live with children (61% of those with children aged 6-10 in the household, compared with 74% of those without children in the household).

- 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 (76% of ABs and 73% of C1s, compared with 59% of DEs).
- Tabloid newspaper readers are more willing to accept animal experimentation than broadsheet readers if its use is limited to life-threatening diseases (53%, compared with 43%).

As was the case in 2005, a quarter of the public (24%) says that they are not bothered by the use of animal experimentation. Similarly, the proportion of adults who agree with animal experimentation where there is no alternative is the same as in 2005 (51%). Agreement with one or both of these statements defines people as 'unconditional acceptors' of animal experimentation.



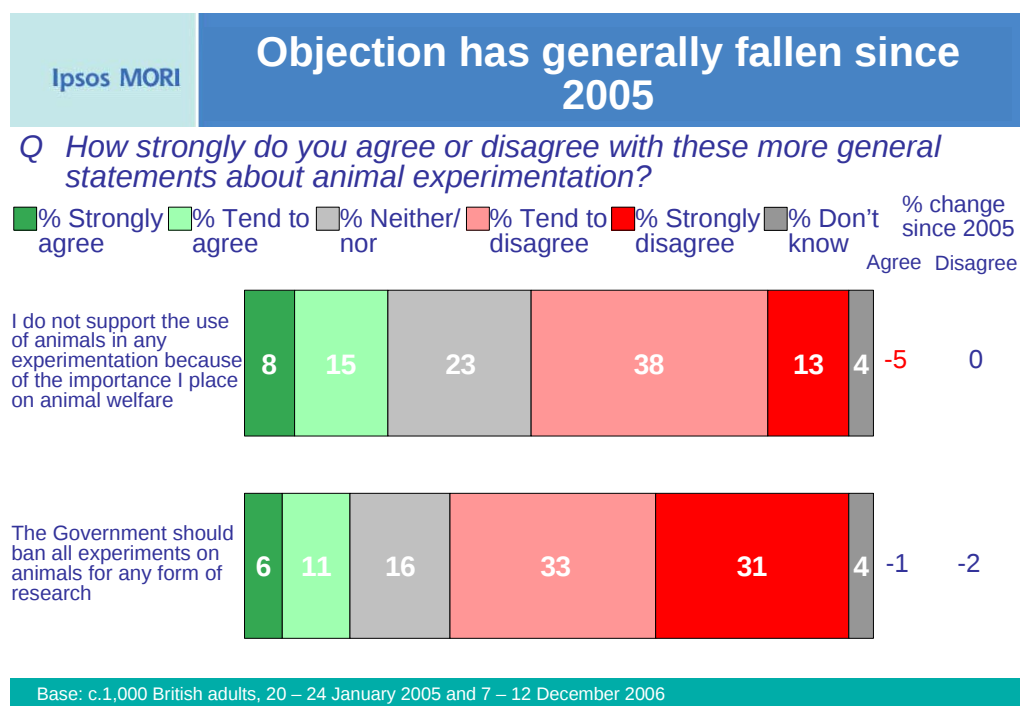
Men are more likely to be unconditional acceptors of animal experimentation than women (28% of men are not bothered by the use of animals in research, compared with 20% of women). Older people are also more likely to fall into this category than younger people (72% of 55+s agree with animal experimentation where there is no alternative, compared with 62% of 15-34s). Similarly, those of white origin more commonly support the use of animal experimentation in the absence of an alternative than those of BME origin (70% of white people agree with this, compared with 47% of BMEs)⁵.

⁵ Caution: there are fewer than 100 people in the BME origin sub-group (86). Therefore, the comparison between white and BME origin groups is not statistically reliable, and should be treated as indicative only.

Very little has changed since 2005 in terms of the proportions of conditional acceptors, unconditional acceptors and objectors to animal experimentation. It is possible that the proportions of adults in each group have reached a plateau and reflect stabilisation of public views on animal experimentation.

Opposition to Animal Experimentation

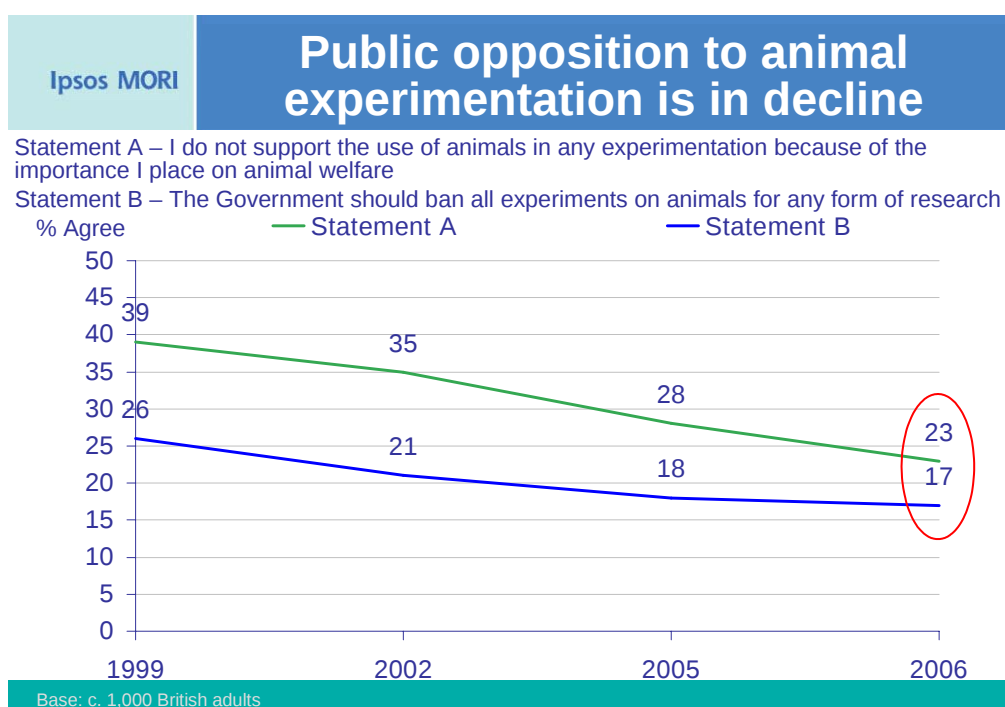
The proportion who oppose animal experimentation on grounds of animal welfare is currently lower than in 2005. It has fallen from 28% to 23% this year. The same proportion disagrees with this statement as in 2005. The level of support for a Government ban on all animal experimentation is similar to that in 2005 (17% support a ban, compared with 18% in 2005). Similarly, opposition to a ban stands at a similar level to that in 2005 (64% disagree with a ban now, compared with 66% in 2005).



- Young people are more likely to object to animal experimentation than older people (29% of 15-34s do not support the use of animals in experimentation on grounds of animal welfare, compared with 19% of 55+s).
- 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 (28% compared with 21%).
- One in five women would like to see the Government ban animal experimentation, compared with 13% of men.

- Educational attainment is also a determinant of views. Those with a degree/Masters/PhD are less supportive of a ban than those educated to GCSE or A-level (9% of people with a degree support a ban, compared with 20% of those with GCSEs and 17% of those with A-levels).

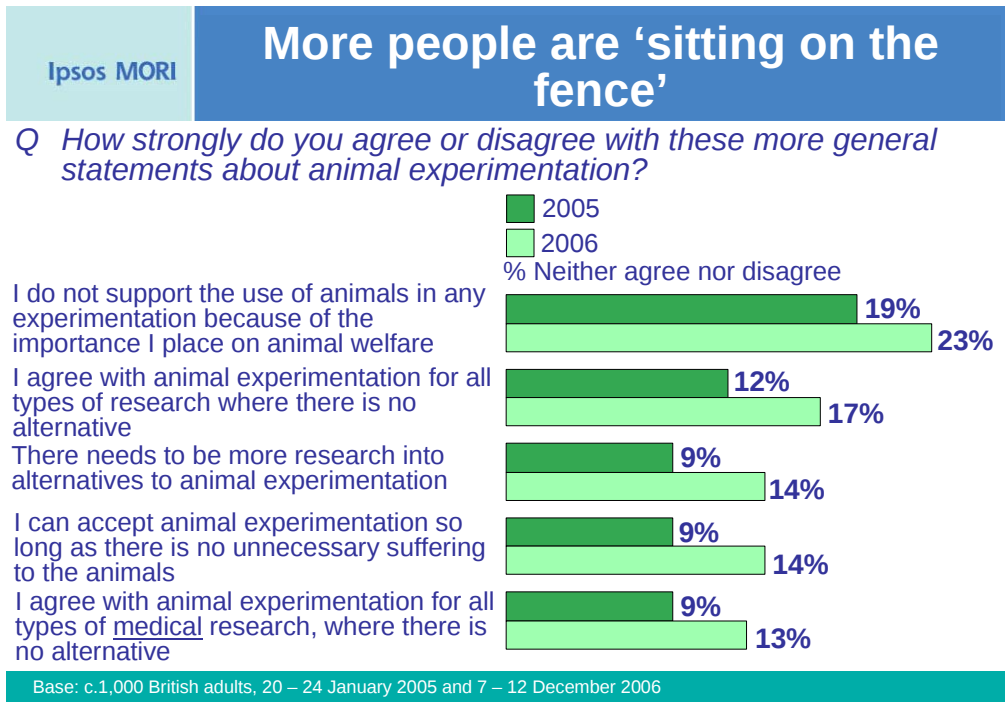
Outright opposition to animal experimentation on the grounds of animal welfare is in decline (see statement A on the chart below). In 1999, two in five adults (39%) opposed animal experimentation on the basis of animal welfare. This figure has fallen steadily to 23% currently. Similarly, public support for a Government ban on using animals in research has decreased from 26% in 1999, to 17% now (see statement B on the chart below).



The 'Not Interested, Neutral or Undecided'

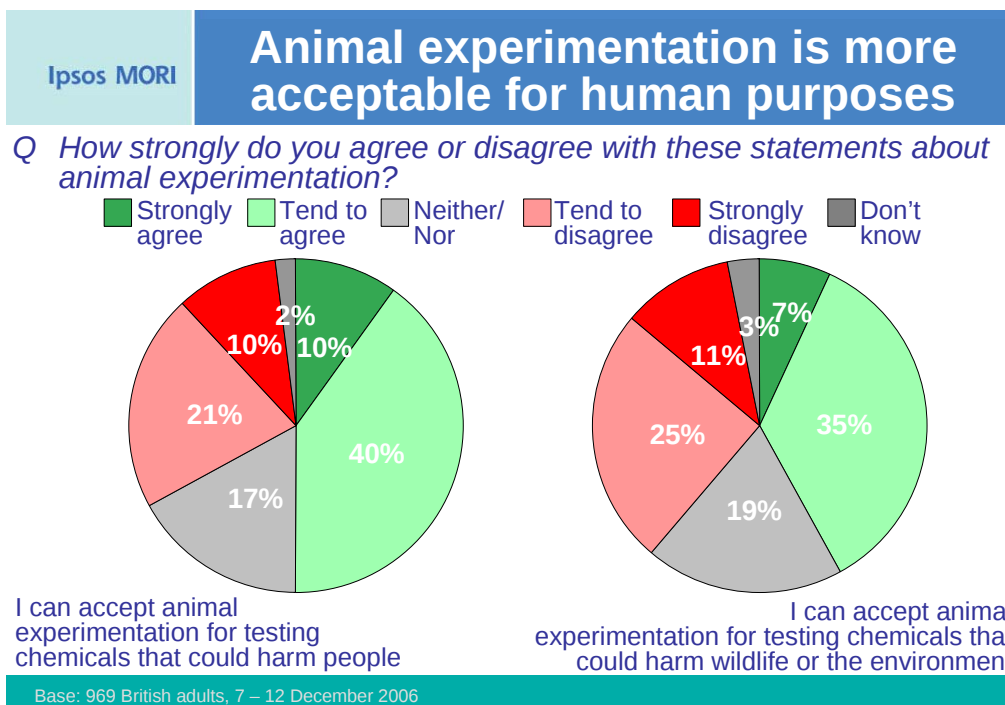
Half the public would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion. This represents a significant proportion of the public. In contrast, a smaller but still notable proportion of adults (18%) say that they are not interested in the issue of animal experimentation. This suggests that animal experimentation is certainly not a top concern, or a concern at all, for this group – and this proportion has increased from 12% in 1999.

While the overall level of desire not to express an opinion has remained more or less stable over the years, it is noteworthy that the proportion of people choosing to be neutral on some of the statements presented to them has increased since 2005. This again suggests that there is a growing proportion of adults for whom the animal experimentation issue does not evoke strong feelings either way, or for whom feelings may be mixed.



Views on Animal Experimentation for Human and Environmental Purposes

Half of adults are willing to accept animal experimentation if the purpose is to test chemicals which could harm people. This is a significantly larger proportion than that which can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals which could harm wildlife or the environment (42%). However, on both statements the proportion of dissenters is notable (31% and 36% respectively).



Some interesting sub-group differences emerge:

- Men are more accepting of animal experimentation to test chemicals which may harm people than women (54%, compared with 47%).
- Those aged 55 and over are also more prepared to accept the use of animals for this purpose than younger people (57% of those aged 55+, compared with 45% 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 (58% of ABs agree, compared with 44% of DEs).
- Those who are educated to 'A' or degree level are more accepting of animal experimentation in the interests of protecting the environment than those who do not have any formal qualifications (46% of those with A-levels and 49% of those with a degree, compared with 33% of those with no qualifications).
- Broadsheet newspaper readers are more likely to agree that animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm wildlife or the environment is acceptable than tabloid readers (50% of broadsheet readers, compared with 40% of tabloid readers).

Attitudes towards the Activities of Animal Rights Organisations

The top five most acceptable things for an animal rights organisation to do when protesting about the use of animals in research are:

- Hand out leaflets (80% of adults think this is acceptable)
- Write letters (70%)
- Ask people to put a protest sticker/poster in their window (68%)
- Organise petitions (68%)
- Organise a demonstration/protest outside research laboratories (42%)

Conversely, the five protest activities considered to be not acceptable by the largest proportions of adults are:

- Use terrorist methods e.g. car bombs, mail bombs (81% of adults think this is not acceptable)
- Destroy/damage property (79%)
- Use physical violence against those involved in animal research (78%)
- Send 'hate mail' (77%)
- Verbally harass people (68%)

As can be seen above, the public is most accepting of 'peaceful', and least accepting of violent protest activities. This question was also asked of the public in 2002. However, in 2006, one of the categories from the 2002 question (Send 'hate mail'/write letters) has been split into two categories. As a result, the list of options presented to respondents was one category longer in 2006 than in 2002. It is possible that this may have influenced responses to all the categories. Therefore, the data from 2006 (for any category) cannot be directly compared against the 2002 data. However, bearing this note of caution in mind, there have been falls of between one and 16 percentage points in acceptance of some protest activities, and increases in non-acceptance of other protest activities of between two and 10 points. It is possible that the changes in acceptance and non-acceptance of protest activities are due to the increased number of categories in 2006.

In the 2006 study, men are more likely to approve of a number of protest activities than women: organising petitions (73% of men think it is acceptable, compared with 63% of women); demonstrating outside research laboratories (46% of men, compared with 38% of women) and demonstrating outside investors'/workers' homes (12% of men, compared with 6% of women).

Young people aged 15-34 are more likely to approve of the more 'visible' protest activities than older people aged 55+. For example, more of those aged 15-34 think it is acceptable to demonstrate outside research laboratories and set up road blocks than those aged 55+ (48% vs. 30% and 11% vs. 3% respectively).

Conditional acceptors⁶ and objectors to animal experimentation have different views on what protest activities are acceptable. Conditional acceptors are more approving of handing out leaflets (84%, compared with 73%) and writing letters (74%, compared with 64%) than objectors. Conversely, objectors are more willing to accept protesters freeing animals (21%, compared with 8%) and occupying research facilities (11%, compared with 6%) than conditional acceptors.

⁶ 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).

Those who live in a rural area are more likely to consider some protest activities to be unacceptable than urban dwellers. Eight in ten adults (81%) in rural areas object to verbal harassment of people involved in animal experimentation, compared with 65% of those living in urban areas. Similarly, occupying research facilities is considered unacceptable by more rural dwellers than urban dwellers (70%, compared with 53%).

Conclusions

- The system that regulates animal experimentation in Britain is held in fairly high regard.
- A clear majority (two-thirds) still say they would not be surprised if some experiments go on behind closed doors, without an official licence. However, suspicion about what ‘goes on behind closed doors’ in animal facilities is lower now than in 2005. Fewer people also distrust the regulatory system now than in previous years.
- Trust in both the scientists using animals in research, and the inspectors of animal research facilities, is fairly high and has not changed much since 2005.
- The proportions of the public who can be defined as conditional or unconditional acceptors of, or objectors to, animal experimentation have not changed since 2005. This could signal that public views on animal experimentation are stabilising.
- Although public acceptance and objection to animal experimentation appears to be stabilising, a growing proportion of people are neutral towards some statements about animal experimentation. This suggests that for some people, animal experimentation does not evoke strong feelings either way, or that they have mixed feelings on the issue.
- 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.
- Objection to violent protest against animal experimentation, and approval of peaceful protest remain high.

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					
969	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 A – ‘I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation’ has decreased from ten to seven per cent. This three percentage point fall is significant because the results from the two surveys are around the ten per cent mark. In contrast, there has been a non-significant fall of three percentage points in the proportion who tend to agree with the same statement. This fall is from 26% to 23%. Because the results are at the 20% mark, one would need a minimum difference of four percentage points for significance. The following table is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons:

Differences required for significant at or near these percentages					
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
2006 Study vs. 2005 Study (969 vs. 956)	3	4	5	5	5
Men vs. Women (466 vs. 503)	4	5	6	7	7
Young people aged 15-34 vs. Older people aged 55+ (286 vs. 370)	5	7	8	8	8
Unconditional Acceptors vs. Objectors (557 vs. 277)	5	6	7	8	8

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.

Topline Results

Views on Animal Experimentation FINAL (14/12/06) Topline Results

- Ipsos MORI interviewed a quota sample of 969 adults aged 15 years and above in GB across 175 constituency-based sampling points. Interviews were carried out face-to-face in respondents' homes.
- Interviews were conducted between 7 – 12 December 2006. Data are weighted to the national profile.
- Where figures do not sum to 100 per cent, this may be due to computer rounding, multiple codes or the exclusion of "Don't know/Not stated".
- An asterisk denotes a figure of greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Q1. SHOWCARD A (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.

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

Q2.

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

		Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know %
a	I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	23	53	10	8	4	2
b	There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	31	46	14	5	1	3
c	I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	24	48	14	7	3	3
d	I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	11	39	20	21	6	3
e	I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare	8	15	23	38	13	4
f	Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	14	55	15	9	3	5
g	It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	4	20	19	31	23	3
h	I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	3	15	20	37	22	3
i	Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	16	45	13	16	6	4
j	Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	13	36	18	24	7	3
k	The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	6	11	16	33	31	4
l	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of <u>medical</u> research, where there is no alternative	23	45	13	10	6	3
m	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	16	35	17	20	9	3

Summary Table

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

		Strongly agree %	Tend to agree %	Neither agree nor disagree %	Tend to disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Don't know %
n	I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm people	10	40	17	21	10	2
o	I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm wildlife or the environment	7	35	19	25	11	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?

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

Trend Topline Results

Views on Animal Experimentation Topline Results (19/12/06)

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

Trend data

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
			%	%	%	%
a	I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation	Strongly agree	30	16	10	7
		Tend to agree	34	34	26	23
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	25	21	28
		Tend to disagree	9	16	31	28
		Strongly disagree	2	4	6	6
		Don't know	5	5	6	8
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
b	I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on	Strongly agree	8	9	13	11
		Tend to agree	21	31	39	43
		Neither agree nor disagree	13	15	13	16
		Tend to disagree	33	29	21	17
		Strongly disagree	23	15	10	8
		Don't know	2	2	4	5
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
c	I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on	Strongly agree	35	28	15	12
		Tend to agree	48	50	48	44
		Neither agree nor disagree	8	10	17	20
		Tend to disagree	4	6	11	10
		Strongly disagree	1	2	2	3
		Don't know	4	4	8	10
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
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
		Tend to agree	30	37	48	42
		Neither agree nor disagree	5	7	9	13
		Tend to disagree	3	4	11	10
		Strongly disagree	1	3	3	4
		Don't know	2	3	6	7
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
e	Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation	Strongly agree	8	9	12	10
		Tend to agree	33	41	47	47
		Neither agree nor disagree	19	23	15	17
		Tend to disagree	20	13	12	12
		Strongly disagree	8	5	4	2
		Don't know	11	10	11	11
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
f	I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced	Strongly agree	5	6	10	8
		Tend to agree	24	34	42	41
		Neither agree nor disagree	18	23	16	21
		Tend to disagree	28	22	18	16
		Strongly disagree	13	7	5	4
		Don't know	11	8	10	10
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
g	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
		Tend to agree	-	43	46	50
		Neither agree nor disagree	-	18	14	14
		Tend to disagree	-	19	14	13
		Strongly disagree	-	5	4	3
		Don't know	-	3	6	7

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	
		%	%	%	%	
a	I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	Strongly agree	23	30	21	23
		Tend to agree	41	45	53	53
		Neither agree nor disagree	10	9	9	10
		Tend to disagree	11	9	9	8
		Strongly disagree	13	7	5	4
		Don't know	2	1	2	2
				1999	2002	2005
		%	%	%	%	
b	There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	Strongly agree	64	56	33	31
		Tend to agree	27	32	49	46
		Neither agree nor disagree	4	5	9	14
		Tend to disagree	2	3	5	5
		Strongly disagree	1	1	1	1
		Don't know	2	1	4	3
				1999	2002	2005
		%	%	%	%	
c	I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	Strongly agree	26	32	25	24
		Tend to agree	43	45	51	48
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	8	9	14
		Tend to disagree	10	9	10	7
		Strongly disagree	11	6	3	3
		Don't know	2	1	2	3
				1999	2002	2005
		%	%	%	%	
d	I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	Strongly agree	27	22	12	11
		Tend to agree	37	39	38	39
		Neither agree nor disagree	15	19	19	20
		Tend to disagree	11	12	22	21
		Strongly disagree	8	7	7	6
		Don't know	1	1	2	3
				1999	2002	2005
		%	%	%	%	
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
		Tend to agree	18	20	18	15
		Neither agree nor disagree	20	19	19	23
		Tend to disagree	25	33	39	38
		Strongly disagree	13	12	12	13
		Don't know	3	1	3	4
				1999	2002	2005
		%	%	%	%	
f	Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	Strongly agree	19	20	14	14
		Tend to agree	53	52	55	55
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	10	13	15
		Tend to disagree	10	11	13	9
		Strongly disagree	5	4	2	3
		Don't know	4	3	3	5
				1999	2002	2005
		%	%	%	%	
g	It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	Strongly agree	4	3	3	4
		Tend to agree	8	14	21	20
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	11	16	19
		Tend to disagree	26	30	32	31
		Strongly disagree	52	41	25	23
		Don't know	1	*	2	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
			%	%	%	%
h	I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	Strongly agree	4	3	3	3
		Tend to agree	8	11	15	15
		Neither agree nor disagree	12	20	17	20
		Tend to disagree	35	35	42	37
		Strongly disagree	41	31	21	22
		Don't know	1	1	2	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
i	Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	Strongly agree	16	16	15	16
		Tend to agree	38	46	47	45
		Neither agree nor disagree	14	13	15	13
		Tend to disagree	15	15	16	16
		Strongly disagree	13	9	5	6
		Don't know	4	1	3	4
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
j	Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	Strongly agree	22	16	14	13
		Tend to agree	36	37	39	36
		Neither agree nor disagree	13	15	16	18
		Tend to disagree	16	20	23	24
		Strongly disagree	11	9	5	7
		Don't know	2	1	2	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
k	The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	Strongly agree	16	11	7	6
		Tend to agree	10	10	11	11
		Neither agree nor disagree	16	13	13	16
		Tend to disagree	32	40	42	33
		Strongly disagree	23	25	24	31
		Don't know	3	1	2	4
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
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
		Tend to agree	40	44	49	45
		Neither agree nor disagree	11	10	9	13
		Tend to disagree	10	10	12	10
		Strongly disagree	15	8	4	6
		Don't know	3	2	3	3
			1999	2002	2005	2006
			%	%	%	%
m	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	Strongly agree	6	9	14	16
		Tend to agree	21	29	37	35
		Neither agree nor disagree	9	14	12	17
		Tend to disagree	27	26	24	20
		Strongly disagree	33	19	10	9
		Don't know	3	2	3	3

Q2 Summary Table

	1999	2002	2005	2006
Conditional Acceptors	84	90	89	88
- Agree with A, C, J or L				
- Agree with A, C or L	-	87	86	85
Unconditional Acceptors	32	45	56	56
- Agree with G or M				
Objectors	44	39	32	29
- 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
			%
a	I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm people	Strongly agree	10
		Tend to agree	40
		Neither agree nor disagree	17
		Tend to disagree	21
		Strongly disagree	10
		Don't know	2
			2006
			%
b	I can accept animal experimentation for testing chemicals that could harm wildlife or the environment	Strongly agree	7
		Tend to agree	35
		Neither agree nor disagree	19
		Tend to disagree	25
		Strongly disagree	11
		Don't know	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 %
A	Ask people to put a protest sticker/poster in their window	68	4
B	Destroy/Damage property	1	79
C	Free animals	9	52
D	Hand out leaflets	80	2
E	Occupy research facilities	6	57
F	Organise a demonstration/ protest outside research laboratories	42	23
G	Organise a demonstration/ protest outside investors'/workers' homes	9	55
H	Organise petitions	68	4
I	Send 'hate mail'	1	77
J	Set up road blocks	7	57
K	Use physical violence against those involved in animal research	1	78
L	Use terrorist methods e.g. car bombs, mail bombs	*	81
M	Verbally harass people	4	68
N	Write letters	70	4
	Other	*	*
	None of these	5	3
	Don't know	3	4

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 categories should not be made.

- 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'	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	N/A	N/A
	Other	2	4
	Violence/terrorism	2	97
	None of these	2	1
	Don't know	1	*