

# Use of Animals in Medical Research

2005 Study

Research Study Conducted for  
Coalition for Medical Progress

January 2005

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# Introduction

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This report presents the findings of a survey among the General Public of Great Britain. The research was conducted by MORI (Market & Opinion Research International) on behalf of the Coalition for Medical Progress. The results from this study have been compared with MORI's research for the Medical Research Council and the CMP, in 1999 and 2002 respectively.

**Methodology:** Questions were placed on the MORI Omnibus, the regular MORI survey among the general public. A nationally representative quota sample of (956) adults (aged 15 and over) was interviewed throughout Great Britain by MORI in 195 different sampling points.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face in respondents' homes, using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) from 20 - 24 January, 2005.

**Reporting:** In the graphs and tables, the figures quoted are percentages. The size of the sample base from which the percentage is derived is indicated. Caution is advised when comparing responses between small sample sizes.

As a rough guide, please note that the percentage figures for the various sub-samples or groups generally need to differ by a certain number of percentage points for the difference to be statistically significant. This number will depend on the size of the sub-group sample and the percentage finding itself - as noted in the appendices.

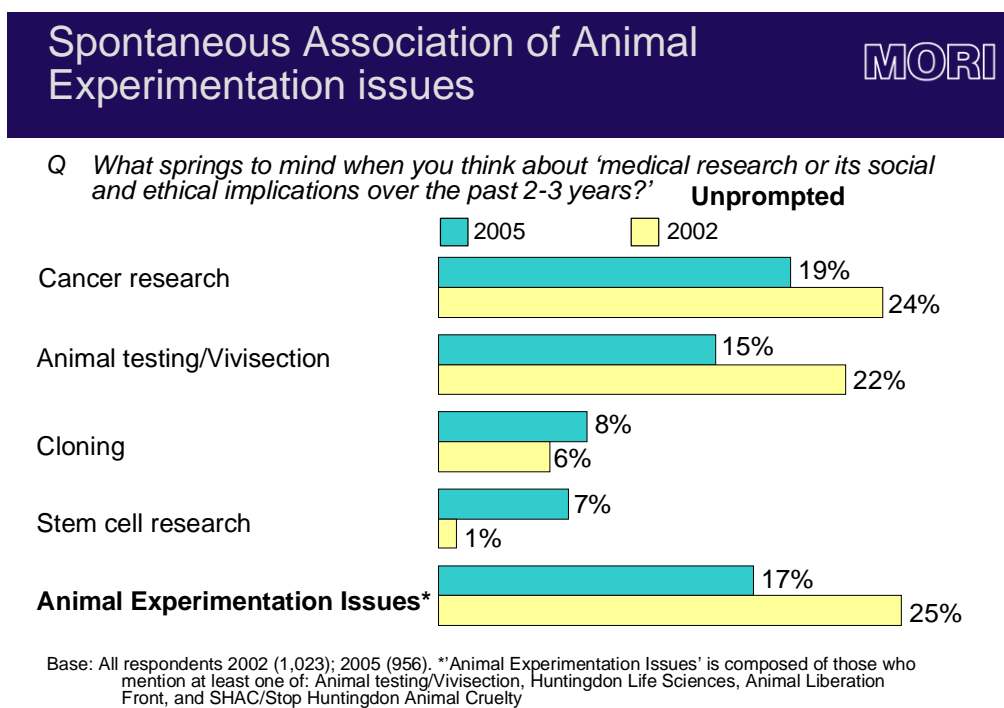
Where an asterisk (\*) appears it indicates a percentage of less than half, but greater than zero. Where percentages do not add up to 100% this can be due to a variety of factors – such as the exclusion of 'Don't know' or 'Other' responses, multiple responses or computer rounding.

**Publication of Data:** Our standard Terms and Conditions apply to this, as to all studies we carry out. Compliance with the MRS 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 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

## Spontaneous Association

- Approaching one-in-five adults (17%) associates the term ‘medical research or its social or ethical implications over the past 2-3 years’ with issues concerning animal experimentation. This connection is more pronounced among those educated to at least degree level (22%, compared with 11% of those with no formal qualifications).
- Most noteworthy is how this spontaneous association has changed since the 2002 survey, when a quarter (25%) of the public made the link with animal experimentation. This fall of eight percentage points is significant.



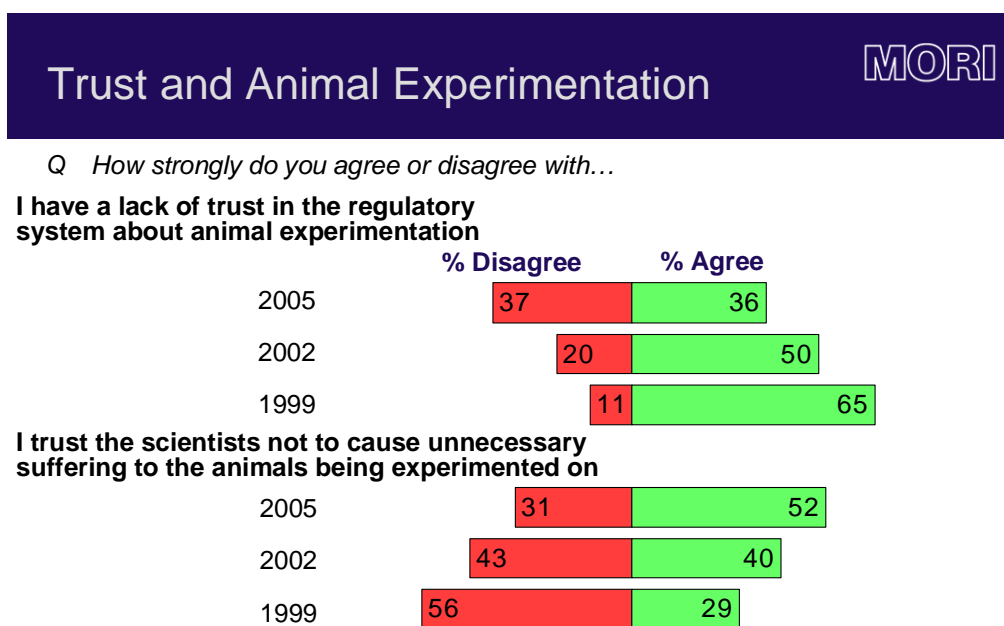
- The most likely reason for this fall is that issues to do with animal experimentation are less ‘top of mind’ now than they were in 2002. Conversely, stem cell research, which is more prominent now in the media, has increased in mentions (up from 1% to 7%).
- Also, new social concerns have entered people’s consciousness since the April 2002 survey, particularly Defence/Foreign Affairs/Terrorism. This moved from 10% of the public in July 2002 citing it as the most/other important issue facing Britain today, to 34% in September of the same year (at the time of political debate about Iraq, weapons of mass destruction and terrorism). This rose further, to 64%, in January 2003,

immediately prior to the war in Iraq. Defence has remained a prominent issue for most of the ensuing period<sup>1</sup>

- Cancer research remains the issue that springs to the mind of most of the general public – achieving a response level of one in five (19%).

## Rules and Regulations Governing Animal Experimentation

- The British public displays a more positive outlook towards all aspects of the regulatory process concerning animal experimentation, compared with both the 1999 and 2002 surveys.
- The largest change in opinion concerns the issue of trust. In 1999, two-thirds (65%) of the public agreed they had ‘a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation.’ This figure has been nearly halved, to 36%, with more people now disagreeing (37%) than agreeing with the statement. Meanwhile, in the benchmark survey of 1999, fewer than three in ten (29%) trusted scientists not to cause unnecessary harm to animals. This figure now stands at over half (52%).



Base: All respondents 1999 (1,014); 2002 (1,023); 2005 (956)

- Proportionately more people also trust inspectors to bring any misconduct to light compared with 2002, with a rise of seven percentage points to 62%

<sup>1</sup> A second possible reason for the fall in spontaneous awareness is that in 2002, the working title of the questionnaire ‘Animals in Medical Science’ may have been used by some interviewers and therefore could possibly have inflated associations with animal experimentations in that year’s survey.

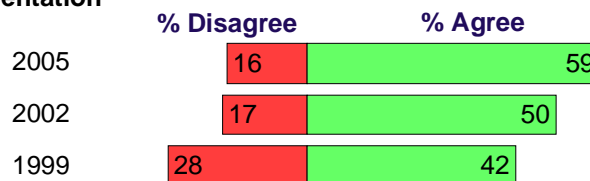
- Compared with previous years, more members of the public conclude that Britain is likely to have tough rules governing experimentation, and that they are well enforced. In terms of the latter, over half (52%) now agree that rules are well enforced, compared with 40% in 2002 and just 29% in 1999.

## Britain Having Tough/Well-Enforced Rules

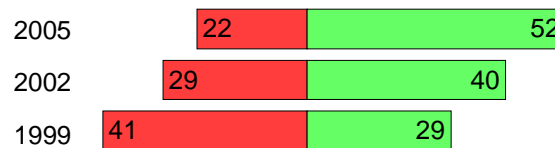
MORI

Q How strongly do you agree or disagree with...

### Britain probably has tough rules on animal experimentation



### I expect the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced



Base: All respondents 1999 (1,014); 2002 (1,023); 2005 (956)

- There is a distinct correlation between Britain being perceived to have tough rules and their enforcement. For example in total, 59% of adults feel that Britain probably has tough animal experimentation rules. However, this figure rises to 91% among those who **expect** that the rules are well enforced. In essence, a positive opinion on one aspect of animal regulation is also likely to be matched with a positive view on a related aspect.
- The public also now feels that unnecessary duplication and experimentation “behind closed doors” is less prevalent. In terms of the former, under two-thirds (63%) now believe unnecessary duplication occurs, falling from a level of 83% six years ago. Meanwhile, in 1999, nine in ten (89%) agreed that concealed practices took place; the figure is now seven in ten (71%).

## Conditional Acceptors, Unconditional Acceptors & Objectors

- It would appear that an upper limit has been reached in terms of the proportion of people that can be classed as ‘conditional acceptors’. This group comprises those who agree that animal experimentation is acceptable in at least one of the following situations: i) for medical research purposes, ii) when there is no unnecessary suffering, iii) for life-threatening diseases or iv) where there is no alternative. The proportion remains at around nine in ten (90% in 2002; 89% in 2005).

<b>Summary Table</b>	1999	2002	<b>2005</b>
	%	%	%
<b>Conditional Acceptors</b>	84	90	<b>89</b>
<b>Unconditional Acceptors</b>	32	45	<b>56</b>
<b>Objectors</b>	44	39	<b>32</b>
<i>See appendix for full definitions of these categories</i>			

- Of more significance is the proportion of ‘unconditional acceptors’ – those individuals who agree with animal experimentation for all types of medical research where there is no alternative, and/or are “not bothered” if animals are used in experimentation. Over half the adult population can now be classed as an unconditional acceptor, an eleven percentage point increase from 2002, and a 24% rise compared with six years ago.
- Indeed, a quarter of the population (24%) are now not bothered if animals are used in animal experimentation – double the 1999 figure. This figure rises in certain demographic groups to over three in ten: 31% for both men and those aged over 54.
- Accordingly, the rising proportion of unconditional acceptors has led to a fall in ‘objectors’ – those placing an importance on animal welfare and thus not supporting any animal experimentation, along with the individuals calling for an outright ban. Just a third (32%) are now objectors, a fall of 12% over the last six years.

- Social class is a prevalent factor in this fall. Around a quarter (27%) place importance on animal welfare (and hence do not support the use of animals in experimentation). This figure falls to fewer than a fifth of ABs (18%). This contrasts with over a third of C2DEs (34%) that deem animal welfare as being important.

## Conclusions

- Animal experimentation is not as 'top-of-mind' an issue as it was in previous surveys. Unprompted association of animal experimentation with 'medical research and its social and ethical implications' is significantly lower now.
- At the same time, the public has become more positive towards a number of issues surrounding animal experimentation, such as trust in scientists and the regulatory system.
- In all, the public is now more likely to feel that the industry is regulated and enforced to high standards, while there are now more unconditional acceptors of animal experimentation. There are also now twice as many people who are 'not bothered' if animals are used in animal experimentation compared with six years ago.

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16 February 2005

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# Technical Details

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## Sample Design

The sample design is a constituency based quota sample. There are 641 parliamentary constituencies covering Great Britain. From these, we select one in three (210) to be used as the main sampling points on the MORI Omnibus. These points are specially selected to be representative of the whole country by region, social grade, working status, MOSAIC rurality, tenure, ethnicity and car ownership. Within each constituency, one local government ward is chosen which is representative of the constituency.

Within each ward or sampling point, we interview ten respondents whose profile matches the quota. The total sample therefore is around 2,100 (10 interviews multiplied by 210 sampling points).

Gender:	Male; Female
Household Tenure:	Owner occupied; Council Tenant/HAT; Other
Age:	15 to 24; 25 to 44; 45+
Working Status	Full-time; part time/not working

These quotas reflect the socio-demographic makeup of that area, and are devised from an analysis of the 1991 Census combined with more recent ONS (Office of National Statistics) data. Overall, quotas are a cost-effective means of ensuring that the demographic profile of the sample matches the actual profile of GB as a whole, and is representative of all adults in Great Britain aged 15 and over.

## Fieldwork

Fieldwork is carried out by MORI using CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). All interviews are conducted face to face, in the home - one interview per household. No incentives are offered to respondents.

## Weighting and Data Processing

Data entry and analysis are carried out by an approved and quality-assured data processing company. The data are weighted using 6 sets of simple and interlocking rim weights for social grade, standard region, unemployment within region, cars in household, and age and working status within gender. This is to adjust for any variance in the quotas or coverage of individual sampling points so that the sample is representative of the GB adult population.

# Statistical Reliability

Because a sample, rather than the entire population, was interviewed the percentage results are subject to sampling tolerances – which vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned. For example, for a question where 50% of the people in a (weighted) sample of 956 respond with a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary more than 3.2 percentage points, plus or minus, from the result that would have been obtained from a census of the entire population (using the same procedures). The tolerances that may apply in this report are given in the table below.

<b>Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels (at the 95% confidence level)</b>			
	<b>10% or 90% ±</b>	<b>30% or 70% ±</b>	<b>50% ±</b>
<b>Size of sample or sub-group on which survey result is based</b>			
All (956)	1.9	2.9	3.2
All conditional acceptors (856)	2.0	3.1	3.4
All men (467)	2.7	4.2	4.5
<i>Source: MORI</i>			

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results between different elements of the sample. A difference must be of at least a certain size to be statistically significant. The following table is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons between sub-groups.

<b>Differences required for significance at the 95% confidence level at or near these percentages</b>			
	<b>10% or 90%</b>	<b>30% or 70%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Size of sample on which survey result is based</b>			
All men vs. All women (467 vs. 489)	3.8	5.8	6.3
All ABs vs. All DEs (217 vs. 269)	5.4	8.2	9.0
<i>Source: MORI</i>			

## Definition of Social Grades

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The grades detailed below are the social class definitions as used by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, and are standard on all surveys carried out by MORI (Market & Opinion Research International Limited).

<b>Social Grades</b>			
	<b>Social Class</b>	<b>Occupation of Chief Income Earner</b>	<b>Percentage of Population</b>
A	Upper Middle Class	Higher managerial, administrative or professional	2.9
B	Middle Class	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	18.9
C1	Lower Middle Class	Supervisor or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional	27.0
C2	Skilled Working Class	Skilled manual workers	22.6
D	Working Class	Semi and unskilled manual workers	16.9
E	Those at the lowest levels of subsistence	State pensioners, etc, with no other earnings	11.7

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# Appendices

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# Conditional Acceptors, Unconditional Acceptors & Objectors - Definitions

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## 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 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"

# Questionnaire

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**MEDICAL RESEARCH**  
**Final (15/12/04)**

TO RUN ON WAVE 3 OF OMNIBUS, JAN 2005

ASK ALL ON VERSION 2 (c.1,000 respondents)

Q1. **What springs to mind when you think about 'medical research or its social and ethical implications over the past 2 – 3 years'? DO NOT PROMPT. MULTICODE OK**

Animal Liberation Front (ALF)	1
Animal Testing/Vivisection	2
Anthrax/Biological warfare	3
BSE	4
Cancer research	5
Cloning	6
Cures for cancer/AIDS/Other diseases	7
Designer babies	8
Disease	9
Medicines/Drugs	10
Foot and Mouth Disease	11
GM (Genetically Modified) foods	12
Genetics	13
Human embryo research	14
Huntingdon Life Sciences	15
MMR (Measles, Mumps & Rubella) vaccine	16
Organ transplants - unspecified	17
Organ transplants - animal to human/xenotransplantation	18
Stem cell research	19
SHAC/Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty	20
Other (WRITE IN AND CODE '21')	21
Don't know	22

Q2. 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. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

TICK START (✓)		Strongly Agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	a I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation	1	2	3	4	5	6
	b I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on	1	2	3	4	5	6
	c I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on	1	2	3	4	5	6
	d I wouldn't be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence	1	2	3	4	5	6
	e Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation	1	2	3	4	5	6
	f I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced	1	2	3	4	5	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	g I trust the inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q3. SHOWCARD D (R) AGAIN And using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation? READ OUT a-m. ROTATE ORDER. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

TICK START (✓)		Strongly Agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	a I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes						
	b There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	1	2	3	4	5	6
	c I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	1	2	3	4	5	6
	d I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	1	2	3	4	5	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	e I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare	1	2	3	4	5	6
	f Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	1	2	3	4	5	6
	g It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	1	2	3	4	5	6
	h I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	1	2	3	4	5	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	i Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	1	2	3	4	5	6
	j Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6
	k The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	1	2	3	4	5	6
	l I agree with animal experimentation for all types of <u>medical</u> research, where there is no alternative	1	2	3	4	5	6
	m I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	1	2	3	4	5	6

# Topline Results

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**ANIMALS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE  
Topline Results (31/01/05)**

**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

**Trend Data - 2002**

**Main Survey in Great Britain**

- 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

\* \* \* \* \*

ASK ALL

Q1. What springs to mind when you think about 'medical research or its social and ethical implications over the past 2 – 3 years'? DO NOT PROMPT. MULTICODE OK

	2002 %	2005 %
Cancer research	24	19
*Animal Testing/Vivisection	22	15
Cures for cancer/AIDS/Other diseases	11	6
Medicines/Drugs	11	4
Disease	6	5
Cloning	6	8
Genetics	5	5
Human embryo research	3	3
Organ transplants - unspecified	3	1
*Animal Liberation Front (ALF)	2	2
Foot and Mouth Disease	2	*
GM (Genetically Modified) foods	2	2
MMR (Measles, Mumps & Rubella) vaccine	2	1
Essential/necessary	2	-
Beneficial/a good thing	2	-
*Huntingdon Life Sciences	2	*
Lack of money	1	-
BSE	1	1
Designer babies	1	1
Organ transplants - animal to human/xenotransplantation	1	*
Stem cell research	1	7
Testing cosmetics/make-up	1	-
Promoting good health	1	-
Anthrax/Biological warfare	*	*
*SHAC/Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty	1	*
Not doing well enough	*	-
Laboratory Testing	*	-
Other	14	18
Nothing/None	1	-
<b>Animal experimentation issues (all marked with *)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>
Don't know/No answer	18	29

Please note that the 2002 data from Q1 should be treated with caution. The spontaneous nature of the question may have been affected by the working title of the questionnaire: 'Animals in Medical Science'. As such, respondents' top-of-mind thoughts may have been affected.

In 2005, no working title was included on the questionnaire.

Q2. 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. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

		Strongly Agree			Tend to agree			Neither agree nor disagree			Tend to disagree		
		'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %
a	I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation	30	16	10	34	34	26	19	25	21	9	16	31
b	I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on	8	9	13	21	31	39	13	15	13	33	29	21
c	I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on	35	28	15	48	50	48	8	10	17	4	6	11
d	I wouldn't be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence	58	46	23	30	37	48	5	7	9	3	4	11
e	Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation	8	9	12	33	41	47	19	23	15	20	13	12
f	I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced	5	6	10	24	34	42	18	23	16	28	22	18
g	I trust the inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes	-	12	16	-	43	46	-	18	14	-	19	14

Q2. 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. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

		Strongly Disagree			Don't know		
		'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %
a	I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation	2	4	<b>6</b>	5	5	<b>6</b>
b	I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on	23	15	<b>10</b>	2	2	<b>4</b>
c	I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on	1	2	<b>2</b>	4	4	<b>8</b>
d	I wouldn't be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence	1	3	<b>3</b>	2	3	<b>6</b>
e	Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation	8	5	<b>4</b>	11	10	<b>11</b>
f	I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced	13	7	5	11	8	<b>10</b>
g	I trust the inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes	-	5	<b>4</b>	-	3	<b>6</b>

## AGREE-DISAGREE COMBINATIONS

Q2. 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. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

		Agree			Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Don't know		
		'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %
a	I have a lack of trust in the regulatory system about animal experimentation	65	50	<b>36</b>	11	20	<b>37</b>	19	25	<b>21</b>	5	5	<b>6</b>
b	I trust the scientists not to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals being experimented on	29	40	<b>52</b>	56	43	<b>31</b>	13	15	<b>13</b>	2	2	<b>4</b>
c	I feel that unnecessary duplication of animal experiments <u>may</u> go on	83	79	<b>63</b>	5	7	<b>12</b>	8	10	<b>17</b>	4	4	<b>8</b>
d	I wouldn't be surprised if some animal experiments go on behind closed doors without an official licence	89	84	<b>71</b>	4	6	<b>14</b>	5	7	<b>9</b>	2	3	<b>6</b>
e	Britain probably has tough rules governing animal experimentation	42	50	<b>59</b>	28	17	<b>16</b>	19	23	<b>15</b>	11	10	<b>11</b>
f	I expect that the rules in Britain on animal experimentation are well enforced	29	40	<b>52</b>	41	29	<b>22</b>	18	23	<b>16</b>	11	8	<b>10</b>
g	I trust the inspectors of animal facilities to bring to light any misconduct that may be occurring at animal research institutes	-	55	<b>62</b>	-	24	<b>17</b>	-	18	<b>14</b>	-	3	<b>6</b>

Q3. SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN And using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation? READ OUT a-m. ROTATE ORDER. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

		Strongly Agree			Tend to agree			Neither agree nor disagree			Tend to disagree		
		'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %
a	I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	23	30	21	41	45	53	10	9	9	11	9	9
b	There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	64	56	33	27	32	49	4	5	9	2	3	5
c	I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	26	32	25	43	45	51	9	8	9	10	9	10
d	I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	27	22	12	37	39	38	15	19	19	11	12	22
e	I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare	21	15	10	18	20	18	20	19	19	25	33	39
f	Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	19	20	14	53	52	55	9	10	13	10	11	13
g	It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	4	3	3	8	14	21	9	11	16	26	30	32
h	I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	4	3	3	8	11	15	12	20	17	35	35	42
i	Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	16	16	15	38	46	47	14	13	15	15	15	16
j	Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	22	16	14	36	37	39	13	15	16	16	20	23
k	The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	16	11	7	10	10	11	16	13	13	32	40	42
l	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of <u>medical</u> research, where there is no alternative	20	25	22	40	44	49	11	10	9	10	10	12
m	I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	6	9	14	21	29	37	9	14	12	27	26	24

Q3. SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN And using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation? READ OUT a-m. ROTATE ORDER. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

	Strongly Disagree			Don't know		
	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %
a I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	13	7	5	2	1	2
b There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	1	1	1	2	1	4
c I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	11	6	3	2	1	2
d I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	8	7	7	1	1	2
e I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare	13	12	12	3	1	3
f Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	5	4	2	4	3	3
g It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	52	41	25	1	*	2
h I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	41	31	21	1	1	2
i Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	13	9	5	4	1	3
j Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	11	9	5	2	1	2
k The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	23	25	24	3	1	2
l I agree with animal experimentation for all types of <u>medical</u> research, where there is no alternative	15	8	4	3	2	3
m I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	33	19	10	3	2	3

## AGREE-DISAGREE COMBINATIONS

Q3. SHOWCARD (R) AGAIN And using this card, how strongly do you agree or disagree with these more general statements about animal experimentation? READ OUT a-m. ROTATE ORDER. TICK START. SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH STATEMENT.

	Agree			Disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Don't know		
	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %	'99 %	'02 %	'05 %
a I can accept animal experimentation so long as it is for medical research purposes	64	75	75	24	15	14	10	9	9	2	1	2
b There needs to be more research into alternatives to animal experimentation	91	89	81	3	4	6	4	5	9	2	1	4
c I can accept animal experimentation so long as there is no unnecessary suffering to the animals	69	77	76	21	14	13	9	8	9	2	1	2
d I would like to know more about animal experimentation before forming a firm opinion	65	61	51	18	18	28	15	19	19	1	1	2
e I do not support the use of animals in any experimentation because of the importance I place on animal welfare	39	35	27	37	44	50	20	20	19	3	1	3
f Animal experimentation will always be used for research purposes	72	73	69	15	14	15	9	10	13	4	3	3
g It does not bother me if animals are used in experimentation	12	18	24	79	71	58	9	11	16	1	*	2
h I am not interested in the issue of animal experimentation	12	13	18	75	66	63	12	20	17	1	1	2
i Animal experiments for medical research purposes are a necessary evil	54	62	61	28	24	21	14	13	15	4	1	3
j Animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life-threatening diseases	58	55	53	27	29	28	13	15	16	2	1	2
k The Government should ban all experiments on animals for any form of research	26	20	19	55	66	66	16	13	13	3	1	2
l I agree with animal experimentation for all types of <u>medical</u> research, where there is no alternative	61	70	72	26	18	16	11	10	9	3	2	3
m I agree with animal experimentation for all types of research where there is no alternative	27	39	50	60	45	35	9	14	12	3	2	3

**Summary Table**

	1999	2002	2005
<b><i>Conditional Acceptors</i></b>	84	90	<b>89</b>
- Agree with A, C, J or L			
- Agree with A, C or L	-	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>
<b><i>Unconditional Acceptors</i></b>	32	45	<b>56</b>
- Agree with G or M			
<b><i>Objectors</i></b>	44	39	<b>32</b>
- Agree with E or K			