

Animal Cloning

Produced for

American Anti-Vivisection Society

Prepared by

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Table of Contents

	Page
Methodology	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Detailed Charts	4
Appendix	
Reliability of Survey Percentages	14
Sampling Tolerances When Comparing Two Samples.....	15

Methodology

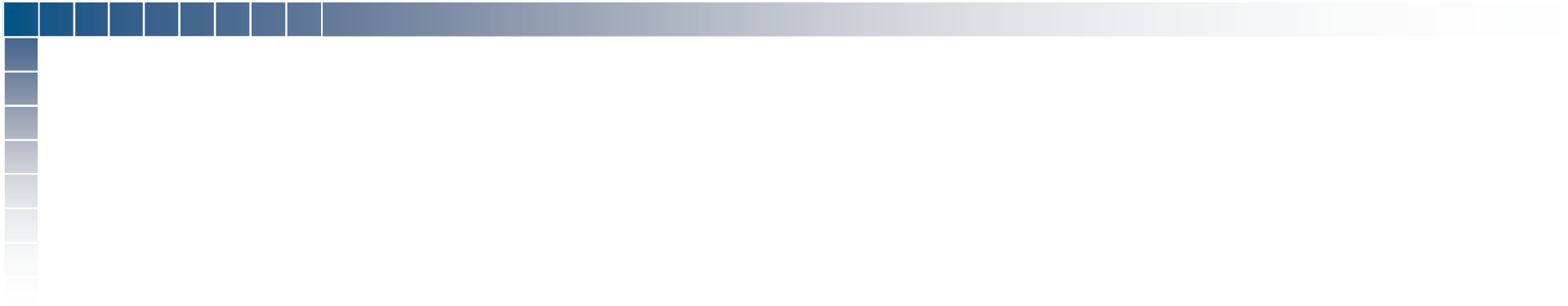
Results are based on telephone interviews conducted among a sample of 1,031 adults (516 men and 515 women) age 18 and over, living in private households in the continental United States. Interviewing was completed during the period of December 15-18, 2006.

Completed interviews of the 1,031 adults were weighted by four variables: age, gender, geographic region and race, to ensure reliable and accurate representation of the adult population.

The margin of error at a 95% confidence level is plus or minus three percentage points for the sample of 1,031 adults. Smaller sub-groups will have larger error margins.

Executive Summary

- Two-thirds of adults (66%) disapprove of the cloning of animals for food. One-quarter (27%) approve it and 8% don't know.
- Two-thirds of adults who approve of cloning animals for food or don't know, would not approve of it if they knew the process involved animal suffering. Three in ten (29%) would still approve animal cloning for food and 6% don't know.
- Just under half of adults (46%) have any ethical or moral objections to cloning animals for food. Half (50%) do not have any ethical or moral objections with it and 4% don't know.
- Nearly nine in ten adults (87%) think the government needs to ensure that the ethical issues related to animal cloning are publicly discussed before allowing cloned animals to be sold as food. Ten percent do not think so and 3% don't know.



Detailed Charts

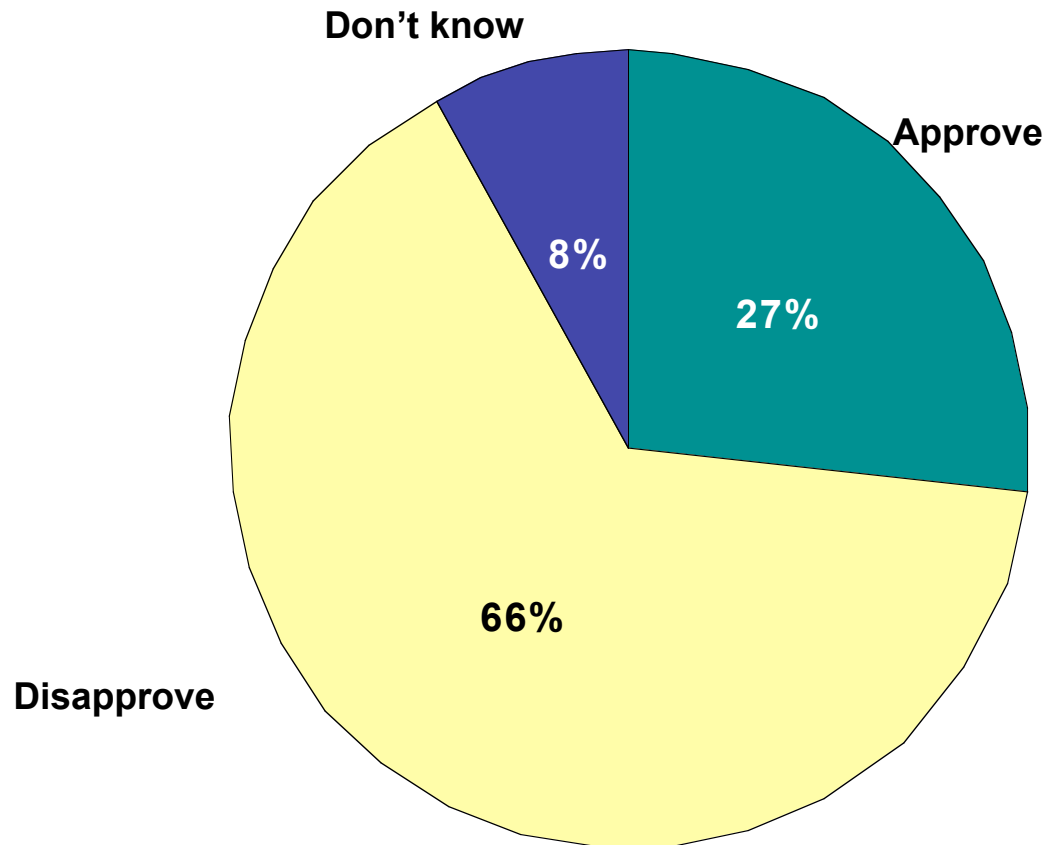
Approve or Disapprove of Animal Cloning for Food?

- Two-thirds of adults (66%) disapprove of the cloning of animals for food. One-quarter (27%) approve it and 8% don't know.
 - Women are more likely to disapprove of animal cloning for food than are men (75% vs. 56%).
 - Adults age 55 and older (73%) are more likely to disapprove than are those 18-54 (62%).
 - Respondents in non-metropolitan areas of the US are more likely to disapprove (78%) than those in metro areas (62%).

Approve or Disapprove of Animal Cloning for Food?

R1: In general, do you approve or disapprove of the cloning of animals for food?

Two-Thirds Disapprove of Animal Cloning for Food



Base = Total respondents, 1,031 adults.

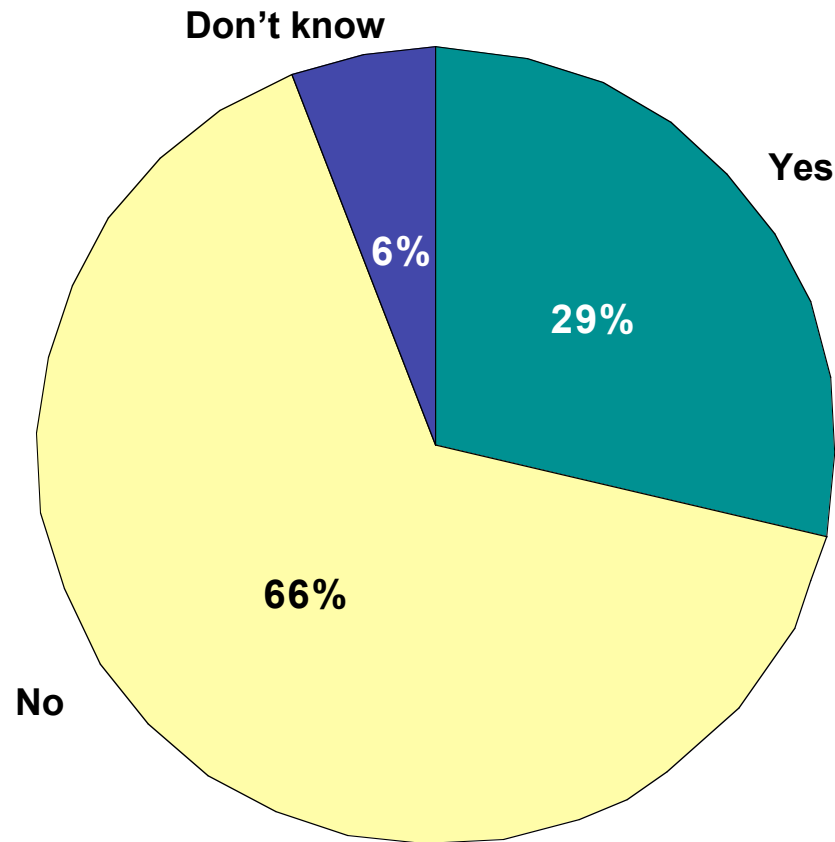
If Knew Animal Cloning Involved Animal Suffering, Still Approve of Cloning Animals for Food?

- Two-thirds of adults who approve of cloning animals for food or don't know, would not approve of it if they knew the process involved animal suffering. Three in ten (29%) would still approve animal cloning for food and 6% don't know.
 - Women are more likely than men to say they would disapprove if they knew cloning involved animal suffering (78% vs. 58%).

If Knew Animal Cloning Involved Animal Suffering, Still Approve of Cloning Animals for Food?

R2: If you knew that the cloning process involved animal suffering, would you (still) approve of cloning animals for food?

Two-Thirds of Those who do not Disapprove Would if They Knew Cloning Involved Animal Suffering



Base = Respondents who do not disapprove of the cloning of animals, 340 adults.

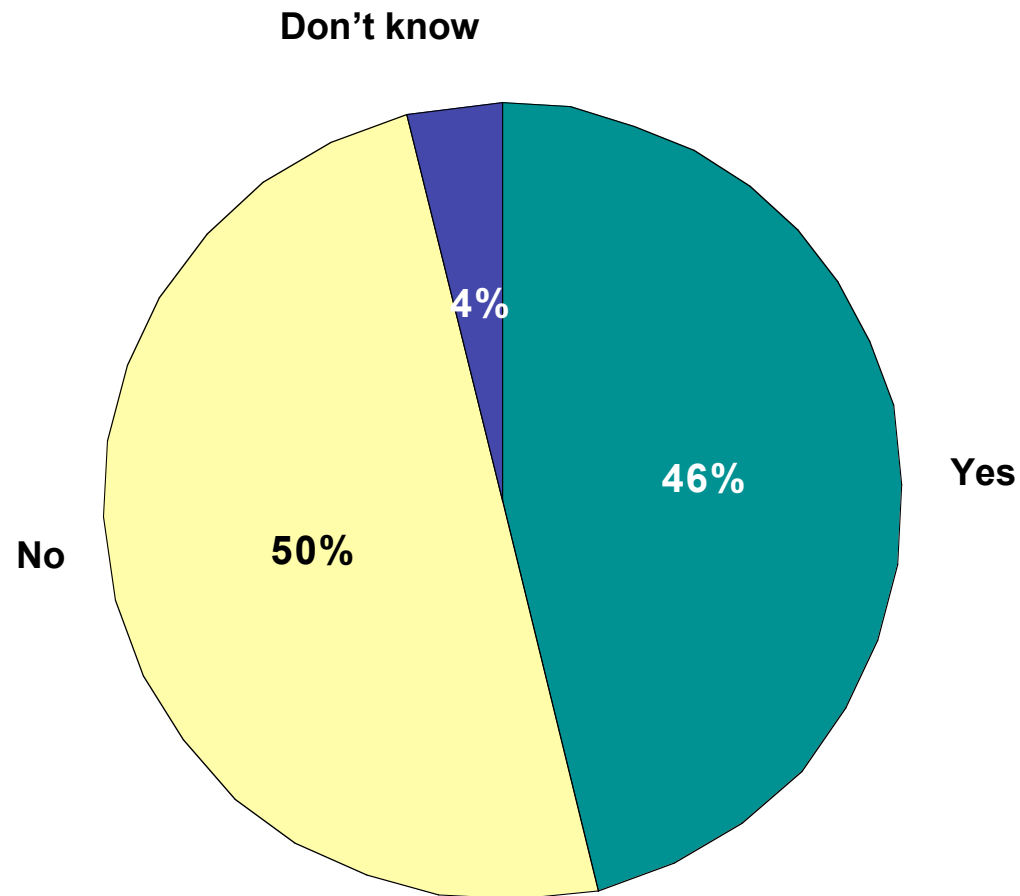
Ethical or Moral Objections to Cloning Animals for Food?

- Just under half of adults (46%) have any ethical or moral objections to cloning animals for food. Half (50%) do not have any ethical or moral objections with it and 4% don't know.
 - Women are much more likely than men to say they have any ethical or moral objections to cloning animals for food (52% vs. 40%).
 - Respondents in non-metropolitan areas of the US are more likely to have any ethical or moral objections (61%) than those in metro areas (41%).

Ethical or Moral Objections to Cloning Animals for Food?

R3: Do you have any ethical or moral objections to cloning animals for food?

Forty-Six Percent Have Any Ethical or Moral Objections to Cloning Animals for Food



Base = Total respondents, 1,031 adults.

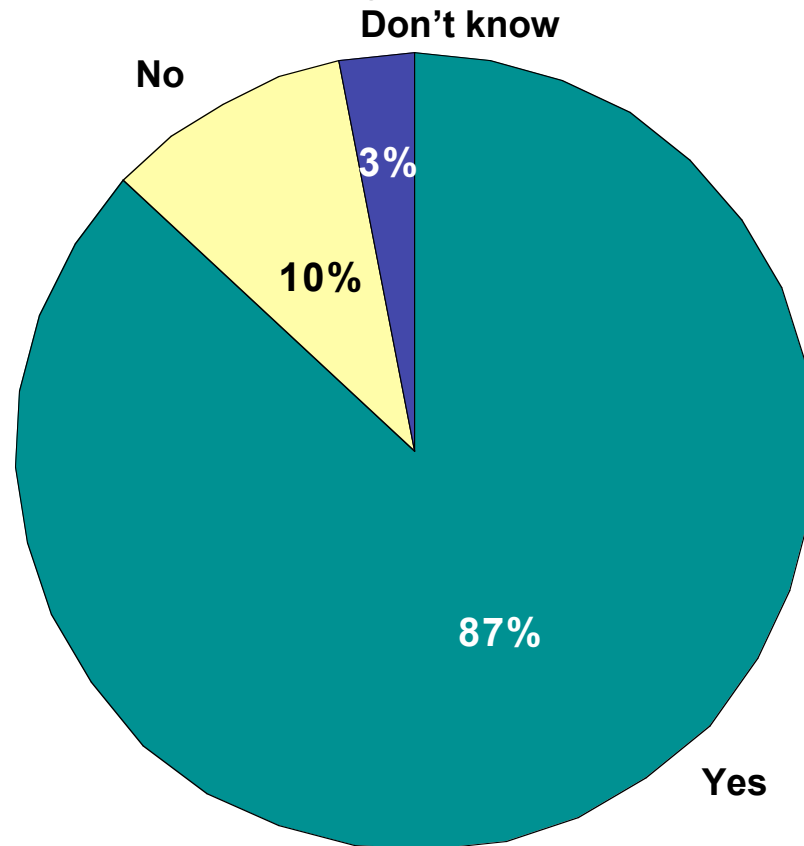
Should Government Ensure Ethical Issues are Publicly Discussed Before Allowing Cloned Animals to be Sold as Food?

- Nearly nine in ten adults (87%) think the government needs to ensure that the ethical issues related to animal cloning are publicly discussed before allowing cloned animals to be sold as food. Ten percent do not think so and 3% don't know.
 - Respondents ages 18-64 are more likely than those 65 and older to say that they do think the government needs to ensure the ethical issues are publicly discussed (89% vs. 77%).
 - Those in non-metropolitan areas of the US are more likely to say yes (93%) than those in metro areas (85%).

Should Government Ensure Ethical Issues are Publicly Discussed Before Allowing Cloned Animals to be Sold as Food?

R4: Do you think the government needs to ensure that the ethical issues related to animal cloning are publicly discussed BEFORE allowing cloned animals to be sold as food?

Majority Think Government Needs to Ensure Ethical Issues are Publicly Discussed Before Allowing Cloned Animals to be Sold as Food



Base = Total respondents, 1,031 adults.



APPENDIX

RELIABILITY OF SURVEY PERCENTAGES

Results of any sample are subject to sampling variation. The magnitude of the variation is measurable and is affected by the number of interviews and the level of the percentages expressing the results.

The table below shows the possible sample variation that applies to percentage results reported herein. The chances are 95 in 100 that a survey result does not vary, plus or minus, by more than the indicated number of percentage points from the result that would be obtained if interviews had been conducted with all persons in the universe represented by the sample.

Size of Sample on Which Survey Results Are Based	Approximate Sampling Tolerances Applicable to Percentages At or Near These Levels				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
1,000 interviews	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
500 interviews	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
250 interviews	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
100 interviews	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%

Additional Sampling Tolerances for Samples of 1,000 Interviews

<u>9% or 91%</u> 2%	<u>8% or 92%</u> 2%	<u>7% or 93%</u> 2%	<u>6% or 94%</u> 1%	<u>5% or 95%</u> 1%
<u>4% or 96%</u> 1%	<u>3% or 97%</u> 1%	<u>2% or 98%</u> 1%	<u>1% or 99%</u> 2%	

SAMPLING TOLERANCES WHEN COMPARING TWO SAMPLES

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from independent parts of the sample. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain number of percentage points to be considered statistically significant – that is not due to random chance. The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances in percentage points applicable to such comparisons, based on a 95% confidence level.

Size of Samples Compared	Differences Required for Significance At or Near These Percentage Levels				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
1,000 and 1,000	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
1,000 and 500	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%
1,000 and 250	4%	6%	6%	7%	7%
1,000 and 100	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%
500 and 500	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
500 and 250	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
500 and 100	6%	9%	10%	11%	11%
250 and 250	5%	7%	8%	9%	9%
250 and 100	7%	9%	11%	11%	12%
100 and 100	8%	11%	13%	14%	14%