

Public Awareness of GM Products
and
Labeling of Products in Stores
in
Island of Mauritius

Report



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Introduction

This study was commissioned by the Mauritius Research Council (MRC) who wished to implement a rapid study of the awareness of the public in Mauritius of the existence of, understanding of, and attitudes towards, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in foodstuffs available on the local market.

This, the first part of a wider study of GMOs, was divided into two distinct stages. The first stage was a questionnaire-based study of shoppers, island-wide, in Mauritius. The second stage was a physical examination of the labeling of products in retail outlets. The main topics covered in the questionnaire for the first stage were:

- whether respondents had ever heard of the term GMO
- if they had, then what they understood it to mean
- where they had heard of the term

The opportunity was also used to discover some of the shopping habits that it was felt might impact on the importance to the average shopper of the possible presence of GMOs in foodstuffs. For this reason there was a section in the questionnaire dedicated to labeling. This particular section addressed issues such as:

- whether the respondent read labels on packaging
- if they regarded the presence of GMOs in foodstuffs as affecting their safety for consumption
- if having a choice of GMO free or GMO present would affect their shopping choice

The final question in this section was one that is perhaps crucial to the decision making of a shopper – that of price and whether this would affect their concerns, if they had any, about purchasing products that may contain GMOs.

The final section of the questionnaire concentrated on the factors that affected purchasing choice when buying foodstuffs, these were:

- Nutritional Value
- Price
- Taste
- Appearance
- Ingredients
- Quality
- Personal Likes

Basic demographic characteristics were also captured at the time of interview. Because of the very short time available in which to complete the implementation of the study, it was agreed that the fieldwork would be based on a system of Quota Sampling, and that the respondents would be drawn from individual shopping at major stores in Mauritius. Although this form of sampling is not scientific it can, if implemented correctly, offer a reasonable insight into trends and patterns.

However, CASR does not guarantee the same degree of accuracy to the results of this fieldwork as it would have done had it been based on a stratified random sample, representative of the whole population of Mauritius.

For the 2nd stage of the study, the analysis of labeling of products as to the possible presence of GMOs a reference list of products was used. This reference list of items was treated as a “shopping basket” of goods that represented the most common foodstuffs purchased by the average Mauritian household. The contents of the “shopping basket” were suggested by the Association des Consommateurs de l’Ile Maurice (ACIM) and were adapted from that used by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in their Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey.

The goods were listed on a grid that the field researchers used when examining *in situ* products on shelves in various retail outlets around the Island of Mauritius.

Products were first listed by type according to the master categories supplied by ACIM. The grid recorded the labeling of each product in the following manner:

- Product Name, Manufacturer and Size or Net Weight content
- If GMOs were mentioned on the packaging, and
- If Yes, whether the statement was *Positive*, *Negative* or *Neutral*

“*Positive*” meant that the label of the product stated that the *presence* of GMOs was regarded as attractive to the shopper, “*Negative*” that the *non-presence* of GMOs was portrayed as attractive to the shopper, and the “*Neutral*” statement that the label merely indicated that the product “*may*” contain GMOs. Members of the research team were also asked to record exact details as they appeared on the product such as the size of typeface used and the location of the statement.

Definitions

The concept of genetically modified foods is, perhaps a difficult one to grasp for the ordinary public. As with any new process the general understanding can take a long time to filter into the public domain and into the public consciousness. Genetically modified foods also have built in the added problem of being based in micro-science, which is perhaps beyond the understanding of many people. The process itself can also be represented as being tinged with elements of science fiction. The term can also be misunderstood by those who have a basic grasp of the concept, in particular confusing GM technology with such issues as cloning, an issue that is also both topical and newsworthy.

For our study, it was necessary from the outset to decide upon an agreed definition of Genetically Modified Foods and Genetically Modified Organisms. In fact, the two terms had been used almost interchangeably in discussions leading up to the design of the fieldwork. For this study, Genetically Modified foods were understood to mean foodstuffs that had been genetically modified, such as Maize etc., while the term Genetically Modified Organisms was understood to broadly represent ingredients in foodstuffs that had been genetically modified.

These gross definitions were later refined so that the basic guideline definitions used for this study were that Genetically Modified Organisms referred to instances where:

“A special set of technologies has been used to alter the genetic makeup of such living organisms as animals, plants or bacteria”,

Genetically Modified Foods referred to instances where:

“Such technologies have been used in the production of foodstuffs or in the production or adaptation of the ingredients of foodstuffs, intended for human consumption”.

These definitions were adapted by CASR from information gained from the Human Genome Project.¹

However, it should be understood that these definitions do not cover GMOs that may enter the human food chain by more indirect routes such as through the ingestion of animal protein where the animal has been fed on Genetically Modified foods. Nevertheless, it was felt that for the purposes of this two-stage study the definitions were adequate.

In order that the fieldwork team should have a general awareness of the concept they were asked to read some basic documentation on the subject so that they could understand our study definition terms. Nevertheless, the fieldwork team members were also instructed that they were not, under any circumstances, to offer any definition to any respondent either prior to, or subsequent to, any interview. This was because this could bias results, particularly those of interviews carried out later in the day, but also because, their role was to conduct fieldwork and not to educate and, as such, they were, at that moment in time, to consider themselves not qualified to offer advice to the public on this subject.

Abbreviations used in this report

GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
GMF	Genetically Modified Food
MRC	Mauritius Research Council
CASR	Centre for Applied Social Research
ACIM	Association des Consommateurs de l’Ile Maurice
CSO	Central Statistics Office

¹ http://www.ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human_Genome/elsi/gmfood.shtml

1st Stage

For the sampling process the Island of Mauritius was divided into seven (7) regions, North, South, East and West and three (3) Central regions. The three (3) Central regions were because of the major urban conurbation centered on Plaines Wilhems with the siting of the three (3) Major Hyper-Markets of Mauritius in these regions. For the purposes of analysis the results from these 3 Central regions have been recoded to form one combined Central region.

The total sample was of 550 respondents of whom 51% were Male and 49% were Female.

Some 50% of the respondents were Hindu, 30% from the General Population, 16% Muslim and 3% Sino – Mauritian.

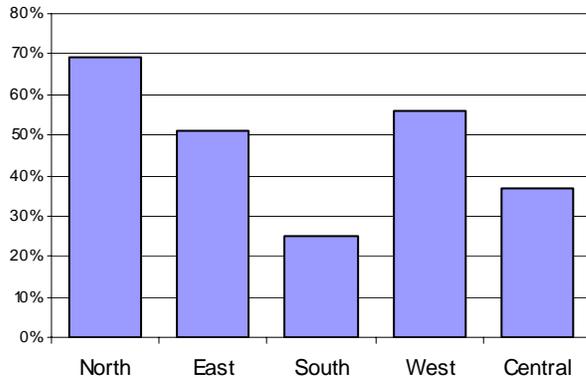
Individual ages of respondents were recorded and placed in seven (7) age categories which, for the purposes of analysis were then recoded into three main age groups of 18 – 30 years old, 31 – 50 years old and 51 years old and above. This was done after checks were made to ensure that the general analysis was not affected by the recoding.

At first sight, close to half of the sample, some 46% of respondents, Island-wide, appear to have heard of GMOs. (Table 1)

	No.	%
Yes	254	46%
No	296	54%
Group Total	550	100%

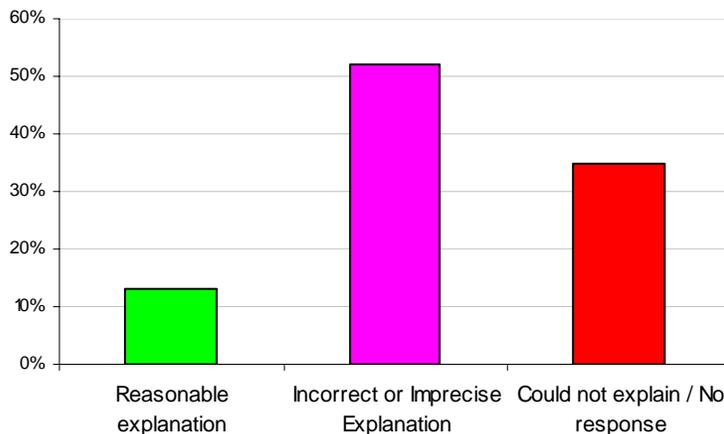
But looking at the figures by Region, based on the site of the store where the fieldwork was implemented, we see that there is some geographical difference in the degree of reported knowledge of the term. A greater percentage of respondents in the North of Mauritius, 69%, said that they had heard of GMOs, while the South had the lowest positive response with 28%. (Chart 1)

Chart 1
Ever Heard of GMOs
by Region



However, when those respondents who reported that they had heard of GMOs were asked to give a brief description of what they believed GMOs to actually be, just 13% offered what has been categorised as a reasonable explanation (Chart 2).²

Chart 2
Explanation of GMOs
by Heard of GMOs



In fact, in many instances there appeared to be some confusion with other systems employed in food production such as Hydroponics, the Organic production of vegetables, or the Chemical treatment of foods to enhance their appearance.

² Responses were recorded *verbatim* in whatever form or language they were offered in and recoded based on whether a) any explanation was offered, b) the explanation offered was of another process used in foodstuff production or was very general or imprecise, c) mentioned that the term applied to micro-biology, DNA alteration or that something was done to food “in a laboratory” etc.

There appears to be a clear link between Educational Attainment of respondents and the likelihood that they reported that they had heard of GMOs. However, again we see respondents having difficulty explaining exactly what the Genetic Modification of foodstuffs actually is. For example, just 7% of respondents who had at least Passed the School Certificate level, and who had said that they had heard of GMOs, gave what can be considered a reasonable definition of what GMO means, 46% gave an incorrect explanation and 40% gave no explanation at all. Although those respondents who were higher educational achievers fared better, many in this category still had an apparent difficulty in presenting a reasonable explanation of what GMOs are, after stating that they had heard of them. This is indicated by high percentages of respondents of the higher educational categories having said that they had heard of GMOs who subsequently failed, in one way or another, to offer a reasonable explanation of what the term means. Although those respondents with a Post Graduate Degree, or equivalent, who had heard of GMOs fared best of all in giving a reasonable explanation, at 47%, it should be borne in mind that the number of respondents in this category, and with the category of Lower Secondary Incomplete, was relatively few in number. (Table 2)

Table 2
Definition of Meaning of the Term GMO by Heard of GMO
categorised by Educational Attainment

	Education															
	No Formal Education		Incomplete Primary		Passed CPE / Std VI		Lower Secondary Incomplete		SC / Equivalent		A Level / Equivalent		Degree / Equivalent		Postgraduate Degree / Equivalent	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Reasonable explanation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	13%	7	7%	12	21%	7	18%	7	47%
Incorrect explanation	2	100%	3	50%	13	57%	7	88%	47	46%	21	37%	14	35%	3	20%
Imprecise explanation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	7%	6	11%	7	18%	1	7%
Could not explain / No response	0	0%	3	50%	10	43%	0	0%	41	40%	18	32%	12	30%	4	27%
Group Total	2	100%	6	100%	23	100%	8	100%	102	100%	57	100%	40	100%	15	100%

Viewing the results by major Ethnic groups, it seems that Muslim respondents were more likely to have heard of GMOs than respondents from other ethnic backgrounds.³ This may well be because of cultural and religious dietary requirements necessitating that these respondents more often closely scrutinize labels to verify the ingredients of a product. Table 3 appears to support this idea as 87% of Muslim respondents said that they read the label of a product *at least sometimes*, with a higher percentage saying that they do so *always* than was the case with respondents from other ethnic groups. It should also be noted that around a quarter of respondents from both Hindu and General Population backgrounds *never* read the labeling of products, compared to 13% of Muslim respondents.

Table 3
When buying foodstuffs do you check the label for ingredients - by Ethnicity

	Ethnicity										Group Total	
	Hindu		General Population		Muslim		Sino Mauritian		Other		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Always	82	30%	43	26%	45	51%	5	28%	2	100%	177	32%
Sometimes	126	46%	84	51%	32	36%	10	56%	0	0%	252	46%
Never	68	25%	38	23%	12	13%	3	17%	0	0%	121	22%
Group Total	276	100%	165	100%	89	100%	18	100%	2	100%	550	100%

Of all those respondents who had heard of GMOs, the main source of their knowledge was from the Television or the Radio. Some 57% of this group of respondents stated that this was the case, with a significantly smaller percentage, 9%, saying that they had heard of them through newspapers with 13% citing a combination of Television, Radio and Newspapers. (Table 4)

Table 4
Where Heard of Term GMOs

	No.	%	
Where did you hear about Genetically Modified Foods or Organisms?	Television / Radio	144	57%
	Newspapers or Journals	23	9%
	Word of Mouth	9	4%
	Other	3	1%
	Television /Radio /Newspapers	34	13%
	No Response	41	16%
Group Total	254	100%	

³ When looking at the results by the ethnicity of respondents it is necessary to be cautious about the high percentage of Sino-Mauritian respondents who said that they have heard of GMOs as they form a small percentage of the total population and, therefore, a small proportion of the sample. This can lead to basic results being skewed.

Concentrating on younger respondents, 55% of those aged 18 – 30 years old, stated that they had heard of GMOs. Although, stating that one had heard of them and being able to offer a reasonable description of what the process actually implies is a different matter, as we have previously seen. Again we notice this difficulty, in that of the 55% of respondents aged between 18 and 30 years old, who stated that they had heard of GMOs, just 21% of them could follow up with what can be regarded as a reasonable description of what the term means. (Table 5, Table 6)

Table 5
Have You Ever Heard of the Term Genetically Modified Foods or Genetically Engineered Foods?
by Age Group

	Age Group						Group Total	
	18 - 30 Years Old		31 to 50 Years Old		51 + Years Old		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	96	55%	111	43%	47	40%	254	46%
No	78	45%	148	57%	70	60%	296	54%
Group Total	174	100%	259	100%	117	100%	550	100%

Table 6
Can You Briefly Explain The Term Genetically Modified Foods or Genetically Engineered Foods?
Respondents aged 18 – 30 who had heard of GMOs only

	No.	%
Reasonable explanation	20	21%
Incorrect explanation	38	40%
Imprecise explanation	7	7%
Could not explain / No response	31	32%
Group Total	96	100%

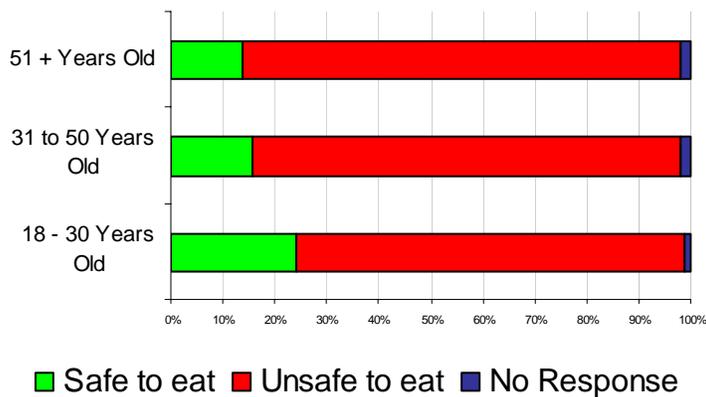
Turning to the appeal of products containing GMOs, it would seem that even if many respondents had not heard of them, there is a pattern of general distrust of them. This is supported by the fact that 81% of respondents said that if a package stated that the product inside *may* contain GMOs it would be *unsafe to eat*. (Table 7)

Table 7
If a package for a foodstuff said that its ingredients
"May Contain Genetically Modified products" would you feel it is safe to eat?

	No.	%
Safe to eat	99	18%
Unsafe to eat	444	81%
No Response	7	1%
Group Total	550	100%

Chart 3 illustrates that where respondents felt that foods containing GMOs would be safe to eat, it was younger respondents who were more likely to countenance the safety of GMO products in foodstuffs.

Chart 3
GMOs Safe to Eat
by Age Group



This general attitude is supported by the finding that, where there was a choice of purchase between GMO and Non-GMO, over three quarters of all respondents, 76%, said that they would opt for that which was *not* genetically modified, a figure which remains remarkably constant even if GMO products were cheaper to buy than non-GMO products. (Tables 8 & 9)

Table 8
If a Product Was Available As Either Genetically Modified or Not Genetically Modified
Which Would You Buy?

	No.	%
Genetically Modified	54	10%
Not Genetically Modified	417	76%
No preference	74	13%
No Response	5	1%
Group Total	550	100%

Table 9
If Genetically Modified Food were Cheaper than non-Genetically Modified Food
Would You Be More Likely to Buy It?

	No.	%
More likely to buy it	58	11%
Less likely to buy it	410	75%
Don't know	77	14%
No Response	5	1%
Group Total	550	100%

However, it does appear that a little knowledge on the subject eases fears, as the percentage of those respondents who had heard of GMOs who thought that it would be safe to eat increases to 28%. (Table 10)

Table 10
If a Package For a Foodstuff Said That It's Ingredients
"May Contain Genetically Modified products" Would You Feel It Is Safe To Eat?
Respondents who had heard of GMOs only

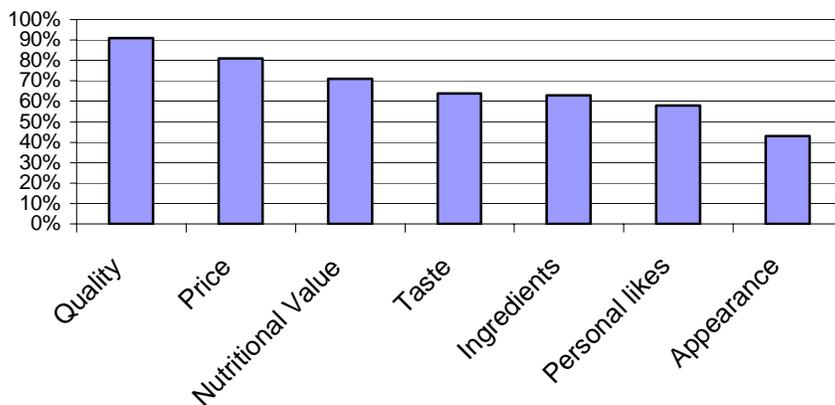
	No.	%
Safe to eat	70	28%
Unsafe to eat	181	71%
No Response	3	1%
Group Total	254	100%

It may well be that many factors impact on the decisions that shoppers make and these factors were investigated by giving the respondents options as to which factors were *more* likely or *less* likely to influence them when making a decision to purchase.

The results indicate that the primary factors influencing shoppers on their purchasing practices were Quality followed by Price. The Ingredients contained within a product did not seem to be most important factor influencing the respondents' purchasing decisions. Quality was regarded by 91% of respondents as the main influential factor, followed by Price, 81% and Nutritional Value, 71%. The importance of Ingredients and Taste were rated very similarly, by 64% and 63% of respondents respectively, with both being rated as important factor to influencing purchasing by significantly fewer respondents than Quality and Price. (Chart 4)

This result fits the pattern identified earlier when we looked at the label reading habits displayed by the respondents. Quality is perhaps a more subjective factor influencing choice, while Price is clearly identified without having to resort to reading the main label. With Taste also being a subjective factor it is really only necessary to resort to the reading of the label to ascertain Nutritional Value and the Ingredients, both of which fall significantly lower in the rating of factors influencing purchasing habits than Quality and Price. However, in Vegetarian and Health Food products the use of the flash on the packaging indicating the non-presence of GMOs, as we see in results for the 2nd Stage, could be seen as a promotion of being GMO free as being a sign of quality.

Chart 4
Factors More Important to Influence Purchase



2nd Stage

The reference for this stage of the study was a list of products supplied by ACIM. This list had been adapted from that used by the CSO in their Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey and, as such, was regarded as representing the average Mauritian “shopping basket”.

The list used by the CSO is divided into different divisions, with the division for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages divided into 2 Groups.

Group 1 is for Food and Group 2 is for Non-Alcoholic Beverages. Group 1 is further divided into 9 classes denoting different types of foodstuffs. These are:

- Class 1 – Bread and Cereal
- Class 2 – Meat
- Class 3 – Fish and Other Seafood
- Class 4 – Milk, Cheese and Eggs
- Class 5 – Oils and Fats
- Class 6 - Fruits
- Class 7 – Vegetables
- Class 8 – Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate and Confectionary
- Class 9 – Food Products not elsewhere classified

Group 2 consists of 2 classes:

- Class 1 – Coffee, Tea and Cocoa
- Class 2 – Mineral Waters, Soft Drinks, Fruit and Vegetable Juices

The full listing is included as an Appendix item.

The 2nd stage depended greatly on the presence of adequate labeling of the products. In fact, it was determined that many products sold loose or fresh had no kind of labeling. This may be expected of fresh products such as fruits and vegetables but was also the case with many meats and seafoods.

Other items appeared to have been imported and repackaged in Mauritius, with basic labeling, or imported with just generic labeling. Products such as rice, lentils and pulses in particular fell into this category. This meant that many of the products on the list had to be recorded as “GMO presence indeterminable”.

Concentrating on those items on the list that were labeled, the searches turned up very few items with any mention of GMOs. In fact, many of the products that did have labels, such as frozen items, were found, in reality, to have labeling that was very unclear and unhelpful with little information other than weight, price and the appropriate bar code.

Vegetarian foods were the most likely to be clearly labeled with precise information that the product does not contain any GMOs, particularly boxed vegetarian sausages, vegetarian burgers and other meat substitutes. Many of these products originated in South Africa although one was produced locally, a vegetarian burger. The packaging of this particular item was very similar to that of the vegetarian burger emanating from South Africa and, again, clearly stated that the product did not contain any GMOs. It would be interesting to discover how the manufacturer of this particular item ascertained the likely GMO content of the generic products such as Soya from which the product was manufactured. This is important, as Soya is one of the main crops known to have a GM variant marketed worldwide.

Another item clearly marked as not containing GMOs was one particular brand of sweet corn, that originated in France and had the non-presence of GMOs clearly marked in bright colours on the front and rear of the tin, while a pack of frozen sweet corn, originating in New Zealand also clearly stated that it was GMO free. Perhaps because Maize and other Cereal crops are among the first Genetically Modified products to be marketed it is not surprising that they are also among the few to have clearly displayed information on the possible presence of GMOs in the product. However, while Soya as an ingredient of vegetarian foods is also more likely to indicate whether or not it contains GMOs, dried Soya, often packaged locally, does not.

As indicated previously, items that are imported in bulk and then repackaged were in general, found to be poorly labeled with very little information on the product at all.

Details on the provenance of items sold loose were difficult to ascertain. Staff at the shops seemed to know little more than the customers, and, as a result, there was little or no information available to the field team to determine whether or not any of these items contain GMOs. It may well be that the only means of doing so is to trace them back to source.

The main finding of the second stage of the study has to be that very few products carry on their labeling any mention, whether positive, negative or neutral, of the possible presence of GMOs. Where mention of GMOs is present on the labeling of a product it is likely to be couched in terms of being a negative asset, that is, that the label is proud to convey to the customer the non-presence of GMOs in the ingredients and views such as a positive attribute to attracting the purchase.

Grain, vegetarian and so-called health food products are more likely to carry this type of labeling. This may well be because the assumption for the manufacturer is that the purchaser of their product is more likely to be knowledgeable about the subject of GMOs in food and wishes to know that their purchase is GMO free.

Conclusion

The main conclusion to be drawn from this study is that knowledge of GMOs was not particularly widespread among the population aged over 18 years old. Even where respondents had heard of the term, many of these found it difficult to actually successfully explain what it means. Notwithstanding this apparent lack of knowledge the great majority of the respondents, including those who had stated that they had not heard of the term, felt that GMO products would not be safe to eat.

It would also appear that, in general, the ingredients of any particular foodstuff are not of a great interest to a large part of the population and, accordingly, it is not the common practice of the majority of the respondents to read the label, even where one is present.

In fact, the labeling of most products generally gave no clue as to whether GMOs were part of the ingredients or not. Because of this, reading the label offers little information on the presence of GMOs to the purchaser. Given the fact that reading labels is not a standard habit of shoppers in Mauritius, it may well be that improved labeling may not necessarily be the most effective means of informing shoppers of the contents of what they are actually purchasing.

Overall, shoppers appear to be more interested in feeling that they have purchased something of a good quality at a reasonable price than in being confident that the ingredients are either wholesome or of a natural provenance.

Among Mauritian shoppers it could be said that the concept of GMOs seems to be little understood and is not uppermost in the minds of many when the population are making decisions as to what foodstuffs to buy.

Appendix A – Explanations of GMOs by Respondents

Respondents were asked if they had ever heard of GMOs. Those that replied that they had were then asked to give a brief explanation of what they understood the term to mean. These responses were recorded *verbatim* by the interviewer and after entry into the data base were recoded according to the following criteria:

- Considered a *reasonable* response in relation to the study definition (*Table A1*)
- Considered an *incorrect* response in relation to the study criteria (*Table A2*)
- Considered an *imprecise* response in relation to the study criteria (*Table A3*)
- Could not explain or there was *no response* offered

Table A1 – recoded as reasonable explanation of GMOs

by scientific methods alter the molecules of food items to make it more healthy or to make food that is scarce more available

change DNA of food products	1
change DNA of plants and animals for better food	1
change in genetic structure	1
change in genetic behaviour	1
change in genetic to get better quality	1
ena bann zafer zenetik ki zot azuté	1
experiments to improve the yield of vegetables	1
food modified by scientific methods	1
food that have been modified at source genetically	1
food whose DNA has been modified	2
genes modified, not natural	1
genetic engineering	1
genetic engineering of ADN	2
genetic experiment on food	2
genetic modification for improved yield	1
genetic modification in DNA structure	1
modified DNA	2
modified gene to become more resistant	1
modified specimen	1
modified to improve its nutrients	1
modified to make it resistant	1
modify genes inside the ingredients	1
modify molecules	1
Morpho Biology Structure Modified	1
organismes genetiquement modifiee	1
products modified with genes	1
resistant by modifying their genes	1
substance to make plant more resistant	1
transform genetic structure of organisms into more efficient ones	1

Table A2 - considered an *incorrect* response in relation to the study criteria

adding preservatives to foods	1
affects health	1
artificial food	1
bad for health	2
biologie à l'école	1
bon	6
bon sans etre bon	1
c'est bon	1
c'est interessant	1
can prod	1
chemical added in vegetables	1
chemical added to change its taste	1
chemical added to food	1
chemical additives to food	2
chemical products	1
chemicals in food stuffs	1
d'accord	1
danger for health	2
dans la place ou nourri li ou faire dojage	1
dopage	3
dopage sur les animaux alimentaire	1
doper	6
e.g maize add chemicals to prevent it being attacked by insects. make it more resistant	1
eficasse	1
food made more resistant	1
food that has been treated with chemicals/medicines	2
good	3
hormones added to food products	1
hybrid foods	1
hydroponic food	1
hydroponic foods	1
if grown naturally it sis better	1
impact lor la santé	1
it is good	1
li modifié aköz maladie	1
manzé lontan ek manzé aster pa parey. Ena medikaman ladan	1
mettre tous vitamine minero	1
modern packaged foods	1
moins bon	1
negative and positive effect	1
negative effect	1
not good	2
not good for health	2
not natural	5
not natural form	1
ok	1
organic	1
organic food	3
pas bon	11
pas bon pour la santé	1

pas d'accord	3
pas mal	1
pas naturelle	1
pas pensé qui li bon	1
plant grows and transform	1
positive	1
products modified with hormones	1
products with hormones	1
produit dan conserve	1
produits dopes	1
shortest way to produce food	1
should avoid canned food	1
something in the products	1
something put to make food look better	1
soya bean meat	1
special foods with medicines added	1
stop answering	1
toxic foods	3
vegetarian meat	2
with hormones	1

Table A3 - considered an *imprecise* response in relation to the study criteria

chemical added to change their structure	
to prolong their lifetime	1
chemical experiment to improve yield	1
chemicals modifications	1
experiment to improve its size	1
food enforced with chemicals to	
improve quality and taste	1
food grown differently	1
food processed by new means of technology	1
foods that have been modified	1
having genes with it.	1
manzé dopé/doped scientifically	1
manzé qui fine fer avek soja	1
met des choses ladedans comme fast foods	1
modification in foodstuff for preservation	1
modified	1
modified to make it more resistant	1
new ways of growing crops	1
not good for health	1
not natural	3
synthetised food	1
to improve quality of food	1

Appendix B
Master List of Products supplied by ACIM