

Public opinion survey on GMO in Lithuania



spinter tyrimai
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Methodology

Methodology of survey

Market and public opinion research company "Spinter tyrimai" performed the Lithuanian public opinion survey using "Omnibus" method on April 22 - 29, 2010.

❑ **Aim of the survey**

To identify the public opinion on genetically modified organisms.

❑ **Method of the survey**

Survey is standardized interview performed using questionnaire provided by the client. The standardized interview is performed by the professional. He conducts the conversation with the respondent by the questionnaire and marks the answers of the respondents.

❑ **Location of the survey**

Republic of Lithuania. 85 selective areas in total situated in a manner to represent all regions of the country.

❑ **The age of respondents**

From 18 till 75.

❑ **Scope of the survey**

1004 respondent were interviewed.

❑ **Selection**

Multistage stratified random sampling method was performed which ensures the representativeness of the data. i.e. each household has equal possibility to be interviewed and the set of respondents represents the whole population on the target criteria.

❑ **Data analysis**

Data analysis was performed by SPSS/PC software.

The answers are represented in the percentage in this report.

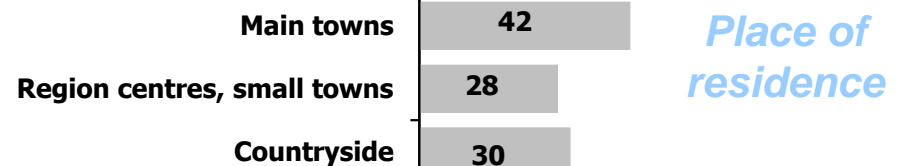
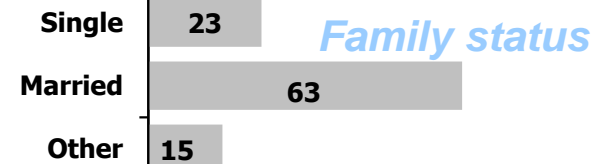
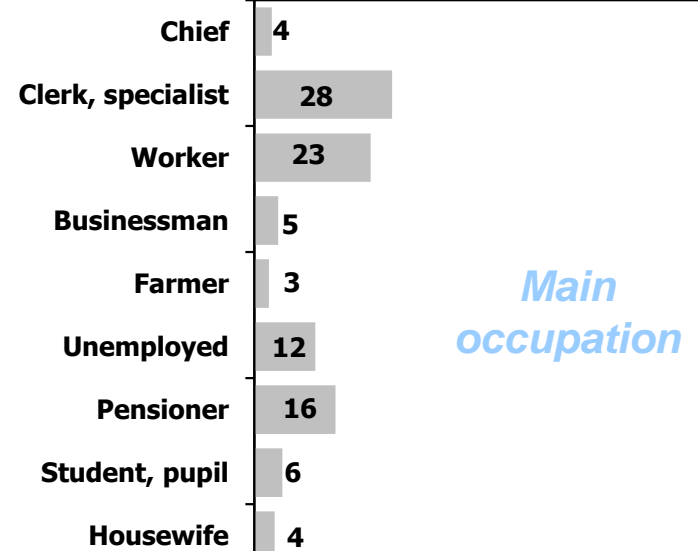
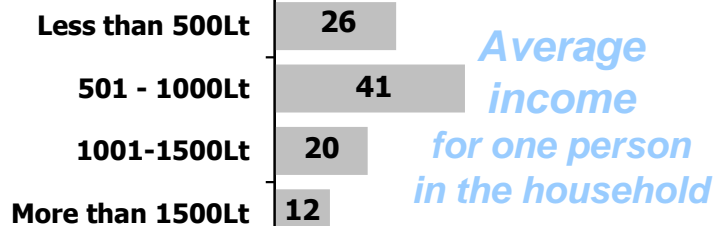
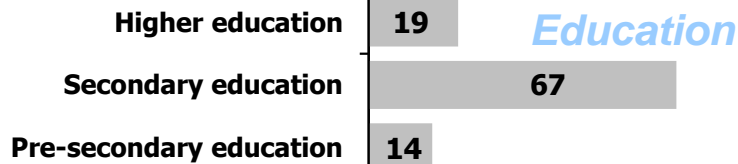
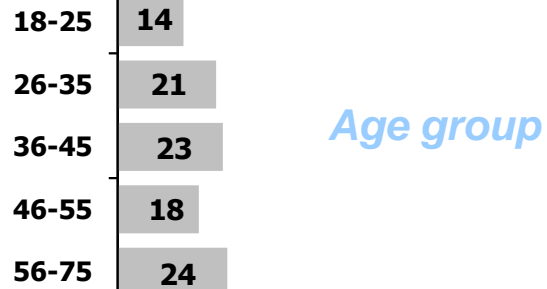
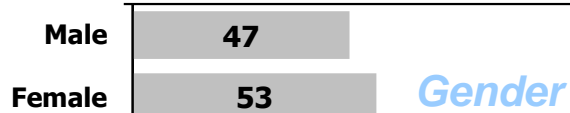
Statistical deviation

The statistical deviation should be always evaluated in the selective quantitative research, e.g. in a case of 1004 respondents, 57.5 % of interviewers represented negative opinion on GMOs, so there is a possibility of 95 % that the real value is between 54.4 and 60.6 percent.

The accuracy of estimation decreases when the number of particular answers descends. The following table evaluates the statistical deviation.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	50
	97	95	90	85	80	75	70	60	50	50
N										
100	3.4	4.4	6.0	7.1	8.0	8.7	9.2	9.8	10	
200	2.4	3.1	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	
300	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.8	
400	1.7	2.2	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	
500	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	
750	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	
1000	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	

Social – demographic characterization of the respondents (%)

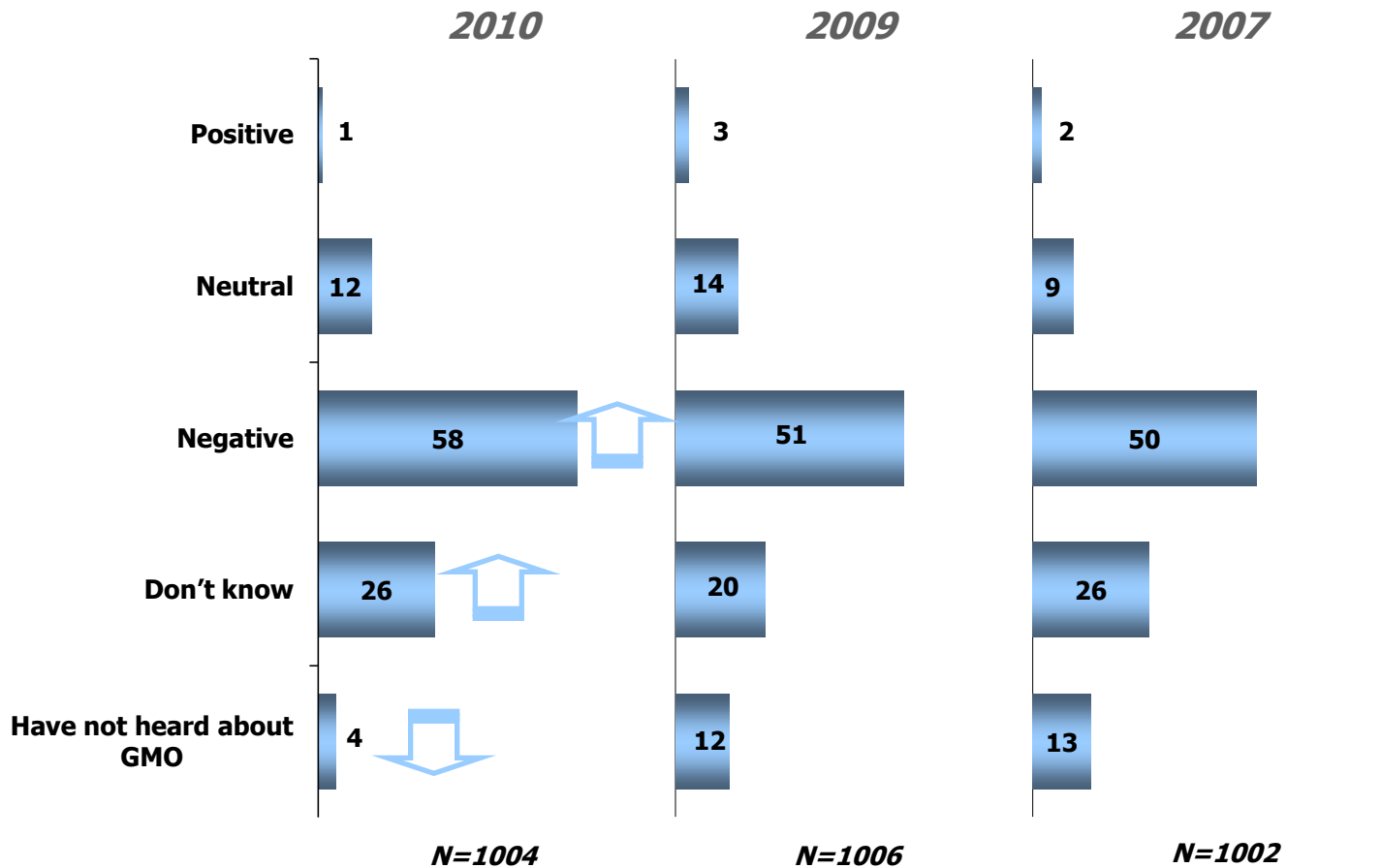




Survey results

Opinion on GMO (%)

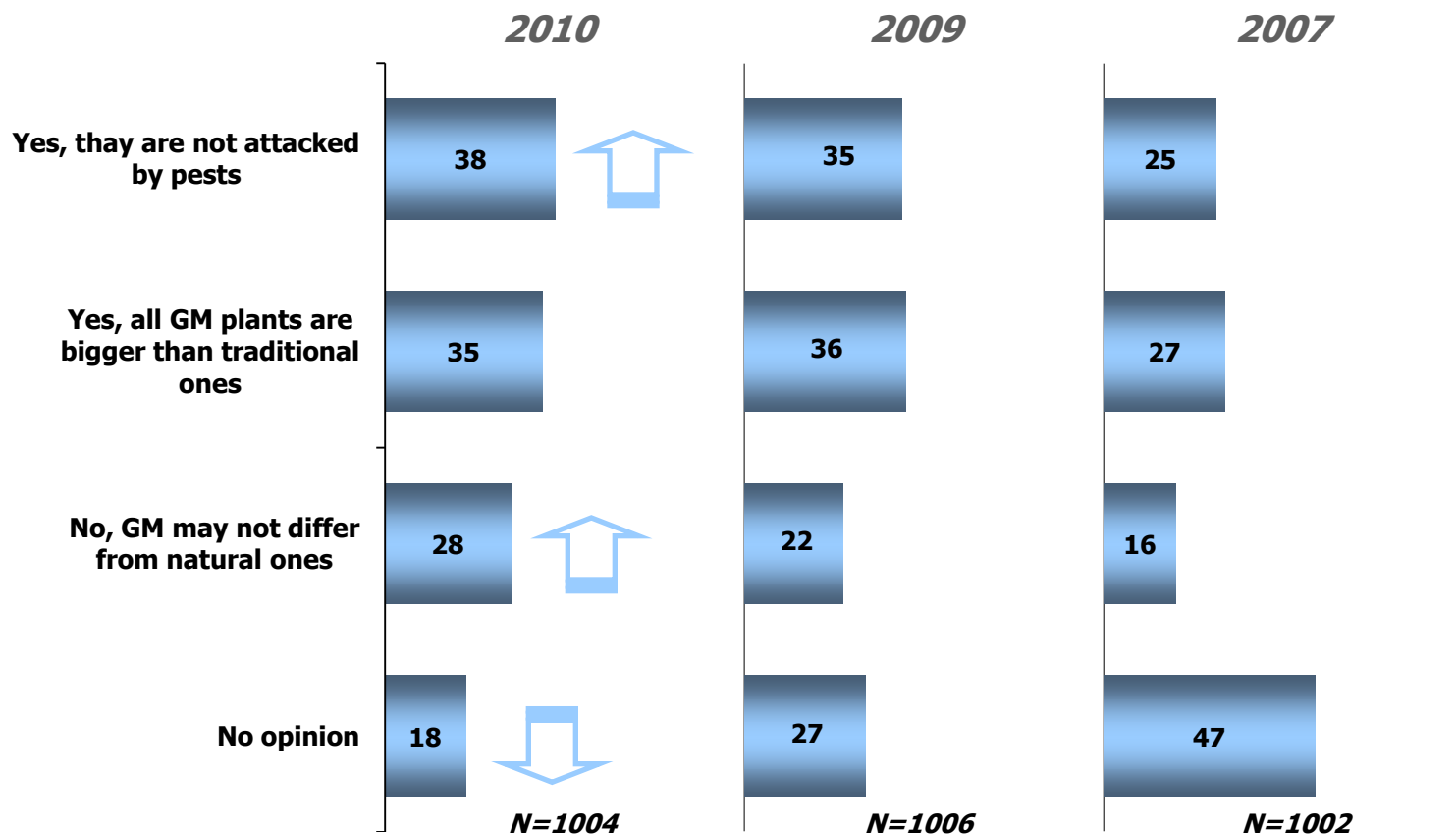
What is your opinion about genetically modified organisms?



Neutral opinion was mostly spread between people receiving highest average income. Negative – from persons living in towns.

Awareness of difference between GM and traditional plants (%)

In your opinion do GM plants differ from traditional ones?

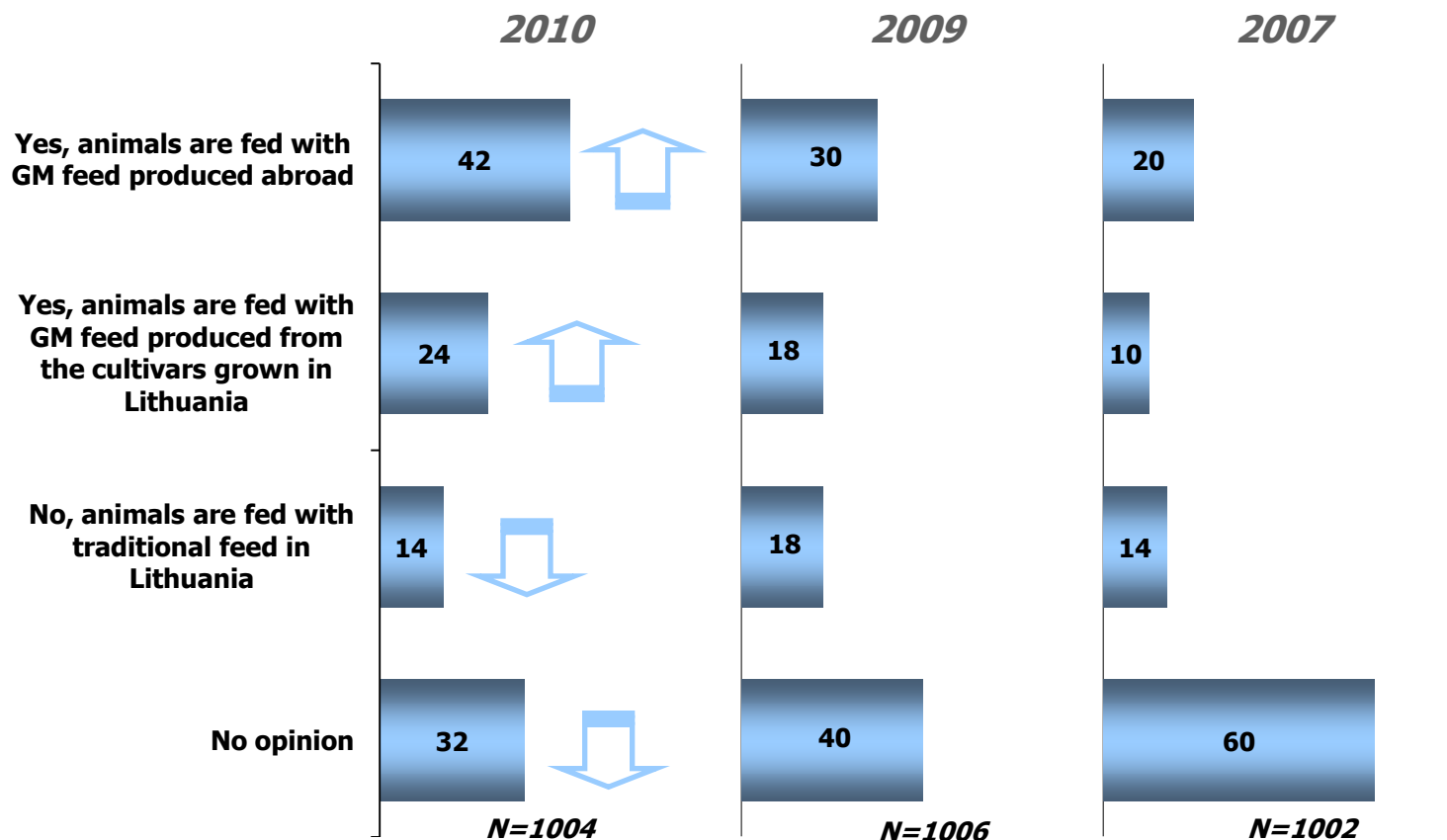


** Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%*

Opinion that both plants differ was mostly spread between people receiving lowest average income or living in the main towns. Men belonging to 18-45 age group or respondents possessing pre-secondary education assumed that GM plants are pest resistant. Persons belonging to older age group, receiving low average income or living in the countryside thought that both plants may not differ.

Opinion about animal feeding with GM feed (%)

In your opinion are animals fed with GM feed in Lithuania?

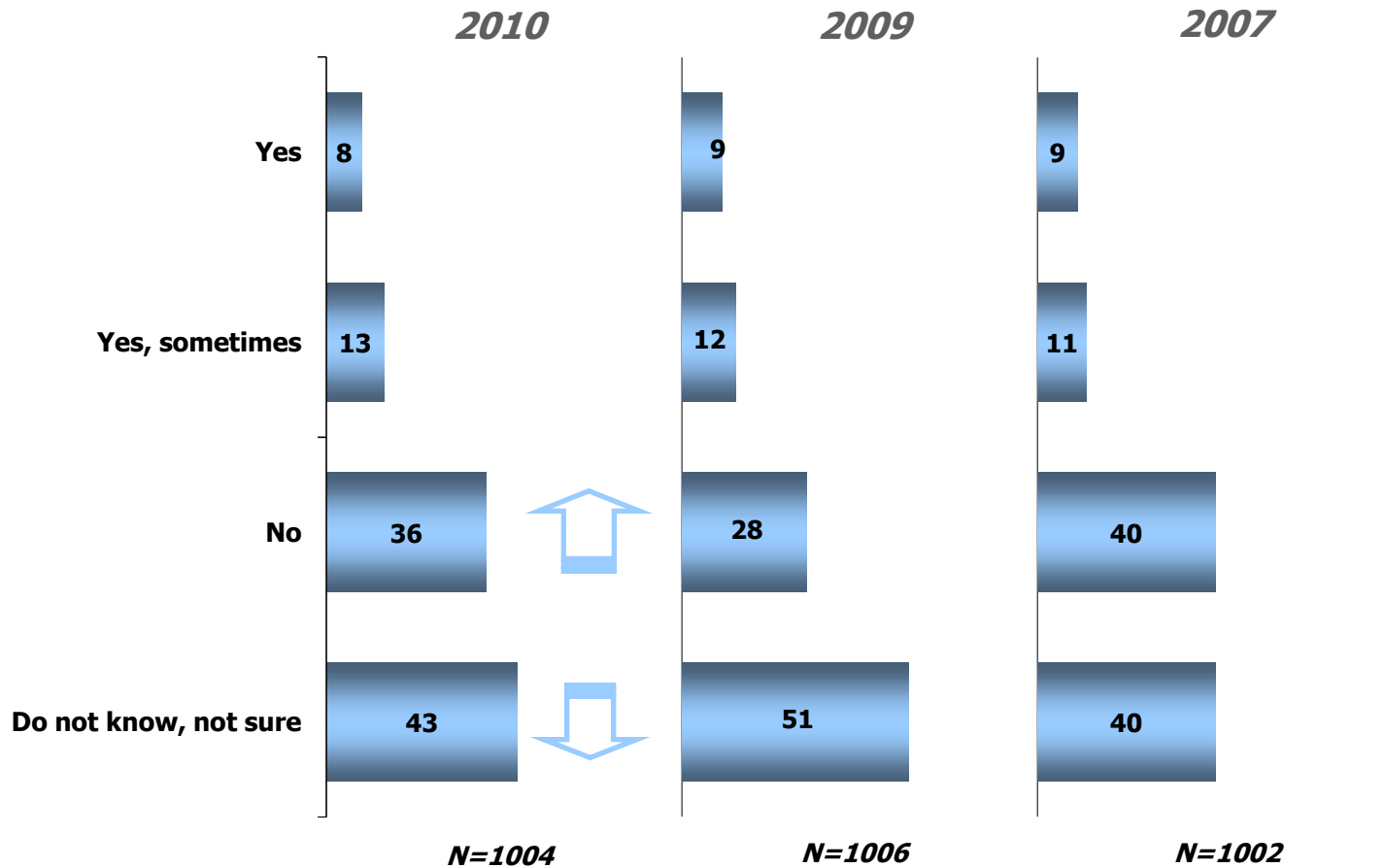


** Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%*

Respondents belonging to 36-45 age group, receiving the highest average income or living in the countryside mostly assumed that animals are fed with GM feed produced abroad. Persons belonging to 18-45 age group or living in towns more often thought that animals are fed with GM feed produced from the cultivars grown in Lithuania. The opinion that animals are fed with traditional feed in Lithuania was usually supported by the people possessing the pre-secondary education or living in the small towns and the countryside.

Usage of GM food (%)

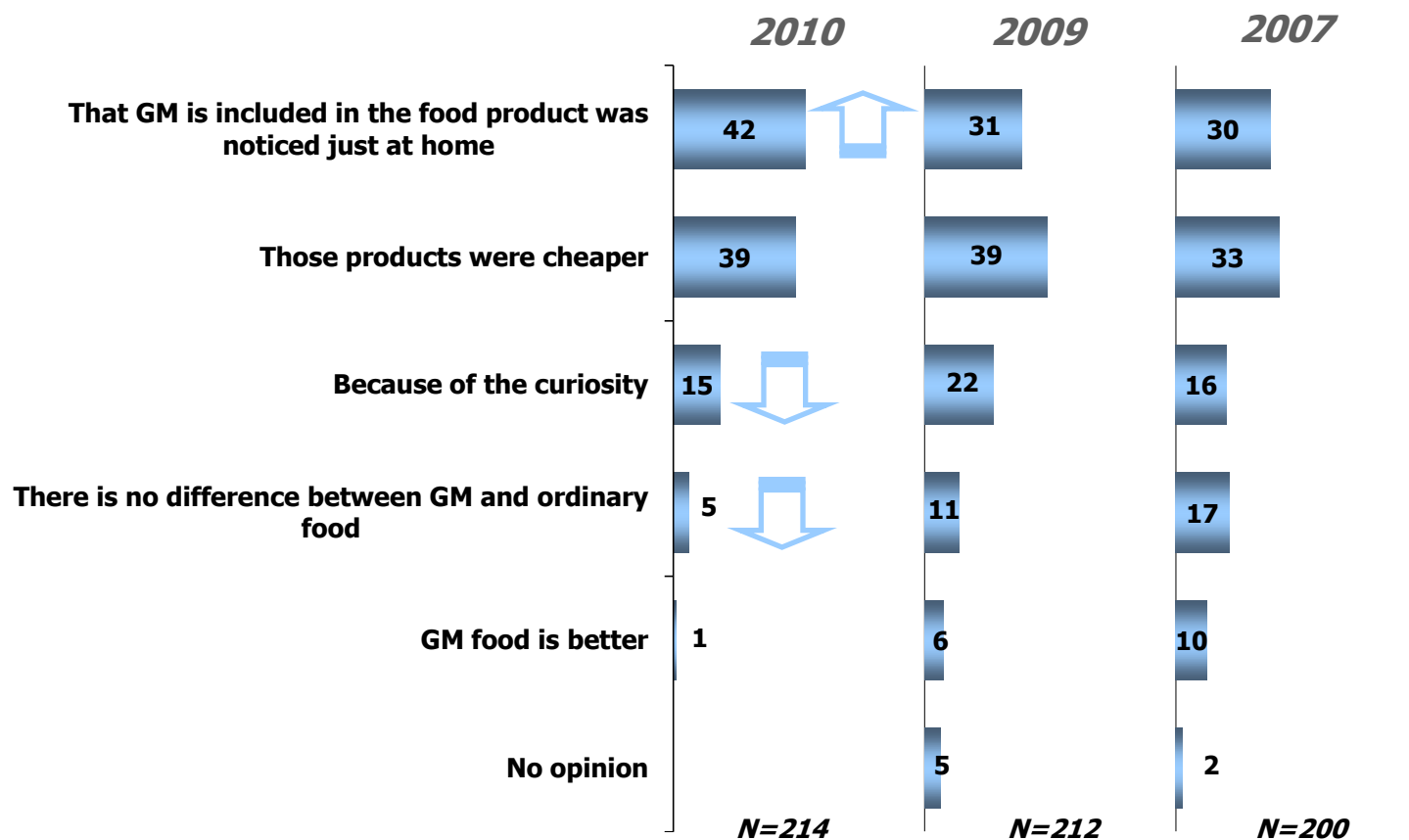
Are you buying and using GM food?



Persons receiving higher average income more often replied that they buy and use GM food sometimes.

Motive of selection of GM food (%)

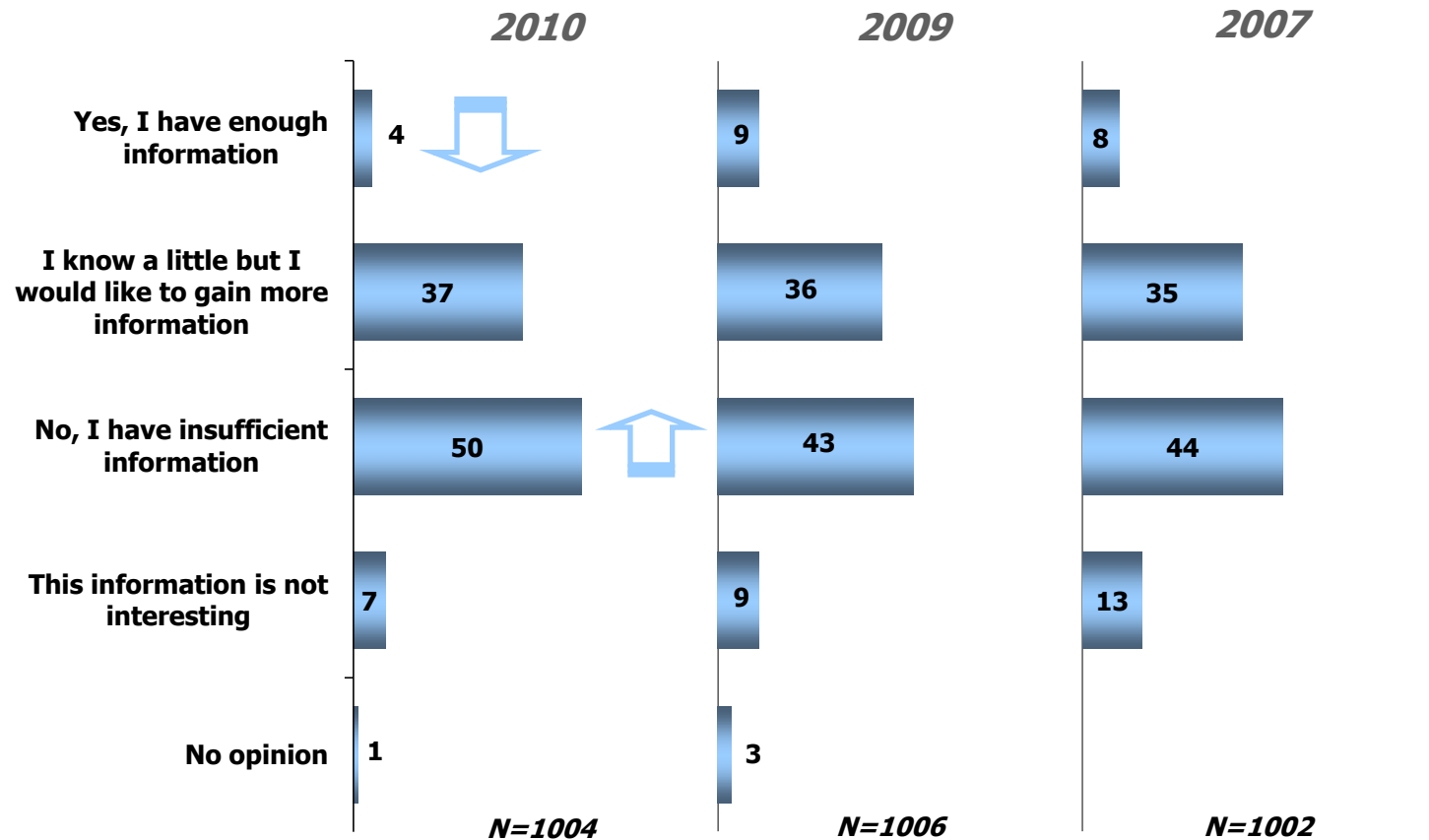
Why did you choose the GM food?



* Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%

The accessibility of information on GMO and GM products (%)

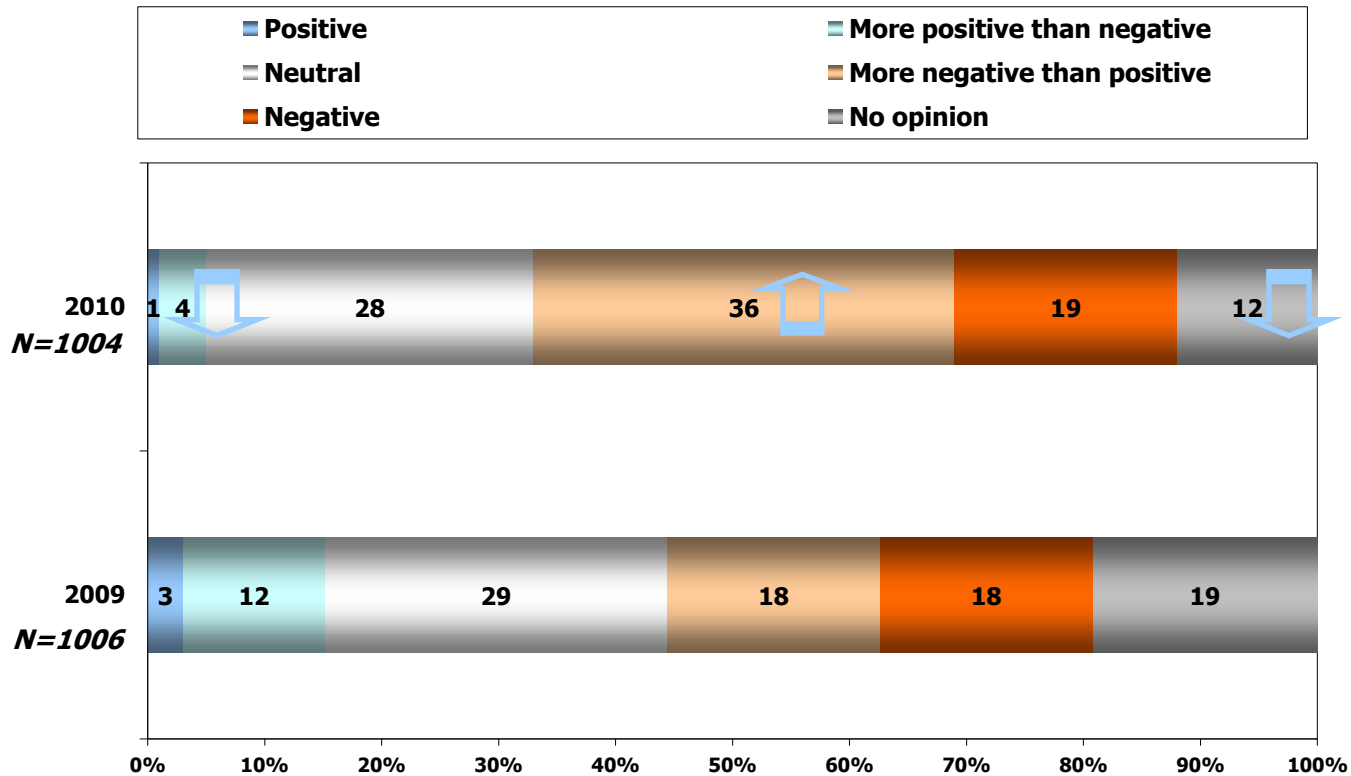
Do you think you have enough information about GMO and GM products?



Respondents belonging to 26-45 age group indicated insufficient information level. Persons possessing higher education confirmed that they are aware about GMO but they would like to receive more information.

Evaluation of predominant information about GMO in mass media in Lithuania (%)

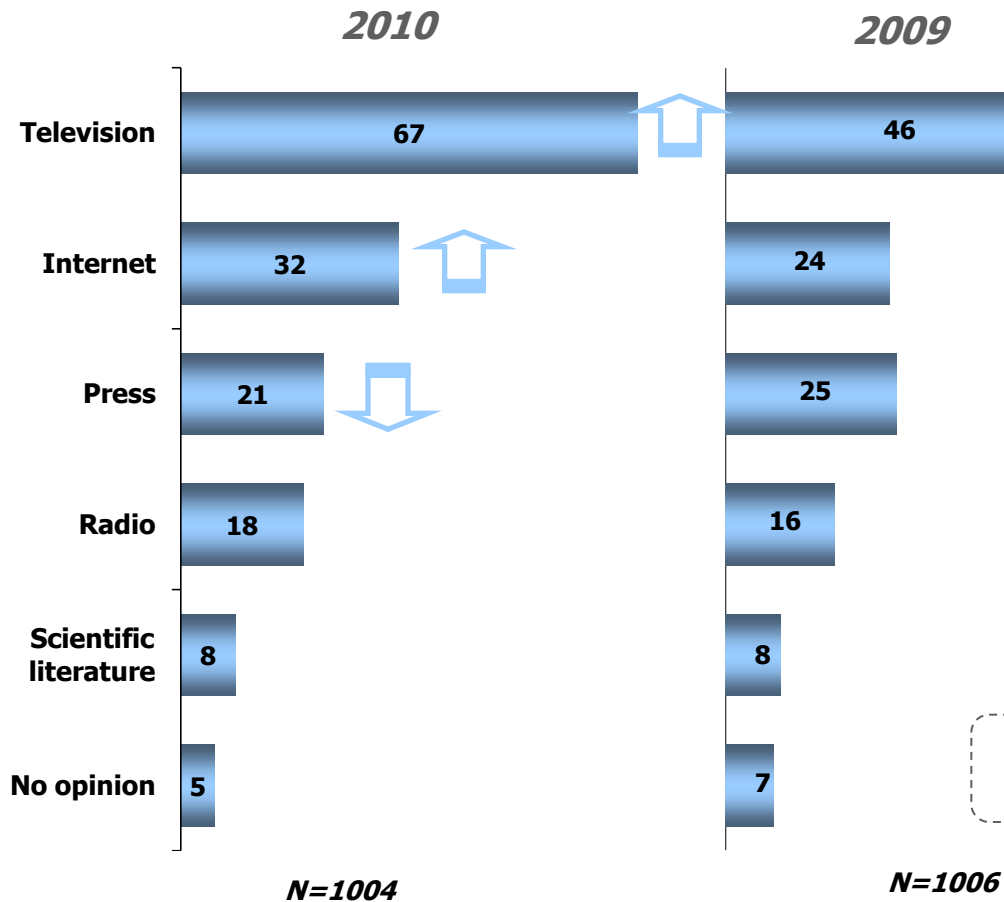
In your opinion what attitude to the information about GMO is predominating in the Lithuanian mass media?



Negative information about GMO was mostly highlighted in small towns.

Source of information about GMO (%)

From which source of media you acquire the information about GMO mostly?

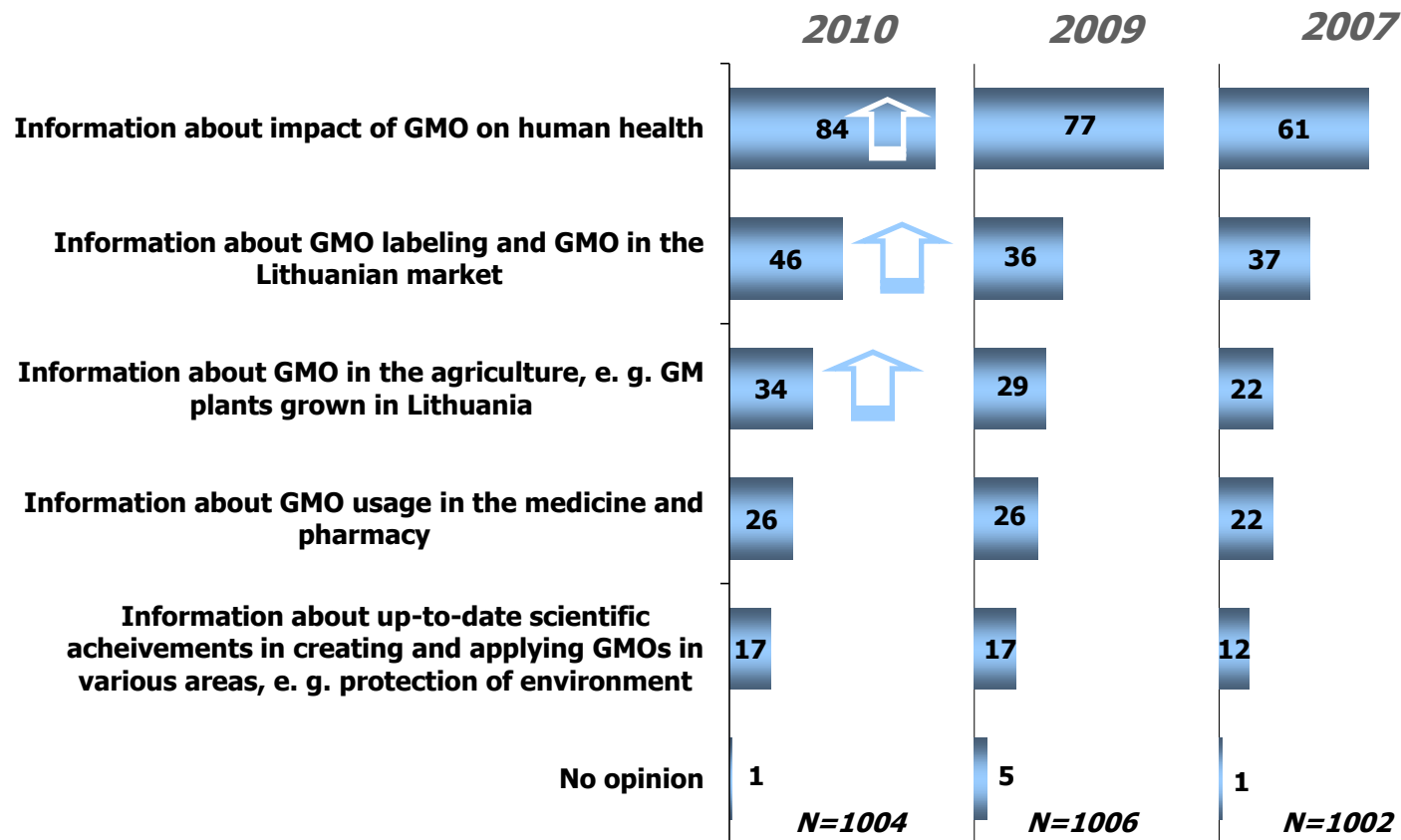


* Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%

Television was mostly mentioned by the respondents older than 35 years old, receiving lower average income or living in small towns and the countryside. People belonging to 18-35 age group, possessing higher education and receiving higher average income or living in the main towns mostly designated the information from the internet. Radio was generally popular between women, persons living in the small towns and the countryside or receiving lower average income.

Important information about GMO (%)

In your opinion what kind of information about GMOs would be the most important?

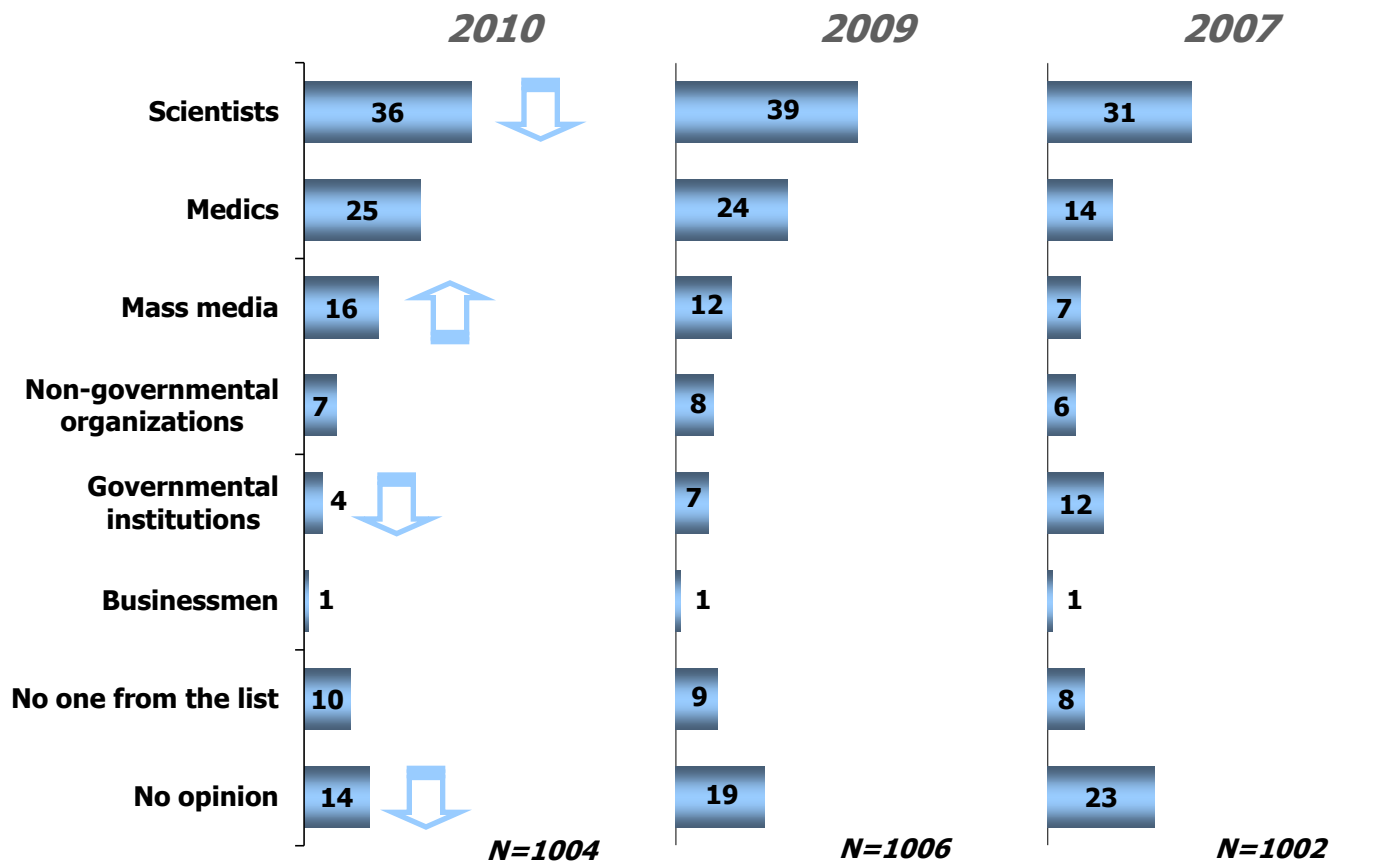


** Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%*

In general, women were more interested in all aspects of GMO. Persons belonging to 26-55 age group, receiving higher average income or living in main towns would like to know more information about GMO labeling and GMO in Lithuanian market. Information about GMO in agriculture was mostly requested in towns. Respondents receiving the lowest average income or living in small towns more often were interested in information on GMO usage in the medicine and pharmacy.

Most reliable source of information about GMO (%)

In whose information provided do you trust the most?

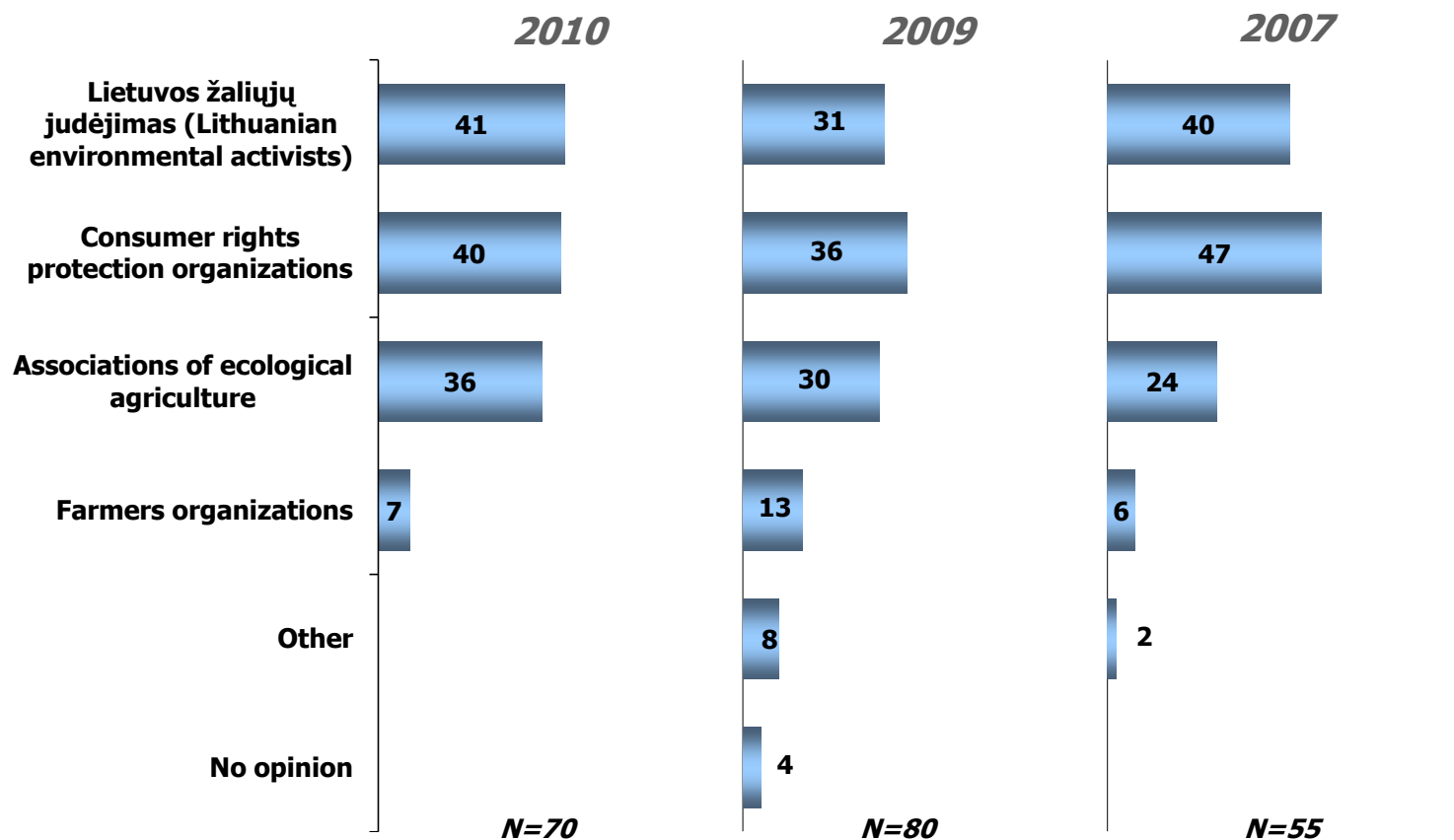


** Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%*

In general, scientists are trusted by women, persons receiving higher average income or living in small towns and the countryside. Respondents living in towns mostly rely upon medics. Mass media attracts men, people receiving lower average income or living in the small towns and countryside.

Trust in non-governmental organizations (%)

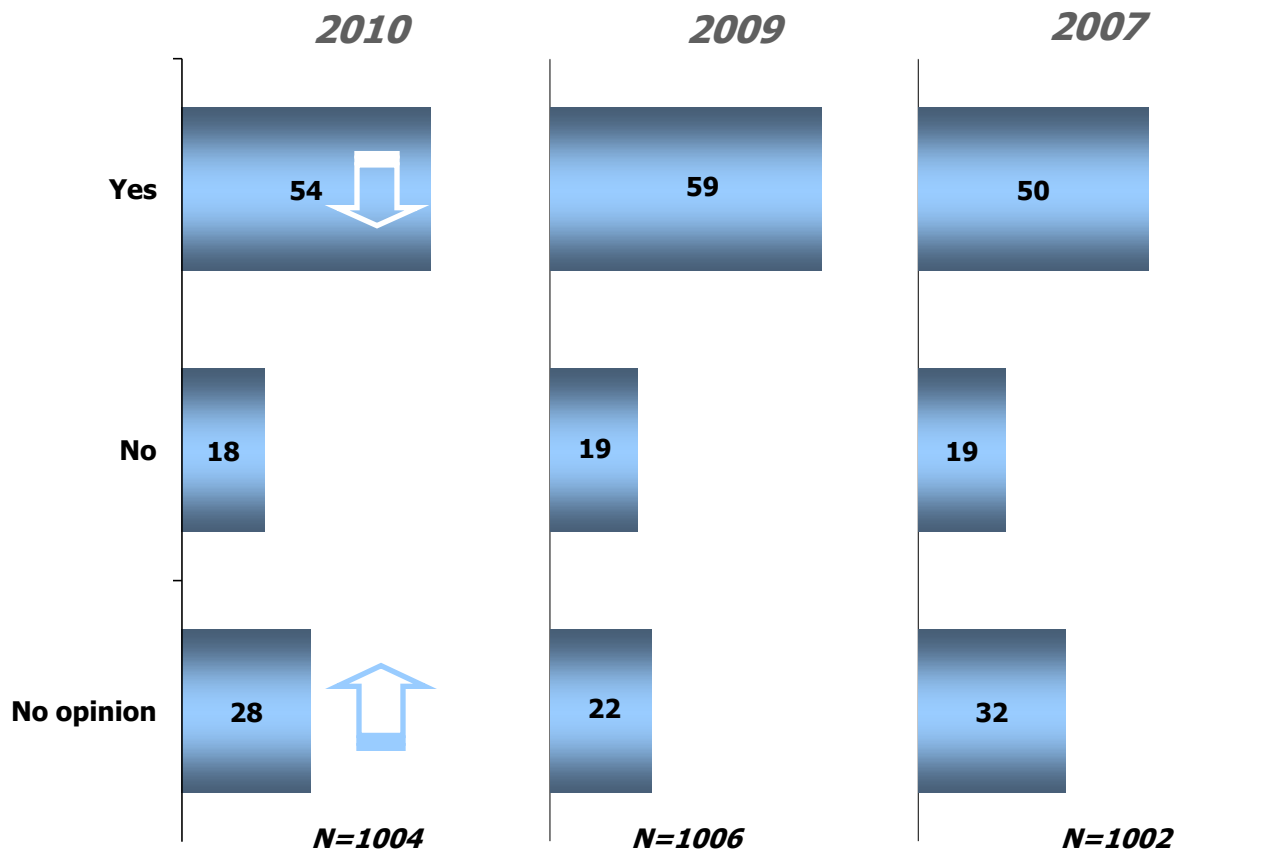
In which non-governmental organizations you trust the most?



** Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%*

Trust in the opinion of Lithuanian scientists on GMO (%)

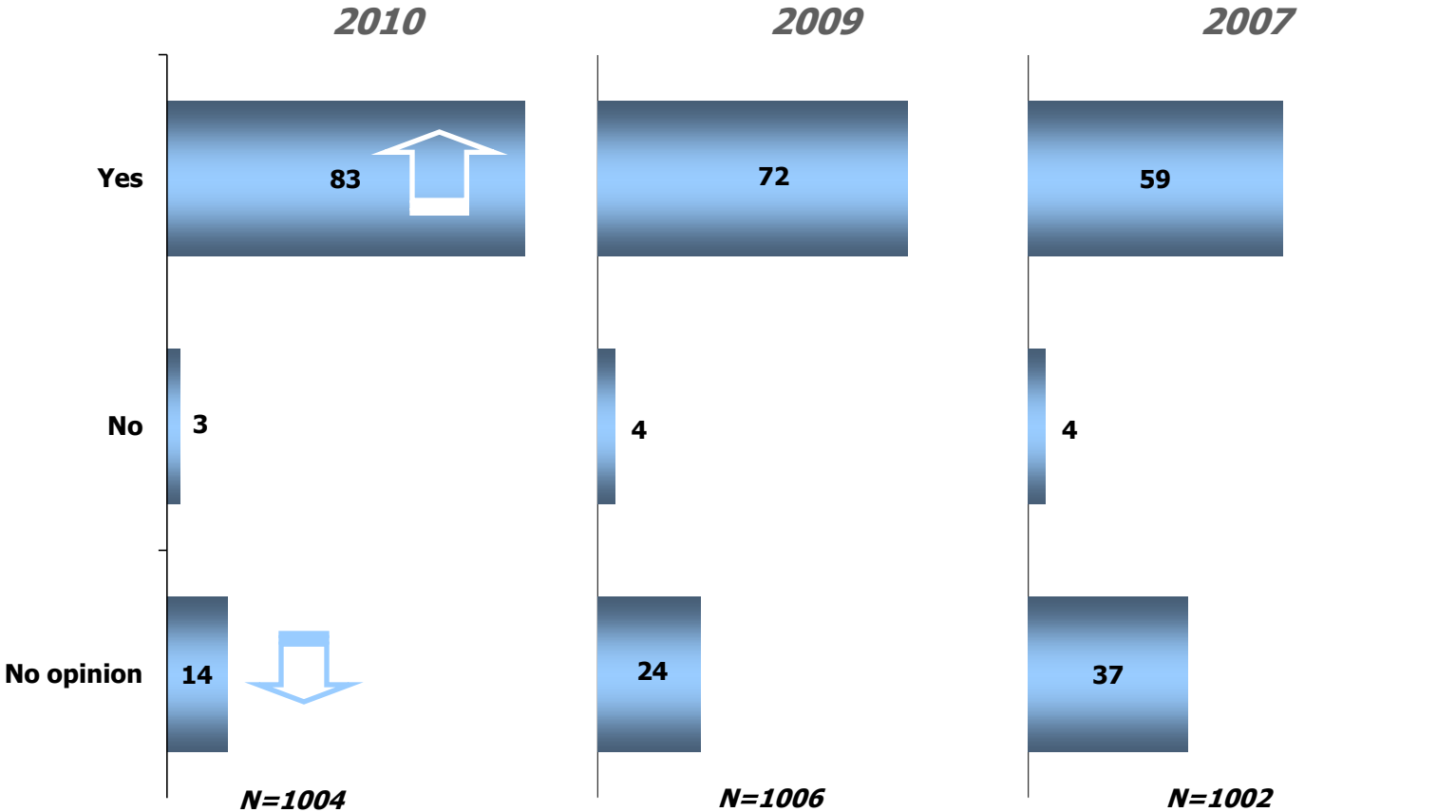
Do you trust in the opinion of Lithuanian scientists on GMO?



In general, women, persons belonging to 18-45 age group or living in small towns and the countryside replied positively.

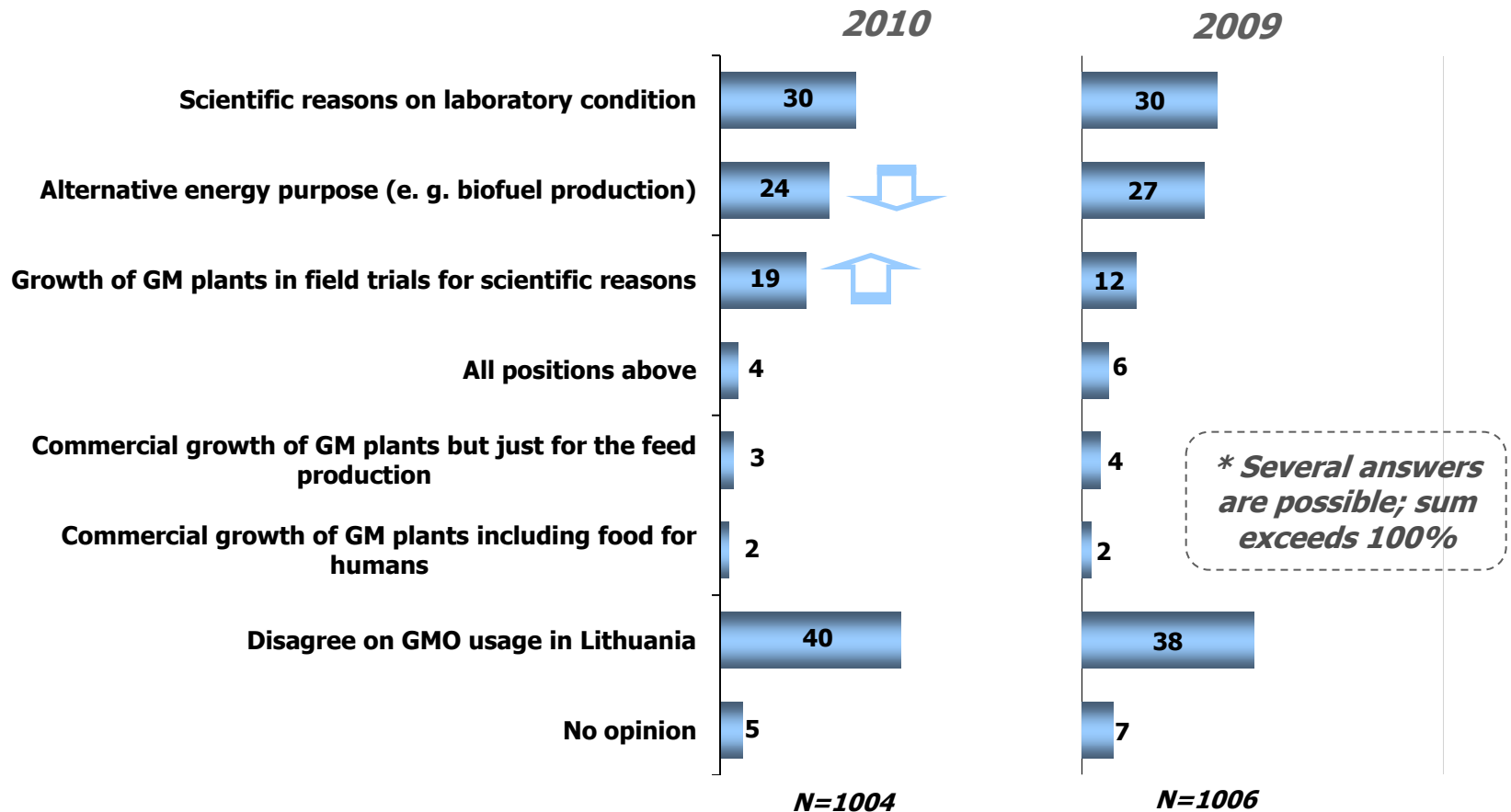
Opinion about GM products impact on health (%)

In your opinion may the GM products have an impact on human health?



Public position on GMO usage in Lithuania (%)

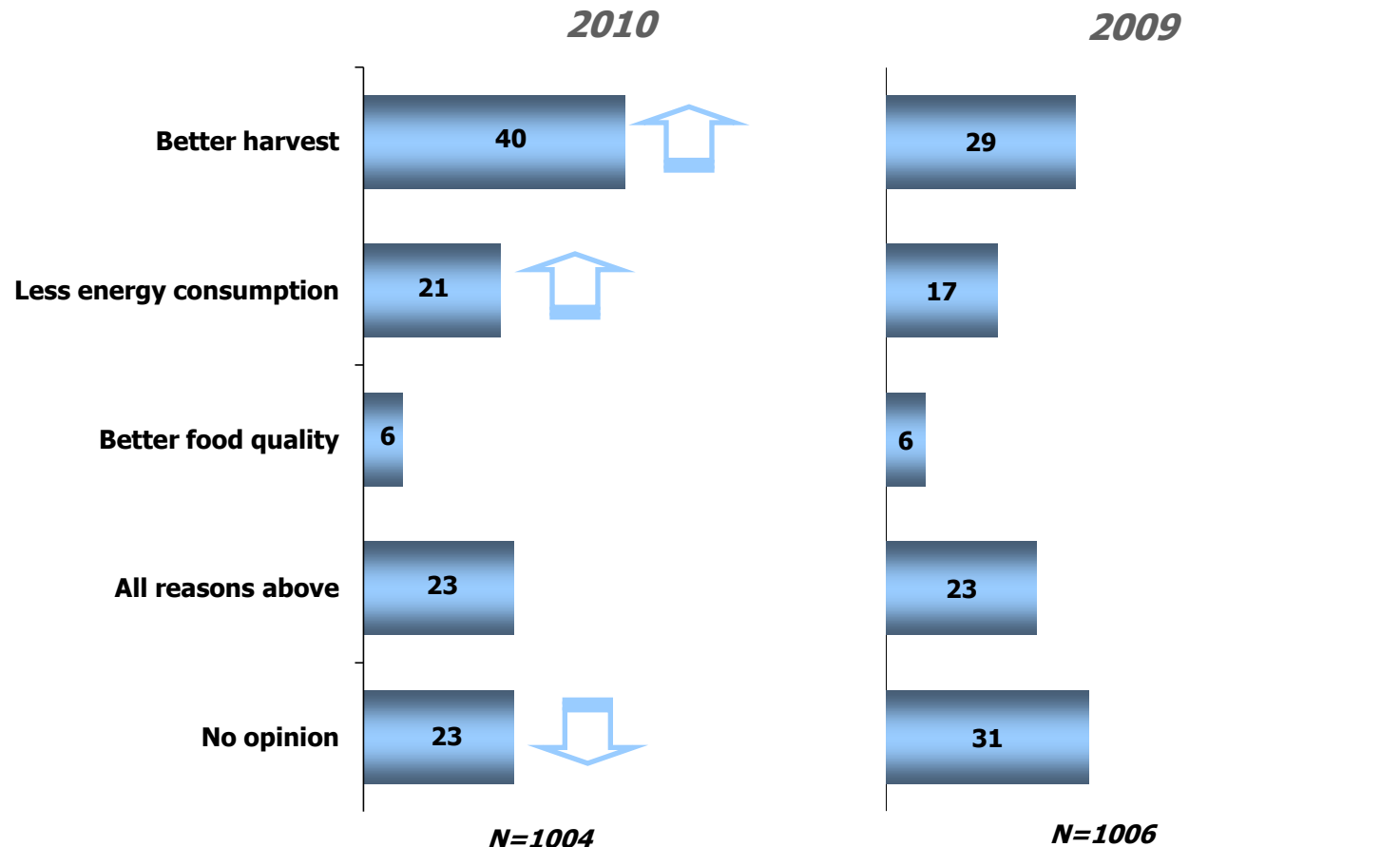
For which political position you may agree in case of usage of GMO in Lithuania?



Women mostly are tend to agree for GMO usage for scientific reasons on laboratory conditions. GMO usage for alternative energy purpose and for growth of GM plants in field trials for scientific reasons are acceptable for people living in the main towns. Men and persons receiving lower average income are tend to disagree on GMO usage in Lithuania.

Consciousness of reasons forcing the increase of GM crop land worldwide (%)

In your opinion what reasons force the increase of GM crop land in 12 % each year worldwide?



** Several answers are possible; sum exceeds 100%*

Better harvest was mostly mentioned by men and persons living in the countryside. Less energy consumption was also addressed in the countryside. Respondents living in main towns mostly assumed that GMO is spreading because of all reasons mentioned above.



The end