

GMO foods vs. GM medicine: What's the difference in public acceptance?

This analysis sought to quantify US residents' acceptance of [genetic modification (GM)] across five potential uses (grain production, fruit or vegetable production, livestock production, human medicine, and human health, i.e. disease vector control)....

The two categories with the highest levels of acceptance for GM use were human medicine (62% acceptance) and human health (68% acceptance).

Acceptance of GM in food uses revealed 44% of the sample accepted the use of GM in livestock production while grain production and fruit and vegetable production showed similar levels of agreement with 49% and 48% of responses, respectively.

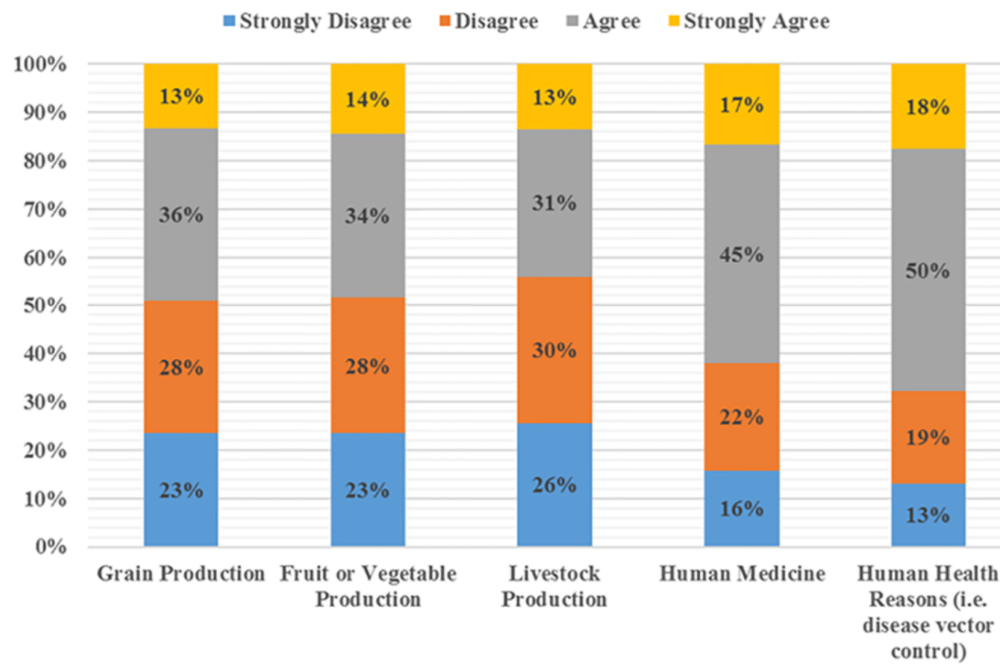
[R]espondents who reported being male were more likely (than those who reported female) to agree with all five of the uses of GM studied.

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The results of this study align with past studies that suggest people are more willing to accept the use of GM technology for human medicine and human health reasons (62% and 68% respectively) than for livestock production, grain production, or fruit and vegetable production (44%, 49% and 48% respectively.) Notably, the proportion of survey respondent acceptance of food production uses (grain, fruit and vegetable, and livestock production) differed significantly from the proportion which accepted GM for both human health reasons and human medicine.

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Being male, younger, of higher income, and college educated generally contributed to higher willingness to accept GM technology, which could be related to the access of information.



Summary of sample acceptance of GMOs across five categories/uses

The GLP aggregated and excerpted this blog/article to reflect the diversity of news, opinion, and analysis. Read full, original post: [When is genetic modification socially acceptable? When used to advance human health through avenues other than food](#)