

# Consumer Purchase Intention towards Genetically Modified Food: Beneficial, Price, Socio-Demographic and Label Determinants

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**Abstract**—With the growing development of genetically modified (GM) technology around the world, the controversies of GM technology among all sectors of society have intensified. Consumer acceptance of the GM foods plays a key role in the controversies. This study aims to estimate Chinese consumer's purchase intention toward GM foods and the factors influencing their intention. The results showed that quality benefit, price, education level, occupation and label checking will influence the purchase intention in different situations. Checking the label plays the most important role in influencing purchase intention no matter at premium or discount and no matter for GM soybean oil or GM livestock product. Furthermore, practical implications for policy makers and marketing strategy of GM enterprises are also pointed out according to the findings of this study.

**Index Terms**—GM food, purchase intention, benefit, label.

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the growing development of genetically modified (GM) technology around the world, the controversies of GM technology among all sectors of society have intensified. In the debate about GM food, the government, enterprises and consumer play different roles. Government has a significant impact on the development of GM food in terms of investment level, regulatory policy and public administration capacity of transgenic technology and so on. Enterprises are the main bodies of GM food production and marketing. Profit from the production and marketing is the main motivation for enterprises to enter the field or not. Finally, as the recipient of GM food, consumer's performance can influence government's decision and enterprise behavior although they are not directly involved in decision-making. Consumer behavior towards GM foods plays a key role in the controversies.

Since consumer behavior is very important, we should pay attention to the study of human behavior. Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) believed that a person's behavior was determined by his intention to perform that behavior. Intention was defined as a person's location on a subjective probability dimension involving a relation between himself and some action, a behavioral intention refers to a person's

subjective probability that he will perform some behavior. Individual's intentions were assumed to capture the motivational factors that influence a behavior, they were indications of how hard people are willing to try, of how much of an effort they are planning to exert, in order to perform the behavior. [1] For GM foods, purchase intention is a process that must be experienced in consumer purchase decision-making behavior, which is an important indicator to predict the behavior.

This paper based on Bredahl's research, discusses consumers' purchase intention of GM food and the influencing factors in-depth. [2] Specifically, we will discuss the following questions: whether consumers are willing to purchase GM food, at premium or discount; consumer's response to GM food containing plant ingredients and animal ingredients; which characteristics and factors can affect consumer purchase intention. Finally, we will give some management and policy implication accordingly.

This paper is structured as follows: firstly, the literature about consumer purchase intention will be summarized to identify the framework of this study. Secondly, the empirical methods and specific implementation process will be described. Then the empirical results are analyzed and discussed. The last part is conclusion and implication.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Consumer Purchase Intention toward GM food

Chern *et al.* (2002) valued the purchase intention of consumer in Japan, Norway, Taiwan, and USA. [3] The result showed that students from US and Taiwan were more willing to pay for GM food than students from Japan and Norway. Thirdly, consumers had different evaluations among different GM products and types. For example, if a GM food contained genetically modified animal ingredients, consumer's awareness to it would increase.[4]

In china, there is a big difference among the different findings. A computer-assisted telephone survey to Guangzhou, Shanghai and Beijing organized by Greenpeace showed that only 35% of respondents will or are likely to purchase the GM food.[31] Whereas Li's survey results in Beijing indicated that 73% to 80% of respondents have intention to buy GM foods.[5] Cheng *et al.* (2011) conducted a Meta-Analysis on 11 literatures which provide 70 consumer purchase intentions, the descriptive statistics showed that consumer purchase intention ranging from 54% to 59%, a discovery of this paper is that more than half of the domestic consumer willingness to purchase GM foods, which is higher than European consumers.[6]

Manuscript received March 25, 2012; revised May 9, 2012. This study was carried out with financial support from the Natural Science Foundation of China (71003043), International Foundation for Science (S/3921-1), Humanities and Social Science research project of the Ministry of Education of China (06JC790045).

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### *B. Consumer Benefit Perception*

Attitudes toward GM technology and food were divided into two types: attitude toward product and attitude toward process, which depended on consumer benefit perception.[7] An investigation discovered that both in the UK and the US, benefit perception was clearly translated into purchase intention and behavior.[8] Magnusson and Koivisto-Hursti (2002) analyzed the taste and health benefits' influence on consumer attitude.[9] The result showed that although consumer held a negative attitude towards GM technology, improved taste and health could allow them to accept GM food. On the other side, for the Nordic consumer, their perceived benefits could not affect their attitude toward GM food significantly. Benefit was just helpful, and could not become the sufficient condition to increase consumer acceptance of GM food.[10] Lusk et al (2004) analyzed the effect of information about potential benefits of biotechnology on consumer acceptance of GM foods.[11] The results indicated that information on environmental benefits, healthy benefits and benefits to the third world significantly decreased the amount of money consumers demanded to consumer GM food. Therefore, an enhanced benefit may not bring a higher purchase intention.

### *C. Socio-Economic Characteristics*

Socio-economic characteristics not only directly affect the purchase intention, but also shape consumer attitudes and acceptance, and thus indirectly affect the purchase intention. Chen et al. (2004) results showed that men, young people, college degree or higher, married people were more willing to pay a higher cost for non-GM vegetable oil.[12] Mucci et al. (2004) studied the Argentine consumer's perception of GM food and purchase intention.[13] The result showed that the characteristics of the population associated with the higher purchase intent of GM foods were less than 25 years of age, low level of education. values can become key determinants, which shaped consumer biotechnology acceptance.[14] Logistic and probabilistic models have founded that age, ethnicity, residence, income level and other socio-economic characteristics have a direct impact on consumer attitude of GM food .[15]-[18] In a survey of consumer in Nanjing, me, older age, less educated consumers were more willing to accepted GM food .[19]

### *D. Price*

Price had an important influence on purchase intention in different countries. Kaneko and Chern (2003) confirmed that price had a significant negative impact on purchase intention by utility function.[28]Hall et al.(2006) collected data of purchase intention towards GM food with benefits, GM-free, GM without benefits.[20]The result showed that mean percentage of consumers who accepted GM ingredient at a discount was lower than those who were willing to pay for GM-free food at a premium. A survey was implemented in Beijing, China. The result revealed that consumers' purchase intention would change when the price of GM food had a greater advantage than non-GM food. The lower price of GM food, the higher purchase intention is .[21] Huang et al. (2006) showed that if GM food' price reduce 10% compared to the common food, the percentage of purchase intention would increased from 65% to 74%. [22]Li et al.(2002) showed that

consumers were more willing to pay a premium for the GM food which could bring a improved nutrition and health that directly relative to the type of produced improve GM food, and they were willing to pay 38% and 16.3% of the addition costs to purchase GM rice and soybean oil respectively. However, these conclusions cannot be generalized. Bukenya and Wright (2007) concluded that consumers in Alabama would be willing to purchase non-GM tomatoes at a price \$0.39 higher than the price of GM tomatoes. [23]

### *E. Label*

As an important source of information, label provides a communication mechanism to help consumer to make an informed choice.[24] Label can raise consumer's awareness and increase product transparency because it provides additional information about benefit and GM technology.[25]Label also has an impact on purchase intention. If consumers believe that labeling is important, they will buy more non-GM food.[29]Huffman et al. (2001) adopted experimental method to estimate the influence of label on purchase intention. The result showed that once the food was labeled as GM food, the intention would fall. [30]

## III. METHOD

### *A. Design of a Survey*

The targeted sample frame in the study was the Chinese adult civilian population (18 years or older). A convenience sample was drawn in 31 regions of China. The undergraduate students in Jinan University and South China University of Technology brought the questionnaires to their hometown and finished them with convenience sample. After excluding the non-respondents to specific questions and abnormal data, a total of 730 completed surveys were used for statistical analysis.

### *B. The Questionnaire*

The questionnaire related to purchase intention consists of three sections. First, we measured consumers' perceived product benefits of GM food which include quality and health. Product quality was measured by 3 questions: "GM food contains more nutrition ingredients than common food", "GM fruit and vegetable taste better than common fruit and vegetable", "GM fruit and vegetable have a longer guarantee period than common fruit and vegetable". Health was measured by 2 questions. The questions in this section were answered by respondents with a scale of 1 to 4 ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree; Second, we measured the purchase intention with 2 items, the specific GM foods for the research were set as soybean oil and livestock products fed with containing GM ingredients. The respondents would be first asked if they were willing to pay the same price for GM product as for the corresponding non-GM products. If the respondent's answer to the first question is "yes," a follow-up question would be asked, where the respondent would be offered a percentage premium on the GM product relative to the non-GM product. If the respondent's answer to this question is "no," a follow-up question would be asked, where the respondent would be offered a percentage discount on the GM product relative to the non-GM product. This research would adopt eight levels of premiums or discounts: 5%, 10%,

15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, and 50%. Each level of premium or discount would be randomly used for one eighth of the surveys. The last section focuses on collecting information on consumers' socio-economic characteristics, which include respondents' age, gender, education, family size, and employment status.

C. Statistical Methods

Analyses were conducted in two steps. First, exploratory factor analyses were performed in order to explore the quality and health variables in the data. Principal component analysis was selected in this step. Second, a logistic regression analysis was used to examine the relationships between purchase intention and determinants. The determinants included perceived product benefits of GM food, price, the respondents' socio-economic characteristics and labeling. The logistic model could be like this:

$$\text{Purchase intention}_i = \alpha + \rho \text{Price}_i + \lambda_1 \text{Quality}_i + \lambda_2 \text{Healthy}_i + \lambda_3 \text{Age}_i + \lambda_4 \text{Gender}_i + \lambda_5 \text{Education}_i + \lambda_6 \text{Family size}_i + \lambda_7 \text{Occupation}_i + \lambda_8 \text{Labeling}_i + \epsilon_i$$

for  $i = 1 \dots n$  (1)

$\epsilon_i$  is a random variable accounting for random noise and possibly unobservable characteristics. Unknown parameters to be estimated are  $\alpha, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5, \lambda_6, \lambda_7, \lambda_8$ .  $\text{Price}_i$  is the price for food product  $i$ ,  $\text{Quality}_i$  is quality benefit of food product  $i$ ,  $\text{Healthy}_i$  is healthy benefit of food product  $i$ ,  $\text{Age}_i$ ,  $\text{Gender}_i$ ,  $\text{Education}_i$ ,  $\text{Family size}_i$ ,  $\text{Occupation}_i$  are socio-economic variables,  $\text{Labeling}_i$  is the frequency of viewing food product  $i$ 's label.

IV. RESULTS

A. Description Results

The distribution of responses to various premiums is provided in Table I. Of the 730 respondents, 337 respondents (46.2%) and 314 respondents (43.0%) would intend to purchase the GM soybean oil and GM livestock products at the same price as non-GM products. Furthermore, 33.8% of respondents would be likely to purchase the GM soybean oil at a premium (the "yes, yes" group), and 12.4% not at a premium (the "yes, no" group). The situation of livestock products is similar to that of soybean oil.

TABLE I: RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE RATE TO THE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED PREMIUM

	Premium	GM soybean oil	GM livestock products
Yes to premium	5%	5.9%	4.8%
	10%	6.5%	5.1%
	15%	4.7%	5.7%
	20%	5.0%	4.1%
	25%	3.6%	3.5%
	30%	2.4%	1.9%
	40%	1.8%	3.8%
	50%	3.9%	4.5%
No with premium		12.4%	9.6%
Total		46.2%	43.0%

The distribution of responses to various discounts is provided in Table II. 393 respondents (53.8%) and 416 respondents (57.0%) would not intend to purchase the GM

soybean oil and GM livestock products at the same price as the non-GM products. But, when the price discounts, 37.4% of respondents would intend to purchase the GM soybean oil in 53.8% of respondents who are not intent to purchase (the "no, yes" group), and 16.4% not at a discount (the "no, no" group). On this condition, respondents' purchase intention toward GM livestock products will be 37.9% (the "no, yes" group).

TABLE II: RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE RATE TO THE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED DISCOUNT

	Discount	GM soybean oil	GM livestock products
Yes to discount	5%	4.8%	4.1%
	10%	4.6%	4.3%
	15%	4.3%	3.8%
	20%	5.3%	5.3%
	25%	3.8%	3.8%
	30%	4.8%	3.8%
	40%	5.3%	5.8%
	50%	4.3%	5.0%
No with discount		16.4%	20.9%
Total		53.8%	57.0%

TABLE III: SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES (N=730)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent	
Age	18-39 years old	573	78.5%
	40-59 years old	145	19.9%
	>=60 years old	12	1.6%
Gender	Male	400	54.8%
	Female	330	45.2%
Educational level	High school or below	246	33.7%
	College	421	57.7%
	master	63	8.6%
Family size	1	13	1.8%
	2	34	4.7%
	3	252	34.5%
	4	232	31.8%
	5	123	16.8%
	6	50	6.8%
	>=7	26	3.5%
Occupation	Government agencies staff	21	2.9%
	Public institution staff	85	11.6%
	Company manager	35	4.8%
	Company staff	84	11.5%
	Private entrepreneurs	12	1.6%
	Individual businesses	40	5.5%
	Agricultural worker	76	10.4%
	Student	363	49.7%
Other	14	1.9%	

A description of socio-economic variables is given in Table III. Of the 730 respondent, 54.8% are male and 45.2% are female. About 78.5% of respondents are between 18 and 39 years old. Almost half of the respondents are student. In family size, respondents who have 3 or 4 family numbers account for 66.3%.

B. Factor Analysis Result

According to the respondents' reaction to price that whether they are willing to purchase GM food at a same price compared to the non-GM food, they are divided into two kinds: premium purchase and discount purchase. And the

specific GM foods are set as GM soybean oil and livestock products fed containing GM ingredients. Therefore, we gain the purchase intention in four different types: GM soybean oil's purchase intention with premium, GM soybean oil's purchase intention with discount, GM livestock products' purchase intention with premium and GM livestock products' purchase intention with discount.

TABLE IV: RESULTS OF PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS ON PERCEIVED BENEFITS AT A PREMIUM

Factor (premium) Item	Quality benefit		Health benefit	
	GM soybean oil (KMO=0.618, Sig=0.000)	GM Livestock product (KMO=0.621, Sig=0.000)	GM soybean oil (KMO=0.500, Sig=0.000)	GM livestock product (KMO=0.500, Sig=0.000)
More nutrition ingredients	0.692	0.710		
Better taste	0.755	0.749		
Longer shelf life	0.728	0.716		
Prevent blindness			0.775	0.778
Produce medicament			0.775	0.778
Variance explained	52.6%	52.6%	60.0%	60.5%

Principal component analysis is used for GM foods' quality and health benefits in the four types. The results are provided in Table IV and V. Regardless of premium purchase intention or discount, principal component analysis yields one factor in perceived quality benefit and health benefit, respectively. Table IV shows that factors of perceived quality benefit for GM soybean oil and GM livestock product have a 52.6% variance explained. For perceived health benefit, the variances explained are 60.0% and 60.5% respectively. The values of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) for quality factor are 0.618 and 0.621(>0.500). But health factor's KMO are 0.500, close to the minimum standards.

The situation in Table V is similar with Table IV, where the values of KMO and variance explained are not exactly high but the factor loadings are better.

TABLE V: RESULTS OF PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS ON PERCEIVED BENEFIT AT A DISCOUNT

Factor (discount) Item	Quality benefit		Health benefit	
	GM soybean oil (KMO=0.75, Sig=0.000)	GM Livestock product (KMO=0.578, Sig=0.000)	GM soybean oil (KMO=0.500, Sig=0.000)	GM livestock product (KMO=0.500, Sig=0.000)
More nutrition ingredients	0.657	0.646		
Better taste	0.783	0.784		
Longer shelf life	0.671	0.690		
Prevent blindness			0.790	0.785
Produce medicament			0.790	0.785
Variance explained	49.8%	50.2%	62.3%	61.2%

C. Logistic Regression Result

Table VI shows purchase intention for GM soybean oil at a premium. The -2Log likelihood is 408.228, and Nagelkerke R square value is 0.092, which are in accord with the norm in logistic regression.[26] In addition, the model prediction is 66.8% (225 out of 337).

TABLE VI: PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARD GM SOYBEAN OIL AT A PREMIUM

Logistic model Variable	Dependent variable= purchase intention toward GM soybean oil at a premium			
	B	S.E.	Wald	Exp(B)
Quality	-.178	.129	1.895	.837
Health	.049	.130	.142	1.050
Price	3.278***	.888	13.640	25.536
Age	-.143	.298	.232	.866
Gender	.038	.244	.024	1.038
Education	-.091	.216	.177	.913
Family size	-.067	.095	.488	.936
Occupation	.046	.053	.740	1.047
Check the label	.331**	.148	4.992	1.393
Constant	-.435	.941	.213	.647
-2Log likelihood	408.228			
Nogelkerke R	0.092			
Sample size	337			
Model prediction	66.8%			

Note: \* p < .010 \*\* p < .005 \*\*\* p < .001

Results in Table VI show that quality and health variables are insignificant. Socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, education, family size, and occupation, are also insignificant. The independent variables, price (indicating a premium of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50% compared to non-GM soybean oil) and label checking (indicating whether checking the label before purchase) are significant. With regard to price and label, the estimated coefficients are both positive. It firstly implies that when the price of GM soybean oil is higher than that of non-GM soybean oil, consumers are more likely to purchase. This result is consistent with research by Li et al. (2002) where consumers in China were willing to pay premium for GM food between GM food and non-GM food.

TABLE VII: PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARD GM LIVESTOCK PRODUCT AT A PREMIUM

Logistic model Variable	Dependent variable= purchase intention toward GM livestock product at a premium			
	B	S.E.	Wald	Exp(B)
Quality	-.089	.130	.471	.915
Health	.011	.129	.008	.989
Price	.962	.900	1.141	2.617
Age	-.109	.302	.131	.896
Gender	.282	.251	1.262	1.326
Education	.168	.227	.544	1.182
Family size	-.081	.095	.725	.922
Occupation	-.030	.057	.274	.971
Check the label	.471***	.155	9.190	1.601
Constant	-.486	.948	.262	.615
-2Loglikelihood	386.763			
Nogelkerke R	0.058			
Sample size	314			
Model prediction	66.6%			

Note: \* p < .010 \*\* p < .005 \*\*\* p < .001

Table VII shows purchase intention for GM livestock

product at a premium. The -2Log likelihood is 386.763, Nagelkerke R square value is 0.058, which is accord with the norm in logistic regression .In addition, the model prediction is 66.6% (209 out of 314).

Results in Table VII shows that the independent variables including product benefits and socio-economic characteristics are insignificant except the label. The estimated coefficient for whether checking the label is positive, implying that consumers who check the label are more likely to purchase at a premium.

Table VIII shows purchase intention for GM soybean oil at a discount. The -2Log likelihood is 484.467. Nagelkerke R square value is 0.117. In addition, the model prediction is 66.4% (261 out of 393).

TABLE VIII: PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARD GM SOYBEAN OIL AT A DISCOUNT

Logistic model Variable	Dependent variable= purchase intention toward GM soybean oil at a discount			
	B	S.E.	Wald	Exp(B)
Quality	-.270**	.115	5.509	.763
Health	-.075	.114	.438	.927
Price	-.761	.784	.943	.467
Age	-.330	.262	1.588	.719
Gender	.118	.222	.280	1.125
Education	.451**	.203	4.948	1.570
Family size	.032	.091	.125	1.033
Occupation	-.052	.054	.931	.950
Check the label	-.455***	.130	12.178	.634
Constant	1.240	.908	1.865	3.454
-2Log likelihood	484.467			
Nogelkerke R	0.117			
Sample size	393			
Model prediction	66.4%			

Note: \*  $p = 0.10$  \*\*  $p = 0.05$  \*\*\*  $p = 0.01$

The results in Table VIII suggest that three variables (quality, education level, and label) are important determinants of purchase intention toward GM soybean oil at a discount.

The variable measuring quality of GM soybean oil and whether respondent check the label were both shown to have negative effects on consumer' purchase intention at a discount. One reason may be that when the price is discount, consumer's perception of quality to GM soybean oil will fall compared to the perception in a normal or premium price.

The variable measuring education characteristic has a positive sign, implying that respondents' education level encourage them to purchase GM soybean oil at a discount. This result is quite different from the previous research. Previous studies have shown higher educated people were more willing to pay a higher cost for non-GM food. We speculate that it is relevant with Chinese people's preference. Chinese consumer tends to buy a discount product, even though they are highly educated.

Table IX shows purchase intention toward GM livestock product at a discount. The -2Log likelihood is 498.259. Nagelkerke R square value is 0.142. In addition, the model prediction is 67.8% (282 out of 416).

The results in Table IX show that four variables (quality, education level, occupation, and label) are significant in determining whether respondent would purchase GM

livestock product at a discount (5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%).

TABLE IX: PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARD GM LIVESTOCK PRODUCT AT A DISCOUNT

Logistic model Variable	Dependent variable= purchase intention toward GM livestock product at a discount			
	B	S.E.	Wald	Exp(B)
Quality	-.258**	.114	5.097	.772
Health	-.008	.114	.005	.992
Price	-1.269	.748	2.880	.281
Age	-.424	.270	2.456	.655
Gender	.237	.220	1.166	1.268
Education	.581***	.206	7.927	1.788
Family size	-.141	.092	2.374	.868
Occupation	-.141***	.054	6.739	.868
Check the label	-.312**	.128	5.960	.732
Constant	2.104**	.935	5.059	8.195
-2Log likelihood	498.259			
Nogelkerke R	0.142			
Sample size	416			
Model prediction	67.8%			

Note: \*  $p = 0.10$  \*\*  $p = 0.05$  \*\*\*  $p = 0.01$

With regard to quality, education level, and whether checking the label, the effects of these variables on purchase intention of GM livestock product are similar with Table 8, where quality and whether respondents check the label both have a negative sign, whereas education level's effect is positive.

## V. DISCUSSION

From the logistic regression result, it is found that the factors influencing purchase intention of GM soybean oil are price, quality benefit, education and checking the label. Influence of price on GM soybean oil only takes place in the premium condition, and quality benefit, education factors take effect on the purchase intention of GM soybean oil in the discount condition. For GM livestock product, the significant factors include label, quality benefit, education and occupation. Checking the label is the only factor that influences the purchase intention in the premium condition, whereas quality benefit, education and occupation factors take effect in the discount condition. Comparatively, the factors influencing GM livestock product's purchase intention are more than factors of GM soybean oil.

In this study, checking the label is the most significant variable to affect purchase intention. For GM soybean oil, label has a positive effect on purchase intention both at premium and discount. The more respondents check the label, the higher purchase intention is. It is interesting that the situation is exactly opposite for GM livestock product, which effect of label is negative. This result for GM soybean oil is compared with that reported by Chen and Chern (2002). To some extent, that is, if consumer believed label was important, they would buy more non-GM food. Whereas result for GM livestock product supports Huffman et al. (2001), who believed that once GM food was labeled, consumer's willingness to buy would fall. The different impact of checking the label on GM soybean oil and GM livestock product can show that Chinese consumers more incline to the application of transgenic technology in plant field.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The study aims to estimate consumer purchase intention toward GM soybean oil and GM livestock product in the case of premium and discount, then the influencing factors in each case. Logistic regression results show that quality benefit, price, education level, occupation and checking the label will significantly influence the purchase intention. Among them, quality benefit affects the purchase intention toward GM soybean oil and GM livestock product only in the case of discount. Price affects purchase intention toward GM soybean oil in the case of premium. Education is significant to purchase intention toward GM-soybean oil at a discount. Occupation significantly affects purchase intention toward GM livestock product at a discount. Whether checking the label plays the most important role in influencing purchase intention which is significant both in premium and discount, and no matter for GM soybean oil or GM livestock product.

Practical implications are pointed out according to the findings of this study. For government, how to build an effective label system for GM food is urgent. According to the result, when designing the label, the first consideration of policy makers should focus on quality benefit contained in GM food. Secondly, they should consider how to ensure the information reliable. For marketer, price and quality are key considerations. Different pricing policies should be taken for different GM foods, and price promotion should be avoided. Secondly, quality benefit will also influence consumer purchase intention, marketer should not only concern about the research of quality, but also think how to enhance the marketing and promotion of quality benefit. Finally, marketer could segment the consumer market based on the education level and occupation. Companies may produce specific GM foods for different segmented markets.

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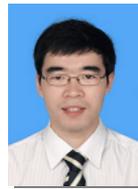
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