

RESEARCH ARTICLE

CONSUMER AWARENESS ABOUT IRRADIATED FOOD: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.

^{*}Tiago Rusin^{1,2}, Wilma Maria Coelho Araújo¹, Ernandes Rodrigues de Alencar³, Lívia de Lacerda de Oliveira Pineli¹ and Helio de Carvalho Vital^{4,5}.

- 1. College of Health Sciences, University of Brasília, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, Asa Norte, Brasília, 70910-900, Brazil.
- 2. Ministry of the Environment, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, Brasília, 70068-900, Brazil.
- 3. College of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine, University of Brasília, Campus Darcy Ribeiro, Asa Norte, Brasília, 70910-900, Brazil.
- 4. Technology Center of the Brazilian Army (CTEx), Av. das Américas, 28705 Barra Guaratiba, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 23020-470, Brazil.
- Department of Nuclear Engineering, Military Engineering Institute (IME), Praça Gen. Tibúrcio, 80, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 22290-270, Brazil.

Manuscript Info

Abstract

Manuscript History

Received: 07 January 2018 Final Accepted: 09 February 2018 Published: March 2018

Keywords:-

Systematic Review; food irradiation; knowledge; awareness; consumer.

ensuring food safety being its major application. Nevertheless, the great majority of potential consumers of irradiated food are still unaware of the basic concepts of irradiation, misinterpreting information and demonstrating a negative attitude towards the process. **Scope and approach:** Despite extensive research in the world on the

.....

Background: Food irradiation is a process used for various purposes,

acceptance of irradiated food, no study has yet been published that contemplates an overview of consumers' awareness of the consumption of irradiated food. Therefore, the objective of this work was to conduct a systematic review to demonstrate the state of the art of consumer awareness about food irradiation.

Key findings and conclusions: Five databases were searched, resulting in 1,192 studies out of which 66 articles have met the inclusion criteria. It was concluded that most consumers are unaware of the benefits of irradiated food. Another finding from this research was the fact that educational actions favorable to irradiated food positively influence changes in consumers' attitudes, while unfavorable information leads to negative ones. Some developed countries, such as the United States, tend to have a better willingness to buy irradiated food, while others tend to impose a stronger resistance. Therefore, new trends in the field of education and dissemination of irradiated food to consumers should be thought of as new ways to foster consumer acceptance and develop new market relations.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2018,. All rights reserved.

.....

Introduction:-

It is estimated that 600 million – almost 1 out of 10 people – in the world become ill after consuming contaminated food and 420,000 die every year (FAO/WHO, 2015). Food irradiation is a process used for various purposes, mainly to ensure food safety (Mohácsi-Farkas, 2011).

According to Diehl (2002) and Farkas & Mohácsi-Farkas (2011), irradiated food is all food that has been intentionally subjected to the process of irradiation by means of ionizing radiation, whereas food irradiation is the term used to describe the physical process in which food is exposed to ionizing radiation such as gamma photons emitted by ⁶⁰Co radioisotope (or very rarely ¹³⁷Cs), X-rays generated by machines with a maximum energy of 5 MeV or accelerated electrons with a maximum energy of 10 MeV (kinetic energy).

The effects of irradiation depend both on the type of food being treated and on the conditions the process is used, such as the dose of ionizing radiation, temperature, physical state of the product and composition of its surrounding atmosphere, among others. Food irradiation can be used for many purposes, including: sprout inhibition; delayed maturation; reduction of microbial load; elimination of pathogenic microorganisms; sterilization and disinfestation (Roberts, 2014).

Despite the benefits of the process, the acceptance of irradiated food by consumers remains as a challenge (Diehl, 2002; FSANZ, 2014; Feng, et al., 2016; Finten, et al. 2017). Research has shown that the great barrier to the consumption of these products is the lack of knowledge or misconceptions by the population and professionals on the safety of irradiation and irradiated products (Resurreccion et al., 1995; Frenzen et al., 2001; Cardello, 2003; Gunes & Tekin, 2006; Ibarra et al., 2010; Feng, et al., 2016; Finten, et al. 2017).

It has been assumed that the population may be consuming irradiated food unawarely due to factors such as inappropriate information presented on food labels. (Resurreccion et al., 1995; ICGFI, 1999; IAEA, 2001; FAO/WHO, 2003; Gunes & Tekin, 2006; Junqueira-Gonçalves et al., 2011; FSANZ, 2014; Palarto et al., 2014).

Many studies have been performed to investigate the acceptance of irradiated food. However, we do not yet have a research, of a bibliographic and inventorizing character, that gathers, maps and discusses the researches carried out, showing its various aspects and dimensions and in what form and under what conditions were produced, in order to produce the state of art. Taking into account the knowledge already built by the studies carried out and driven by the challenge of seeking what has not yet been done, many researchers have been dedicated to the evaluation of such studies based on a methodological strategy that minimizes the biases of the results obtained (Ferreira, 2002).

A systematic review is reported as a method of evidence — based on health care and supported by a peer-reviewed protocol — so that it can be replicated (Khan et al., 2003). Compared to narrative reviews, the systematic literature review technique has the advantage of being based on an explicit and accurate study selection process, which involves a multi-step procedure similar to that used in research surveys (Cooper, 1998; Littell & College, 2006).

According to Higgins and Green (2011), systematic reviews are aimed at gathering all evidences available that meet the pre-specified eligibility criteria in order to answer a specific research question. Phelps & Campbell (2012) emphasize that systematic reviews (SR) have progressively substituted traditional narrative reviews and are recommended to summarize research evidence. Although this kind of protocol originates from studies based on evidences from medical and clinical studies, other fields have also recently begun to apply systematized procedures to find safe evidence to address their own specific questions, including the area of food science and technology, demonstrating the importance of this tool for this area (Bimbo et al., 2017; Jaenke, et al. 2017).

In this context, the objective of the present research, of an innovative nature, is to use an adapted version of the systematic review protocol to demonstrate the state of the art of consumer awareness about food irradiation.

Methods:-

This systematic review follows recommendations provided by Preferred Reporting Items for the Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Checklist (Moher et al., 2009) and Guidance of European Food Safety Authority (EFSA, 2010).

According to the Guidance of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA, 2010), in descriptive questions of populations or systems, such as questions about prevalence, occurrence, consumption, and incidence in which the population (P) and the outcome of interest (O) need to be specified. The acronym PO represents the key elements in these questions.

Therefore "Population" has been defined as human population and "Outcome" must be interpreted as the degree of awareness regarding the consumption of irradiated food. Included in this review are descriptive studies on consumer knowledge about irradiated food.

This research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee/ Faculty of Health Sciences/ University of Brasília on August 08, 2016 (Certificate of Presentation for Ethical Appreciation 57419216.2.0000.0030).

Protocol and Registration:

In the clinic field of health care studies, there is a Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO), which does not apply to systematic reviews on food science and technology. Therefore, no registration of this protocol in PROSPERO has been required.

Eligibility Criteria:

Inclusion Criteria:

The present review included human studies (both quantitative and qualitative) from all over the world, who participated in surveys by answering electronic questionnaires, interviews or other instruments, providing essential information on their perception regarding the consumption of irradiated food in order to determine the degree of awareness of those who consume irradiated food either treated with ionizing radiation as a whole or that comprise irradiated ingredients. The present study included publications with no restrictions regarding date or language.

Exclusion Criteria:

The following information sources have been applied as exclusion criteria: 1) reviews, letters, personal opinions, book chapters, conference abstracts, case reports; 2) studies that were not related to consumer knowledge about irradiated food; and 3) studies in animals.

Information Sources:

Detailed individual search strategies for each of the following bibliographic databases have been developed: INIS, PUBMED, SCOPUS, SCIENCE DIRECT, and WEB OF SCIENCE. International Nuclear Information System (INIS) hosts one of the world's largest collections of published information on the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology. It offers online access to a unique repository of non-conventional literature. PUBMED, SCOPUS and WEB OF SCIENCES cover publications in the areas of bioethics, life sciences, physical sciences, health sciences, social sciences, science, technology, among others. SCIENCE DIRECT covers publications in Physical Sciences and Engineering, Biological Sciences, Health Sciences and Social and Human Sciences.

Grey literature search was carried out by using Google Scholar and Proquest. The end date was selected so that the search would include all data in the databases up to October 8, 2016. The references cited in the selected articles were also checked.

According to Falagas et al. (2008), the PUBMED, SCOPUS, WEB OF SCIENCE and Google Scholar databases were practical in use and offered numerous search facilities. PUBMED and Google Scholar are accessed for free. The keyword search with PUBMED offers optimal update frequency and includes online early articles; SCOPUS offers about 20% more coverage than WEB OF SCIENCE, whereas Google Scholar offers results of inconsistent accuracy. PUBMED remains an optimal tool in biomedical electronic research. SCOPUS covers a wider journal range compared to WEB OF SCIENCE (Falagas et al., 2008).

Search strategy:

Appropriate truncation and word combinations were selected and adapted for each database search (Table 1). In addition, all references were managed by Thomson Reuters EndnoteTM Web basic software and duplicated hits were removed.

Study selection:

The selection was completed in 2 phases. In phase 1, two reviewers (TR; ERA) independently reviewed the titles and abstracts of all identified electronic database citations. Articles that did not appear to meet the inclusion criteria were discarded. In phase 2, the same reviewers applied the inclusion criteria to the full text of the articles. The reference list of selected studies was meticulously analyzed by the examiners (TR; ERA). Any disagreement in the first or second phase was settled by discussion until a mutual agreement among the reviewers was attained. When consensus could not be achieved, a third author (LLOP) was summoned and asked to make a final decision. HCV was considered the expert on food irradiation to whom any doubt about that subject would be addressed. The coordinator (WMCA) would be responsible for conceptualization and planning of the research, besides data analysis and solving remaining issues.

Data Collection Process:

The following characteristics were gathered from selected articles: authors and year of publication, year of survey application, place of survey application, population, sample size, data collection method, types of question, brief description of irradiated food included in the survey, main results and statistical analyzes. To ensure consistency among reviewers, calibration exercises were conducted before starting the review. Reviewers resolved disagreements by discussion and the second author (2R) adjudicated unresolved disagreements.

Risk of bias (RB):

Risk of bias assessment is a fundamental step that differentiates the systematic literature review process from other types of review. It requires the use of specific criteria so that a score for each identified article is created and a bias risk rating can be implemented (Bimbo et al., 2017).

Based on instructions found in "A Guide to Conducting Systematic Reviews in Agri-Food Public Health" (Sargeant et al., 2005), a specific instrument to evaluate RB has been created for this study by using well-established classical and literature criteria and expert guidance. In this research, the selected criteria for RB assessment were: classification by Impact Factor; year of publication; representativeness of the sample; randomness of the sample; criteria for sample inclusion; use of a validated data collection instrument; and statistical analyzes (Table 2).

A classification by Impact Factor (IF) has also to be used because IF is a measure that reflects the average number of citations of scientific papers published in a particular journal. This indicator was created by Eugene Garfield, founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and creator of the bibliographic database Science Citation Index (SCI). Since 1972, the IFs have been calculated annually for journals indexed to ISI and then published in Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Sorting by impact factors allows for the inclusion of many small (in terms of total number of articles published), however influential journals. The impact factor of a journal is based on two elements: the number of citations in the current year to items published in the previous two years, and the denominator, which is the number of substantive articles and reviews published in the same two years. The impact factor could also be based on the previous year only. That would lead to more rapid changes in the data. An impact factor could also take into account longer periods of citations and sources, but then the measure would be less dynamic (Garfield, 2006; Sharma, et al., 2014).

The year of publication was another criterion established in order to assess the improvement of methods used for research on the subject. Most recent articles have described the best timeliness of information. Consumer's knowledge is known to significantly change with time, so that, the more recent the article, the greater the timeliness of the information obtained.

Representativeness of the sample informs whether the sample is representative of the consumers in the population of interest. The sample needs to be representative of the population it proposes to measure. For example, the Federal sphere must have a minimum percentage of respondents in all States of the Nation. Sample randomness informs its degree of randomness. The study should be based on a random sample in order to reduce the bias of responses. Inclusion Criteria are those that enforce the criteria for selection of the sample. The inclusion criteria for the sample should be clearly defined to reduce the response bias.

A Validated Data Collection informs whether a certain validated instrument of interest has been used for data collection. The instrument for data collection should be validated by using the techniques described by the American Educational Research Association (2014) to ensure the reliability and quality of the collection. Statistical analyzes

have been used to determine whether the statistical techniques selected are indeed appropriate for the task of efficiently retrieving the information in order to interpret and evaluate the quality of the data. Thus, based on such criteria, a scoring method was summarized in Table 2.

Two reviewers (TR and ERA) performed RB analysis of the studies. Reviewers resolved disagreements by discussion and the third reviewer (LLOP) adjudicated unresolved disagreements. Each criterion received scores between 0 and 100 or unclear (U) in the evaluation of the studies. In the calculation of the RB, the unclear (U) cases were not included and an arithmetic mean was calculated. According to the value of frequency, RB can be estimated. The criterion for defining high, medium or low RB was based on the article by Gadioli, et al. (2017). When the frequency was higher than 70%, the RB was considered to be low (L), when the frequency was between 50 and 69%, it was considered moderate (M) and when the frequency was lower than 50%, the RB was considered to be high (H).

Results:-

Selection of relevant studies:

Table 3 presents eligible studies, their characteristics and data gathered from the survey, such as consumption, comprehension and willingness to buy irradiated food. Initially, 1,192 studies were identified in the electronic databases and 1,132 findings remained after duplications were discarded. A comprehensive evaluation of the abstracts was then performed in phase 1 and 61 articles were deemed potentially appropriate, according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. They were then selected for assessment in phase 2. Moreover, 266 articles were found in an additional search through Google Scholar (n= 30) and ProQuest (n= 236) and only three of them were considered to meet the inclusion criteria. Out of the 64 studies included, 20 were subsequently excluded: Adams (2000), Ahmed (1993), Bruhn (1995a), Bruhn (1995b), Bruhn (1998), Cottee et al. (1995), Derr et al. (1995), Henson (1995), Hunter (2000), Ihsanullah and Rashid (2017), Loaharanu (1990), Marcotte & Kunstadt (1993), for being review articles; Beaulnes (1988), for being case report; Bruhn (1999), Eustice & Bruhn (2013), for being chapters of books; Coates (1990), Engel et al. (1990), Henon (1995), for personal opinion; Goss et al. (1995), for being a conference abstract; Weaver & Marcotte (1988), for not being related to consumer knowledge on irradiated food. Other 22 studies, extracted from reference lists, were added. Thus in the end, 66 studies were retained for this systematic review (Figure 1).

Of the 66 studies selected, the majority were written in English (63 references, 95.5%), Portuguese (2 references, 3.0%) and Arabic (1 reference, 1.5%). The articles were published between 1983 and 2017 and the related data are presented in chronological order in Table 3. The 66 eligible studies in the systematic review are from 12 different countries: United States of America (42), Brazil (7), Japan (4), Scotland (2), Korea (2), Argentina (2), Turkey (2), Mexico (1), Chile (1), England (1), China (1) and Egypt (1). In these studies, the sample size varied between 30 (Behrens et al., 2009) and 17,830 (Furuta et al., 1998) participants.

The studies involving the largest number of participants (N) had been made (in decreasing order) in Japan, N = 17,830 and N = 6,385 (Furuta et al., 1998; Furuta, 2004); United States of America with number of participants being: N = 10,780; N = 4,482; N = 3,104; N = 1,112; N = 1,003 (Frenzen et al., 2001; Teisl et al., 2009; Hoefer et al., 2006; Nayga, 1996; Schutz et al., 1989), respectively; China with N = 2,045 (Qixun et al., 1993); Turkey with N = 1,226 (Mehmetoglu, 2007); and Egypt with N = 1,160 (El-Gameel & Elkhateeb, 2011). In general, the authors evaluated the acceptance of irradiated food, the willingness to buy them, awareness and knowledge mostly with respect to food in general (39.7%), followed by studies involving products of animal origin and their derivatives (38.2%) and food of vegetable origin and derivatives (22.1%).

The analytical methods used for data collection included questionnaire (62.4%), interviews (27.5%), surveys (7.2%) and/or focus group sessions (2.9%) all of them including objective questions, except for the research of Behrens et al. (2009) where open-ended questions were answered as part of a qualitative study. Most of the studies comprised statistical treatments of descriptive analyzes (54 references) and/or regression analysis (30), significance (13), reliability (7), factor analysis (5), variance (5) and correlations (3).

Awareness about Food Irradiation:

United States of America:

The first studies that evaluated consumers' knowledge about irradiated food date as far back as 1983. The level of knowledge on irradiated food is constantly changing worldwide. In addition, it has been found in this work that

American consumers usually exhibit an intermediate level of knowledge on the subject (Frenzen et al., 2001). The trend of the data indicates that the American population has increased their awareness of irradiated food over the years. Further details of the surveys can be better seen in Table 3.

Comprehensive studies such as those by Bord & Connor (1989), Schutz et al. (1989), Malone (1990), Frenzen et al. (2001), Aiew et al. (2003) and Feng et al. (2016) show the trend of increase in awareness over the years, influenced by the greater ease of access to information on the subject.

It is possible to find more specific studies, which corroborate with the omnibus findings. In California, an increase in awareness about food irradiation can be seen through studies by Bruhn & Noell (1987) and Bhumiratana et al. (2007), which corroborate the findings for Wisconsin (Jarosz et al., 1989), Texas (Schutz & Cardello, 1997), Kansas (Fox & Olson, 1998) and Minneapolis (Vickers & Wang, 2002).

The studies conducted in Atlanta (Resurreccion et al., 1995) and Illinois (Spaulding et al., 2007) are in agreement with the earliest study found in the systematic review, Titlebaum et al. (1983), who found that the initial reaction to the irradiation process was unanimously negative. They found that the participants were concerned about the safety of the process and about the chance that any residual radioactivity might remain in the products.

Research shows that educational actions favorable to irradiated food positively influence the change in consumer attitudes, while unfavorable information leads to negative attitudes by consumers. Rodriguez (2007) identified that the respondents who had received the unfavorable information packet were less supportive of food irradiation than those who had not received it. On the other hand, Aiew et al. (2003) found that, after the presentation of positive information about food irradiation, most respondents were willing to buy irradiated ground beef.

Titlebaum et al. (1983), evaluating the acceptance of irradiated food, showed that consumers initially responded negatively to the idea of irradiated food. However, the response would become more encouraging after consumers being properly provided with adequate information about the process. Thus, after some time inspecting and trying irradiated food, in addition to being exposed to straightforward labels on the irradiated food, a significant fraction of consumers would even decide to purchase and consume irradiated food. Bruhn et al. (1986a) and Bruhn et al. (1986b) found similar results among conventional consumers regarding their change of attitude towards irradiated food. An educational program, which would address and explain the irradiated food among conventional consumers, although it may not have an effect on those already opposed to the process (Bruhn et al., 1986a). According to Bruhn et al. (1986b), conventional consumer attitudes toward food irradiation can be positively influenced by an educational effort.

Knowledge about the process as well as keeping a positive attitude toward food irradiation increased as a result of participation in a teleconference on the subject (Johnson, 1990). Hashim et al. (1995), researching the consumer purchase behavior of irradiated beef product, showed that the number of participants who purchased irradiated poultry products increased after the educational program. Similar results were found by Qixun et al. (1993), Byun et al. (2009), Lima Filho et al. (2014) and Finten et al. (2017), who concluded that consumer acceptance of irradiated food increases when he is provided with favorable information on the process.

According to Terry & Tabor (1988), the use of the term "irradiated" causes a substantial decrease in consumer preference for irradiated products. Currently more information is still needed to prevent the negative effect of not providing enough information to consumers (Hashim et al., 2001).

Thompson & Knight (2006) identified that most participants of their interview had not been frequently advised on the food irradiation process. According to Cardello et al. (2007), Teisl et al. (2009) and Mehmetoglu (2007), the majority of consumers naturally present negative attitudes towards irradiated food. Consumer behavior towards irradiated food certainly depends on the levels of awareness and knowledge on the benefits or risks associated to the technology.

Fox et al. (2002) and Hayes et al. (2002), respectively, conducted market trials of irradiated chicken and performed an investigation to evaluate how information affects the demand for food irradiation and, based on the results, they concluded that when both positive and negative information about irradiated food were simultaneously provided, a negative response prevailed in consumers' decisions. A campaign in favor of irradiation significantly contributes to increase the demand of irradiated products and increases willingness to pay, while negative information causes the opposite effect. Moreover, when subjects were given both the pro- and the anti- irradiation descriptions, the negative description dominated and willingness to pay subsided (Fox et al., 2002).

As Hayes et al. (2002) were studying the effect of simultaneously providing favorable and unfavorable descriptions about the effects of irradiation, they noticed that such strategy had essentially the same effect as that of providing only the unfavorable description. They found clear evidence that the content of information given to consumers directly influenced their response and attitude (positive, negative or neutral) towards the subject.

In his research, Wie et al. (1998) claimed that most respondents agreed that they wanted to know more about irradiated food. Bruhn & Schutz (1999) found that consumers need information on protective technologies such as food irradiation. Deliza et al. (2010) concluded that consumer education regarding the technology is a key factor to its acceptance.

The research by Lusk et al. (1999) demonstrated that women were more concerned about irradiated products than men and also that the more anxious a person is, the more concerned he will be about food irradiation. According to Cardello (2003), concern levels were highly susceptible to the influence of positive marketing. Hoefer et al. (2006) found that there is a general lack of awareness among consumers regarding the availability of irradiated meat leading to misunderstandings about the safety of irradiated meat (Table 3).

Other Countries:

Countries like England (Robson & Payne, 1988), Turkey (Gunes & Tekin, 2006 and Mehmetoglu, 2007), Japan (Furuta et al., 1998; Furuta et al., 2000; Inoue, 2000 and Furuta, 2004), China (Qixun et al., 1993) and Korea (Kwon et al., 1992 and Byun et al., 2009), as well as Latin countries like Brazil (Oliveira & Sabato, 2004; Ornellas et al., 2006; Behrens et al., 2009; Silva et al., 2010 and Deliza et al., 2010), Argentina (Flores & Hough, 2008) and Chile (Junqueira-Gonçalves et al., 2011) have a trend of lower awareness about irradiated food. This fact may be due to the governmental policies of each country and to the level of access and interest on the issue of food irradiation, allied to the sociocultural level of each nation.

In addition, it is important to consider that the consumer does not always read and/or understand the information described on the labels of processed food before or after the purchase. Labeling is an important strategy not only from the point of view of nutritional quality, but it also provides information on the application of new technologies in the processing of that food. Therefore, labeling of irradiated food is of paramount importance for consumers to meet their expectations and preferences during purchases. There is a great gap in the identification of such food and the symbol of Radura is often unknown to the consumer (Robson & Payne, 1988; Terry & Tabor, 1988; Ornellas et al., 2006; Junqueira-Gonçalves et al., 2011, Nayga et. al., 2005 and Spaulding et al., 2007).

It is possible to understand the purchase of food as a sphere in which the relationship between the understanding of the technical information described in the labels and the behavior of the consumer with regard to the decision of whether or not to purchase these products is clearly identifiable. It is based on the information of the labels that the consumer exercises his right of choice and the principles of consumer protection guaranteed by the regulatory systems (Einsiedel, 2002 and Qin & Brown, 2006).

In general, respondents view labeling as necessary information to ensure consumer choice (Crowley et al., 2002). In a study by Lima Filho et al. (2015), consumers identified as the ideal label for irradiated strawberries, which provided the following information: "Food treated by ionization process" or "Food treated by irradiation process", "To ensure freshness and quality for a longer time" and the presence of the Radura symbol.

The willingness to buy irradiated food encounters great resistance on the part of consumers, often due to the lack of knowledge about the process and misconceptions. In the last years, developed countries, such as the United States (Sapp & Downing-Matibag, 2009, Teisl et al. 2009, Bruhn, C. M., 2014 and Feng et al., 2016), tend to have a better willingness to buy irradiated food, while developing countries, such as Argentina (Flores & Hough, 2008 and Finten et al., 2017) and Chile (Junqueira-Gonçalves et al., 2011), show greater resistance.

Risk of Bias (RB):

Table 3 presents a detailed evaluation of each RB criterion for each study. Low RB criteria has been achieved by only 12.1% (8) of the eligible studies, whereas, 42.4% (28) have been classified as moderate RB and 45.5% (30) as high RB. Few studies (24.2%; N = 16) presented representativeness of the population they were meant to analyze; in addition, 84.9% (N = 56) of the articles clearly showed that their sampling was random, whereas 12.1% (N = 8) were not random and for 3% (N = 2) were not clear with regard to their objective.

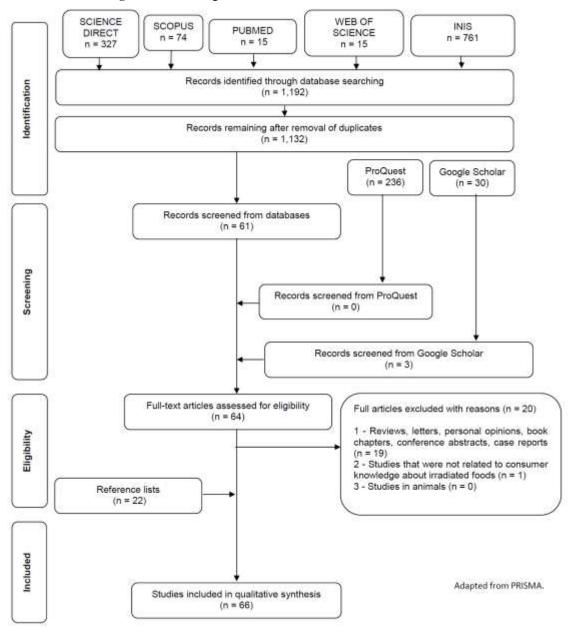
Most articles (87.9%; N = 58) presented well-defined criteria for inclusion and/or exclusion in the sample of interest, whereas in 9.1% (N = 6) of them the criterion was not clearly defined, causing doubts to the reviewers and in 3% (N = 2) of the cases inclusion criteria were unclear (Table 3).

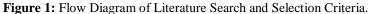
Most research articles selected (83.3%; N = 55) had used instruments without properly describing the evidences that validated them. In 10.6% (N = 7) of the articles it was not clear whether validated instruments had been used. And only four selected articles 6,1% (N = 4) (Johnson, 1990; Wie et al., 1998; Thompson & Knight, 2006; Thompson et al., 2007) included explicitly validated instruments (Table 3).

Only one research, of qualitative nature, did not use statistical treatment (Behrens et al., 2009). Fifty-four studies used the descriptive analysis; thirty studies adopted regression analysis; thirteen applied tests of significance; seven included reliability tests; five performed factor analysis; five relied on variance analysis and three ran correlations tests, which have often been combined for better interpretation of the results.

The majority of the articles (25.8%; N = 17) included in the present systematic review were published in journals possessing as Impact Factor (IF) between $0.51 \le IF < 1.12$, followed by 22.7% (N = 15) for $1.13 \le IF < 1.79$; 18.2% (N = 12) for IF<0.50; 13.6% (N = 9) had $1.80 \le IF < 2.59$; 10.6% (N = 7) for $2.60 \le IF < 3.54$; 1.5% (N = 1) had IF $3.55 \le IF < 5.00$. None of the items included in the systematic review had IF ≥ 5.01 and 7.6% (N = 5) had no IF records. Most of the articles (66.7%; N = 44) were published between the years 1983 and 2006; 12.2% (N = 8) had been published in periodicals with IF between 2007 and 2008 and 10.6% (N = 7) between 2009 and 2010 (Table 3).

It must be stressed that it is important to assess the potential RB involved in conclusions of studies belonging to a systematic review and how strong evidence based on them most be considered. RB assessment of individual studies is a step for determining the strength of a body of evidence (Viswanathan et al., 2012). In the elaboration of this work in particular, the RB assessment was not a straightforward task due to the high heterogeneity of the methodological approaches employed in this research domain and because of the lack of standardized quality assessment tools for studies belonging to the social science field (Cox et al., 2015).





Database	Search
Scopus	(TITLE-ABS-KEY("food irradiation") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(knowledge) OR TITLE-ABS-
74 artigos	KEY(attitude) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(perception) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY(awareness) AND
	TITLE-ABS-KEY(consumer))
Pubmed	("Food Irradiation"[Mesh]) AND ("Knowledge"[Mesh] OR "Knowledge of Results
15 artigos	(Psychology)"[Mesh] OR "Knowledge Management"[Mesh] OR "Attitude"[Mesh] OR
	"Perception"[Mesh] OR "Awareness"[Mesh])
ScienceDirect	("food irradiation") AND ((knowledge) OR (attitude) OR (perception) OR (awareness)) AND
327 artigos	(consumer) AND ((survey) OR (questionnaire) OR (interview))
Web of Science	("food irradiation" (knowledge OR attitude OR perception OR awareness) consumer (survey
15 artigos	OR questionnaire OR interview))
INIS	"food irradiation" AND (knowledge OR attitude OR perception OR awareness) AND consumer
761 artigos	AND (survey OR questionnaire OR interview)
-	

Table 1:	Database	search strategy
----------	----------	-----------------

|--|

Criteria	Score (points)
1. Classification by Impact Factor	• IF $\ge 5.01 = 100$
	• $3.55 \le IF < 5.00 = 85$
	• $2.60 \le \text{IF} \le 3.54 = 70$
	• $1.80 \le \text{IF} \le 2.59 = 50$
	• $1.13 \le \text{IF} < 1.79 = 30$
	• $0.51 \le \text{IF} < 1.12 = 20$
	• IF $< 0.50 = 10$
	• Not registered = 0
2. Year of publication	• $2017* = 100$
	$\cdot 2015/2016^* = 100$
	$\cdot 2013/2014 = 85$
	$\cdot 2011/2012 = 70$
	• $2009/2010 = 50$
	$\bullet 2007/2008 = 30$
	• < Below 2007 = 10
3. Representativeness of the sample	• Representative sample = 100
	• Non-representative sample = 0
4. Randomness of the sample	• Random sample = 100
	• Non-random sample = 0
5. Criteria for inclusion of the sample	• Criteria defined = 100
	• Criteria not defined = 0
6. Validated Data Collection Instrument	• Use of validated instrument = 100
	• Use of not validated instrument = 0
7. Statistical analyzes	• Appropriate statistical techniques = 100
	• Not appropriate statistical techniques = 0

* Data collection was performed at the end of 2016, so new studies are likely to be included in 2016 and 2017.

Table 3: Extraction table with the summary of eligible studies on consumer awareness about irradiated food and	
evaluation of Risk of Bias	

Author	Titlebaum et al. (1983)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	Cities not specified (United States of America), year uninformed; General consumers: Focus group (N ₁)
and	Questionnaire (N_2) ; $N_1 = 60$; $N_2 = 400$.
Year of	
Applica	

tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample Size (N) Second Product Statistics. Collecti on Method; Types of General food; Descriptive statistics. Collecti on Method; Types of Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic ad Analysi Survey; and; Statistic ad Analysi Survey; and; Statistic ad Analysi Survey and; Statistic ad Analysi Survey and; Statistic ad Kenton (S) Survey										
Surrey: Populati on and; Sample Focus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d food lnchde d in the Survey; and; Statistic al Analysi s Focus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati (a) the taste of the products smalt with products that start importance for the purchase and consumption decision on inclaited food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati (Cassification by Questionnair respondents are interested in food products that starts in Reaso of a fundamental products would be changed. Statistic and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati (Basification by Questionnair (Digits) = Dublicat [ensore fundamental] (Cassification by Questionnair (Digits) = Dublicat [ensore fundamental] (Cassification by Questionnair (Digits) of California (Conperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster digits): Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Place on and; Sample Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression an										
Populai Sample Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pota Collection Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pata Collection Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Image: Statistic al Analysis Participants considered information on the sterifizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interest (38%). The participants were away about the safet? of the produces of products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the process, whether there would be charged. Evaluati Baias Participants considered pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interest (38%). The participants were way about the safet? of the process, whether there would be charged. Evaluati Baias Calssification by Q0 (11pm) = 100 Participants considered products would be charged. Place Bias Buhn et al. (1986#) Place Bias California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: frough the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: frough the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener progra										
on and; Sample size (N) Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Collection Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamenta survey and; Statistic al Analysi Main s Participants considered information on the sterilizing action on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% outpercentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the products would be changed. Evaluati Classification by Do (1F _{DIS} = 100 Part of publicat in on - 100 Readom in on - 100 Clastification by Sample - 0.915 Nates in on - 100 Resist in the sample - 100 Resist in on - 100 Resist in the sample - 100 Resist in on - 100 Resist i	Survey;									
on and; Sample size (N) Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Collection Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental statistic al Analysi Main s Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental setsimize and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% ouvest percentage of consumer interest of infood products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the products would be changed. Evaluati Classification by 20 (IF ₃₀₁₅ = 100 - 1	Populati									
Sample Focus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pocus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Pocus dialogia dial										
size (N)										
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irratiate d Food Include d in the Survey and: Statistic Focus group and questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. Main Main Main Survey and: Survey: Survey; Surve; Survey; Survey; Survey; Survey; Survey; Survey; Survey; S										
Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shell life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati On of Risk of Bias Bruhn et al. (1986a) (6) and Year Year of Impact Factor – publicat lon – 0.915) Representativ ion – 10 Rendom ress of sample – 10 Criteri ness of sample – 100 Validate a for sample – 100 Statisti Result Resul to (%b) of a for inclusi on – 10 Result to (%b) of a for inclusi on – 10 The solution to (%b) to (%b) to (%b) to (%b) to (%b) to (%b) to (%b) to (%b) to (%				011	10 11					
on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati (8) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) (8) and Year Author (8) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) (8) and Year Place and on and; Awhole Earth Festival (WEF): N = 452. Bata Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.		Focus group and qu	uestionnair	e; Objective; Ge	neral food; I	Descriptive	e statistics.			
Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Statistic al Analysis Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shell? life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionmaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati on of lisks of 0.915.015 Questionaire interest of the sample - 0 Representative ness of the sample - 0 Criteri ness of a fort a fort a fort d Data a fort d Data cell analyz d 100 Result Result eness of the sample - 0 Result inclusion a fort a fort d Data a fort d Data a fort d Data d 100 Result t (% market of the g 100 Result a fort d Data a fort d Data a fort d Data d 100 Result t (% Bias Place and on ont the Only block the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained form a Whole Earth Festival (WEF): N = 452. Note Earth Festival (WEF): N = 452.	Collecti									
Types of Question ns; Irradiate d inded in the Survey and; Statistic al AnalysisParticipants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Criteri a fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the appearance angent in the spice received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the appearance angent in the spice received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the gample - 0<	on									
Types of Question ns; Irradiate d inded in the Survey and; Statistic al AnalysisParticipants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Criteri a fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the appearance angent in the spice received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the appearance angent in the spice received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the safety of the gample - 0Note and the safety of the gample - 0<	Method:									
of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term 'radiation' by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interseted in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati (al classification by on of Bias Classification by Quest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati (al classification by Quest percentage of Questionnaire respondents are interseted in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati (al classification by Quest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati (a) On f Bias Partin et al. (1986) Buthor of (s) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986) Flace and Aron of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtai	,									
Question ns; Irradiated d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysis Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the powers, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed. Criteri ness of the sample - 0 Criteri a for the sample - 0 Criteri a for be changed. Validate a low and the safety of the sample - 0 Result Author (s) and Year of Risk of a for 0.915) Bruhn et al. (1986a) Reset of sample - 0 Criteri angle a loo Validate a for be sample - 0 Statisti a for be sample - 0 Result Result and a for a for the sample d loo Result a loo Result analyz a for bias Result a loo Result a for a for the sample d loo Result a										
ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Main Results: Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products on of Sist of 20 (IF2015 = 10n - Bias 0.915) Place Author (9) and Product 20 (IF2015 = 10n - 10	-									
Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Main Results: Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati On of Impact Factor – Bias 0.915) Type of Representativ and the tast of the products would be changed. Evaluati O (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 10 – 10 –	-									
d Food Include d in the Survey and; s Main Results: Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati on of Impact Factor – publicat Bias Bias Bias Bias Bias Place Author (s) and Prace Place and California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Year Place and metai. (1986a) Place and provide the proteive; General food; Regression analysis.										
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysis Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati (s) and (s) and										
d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysis * Main Results: Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati on of Risk of 0.915) Impact Factor - 10 Impact Factor	d Food									
Survey and; statistic al Analysi Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Result	Include									
Survey and; statistic al Analysi Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Random Criteri Validate Statisti Result Result Evaluati Classification by Impact Factor – publicat eness of the nof of 0.915) Year of 10 Representativ sample – 0 Random eness of a for 100 Criteri on of Instrum 100 Validate eness of a for 100 Statisti analyz e Resul Bias 6(s) and Year of Author (s0 and Year of Applicat Representativ sample – 0 Random on or 100 Criteri on or Instrum ent – 0 Validate (RB) Bias Statisti (RB) Bias 6(s) and Year of Applicat Bruhn et al. (1986a) California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual	d in the									
and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Main Results: Analysi s Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiation of food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of uestionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati on of Risk of Bias 0.915) Bias 0.915) Bruhn et al. (1986a) California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained form a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. The spice of the sample - Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
Statistic al Analysis Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumrtion food and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati Classification by publicat on of publicat and the taste of the products would be changed. Representative increases of the products would be changed. Evaluati Classification by publicat on of sample - 0 Representative increase of the products and whether the appearance and the taste of the publicat on a sample - 0 Random of a for d Data Result is to (%) of a base of the sample collect inclusi on ess of the sample - 0 Bias 0.915) 10 10 100 100 es - 47.1 (RB) of the sample - 0 Author (s) and Year Participants constance during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Vest is the sample										
al Analysi s Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether ther would be changed. Evaluati Classification by Impact Factor − 0.915 Year of publicat alog Representativ eness of the sample − 0 Random ness of a for 100 Criteri d Data Statisti analyz analyz es Result t (%) of Bias Author (s) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) Sample - 0 Random ness of the eness of the publicat inclusi 100 California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Vear Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis. Use of the state sterility is the state state state state sterility is the s										
Analysis s Main Results: Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether the revoluts would be changed. Evaluati Classification by 1mpact Factor – 0.915) Year of publicat Representativ eness of the sample – 0 Random ness of a for sample – 0 Validate and for n – 100 Statisti (RB) Result (RB) Bruhn et al. (1986a) Fundation (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
s Image: Second Sec										
Main Results: Participants considered information on the sterilizing action of irradiation of food, its impact on human health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati on of Risk of 0.915) Vear of 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 100 - 1	Analysi									
Results: health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed. Evaluati Classification by the term publicat ion - 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = ion - 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = ion - 10) Representativ ensor of the sample - 100 Random consumption on - 100 Result analyz = 600 (Clect) Result analyz = 700 (Clect) Bias Author (s) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) Impact States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Valuation of the sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.	S									
Results: health, the increase in the shelf life of the products and the labeling information to be of fundamental importance for the purchase and consumption decision on irradiated food. They also reported a pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of upercentage of consumer interested infood products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the tast of the products would be changed. Evaluati Classification by Impact Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = ion – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = ion – 10 ion – 100 ion – 100 ion – 100 ion es – 47.1 (RB) = H Raisk of the sample – 100 ion – 100 ion intervention in the sample – 100 ion intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention is a sample – 100 ion – 100 ion intervention intervention intervention is a sample – 100 ion – 100 ion intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention intervention is a sample – 100 ion – 100 ion intervention interventinterestore intervention interventinteresto intervention i	Main	Participants consid	ered inform	mation on the ste	erilizing acti	ion of irra	diation of f	ood, its ii	npact on	human
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Results:									
pronounced sensitivity to the term "radiation" by considering accidents with nuclear reactors. 98% of questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be changed. Evaluati Classification by Year of publicat Representativ eness of the ness of the sample - 0 Random ness of the sample - 0 Validate statisti to (%) of Bias Result to (%) of Bias Bias 0.915) 10 sample - 0 sample - 0 non - 1 Instrum 100 ges - 47.1 (RB) inclusi (RB) Author (s) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Validate States of America), segmentative is a sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis. Verestructure is a sample size (N)										
questionnaire respondents are interested in food products that stay fresher longer. The spices received the lowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Evaluati Risk of BiasClassification by 20 (IF2015 = 0.915)Year of publicat 10Representativ eness of the sample - 0Random ness of the ness of the sample - 100Criteri a for d Data a for d Data cal the cal cal the sample - 100Result a for a for a for d Data a for d Data cal tal <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>										
Iowest percentage of consumer interest (38%). The participants were wary about the safety of the process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Readle and changed.Result and the taste of the products would be changed.Result radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Readle and results of the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Readle and results of the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Readle and results of the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Readle and results of the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Random results of the products, and whether the appearance a for the products and the taste of the product would be changed.Random results of the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the product would be changed.Result and oness of a for the products, and whether the appearance a for the sample -0National Statistic (Statistic) (Stat										
process, whether there would be any residual radioactivity in the products, and whether the appearance and the taste of the products would be changed.Evaluati on of Risk of BiasClassification by Impact Factor - 20 (IF2015 = 0.915)Year of publicat ion - 10Representativ ness of sample - 10Random ness of the sample - 100Criteri a for a for d Data collecti on on es - d California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening a droin a droing a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.Validate ness of a for ness of a for ness of a for a for ness of a for ness of a for ness of a for ness of a for no a for no no no no es - 100Resul Attivity a for a for a dot a dot										
and the taste of the products would be changed.Evaluati on of Risk of 30 (IF2015 = 0.915)Year of publicat ion - 10Representativ eness of the sample -0Random ness of the sampleCriteri a for d Data on - InstrumRaisk cal analyz es - d 7.1Risk of BiasAuthor (s) and Year of and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Year of publicat ion - 10Representativ eness of the sample -0Random ness of a for a for 100Criteri a for a for on - 100Validate cal a for on - 100Statisti a for a malyz es - d 7.1Resul t (%) d 7 BiasAuthor (s) and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Year California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.Ver VerVer VerVer VerVer VerVer VerDataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.Uestionnalysis.Uestionnaire; UsiceUestionnaire; Usic										
Evaluati on of Risk of BiasClassification by Impact Factor – 0.915)Year of publicat ion – 10Representativ eness of the sample – 0Random ness of the sample – 0Criteri a for sample on – 100Validate d Data cal the sample – 0Statisti cal the sample – 0Resul of a for a for on – 100Risk of BiasAuthor (s) and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Factor – 10101000nes es es n – 10047.1(RB) er BiasPlace and Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening a California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.Validate a California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.		process, whether the	here would	l be any residual	radioactivit	ty in the p	roducts, an	d whether	the app	earance
on of Risk of BiasImpact Factor - 20 (IF2015 = 0.915)publicat ion - 10eness of the sample -0ness of the the sample - 100a for sample on - 100d Data cal analyz es - 100t (%) e BiasAuthor (s) and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Funder run et al. (1986a)eness of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.state state state state statestate state state statestate state statestate state statestate state statestate state state		and the taste of the	products v	vould be changed	1.					
on of Risk of BiasImpact Factor - 20 (IF2015 = 0.915)publicat ion - 10eness of the sample -0ness of the the sample - 100a for sample on - 100d Data cal analyz es - 100t (%) e BiasAuthor (s) and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Funder run et al. (1986a)eness of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.state state state state statestate state state statestate state statestate state statestate state statestate state state	Evaluati	Classification by	Year of	Representativ	Random	Criteri	Validate	Statisti	Resul	Risk
Risk of Bias20 0.915)(IF2015 = 10ion - 10sample - 10the sample - 100sample inclusi on - 100Collecti es - Instrum ent - 0analyz es - 47.1= (RB) = HAuthor (s) and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Galifornia (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.VearPlace and Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.Umage States of America) and the states of America) and the states of America and through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: to the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. through the University of California Cooperative Extension through the University of Califor										
Bias 0.915) 10 sample - 100 inclusi on - Instrum on - 100 es - 47.1 (RB) = H Author (s) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) Place and rhough the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452. Vear Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Uuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.			-							
Author Initial and the state of the s				sample – 0		-		-		
Author (s) and Year Bruhn et al. (1986a) Vear California (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Guestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.	Bias	0.915)	10			inclusi	-		47.1	
Author (s) and YearBruhn et al. (1986a)Place and through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.					100	•	Instrum	100		= H
(s) and YearCalifornia (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Westionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.						100	ent - 0			
(s) and YearCalifornia (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Westionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.	Author	Bruhn et al. (1986	ia)							
YearCalifornia (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display:Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Group 1 was obtained (WEF); N = 452.DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
Place andCalifornia (United States of America), year uninformed; Leaflet: Lay persons trained to teach gardening through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)										
and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)through the University of California Cooperative Extension Master Gardener program. Poster display: Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.University Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.		California (United	States of	(marica) voor u	ninformadel	[anflat. I .	w noreone	trained to	toach an	rdonina
Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Group 1 was obtained during a Campus Annual Spring Open House (OH) and group 2 was obtained from a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)a Whole Earth Festival (WEF); N = 452.DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.					al Spring Op	en House	(OH) and g	group 2 wa	as obtain	ed from
the survey; Populati sample size (N) size of the s		a Whole Earth Fest	tival (WEF	N = 452.						
Survey; Populati Populati	tion of									
Survey; Populati Populati										
Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.										
Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Regression analysis.	-									
	size (N)									
	_									
	Data	Questionnaire; Obj	ective; Ger	neral food; Regre	ession analy	sis.				

r									
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
s									
Main	The technique	s used to in	form the consumer	r about food i	rradiation,	leaflet and	posters, w	ere effe	ctive in
Results:			consumer's attitud						
			e more concerned						
			concerned about t						
	irradiated foo	d was grea	ter among ecolog	cially sensiti	ve consur	ners and a	mong the	younge	r ones.
	Although ther	e were con	cerns about the sa	fety of irradi	ated food,	consumers	were will	ling to 1	buy the
	products.			•				U	•
Evaluati	Classificati	Year of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by	publicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact	on – 10	sample – U	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor -0	011 10	sumpre e	100	inclusi	on	s - 100	=	s
				100	menusi				
	ractor 0			100			5 100		
				100	on –	Instrume	5 100	51.7	(R
				100			5 100		(R B)
				100	on –	Instrume	5 100		(R
		1986 b)		100	on –	Instrume			(R B) =
Author	Bruhn et al. (1986b)		100	on –	Instrume			(R B) =
Author (s) and		1986b)		100	on –	Instrume			(R B) =
Author (s) and Year	Bruhn et al. (California (Unite		on – 100	Instrume nt – 0		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County	, California (Unite	d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County	, California (Unite conscious alternati	d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y	olo County		d States of A	on – 100 merica), 19	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985		51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o		d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Bruhn et al. (Sacramento, Y $(N_1=35)$ and e	olo County cologically o	conscious alternati	d States of Ar	on -100 merica), 19 $_{3}$ (N ₂ =31);	Instrume nt – 0 984 to 1985 N = 66.	; Conventio	51.7	(R B) = M

Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
-	
S	
Main	Alternative consumers had a higher level of concern than conventional consumers. Initially about 53% of
Results:	both conventional and alternative consumers were undecided about the safety of irradiation. Following a
	discussion, undecided conventional consumers shifted primarily to "minor concern" (46%) with an equal
	number (15%) to "major" and "no concern". Alternative consumers shifted primarily to "major concern"
	(80%). For all subjects, 73% who considered irradiation a major concern initially, maintained that
	attitude. 20%, however, shifted from a major to a minor concern. Half of those who initially felt a minor
	concern maintained that stance. Conventional consumers' attitudes toward food irradiation can be
	positively influenced by an educational effort.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
	1
on of	
Risk of	Impact $on - 10$ sample $- 0$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor -10 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.01 \text{ on } - Instrume $ 45.7 (R
	0.04) 100 nt – 0 B)
	= H
Author	Bruhn & Noell (1987)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	Irvine (N ₁ =86) and Anaheim (N ₂ =126), Orange County, California (United States of America), 1987;
and	General consumers; $N = 212$.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Papayas; Descriptive statistics.
Collecti	
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
-	
ns; Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
s	
L	

Main	More people l	had heard of	irradiation in the	Irvine market	(58%,) th	an the Anah	eim locati	on (47%). 66%
Results:	of the particip	oants from .	Anaheim and 80%	, from Irvine	e said they	would buy	y a picked	ripe/irr	adiated
	papaya in the	future. Con	nsumers from the	upscale mark	et showed	greater acc	ceptance of	f the irr	adiated
	product. Altho	ough about :	50% of the sample	had heard of	f irradiatio	n, few of th	e people v	vere awa	are that
	the process wa	as FDA appi	oved.						
Evaluati	Classificati	Year of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by	publicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact	on – 10	sample – 100	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 10		1	100	inclusi	on	s – 100	=	S
	$(IF_{2015}) =$				on –	Instrume		60.0	(R
	0.04)				100	nt – 0			B)
	,								=
									Μ
Author	Robson & Pa	yne (1988)							
(s) and		•							
Year									
Place	Cities not spec	cified - Larg	e town and a city i	n the North (I	England), 1	987; Gener	al public; l	N = 371	•
and		C		[×]	- **		- '		
Year of									
Applica									
tion of									
the									
Survey;									
Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)									
Data Collecti	Survey; Objec	tive; Genera	al food; Descriptive	e statistics.					
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
1									
d Food									
Include									
Include d in the									
Include d in the Survey									
Include d in the Survey and;									
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic									
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al									
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi									
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	Almost half o	fresponden	ts (41%) were aw	are of food ir	radiation	with TV be	ing their n	najor so	urce of
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main		1	ts (41%) were awa				0		
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	information (47%). Cons	idering the proce	ss of safe in	radiation,	24% of the	e interviev	vees exj	pressed
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	information (preference for	47%). Cons irradiated f	idering the proce ood. The majority	ss of safe in of the respon	radiation, idents insis	24% of the sted that all	e interviev irradiated	vees exp food sh	pressed ould be
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	information (preference for labeled and a	47%). Cons irradiated f large propor	od. The majority tion expressed a procession of the majority tion expressed a processed and the proces	ss of safe in of the respon- reference for a	radiation, idents insis a picture la	24% of the sted that all abel, although	e interviev irradiated gh 49% sai	vees exp food sh d that R	pressed ould be adura's
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results:	information (preference for labeled and a emblem did no	47%). Cons rirradiated f large propor ot suggest a	idering the proce ood. The majority tion expressed a punything to them. In	ss of safe in of the respon- reference for the end, 27%	radiation, idents insis a picture la o of the pul	24% of the sted that all abel, although blic would b	e interviev irradiated gh 49% sai	vees exp food sh d that R	pressed ould be .adura's
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	information (preference for labeled and a emblem did no Classificati	47%). Cons irradiated f large propor ot suggest an Year of	od. The majority tion expressed a procession of the majority tion expressed a processed and the proces	ss of safe in of the respon- reference for a	radiation, idents insis a picture la	24% of the sted that all abel, although	e interviev irradiated gh 49% sai	vees exp food sh d that R red food	pressed ould be adura's Ris
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati	information (preference for labeled and a emblem did no Classificati on by	47%). Cons irradiated f large propor ot suggest an Year of publicati	idering the proce ood. The majority tion expressed a pro- nything to them. In Representative ness of the	ss of safe in of the respon- reference for the end, 27% Randomn ess of the	radiation, adents insis a picture la of the pul Criteri a for	24% of the sted that all abel, althoug blic would b Validate d Data	e interviev irradiated gh 49% sai ouy irradiat Statistic al	vees exp food sh d that R ed food Resu lt	pressed ould be adura's Ris k of
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	information (preference for labeled and a emblem did no Classificati	47%). Cons irradiated f large propor ot suggest an Year of	idering the proce ood. The majority tion expressed a pro- nything to them. In Representative	ss of safe in of the respon- reference for the end, 27% Randomn	radiation, adents insis a picture la o of the pul Criteri	24% of the sted that all abel, although blic would b Validate	e interviev irradiated gh 49% sai ouy irradiat Statistic	vees exp food sh d that R eed food Resu	pressed ould be .adura's Ris

	0,44)				nt – 0			B) = H
Author (s) and Year	Terry & Tabor (1988)							
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Kansas City, Blue Springs an 436. Interview; Objective; Beef pro							
s Main Results:	The most of the respondents of 2.8% knew what the irradian preferred the products with symbol, and 55% were indifficonsumer preference for irrading respondents resulted in a dram pay.	tion symbol truly the irradiation sy ferent. The use of liated produce, ho	represent mbol, 129 f the term owever the	s. At equ preferre "irradiate presentat	al prices, ed the pro- ed" causes ion of addi	33% of the duct without a substant a substant	ne food out the ial decr ormation	buyers Radura ease in to the
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	Classificati Year of Re on by publicati nes	s of the ess	andomn s of the mple – 0	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt - 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 44.3	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Author (s) and Voor	Bord & Connor (1989)							
Year Place and Year of Applica	State of Pennsylvania (United	States of America)), year uni	nformed;	Only wome	n; N = 195	i.	

tion of								
the								
Survey;								
Populati								
on and;								
Sample								
size (N)								
Data	Questionnaire; focus-g	roun discussion: Gen	eral food: Des	crintive st	atistics and	correlation	analyci	c
Collecti	Questionnane, locus-g	Toup discussion, Och		scriptive st	atistics and	correlation	anarysi	
on								
Method;								
Types								
of								
Questio								
ns;								
Irradiate								
d Food								
Include								
d in the								
Survey								
and;								
Statistic								
al								
Analysi								
s								
Main	The number of willing	to try irredicted for	d increases si	anificantly	ofter the p	acontotion	of info	rmation
Results:	about food irradiation							
	sample report having l							
	sample were quite unit					nich the pt	iblic uit	imately –
	accepts or rejects irrad	lated food may well l				c ·		
		C C			ence or abs	ence of inf	ormatio	
<u> </u>	the topic and the type of		aches the publ	lic.				n about
Evaluati	the topic and the type of Classificati Year	of Representative	aches the publ Randomn	lic. Criteri	Validate	Statistic	ormatio Resu	
Evaluati on of	the topic and the type of	of Representative	aches the publ	lic.				n about
	the topic and the type of Classificati Year	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn	lic. Criteri	Validate	Statistic al analyze	Resu	n about Ris
on of	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the	lic. Criteri a for	Validate d Data	Statistic al	Resu lt	n about Ris k of
on of Risk of	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample –	criteri a for sample	Validate d Data Collecti	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%)	n about Ris k of Bia s
on of Risk of	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica Impact on -10 Factor -10 $(IF_{2015} =$	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample –	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	n about Ris k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample –	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica Impact on -10 Factor -10 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.04)	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample –	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	n about Ris k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of Bias Author	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica Impact on -10 Factor -10 $(IF_{2015} =$	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample –	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica Impact on -10 Factor -10 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.04)	of Representative ti ness of the	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample –	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10(IF $_{2015}$ =0.04)Jarosz et al. (1989)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10(IF $_{2015}$ =0.04)Jarosz et al. (1989)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual of	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica Impact on -10 Factor -10 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.04) Jarosz et al. (1989) Wisconsin (United Star respondent (owner, ma	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198 nager, or a purchasin	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual o g agent); N =	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated 42.	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7 the appr	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H ropriate
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	the topic and the type ofClassificatiYearonbypublicaImpacton - 10Factor - 10 $(IF_{2015} = 0.04)$ Jarosz et al. (1989)Wisconsin (United State)	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198 nager, or a purchasin	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual o g agent); N =	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated 42.	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7 the appr	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H ropriate
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	the topic and the type of Classificati Year on by publica Impact on -10 Factor -10 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.04) Jarosz et al. (1989) Wisconsin (United Star respondent (owner, ma	of Representative ti ness of the sample – 0 tes of America), 198 nager, or a purchasin	aches the publ Randomn ess of the sample – 100 6; Individual o g agent); N =	lic. Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100 designated 42.	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 45.7 the appr	n about Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H ropriate

Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi									
s Main Results:	unfamiliar with half of the res served in a h American gove	h the process spondents wigher restart ernment should be professional the profession of the profession	pondents (57%) has ss of irradiating for vere undecided al urant. Responden owed great potent onals interested in public.	ood. Without bout the poss ts' confidence ial for positiv	the inform ibility of e in the a ve change	nation on fo an irradiate approval of in the posit	od irradiat ed seafood food irra ion of resp	ion, mo produc diation pondent	t being by the s. Food
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias		Year of publicati on – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 0	Randomn ess of the sample – 0	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt - 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 32.9	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Author	Schutz et al. (1	1989)							
(s) and Year									
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)			tates of America),)3.		
Data Collecti	Mail survey, qu	uestionnaire	e; Objective; Gene	ral food; Desc	criptive sta	tistics.			
on Method;									
Types of Questio									
ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the									

Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
S	
Main Results:	More than half of the respondents (59.7%) had heard about food irradiation, while 37.5% had never heard of it and 2.8% did not know it. A quarter of the population shows major concern with regard to irradiation, but better educated respondents were less likely to feel FDA approval would increase their concern. About half of the respondents indicated that it would be likely or very likely to purchase irradiated food in the marketplace. The "irradiated to control microorganisms" label results in the most positive connotation. Respondents had a good acceptance for irradiated poultry and pork. Almost half of the respondents (43%) opted for irradiated fruits over non irradiated ones.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publication ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact on -10 sample -100 sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor -10 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.0 (R))$
	100 nt - U B
	= L
Author	Johnson, F. C. S. (1990)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	California (United States of America), 1988; Before the teleconference (N1): Home economists. After
and	the teleconference (N2): home economists, dietitians, educators, and students; $N1 = 485 N2 = 311$.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Cronbach's Alpha, descriptive and inferential statistics.
Collecti	
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include d in the	
Survey	
and; Statistic	
al	
an Analysi	
Anarysi s	
Main	More than half of the respondents (57.9%) reported that they had consumed irradiated food, but it is
Results:	likely that some of the respondents confused the irradiated products with other processing methods, as
results.	almost four-fifths of respondents did not know the definition of "radurization" and almost half responded
	amost iour-mutis of respondents and not know the definition of radurization and annost nall responded

Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt Impact $on - 10$ sample -0 sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (9) Factor -10 100 inclusi on $s - 100 =$	nists lacked d desired to s a result of esu Ris k of 6) Bia s 0.0 (R B) =
Author	r Malone, J. W. (1990)	M
(s) and		
Year		
Place	Cities not specified - Nationwide survey (United States of America), 1987; Households; N = 8	300.
and		
Year of		
Applica		
tion of the		
Survey;	,, ·	
Populati		
on and;		
Sample		
size (N)		
Data Collecti	Interview (telephone interview); Objective; Fresh food products; Descriptive statistics, analysis and Probit analysis.	chi-square
on		
Method;	d;	
Types of		
Questio	0	
ns;		
Irradiate	te	
d Food		
Include		
d in the		
Survey and;		
Statistic	c	
al		
	si l	
al Analysi s		
al Analysi s Main	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demonst	-
al Analysi s	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such	products, a
al Analysi s Main	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such high percentage of those not willing to purchase have not heard of irradiation, 77.1%. There	products, a has been an
al Analysi s Main	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such high percentage of those not willing to purchase have not heard of irradiation, 77.1%. There increase in the number of consumers willing to pay more for irradiated food when infor	products, a has been an
al Analysi s Main	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such high percentage of those not willing to purchase have not heard of irradiation, 77.1%. There increase in the number of consumers willing to pay more for irradiated food when infor reduction of foodborne disease.	products, a has been an
al Analysi s Main Results:	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such high percentage of those not willing to purchase have not heard of irradiation, 77.1%. There increase in the number of consumers willing to pay more for irradiated food when infor reduction of foodborne disease. tti Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic R	products, a has been an med of the esu Ris
al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such high percentage of those not willing to purchase have not heard of irradiation, 77.1%. There increase in the number of consumers willing to pay more for irradiated food when infor reduction of foodborne disease. ti Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic R on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt It Impact on - 10 sample - U sample - sample Collecti analyze (9)	products, a has been an med of the esu Ris
al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	A quarter of the respondents (25.2%) had heard about the irradiation process, demons s: Consumer knowledge about irradiation is scanty. About 36% were willing to purchase such high percentage of those not willing to purchase have not heard of irradiation, 77.1%. There increase in the number of consumers willing to pay more for irradiated food when infor reduction of foodborne disease. ti Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic R of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt Impact on -10 sample - U sample - sample Collecti analyze (9 Factor - 20	products, a has been an rmed of the esu Ris k of 6) Bia

	0.738)			100	nt – U			B)
								= M
Author (s) and Year	Kwon et al. (1992)							
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Seoul and Taejon (Republic	of Korea), 1990;	General publ	lic and rad	iation work	ers; N = 70	00.	
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	Questionnaire; Objective; D	ried anchovy; De	scriptive stati	istics.				
Main Results:	Most respondents (82%) ha regard to the contaminated food. Irradiated food was m information to consumers re a more positive response (60 respondents implied that ins were major reasons for retar	food by radionumore acceptable (garding the bene 0%) with regard sufficient public	clides, 75% 35%) than cl fits which co to potential p information a	of consum hemically- ould be ach urchase of and incorre	ners disting treated foo nieved throu f irradiated ect understa	uished it f d (13%). F gh irradiat anchovies.	from irr Providing tion resu About	adiated g some ilted in 71% of
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	Classificati Year of F on by publicati m	Representative less of the leample – 0	Randomn ess of the sample – U	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt - 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 36.7	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Author (s) and Year	Qixun et al. (1993)							
Place and	Chengdu (China), year uninf	formed; General of	consumers; N	1 = 2,045.				

Year of		
Applica		
tion of		
the		
Survey;		
Populati		
on and;		
Sample		
size (N)		
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Seasonings; Descriptive statistics.	
Collecti		
on		
Method;		
Types		
of		
Questio		
ns;		
Irradiate		
d Food		
Include		
d in the		
Survey		
and;		
Statistic		
al		
al Analysi		
Analysi	About 67% of consumers heard about food irradiation. After information on irradiated food, 729	2% of
Analysi s		
Analysi s Main	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729	2% of
Analysi s Main	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that	2% of at the
Analysi s Main	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy i	2% of at the
Analysi s Main Results:	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy is food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.	2% of at the more
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy is food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu	2% of at the more Ris
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy is food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu I on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt	2% of at the more Ris k of
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy irradiated food are safe. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu II on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt II III IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy is food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu I on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt I mpact on -10 sample -0 sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) I Factor -30 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped thatfood irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy itfood in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear ofRepresentativeon bypublicatiness of theess of thea for dData alItItItItFactor - 30Uinclusion - 0Instrume23.3	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomnCriteri a for d CriteriValidate Data al NalidateStatistic Nesu Nesu Nesu Resu Nesu <br< th=""><th>2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)</th></br<>	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteri A lidateValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Nest Resu Nest Resu Nest 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteri CriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu StatisticResu New Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteri CriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu StatisticResu New Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteri CriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu StatisticResu New Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteri CriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu StatisticResu New Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 725 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy irradiated food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ir on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt Irradiated non - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Irradiate - 30 (IFr2015 = 0 - 0 Instrume 23.3 (Irradiated food states of America), 1994; General consumers; N = 126. Griffin, GA (United States of America), 1994; General consumers; N = 126.	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 729 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy it food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe.ClassificatiYear of NepresentativeRandomn RandomnCriteriValidate ValidateStatistic Resu Resu Resu New 	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results:	respondents believed that irradiated food were better than non-irradiated food. Approximately 725 persons and 67% of families were willing to buy irradiated seasonings. Most consumers hoped that food irradiation technology should be applied to markets as soon as possible so that they could buy in food in markets, however, a few consumers did not believe that the Irradiated food are safe. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu I and the season of the ess of the a for d Data al lit Irradiated on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) IF actor - 30 U inclusi on s - 100 = s (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 - 0 Instrume 23.3 (Irradiated for the season - 0 Instrume 12.00) Griffin, GA (United States of America), 1994; General consumers; N = 126.	2% of at the more Ris k of Bia s (R B)

1									
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
•									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
S									
Main	The number of p								
Results:	increased by mor								
	bought irradiated								
	the domestic use								
	in restaurants or f								
	more for irradiate					~F (5 ··· F ··· J
Evaluati		ear of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of		ublicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	• 1	1 - 10	sample -0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	n (%)	Bia
	Factor – 30	1-10	sample – 0	100 -	inclusi		•	. ,	
Bias				100		on La stancas	s – 100	=	S (D
	$(IF_{2014}) =$				on –	Instrume		48.6	(R
	1.672)				100	nt – 0			B)
	,	1 (1007	\		100	nt – 0			B) = H
Author	1.672) Resurreccion et	al. (1995)		100	nt – 0			· ·
(s) and	,	al. (1995)		100	nt – 0			· ·
(s) and Year	Resurreccion et	-							· ·
(s) and Year Place	,	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			446.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Resurreccion et	-		informed; Ger			146.		· ·
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Resurreccion et a	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and rec	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Resurreccion et a	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H
 (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food 	Resurreccion et a Atlanta (United S Questionnaire (n	states of A	America), year un		ieral consu	mers; N = 4		and reg	= H

Survey		
and;		
Statistic		
al		
Analysi		
s		
Main	About 72% of consumers are aware of irradiation and, among these, 87.5% indicated that they	v have
Results:	heard about irradiation but do not really know that much about it. The low level of real information	
Results.		
	consumers have about food irradiation was observed, because 33% of consumers believe that irra	
	food is radioactive. The label of irradiated food was important to 81% of consumers. The interna	
	logo and the statements were considered by half of the respondents to be insufficient to i	
	consumers that the food is irradiated. After being informed about the importance of irradiation, 5	
	respondents said they would prefer to buy irradiated meat or poultry. Nearly 38-42% of the cons	
	who would purchase irradiated food were willing to pay 1-5% more, and over 10% would pay up to	o 10%
	more than they now pay.	
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu	Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt	k of
Risk of	Impact $on - 10$ sample $- 0$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%)	Bia
Bias	Factor -50 100 inclusi on $s - 100 =$	S
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.01 \text{ on } - Instrume 51.4$	(R
	1.849 100 nt -0	B)
		=
		– M
Author	Donaldson et al. (1996)	111
(s) and	Dollaiusoli et al. (1990)	
Year		
Place	Aberdeen North (Scotland), 1994; Random sample; $N = 144$.	
and		
Year of		
Applica		
tion of		
the		
Survey;		
Populati		
on and;		
Sample		
size (N)		
Data	Questionnaire (postal survey); Objective; Poultry-meat; Regression analysis.	
Collecti		
on		
Method;		
Types		
of		
Questio		
ns;		
Irradiate		
d Food		
Include		
d in the		
Survey		
and; Statistic		
Statistic		
al		
Analysi		
S		

D . 1	Half of respondent								
Results:	would buy irradiat								
	safety of poultry-r						on to be ur	nnecessa	ry, this
	suggest that food in	rradiatic	on has still not gair	ned full public	c acceptant	ce.			
Evaluati		ar of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of		olicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of		- 10	sample - 100	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 50	10	sumple 100	100	inclusi	on	s – 100	=	s
Dias	$(IF_{2015}) =$			100	on –	Instrume	3 100		(R
					100 –			05.7	
	2.515)				100	nt – 0			B)
									=
Author	Novgo D M (100								Μ
(s) and	Nayga, R. M. (199	90)							
(s) and Year									
	<u>O't's a set set s'C's</u>	1 40	Quarters (I.I., 'to 1. Qua	(C . A) 1001.		1	1	
Place	Cities not specifie		States (United Sta	ues of Ameri	ca), 1991;	iviain mea	preparers	or plan	mers in
and	households; $N = 1$,	,112.							
Year of									
Applica									
tion of									
the									
Survey;									
Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)									
Data	Interview (compute	er-assist	ted telephone inter	views): Obied	ctive: Gene	eral food: L	ogit and pr	obit ana	lvsis
Collecti	inter (compar	u 0010		(10 (13), 0 sje			ogio uno pr	oon unu	198181
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
of Questio									
of Questio ns;									
of Questio ns; Irradiate									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and;									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al									
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Only 16% of the r	responde	ents considered th	e use of irrad	liation at a	approved le	vels to be	safe. Th	ne most
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	Only 16% of the r important econom								
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	important economic	ic facto	rs that affect the p	probability the	at a main	meal planne	er will con	sider irr	
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results:	important econom food to be safe are	ic factor : gender	rs that affect the p , urbanization, inc	orobability the	at a main a con, and to	meal planne some extent	er will con race and a	sider irr	adiated
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati	important economic food to be safe are Classificati Yea	ic factor gender ar of	rs that affect the p r, urbanization, inc Representative	orobability the ome, education Randomn	at a main on, and to Criteri	meal planne some extent Validate	er will con race and a Statistic	sider irr 1ge. Resu	adiated Ris
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	important economi food to be safe area Classificati Yea on by pub	ic factor : gender ar of blicati	rs that affect the p c, urbanization, inc Representative ness of the	orobability the ome, education Randomn ess of the	at a main on, and to Criteri a for	meal planne some extent Validate d Data	er will con <u>race and a</u> Statistic al	sider irr 1ge. Resu lt	adiated Ris k of
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	important economic food to be safe area Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on	ic factor gender ar of	rs that affect the p r, urbanization, inc Representative	orobability the ome, education Randomn ess of the sample –	at a main on, and to Criteri a for sample	meal planne some extent Validate d Data Collecti	er will con race and a Statistic al analyze	sider irr age. Resu lt (%)	adiated Ris k of Bia
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	important economic food to be safe are: Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on Factor – 10	ic factor : gender ar of blicati	rs that affect the p c, urbanization, inc Representative ness of the	orobability the ome, education Randomn ess of the	at a main on, and to Criteri a for sample inclusi	meal planne some extent Validate d Data Collecti on	er will con <u>race and a</u> Statistic al	sider irr nge. Resu lt (%) =	adiated Ris k of Bia s
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	$\begin{array}{c} \text{important econom}\\ \hline \text{food to be safe area}\\ \hline \text{Classificati} & \text{Yea}\\ \text{on} & \text{by} & \text{pub}\\ \hline \text{Impact} & \text{on}\\ \hline \text{Factor} - 10\\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array}$	ic factor : gender ar of blicati	rs that affect the p c, urbanization, inc Representative ness of the	orobability the ome, education Randomn ess of the sample –	at a main on, and to Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	meal planne some extent Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	er will con race and a Statistic al analyze	sider irr age. Resu lt (%)	adiated Ris k of Bia s (R
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	important economic food to be safe are: Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on Factor – 10	ic factor : gender ar of blicati	rs that affect the p c, urbanization, inc Representative ness of the	orobability the ome, education Randomn ess of the sample –	at a main on, and to Criteri a for sample inclusi	meal planne some extent Validate d Data Collecti on	er will con race and a Statistic al analyze	sider irr nge. Resu lt (%) =	adiated Ris k of Bia s (R B)
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	$\begin{array}{c} \text{important econom}\\ \hline \text{food to be safe area}\\ \hline \text{Classificati} & \text{Yea}\\ \text{on by put}\\ \hline \text{Impact} & \text{on}\\ \hline \text{Factor}-10\\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array}$	ic factor : gender ar of blicati – 10	rs that affect the p c, urbanization, inc Representative ness of the	orobability the ome, education Randomn ess of the sample –	at a main on, and to Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	meal planne some extent Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	er will con race and a Statistic al analyze	sider irr nge. Resu lt (%) =	adiated Ris k of Bia s (R

(s) and				
Year				
Place	Cities not specified – Arkansas (United States of America), 1992; General consumers	s; N = 0	60.	
and				
Year of				
Applica				
tion of				
the				
Survey;				
Populati				
on and;				
Sample				
-				
size (N)				
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Meat sandwich; Descriptive statistics and Tobit analysis.			
Collecti				
on				
Method;				
Types				
of				
Questio				
ns;				
Irradiate				
d Food				
Include				
d in the				
Survey				
and;				
Statistic				
al				
Analysi				
s			<u> </u>	701
s Main	More than 57% of the subjects stated they were seriously concerned about the irrad			
s	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiatio	on for the	he majo	ority of
s Main	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiatio respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the	on for the right	he majo to exch	ority of nange a
s Main	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of	on for the right for the formal forma	he majo to exch orne ba	ority of nange a acteria.
s Main	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiatio respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the	on for the right for the formal forma	he majo to exch orne ba	ority of nange a acteria.
s Main	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of	on for the right for the formal forma	he majo to exch orne ba	ority of nange a acteria.
s Main	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodburnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.	on for the right foodb f foodb borne c	he majo to exch orne ba	ority of nange a acteria.
s Main Results: Evaluati	 is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodly negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State 	on for the right foodb f foodb borne c	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu	ority of nange a acteria. and a Ris
s Main Results: Evaluati on of	 is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodh negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al 	on for the right f foodb borne c	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt	rity of nange a acteria. , and a Ris k of
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	 is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodb negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on -10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti ana 	on for the right foodb borne c tistic	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%)	rity of nange a acteria. and a Ris k of Bia
s Main Results: Evaluati on of	 is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodly negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on -10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti ana Factor - 20 	on for the right f foodb borne c	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) =	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodly negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Stat on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on -10 sample -0 sample $-$ sample Collecti ana Factor -20 100 inclusi on $s -$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = on $-$ Instrume	on for the right foodb borne c tistic	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%)	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	 is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodly negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on -10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti ana Factor - 20 	on for the right foodb borne c tistic	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) =	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodly negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti ana Factor – 20 100 inclusi on s – (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 0.915) 100 nt – 0	on for the right foodb borne c tistic	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) =	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiationrespondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for thetypical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk ofThere was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodtnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.Classificati Year of RepresentativeRandomn Criteri Validate Stateon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alImpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti anaFactor - 20(IF ₂₀₁₅ =on - Instrume0.915)100 nt - 0	on for the right foodb borne c tistic	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) =	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiationrespondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for thetypical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk ofThere was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodtnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.Classificati Year of RepresentativeRandomn Criteri Validate Stateon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alImpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti anaFactor - 20(IF ₂₀₁₅ =on - Instrume0.915)100 nt - 0	on for the right foodb borne c tistic	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) =	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodle negative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on -10 sample -0 sample $-$ sample Collecti ana Factor -20 100 inclusi on $s -$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n - Instrume 0.915) 100 nt -0 Schutz & Cardello (1997)	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiationrespondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for thetypical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk ofThere was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodtnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.Classificati Year of RepresentativeRandomn Criteri Validate Stateon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alImpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti anaFactor - 20(IF ₂₀₁₅ =on - Instrume0.915)100 nt - 0	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of food negative relationship between WTP and years of education.ClassificatiYearOf Representative Representative RandomnCriteriValidate Validate ValidateClassificatiYearOf Representative Representative RandomnCriteriValidate Validate ValidateImpacton - 10 sample - 0 sample - 0 Sample - sample 0.915)Collecti non simple - 0 Non - Instrume 100Schutz & Cardello (1997)Fort Hood, Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Military consumers;	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of food negative relationship between WTP and years of education.ClassificatiYearOf Representative Representative RandomnCriteriValidate Validate ValidateClassificatiYearOf Representative Representative RandomnCriteriValidate Validate ValidateImpacton - 10 sample - 0 sample - 0 Sample - sample 0.915)Collecti non simple - 0 Non - Instrume 100Schutz & Cardello (1997)Fort Hood, Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Military consumers;	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiationrespondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for thetypical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk ofThere was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodhnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Stateon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alImpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti anaFactor - 20100 inclusi on s -(IF2015 = 0n - Instrume0.915)Fort Hood, Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Military consumers;	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiationrespondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for thetypical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk ofThere was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodhnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Stateon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alImpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti anaFactor - 20100 inclusi on s -(IF2015 = 0n - Instrume0.915)Fort Hood, Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Military consumers;	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiationrespondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for thetypical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk ofThere was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodhnegative relationship between WTP and years of education.Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Stateon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alImpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti anaFactor - 20100 inclusi on s -(IF2015 = 0n - Instrume0.915)Fort Hood, Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Military consumers;	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)
s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	 is a willingness to pay for elimination of disease-causing bacteria through irradiation respondents, the participants were Willing To Pay (WTP) an average of \$0.71 for the typical meat sandwich for a sandwich irradiated to eliminate the potential risk of There was a positive relationship between WTP and the perceived risk of foodtinegative relationship between WTP and years of education. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate State on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti ana Factor – 20 100 inclusi on s – (IF₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 0.915) Schutz & Cardello (1997) Fort Hood, Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Military consumers; 	on for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right f foodb borne contraction for the right foo	he majo to exch orne ba lisease, Resu lt (%) = 47.1	rity of hange a acteria. , and a Ris k of Bia s (R B)

1.	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Collecti	
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
s	
Main	There is a relatively low level of awareness of irradiation as a preservation food process among military
Results:	personnel, only 16.9% of respondents heard of irradiation as a food preservation method. The willingness
	to consume irradiated food to both military dining facilities and field situations is low prior to
	information presentation, as is willingness to consume specific food classes that have been irradiated.
	However, the results on the effect of the various treatment conditions revealed a strong positive effect for
	one treatment, the Purdue University video, and a smaller effect for the 20/20 video. It does appear that
	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with
	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility,
Evaluati	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with
Evaluati on of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food.
	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
on of Risk of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food.Classificati Year of Representative on by publicati ness of the Impact on - 10 sample - 0 Factor - 0Randomn Sample - CriteriValidate ValidateStatistic StatisticResu Ris RisImpact on by publicati on - 10Sample - 0
on of Risk of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food.Classificati Year of Representative on by publicati ness of the
on of Risk of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food.ClassificatiYear of Persentative
on of Risk of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food.ClassificatiYear of publicatiRepresentative
on of Risk of Bias	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative on by publicati ness of the sample – 0 sample – 0 sample – 0 sample – 0 the sam
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative on by publicati ness of the sample – 0 sample – 0 sample – 0 sample – 0 the sam
on of Risk of Bias Author	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the ness of the sample – 0 sample – 0 sample – 0 sample – 0 U inclusi on s – 100 = s on – 10 sample – 0 U inclusi on s – 100 = s on – Instrume 35.0 (R 100 nt – 0 B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on – Instrume 35.0 (R 100 nt – 0 B) = H Fox & Olson (1998)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on – Instrume 35.0 (R 100 nt – 0 B) = H Fox & Olson (1998)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 0 U inclusi on s – 100 = s on – Instrume 35.0 (R 100 nt – 0 B) = H Fox & Olson (1998) Manhattan, Kansas (United States of America), 1995, 1996 and 1997; Mail Survey (N ₁): households Retail Trials (N ₂): two grocery stores Market Experiment (N ₃): households; N ₁ = 229, N ₂ = Uninformed and N ₃ = 98.
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative ness of the sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on -10 sample - 0 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ on $-100 = s$ on $-$
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 0 U inclusi on s – 100 = s on – Instrume 35.0 (R 100 nt – 0 B) = H Fox & Olson (1998) Manhattan, Kansas (United States of America), 1995, 1996 and 1997; Mail Survey (N ₁): households Retail Trials (N ₂): two grocery stores Market Experiment (N ₃): households; N ₁ = 229, N ₂ = Uninformed and N ₃ = 98.
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	there is more willingness to consume irradiated food in the field than in the military dining facility, which may indicate that of irradiated food the introduction to the military may occur more easily with field rations than with dining hall food. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 10 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 0 U inclusi on s – 100 = s on – Instrume 35.0 (R 100 nt – 0 B) = H Fox & Olson (1998) Manhattan, Kansas (United States of America), 1995, 1996 and 1997; Mail Survey (N ₁): households Retail Trials (N ₂): two grocery stores Market Experiment (N ₃): households; N ₁ = 229, N ₂ = Uninformed and N ₃ = 98.

Types								
of								
Questio								
ns; Imadiata								
Irradiate								
d Food Include								
d in the								
Survey								
and;								
Statistic								
al								
Analysi								
S				.11	11 1	.1 .	1. 1	1.
Main	About 81% of respondents t							
Results:	product if it were available a							
	respondents who indicated th							
	and of those who had not hea							
	nonirradiated chicken were							
	significantly lower than the r							
	shoppers' unawareness of t							
	differences between the mail	survey and the	retail trials. 8	0% of part	icipants pui	chased irra	adiated c	chicken
D 1 1	in the market experiment.		<u> </u>	<u>a.</u>	x x . 11 . 1	a	<u> </u>	D 1
Evaluati		epresentative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	2 1	ess of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of		ample – U	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 30		100	inclusi	on	s – 100	=	s
	$(IF_{2015}) =$			on –	Instrume		56.7	(R
				100	nt – 0			B)
1	1.207)							
	1.207)							=
								= M
Author	Furuta et al. (1998)							
(s) and								
(s) and Year	Furuta et al. (1998)							
(s) and Year Place		nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Furuta et al. (1998)	nd 1996; Radiati	on fair visito	rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Furuta et al. (1998)			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Furuta et al. (1998) Osaka (Japan), 1994, 1995 ar			rs; N = 17,	830.			

Include							
d in the							
Survey							
and;							
Statistic							
al							
Analysi							
S							
Main	The ratio of visitors who had heard something	g about rad	iation incr	eased with	increasing	age. Th	ne ratio
Results:	reached 94.6% at the ages of 13-15 years	s. After vie	ewing an	exhibition	, kids vis	itors an	swered
	"understand well" (22.6%) and "understand a						
	"Roentgen" (48.5%) and "atomic power gene						
	"radiation". After viewing the display and des						
	wanted to taste the irradiated potatoes. About 8						
			onuents w	no knew p		ation m	ulcaleu
	that they also knew the existence of natural rad		<u> </u>	X 7 1 1 4	G: .:	D	D !
Evaluati	1	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	V 1	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of		sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 30 1	100	inclusi	on	s – 100	=	S
	$(IF_{2015}) =$		on –	Instrume		62.9	(R
	1.207)		100	nt – 0			B)
	,						=
							Μ
Author	Wie et al. (1998)						171
	WIE EL al. (1990)						
(s) and							
Year							
Year Place	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform	med; Registe	ered dietiti	ians residing	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and		med; Registe	ered dietiti	ians residing	g in Iowa;	N = 269	·.
Year Place		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin	g in Iowa;	N = 269	·.
Year Place and Year of		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin _i	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin _i	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin _i	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin _i	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin;	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample		med; Registo	ered dietiti	ians residin;	g in Iowa;	N = 269	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data					_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and;	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic	Iowa (United States of America), year uninform				_		

	A 1 / 11 1	(02.00()) 6	1 4 1 1 4	1 1 101		1	. 1 1 .	1 1
Main		nts (92.9%) of respond						
Results:		t. About 87.4% believ						
		that live in food and ϵ						
		3% understand that irra					ergy app	plied to
		nts agree that they wan						
Evaluati	Classificati Year	1	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by publi			a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact on –	10 sample – 100	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 10		100	inclusi	on	s – 100	=	S
	$(IF_{2013}) =$			on –	Instrume		74.3	(R
	0.03)			100	nt – 100			B)
								= L
Author	Bruhn & Schutz (19	999)						
(s) and								
Year								
Place	California (United St	tates of America), 1993	; General con	sumers; N	= 605.			
and								
Year of								
Applica								
tion of								
the								
Survey;								
Populati								
on and;								
Sample								
size (N)								
Data	Ouestionnaires (mail	l survey); Objective; Ge	eneral food: D	escriptive	statistics.			
Collecti		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	I. I.				
on								
Method;								
Types								
of								
Questio								
ns;								
Irradiate								
d Food								
Include								
d in the								
Survey								
and;								
Statistic								
al								
Analysi								
s								
Main	Food irradiated to re	educe spoilage was con	nsidered a ma	ior concer	n by 33% c	of responde	ents. On	lv 36%
Results:		liation of meat or poult						
		d are considered safe						
		and health professional						
		onsumers need informat						
Evaluati	Classificati Year		Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by publi			a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact on –		sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	n (%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 20	10 sample – 0	100 -	inclusi	on	s - 100	(%)	Bla S
Dias	$(IF_{2015} =$		100	on –	Instrume	3 - 100	- 47.1	s (R
	$(\Pi_{2015}^{\circ}) = 0.915)$			100 –			T /.1	(K B)
	0.713)			100	nt – 0			D)

	= H	[
Author	Lusk et al. (1999)	
(s) and Year		
Place and	Iowa (United States of America), 1994 and 1995; General consumers; N = 171.	
Year of		
Applica		
tion of		
the		
Survey;		
Populati		
on and;		
Sample		
size (N)		
Data	Interview; Objective; Pork; Descriptive statistics and regression analysis.	
Collecti	incrive w, objective, rork, Descriptive statistics and regression analysis.	
on		
Method;		
Types		
of		
Questio		
ns;		
Irradiate		
d Food		
Include		
d in the		
Survey		
and;		
Statistic		
al		
Analysi		
s		
Main	The concern of food irradiation is less than that of other food safety concerns and other bacteria	ia1
Results:	prevention methods such as preservatives and chemicals. The average concern for irradiation was 3.22	
1000000	on a scale of 1 to 5, which means that consumers on average still displayed somewhat of a concern for	
	irradiation. The information about the irradiation process decreases the concern with food irradiation	
	The more beef a person consumes, the less concerned they are with irradiation.	
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris	
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of	
Risk of	Impact $on - 10$ sample $- 0$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia	
Bias	Factor - 10 U inclusi on $s - 100 = s$	
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.0 - U Instrume 24.0 (R)$	
	(1-2013) $(1-2013)$	
	= H	
Author	Rimal et al. (1999)	
(s) and		
Year		
Place	Cities not specified Georgia (United States of America), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 207.	
and		
Year of		
Applica		
tion of		
the		
Survey;		
	1	

Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)									
Data	Interview (telepho	one surve	y); Objective; Bee	ef products; D	escriptive	statistics an	d Poisson	regressi	on.
Collecti	_			-	-			-	
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
-									
s Main	The households w	ho ara lil	kalu ta purahasa i	redicted boof	nackagas	ara mara lik	aly to stor	a it for a	longar
Results:	period before coo								
Results.	period before coo								
1					a The rea	pondante wi	ha starad (
	beef, 62.07% stor	red for tw	vo or more days b	efore cooking					
	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef	red for tw fore cool	vo or more days b king were likely	before cooking to choose i	rradiated	packages.	Every add	itional	day of
	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befo	ed for tw ore cool ore cook	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i	before cooking to choose i	rradiated	packages.	Every add	itional	day of
Evoluati	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befo packages during e	red for tw fore cool fore cook bre cook bach supe	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit.	before cooking to choose increased the	rradiated selection	packages. of irradiat	Every add ed ground	itional beef b	day of by 0.25
Evaluati	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befo packages during e Classificati Ye	red for tw fore coole ore cooke each supe ear of	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i <u>rmarket visit.</u> Representative	before cooking to choose increased the Randomn	rradiated selection Criteri	packages. of irradiat Validate	Every add ed ground Statistic	itional beef b	day of by 0.25
on of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu	red for tw fore coole ore coole each supe ear of ablicati	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	before cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the	rradiated selection Criteri a for	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data	Every add ed ground Statistic al	itional beef t Resu lt	day of by 0.25 Ris k of
on of Risk of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on	red for tw fore coole ore cooke each supe ear of	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i <u>rmarket visit.</u> Representative	efore cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the sample –	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze	itional beef b Resu lt (%)	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia
on of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu	red for tw fore coole ore coole each supe ear of ablicati	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	before cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on	Every add ed ground Statistic al	itional beef t Resu lt (%) =	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s
on of Risk of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on	red for tw fore coole ore coole each supe ear of ablicati	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	efore cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the sample –	Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze	itional beef b Resu lt (%)	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on	red for tw fore coole ore coole each supe ear of ablicati	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	efore cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the sample –	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze	itional beef t Resu lt (%) =	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati a - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	efore cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the sample –	Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze	itional beef t Resu lt (%) =	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of Bias Author	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati a - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	efore cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the sample –	Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze	itional beef t Resu lt (%) =	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati a - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the	efore cooking to choose i ncreased the Randomn ess of the sample –	Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze	itional beef t Resu lt (%) =	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for two fore coole ore coole each supe ear of blicati 1 - 10	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	pefore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0 Furuta et al. (200 Tokyo, Hiroshima	red for tw fore cook ore cook ore cook each supe ear of blicati a – 10 00)	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	efore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	itional beef t Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0	red for tw fore cook ore cook ore cook each supe ear of blicati a – 10 00)	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	efore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0 Furuta et al. (200 Tokyo, Hiroshima	red for tw fore cook ore cook ore cook each supe ear of blicati a – 10 00)	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	efore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0 Furuta et al. (200 Tokyo, Hiroshima	red for tw fore cook ore cook ore cook each supe ear of blicati a – 10 00)	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	efore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0 Furuta et al. (200 Tokyo, Hiroshima	red for tw fore cook ore cook ore cook each supe ear of blicati a – 10 00)	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	efore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	beef, 62.07% stor several days bef refrigeration befor packages during e Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 0 Furuta et al. (200 Tokyo, Hiroshima	red for tw fore cook ore cook ore cook each supe ear of blicati a – 10 00)	vo or more days b king were likely ing or freezing i rmarket visit. Representative ness of the sample – 0	efore cooking to choose increased the Randomn ess of the sample – 100	rradiated selection Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	packages. of irradiat Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Every add ed ground Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu It (%) = 44.3	day of by 0.25 Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H

Quastia									
Questio ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
S									
Main Results:	existence of n from Osaka ka answered they after junior hig	atural radiat now irradiat have never gh school da	ts from Tokyo, 5 ⁵ tions. Nearly 31% ed potatoes. More heard the word " hys while the word ent cities in Japan.	of responden than 10% of radiation". W	ts from To children orse imag	okyo, 27% participants es toward ra	from Hiros in element adiation wo	shima ar tary scho ould be	nd 35% pol age formed
Evaluati	Classificati	Year of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by	publicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact	on - 10	sample -100	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 30	011 10	sumpre 100	100	inclusi	on	s - 100	=	s
2145	$(IF_{2015}) =$			100	on –	Instrume	5 100	62.9	(R
	1.207)				100	nt - 0		02.7	B)
					100				=
	,								
									М
Author		00)							Μ
Author (s) and	Inoue, H. (20	00)							Μ
		00)							M
(s) and	Inoue, H. (20		colleges in Japan	(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.4	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four	colleges in Japan 6	(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and	Inoue, H. (20	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.4	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.4	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec	cified - four		(Japan), 1999	; Students	aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536				aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the	Inoue, H. (20) Cities not spec colleges in Jap	cified - four pan; N = 536	5.			aged 19±1.	4 years wh	o attend	

al Analysi s About 37.3% of young students said they had already learned about radiation. Only 22.8% heard about irradiation of food and 39% believe that irradiated food are contaminated with Only 3.7% of young people would buy irradiated food, 62.7% would buy normal food and make a price consideration. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Risk of Impact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Bias Factor - 20 U inclusi on s - 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = on - Instrume 0.61) 100 nt - 0 Author Frenzen et al. (2001) (S) and Year Year f Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Year of the Survey; Populati Survey; Populati	a radionu d 33.6% Resu lt (%) = 38.3 and New	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
s About 37.3% of young students said they had already learned about radiation. Only 22.8% heard about irradiation of food and 39% believe that irradiated food are contaminated with Only 3.7% of young people would buy irradiated food, 62.7% would buy normal food and make a price consideration. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on -10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Statistic on s = 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 On - Instrume 0.61) Bias Frenzen et al. (2001) Kear Frenzen et al. (2001) Year Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.	a radionu d 33.6% Resu lt (%) = 38.3 and New	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Main Results: About 37.3% of young students said they had already learned about radiation. Only 22.8% heard about irradiation of food and 39% believe that irradiated food are contaminated with Only 3.7% of young people would buy irradiated food, 62.7% would buy normal food and make a price consideration. Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Classificati Impact Year of 0 - 10 Representative sample - 0 Randomn sample - Sample U Criteri 0 - 10 Validate 0 - 10 Statistic 0 - 10 Bias Factor - 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.61) U inclusi 0 - 0 on 0 - 10 sample - 0 Author (s) and Year Frenzen et al. (2001) 0 nt - 0 0 nt - 0 Place and Of Applica tion of the Survey; Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.	a radionu d 33.6% Resu lt (%) = 38.3 and New	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Results: heard about irradiation of food and 39% believe that irradiated food are contaminated with Only 3.7% of young people would buy irradiated food, 62.7% would buy normal food and make a price consideration. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative on by publicati ness of the on by publicati ness of the sample - sample Collecti analyze Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic analyze Bias Factor - 20 U inclusi on s - 100 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Bias Factor - 20 U inclusi on s - 100 on - 10 sample - 0 Muthor (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.61) 0 - 10 100 nt - 0 Author Frenzen et al. (2001) 100 nt - 0 100 Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica tion of the survey; selected counties in California, Maryland, a counties in counti	a radionu d 33.6% Resu lt (%) = 38.3 and New	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Only 3.7% of young people would buy irradiated food, 62.7% would buy normal food and make a price consideration. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative ness of the ness of the sample of the same	d 33.6% Resu It (%) = 38.3 and New	would Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
make a price consideration. Evaluati Classificati Year of on by publicati Representative ness of the sample Randomn ess of the a for d Data al al al al al al al and yze sample Risk of limpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze analyze inclusi on s - 100 on - Instrume no.61) Bias Factor - 20 U inclusi on s - 100 on - Instrume no.61) sample - 0 Author (s) and Year Frenzen et al. (2001) Frenzen et al. (2001) sessed the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Place and Year of Applica tion of the States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.	Resu lt (%) = 38.3 and New	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
make a price consideration. Evaluati Classificati Year of on by publicati Representative ness of the sample Randomn ess of the a for d Data al al al al al al al and yze sample Risk of limpact on - 10 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze analyze inclusi on s - 100 on - Instrume no.61) Bias Factor - 20 U inclusi on s - 100 on - Instrume no.61) sample - 0 Author (s) and Year Frenzen et al. (2001) Frenzen et al. (2001) sessed the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Place and Year of Applica tion of the States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.	Resu lt (%) = 38.3 and New	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Evaluati on of n sike of BiasClassificati publicati on - 10Year of publicati ness of the sample - 0Randomn ess of the sample - UCriteri a for d Data a for d Data alll alll all all all <b< td=""><td>lt (%) = 38.3 and New</td><td>k of Bia s (R B) = H</td></b<>	lt (%) = 38.3 and New	k of Bia s (R B) = H
onofonbypublicatinessoftheess oftheafordDataalRisk ofImpacton – 10sample – 0sample – 0sample – sampleCollectianalyzeBiasFactor – 20Uinclusions = 100(IF $_{2015}$ =0n – Instrume0.61)0n – Instrument – 0AuthorFrenzen et al. (2001)100nt – 0100(s)and2001)200120012001PlaceConnecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, aand(United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases ActiveYear ofNetwork (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.ApplicaSurvey;100	lt (%) = 38.3 and New	k of Bia s (R B) = H
Risk of BiasImpact Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} =$ 0.61)on - 10 sample - 0 Usample - sample inclusi on $0 n - 1$ 100 Collecti analyze $nt - 0$ Author (s) and YearFrenzen et al. (2001)Frenzen et al. (2001)Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.	(%) = 38.3 and New	Bia s (R B) = H
BiasFactor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.61)$ Uinclusi on s - 100 on - Instrume 100s - 100Author (s) and YearFrenzen et al. (2001)Verture (100 - 100 -	= 38.3 and New	s (R B) = H
(IF ₂₀₁₅ = on - Instrume 0.61) 100 nt - 0 Author Frenzen et al. (2001) (s) and Year Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica Survey;	38.3 and New	(R B) = H w York
Author 0.61) 100 nt - 0 Author Frenzen et al. (2001) 100 nt - 0 (s) and Year Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica tion of the Survey; Survey;	and New	B) = H
Author (s) and Year Frenzen et al. (2001) Place and (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780.		= H
(s) and YearImage: Non-State State St		v York
(s) and YearImage: Non-State State St		
Year Place Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a and (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica tion of the Survey;		
Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a and (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica tion of the Survey;		
Place Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and selected counties in California, Maryland, a and (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica tion of the Survey;		
and (United States of America), 1998 to 1999; Residents of the Foodborne Diseases Active Year of Network (FoodNet) covering 11% of the U.S. population; N = 10,780. Applica tion of the Survey;		
Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	e Surve	manee
Applica tion of the Survey;		
tion of the Survey;		
the Survey;		
Survey;		
Populati		
on and;		
Sample		
size (N)		
Data Interview - FoodNet survey (telephone survey); Objective; Meat and poultry; Logistic reg	gression	model
Collecti and chi-square analysis.	-	
on		
Method;		
Types		
of		
Questio		
ns;		
Irradiate		
d Food		
Include		
d in the		
Survey		
and;		
Statistic		
al		
Analysi		
S		
Main Almost half of adults (49.6%) in the FoodNet sites were willing to buy irradiated meat or	r poultry	y. Only
Results: 48.3% had heard of food irradiation, so a majority (51.6%) were uninformed about in		
products.		
Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic	Resu	Ris
•	lt	k of
	(%)	Bia
BiasFactor -50 100inclusion $s - 100$	=	S (D
$(IF_{2014} = 0 - Instrume)$	76.7	(R
1.849) 100 nt – U		B)

	= L
Author	Hashim et al. (2001)
(s) and Year	
Place and	Griffin, Georgia (United States of America), 1998; General consumers; N = 207.
Year of Applica	
tion of the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Beef products; Descriptive statistics and chi-square analysis.
Collecti	Questionnane, esjeetre, beer products, bescriptive statistics and em squate analysis.
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
S	
Main Results:	The percentage of consumers who purchased all irradiated packages based on the poster information was about 15%. The poster was effective in causing a change in beef purchase behavior. Nearly 28% of the participants who purchased mixed packages of ground beef exclusively during the first shopping trip purchased all irradiated samples during the second shopping trip. The store-level information concerning the benefits of irradiation, made available at the point-of-purchase, was sufficient to motivate some of the consumers to shift towards irradiated products and discouraged some consumers from purchasing irradiated beef.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact on -10 sample -0 sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor -20 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.01 \text{ on } - Instrume $ 47.1 (R
	1.086) $100 \text{ nt} - 0 \text{ B}) = \mathbf{H}$
Author	Crowley et al. (2002)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	Cleveland, Ohio (United States of America), 2000; Chefs attending the North-east Regional Conference
and	of the American Culinary Federation; $N = 115$.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	

the									
Survey;									
Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)									
Data	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Ground beef; Desc	criptive statist	tics.				
Collecti									
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
s									
Main	About 85% of res	pondents	were aware of irr	adiated groun	d beef tecl	hnology. Ov	ver 70% we	ere very	willing
Results:	to purchase irradia	ated grou	und beef. Willingn	ess to purchas	se increase	d for all for	od when ch	efs' con	sidered
	potential health a	and safet	y benefits. The re	spondents sa	w labeling	g as an info	ormation is	sue to	provide
	consumer choice.	. When t	echnical alteration	ns offered im	proved fla	avor and in	nproved sh	elf life	for the
	irradiated beef, wi	illingness	to purchase was '	710/					
	infaulated beer, wh	mingnes	s to purchase was	/1%0.					
Evaluati		ear of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
Evaluati on of	Classificati Ye				Criteri a for	Validate d Data	Statistic al	Resu lt	Ris k of
	Classificati Ye on by pu	ear of	Representative	Randomn	a for				
on of	Classificati Ye on by pu	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the		d Data	al	lt	k of
on of Risk of	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 20	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample	d Data Collecti	al analyze	lt (%) =	k of Bia s
on of Risk of	$\begin{array}{ccc} Classificati & Ye \\ on & by & pu \\ Impact & on \\ Factor - 20 \\ (IF_{2015} & = \end{array}$	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample inclusi on –	d Data Collecti on Instrume	al analyze	lt (%)	k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor – 20	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample inclusi	d Data Collecti on	al analyze	lt (%) =	k of Bia s
on of Risk of	$\begin{array}{ccc} Classificati & Ye \\ on & by & pu \\ Impact & on \\ Factor - 20 \\ (IF_{2015} & = \end{array}$	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample inclusi on –	d Data Collecti on Instrume	al analyze	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.60)	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample inclusi on –	d Data Collecti on Instrume	al analyze	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author	$\begin{array}{ccc} Classificati & Ye \\ on & by & pu \\ Impact & on \\ Factor - 20 \\ (IF_{2015} & = \end{array}$	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample inclusi on –	d Data Collecti on Instrume	al analyze	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.60)	ear of iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the sample –	a for sample inclusi on –	d Data Collecti on Instrume	al analyze	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.60)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.60) Fox et al. (2002) Cities not specifie	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor - 20 $(IF_{2015} = 0.60)$ Fox et al. (2002)	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.60) Fox et al. (2002) Cities not specifie	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Classificati Ye on by pu Impact on Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.60) Fox et al. (2002) Cities not specifie	ear of iblicati n – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) =	k of Bia s (R B) =

Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s									
Main Results:	curve, while ne irradiation incr When subjects dominated and	egative info reased willi were give willingnes	ation about the irra rmation about the ngness-to-pay, and en both the pro- s-to-pay decreased ading their safety a	product has d an unfavor and anti-irra l. The combin	decreased able descr diation de ned positiv	its value. A ription decr escriptions, we and nega	A favorable eased will the negat	e descrip ingness- ive desc	otion of to-pay. cription
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	on by	Year of publicati on – 10	Representative ness of the sample – 0	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt - 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 48.6	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Author (s) and	Hayes et al. (2	002)							
(s) and Year									
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)			nerica), year uninfo						
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Questionnaire;	Objective;	Pork products; De	scriptive stati	stics and P	robit analys	SIS.		
Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and;									

Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
S	
Main	When the same favorable and unfavorable descriptions are presented simultaneously, the net impact is a
Results:	significant reduction in bids for the irradiated product, with the median bid falling to zero. The favorable
	information reinforces the perception that the irradiated product is safe. In the negative treatment,
	participants downgrade their safety assessments. In the both treatment, the net effect is a downgrading in
	the relative safety assessment. The effect of providing both the favorable and unfavorable descriptions
	had essentially the same effect as that of providing only the unfavorable description.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact on -10 sample -0 sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor -50 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.01 \text{ on } - Instrume = 51.4 \text{ (}\mathbf{R}$
	2.044) $100 \text{ nt} - 0 \text{ B}$
	=
	M
Author	Vickers & Wang (2002)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	Minneapolis, MN (United States of America), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 218.
and	
Year of	
Applica	
tion of the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Fresh ground beef; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and chi-square analysis.
Collecti	
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and; Statistic	
Statistic	
al Analysi	
Analysi s	
s Main	About 63% of respondents had heard of food irradiation and only 9% of the panelists had knowingly
Results:	consumed irradiated food. If cost were equal, 42% of the subjects indicated they would be more likely to
results.	buy irradiated fresh food.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of

Risk of	Impact on -10 sample -0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 30	100	inclusi	01 Instrume	s – 100	=	s (D
	$(IF_{2015} = 1.649)$		on – 100	Instrume nt – 0		48.6	(R B)
	1.017)		100	in 0			= H
Author	Aiew et al. (2003)						
(s) and							
Year					~ .		
Place	Austin, Houston, San Antonio, and Waco,	TX (United Sta	ates of Am	erica), 2002	; General o	consume	ers; N =
and	484.						
Year of							
Applica tion of							
the							
Survey;							
Populati							
on and;							
Sample							
size (N)							
Data	Interview (face-to-face interviews); Objec	tive; Beef produ	ucts; Descr	riptive statis	tics.		
Collecti	× // J	, I	,	1			
on							
Method;							
Types							
of							
Questio							
ns;							
Irradiate							
d Food							
Include							
d in the Survey							
and;							
Statistic							
al							
Analysi							
S							
Main	About 45% of sample had no knowledge	of food irradiat	ion, 51% v	would not b	uy irradiate	ed groui	nd beef,
Results:	and only 8.5% considered themselves str	ong buyers. At	fter the pro-	esentation o	of Informat	ion abo	ut food
	irradiation, 94% of the respondents were						
	experiment on the first bid values show the	hat 97.3% respo	onded yes t	to receiving	10 cents r	nore per	pound
	of irradiated ground beef.						
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative		Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of th		a for	d Data	al	lt	k of Die
Risk of	Impact on – 10 sample – 0 Factor – 0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 0	100	inclusi on –	0n Instrume	s – 100	= 44.3	S (D
			on – 100	Instrume nt – 0		44.3	(R B)
			100	m = 0			$= \mathbf{H}$
Author	Cardello, A. (2003)						- 11
(s) and							
Year							
Place	Natick MA (United States of America),	year uninforme	ed; Employ	yees at the	US Armv	Natick	Soldier
and	Center, Natick, MA; N = 88.	-	1.		2		
Year of							

Applica									
tion of									
the									
Survey;									
Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)			<u> </u>						
Data	Questionnaire; Obj	jective;	Chocolate puddii	ig; Descriptive	e statistics,	ANOVA a	nd linear re	gression	n.
Collecti									
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
ai									
Analysi s									
Analysi s	Irradiation has rais	ed conc	ern among more	than 65% of t	he consum	er test popu	lation. The	term 'i	onizing
Analysi s Main	Irradiation has rais								
Analysi s	energy' elicited sort	mewhat	lower levels of c	oncern than th	ne term 'irr	adiation'. T	he willing	ness to t	ry food
Analysi s Main	energy' elicited som processed by one n	mewhat novel or	lower levels of c potentially 'risky	oncern than th ' technology i	ne term 'irr	adiation'. T d with a lov	he willing wer level of	ness to t f concer	ry food n about
Analysi s Main	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated	mewhat novel or 1 with a	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech	adiation'. T d with a low hnologies. T	he willing wer level of	ness to t f concer	ry food n about
Analysi s Main Results:	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc l by the inform	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments.	the willing wer level of The concern	ness to t f concer n levels	ry food n about had the
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc l by the inform Randomn	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate	the willing wer level of The concern Statistic	ness to t f concer n levels Resu	ry food n about had the Ris
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of olicati	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc l by the inform Randomn ess of the	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al	ness to t f concer n levels Resu lt	ry food n about had the Ris k of
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on -	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	ness to t f concer n levels Resu	ry food n about had the Ris
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of olicati	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc l by the inform Randomn ess of the	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al	ness to t f concer n levels Resu lt	ry food n about had the Ris k of
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on -	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of olicati	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample	adiation'. T ad with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%)	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor - 70	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of olicati	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	he term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation treat Criteri a for sample inclusi	adiation'. T ad with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor -70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ =	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of olicati	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor -70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ =	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of olicati	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor - 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 3.125)	mewhat novel or d with a <u>o be pos</u> ar of blicati - 10	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor -70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ =	mewhat novel or d with a <u>o be pos</u> ar of blicati - 10	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor - 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 3.125)	mewhat novel or d with a <u>o be pos</u> ar of blicati - 10	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample –	te term 'irr s associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on –	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor - 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 3.125)	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati - 10 (2003)	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	ne term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ed with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze	Resu (%) =	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	energy' elicited son processed by one n the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 3.125) van der Pol et al. (Aberdeen (Scotland	mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati – 10 (2003) d), year	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	he term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ad with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze s – 100	ness to t f concer n levels Resu It (%) = 54.3	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	energy' elicited son processed by one in the risks associated greatest potential to Classificati Yea on by pub Impact on - Factor – 70 ($IF_{2015} =$ 3.125) van der Pol et al. (mewhat novel or d with a o be pos ar of blicati – 10 (2003) d), year	lower levels of c potentially 'risky broad range of n sitively influenced Representative ness of the sample – 0	oncern than th ' technology i ovel food proc by the inform Randomn ess of the sample – 100	he term 'irr is associate cessing tech nation trea Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	adiation'. T ad with a low hnologies. T tments. Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	The willing wer level of The concern Statistic al analyze s – 100	ness to t f concer n levels Resu It (%) = 54.3	ry food n about had the Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M

on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey		
and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	About 61% of the respondents would buy irradiated poultry and 50% would be willing to pay more for	r
Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	these products. The respondents indicated that they are willing to pay 10% more for irradiated poultry.ClassificatiYear ofRepresentativeRandomnCriteriValidateStatisticResuRisonbypublicatinessoftheessoftheafordDataalltk ofImpacton - 10sample - Usample - sampleCollectianalyze(%)BiaFactor - 20Uinclusions - 100=s(IF2015=on - 0Instrume26.0(R0.806)nt - 0B)=H	
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Furuta, M. (2004) Osaka (Japan), 1996 to 2002; Radiation fair visitors; N = 6,385.	
size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al	Questionnaire; Objective; Potatoes and spices; Descriptive statistics.	

S									
Main	Almost 70% of th								
Results:	that the display of								
	Irradiation " as be								
Evaluati	respondents still p				Criteri				
-		iblicati	Representative ness of the	Randomn ess of the		Validate d Data	Statistic al	Resu lt	Ris k of
on of Risk of		n - 10	ness of the sample -100	sample –	a for sample	Collecti	analyze	n (%)	к ог Bia
Bias	Factor – 30	1 - 10	sample – 100	100 -	inclusi	on	s - 100	(%)	Dia S
Dias	$(IF_{2015}) =$			100	on –	Instrume	5 - 100	- 62.9	s (R
	1.207)				100	nt - 0		02.7	B)
	1.201)				100				=
									Μ
Author	Nayga et al. (200	(4)							
(s) and									
Year									
Place	Austin, Houston,	and San	Antonio, TX (Unit	ted States of A	America), 2	2001; Gener	ral consum	ers; N $=$	270.
and									
Year of									
Applica									
tion of									
the Survey;									
Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
-									
size (IN)									
size (N) Data	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	bit analysis.					
	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	bit analysis.					
Data	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	bit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method;	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	bit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and;	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective; I	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Questionnaire; Ob	bjective;	Beef products; Pro	obit analysis.					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s		-							
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	About 58% of th	e respon	dents are willing	to pay a prei					
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	About 58% of th respondents who	e respon would co	dents are willing onsider a food irra	to pay a prei diation label	as a symbo	ol of warnin	ig are not v	willing t	o pay a
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	About 58% of th respondents who premium. Approx	e respon would co kimately 4	dents are willing onsider a food irra 45.6% of the total	to pay a prei diation label sample indic	as a symbo ated that t	ol of warnin hey trust the	ng are not ve e technolog	willing t gy and t	o pay a hey are
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	About 58% of th respondents who premium. Approx willing to pay a p	e respon would co kimately 4 price pref	dents are willing onsider a food irra 45.6% of the total nium for irradiate	to pay a pred diation label sample indic d beef. Those	as a symbo ated that that the who trus	ol of warnin hey trust the t the irradia	ig are not vertice technologies the second s	willing t gy and t	o pay a hey are
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	About 58% of th respondents who premium. Approx willing to pay a pre likely to pay a pre	e respon would co kimately 4 price pref	dents are willing onsider a food irra 45.6% of the total nium for irradiate between 5 and 25	to pay a pred diation label sample indic d beef. Those	as a symbo ated that that the who trus	ol of warnin hey trust the t the irradia	ig are not vertice technologies the second s	willing t gy and t	o pay a hey are
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results:	About 58% of th respondents who premium. Approx willing to pay a pre likely to pay a pre Classificati Ye	e respon would co kimately price prer emium of	dents are willing onsider a food irra 45.6% of the total nium for irradiate	to pay a prediation label a sample indic d beef. Those cents per por	as a symbo ated that t who trus und for irra	ol of warnin hey trust the t the irradiandiated beef	ng are not vertex technologistion technologistion technologistication technologisticati technologisticati	willing to gy and t ology ar	o pay a hey are re more
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results:	About 58% of th respondents who premium. Approx willing to pay a pre likely to pay a pre Classificati Ye on by pu	e respon would co kimately a price prer emium of ear of	dents are willing onsider a food irradiate 45.6% of the total nium for irradiate between 5 and 25 Representative	to pay a pred diation label sample indic d beef. Those cents per por Randomn	as a symbo eated that t who trus und for irra Criteri	ol of warnin hey trust the t the irradia adiated beef Validate	ng are not vertex technology tion technology Statistic	willing to gy and t ology ar Resu	o pay a hey are re more Ris

	$(IF_{2015} = 1.086)$		on – 100	Instrume nt – 0		47.1	(R B) = H
Author (s) and Year	Oliveira & Sabato (2004)						
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Educational trial (N ₁): Uninformed Tasting te (Brazil), 2002; N ₁ : Students from "Terceiro an Nuclear Atlantic Conference (INAC) and 15^{a} and N ₂ = Uninformed.	no do Ensin	o Médio"	of a public	school N	2: Intern	national
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	Questionnaires; Objective; Educational trial: G papayas and honeys; Descriptive statistics.	Jeneral food	and, Tasti	ng test and	Opinion p	oll: tang	gerines,
Main Results:	After a video exhibition, the students' percepti- comfortable. In the tasting test, it was verified 83% of the respondents had already heard abor symbol that showed the low level of disseminat	a good accep out food irra tion and info	ptance of i diation, o	rradiated fr nly 17% ha	uits and ho d seen/kno	oney. Al own the	though
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	on by publicati ness of the e Impact on -10 sample -0 s Factor -30 1 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 1.207)	ess of the sample – 100	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 48.6	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = H
Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Nayga et. al. (2005) Austin, Houston, San Antonio, and Waco, TX 484.	(United Stat	es of Ame	rica), 2002	; General c	onsume	rs; N =

Survey;								
Populati								
on and;								
Sample								
size (N)								
Data	Interview (face-to-fac	ce interviews). Ob	jective: Reef pro	aducts: Descr	intive statis	tics and Pr	hit ana	lveie
Collecti	Interview (face to fac	cc m(cr v(cw s)), ob	jeenve, beer pro	Judets, Deser	iptive statis	thes and The	Jon and	19515.
on Mathada								
Method;								
Types								
of								
Questio								
ns;								
Irradiate								
d Food								
Include								
d in the								
Survey								
and;								
Statistic								
al								
Analysi								
s								
Main	About 67.1% conside	ered the radura sy	mbol an assurar	nce of quality	and were	more inclin	ed to p	urchase
Results:	irradiated food. After							
	respondents willing t							
					egment shif	ts and will	ingness	to buy.
	and benefits of food	irradiation has a p	ositive effect or	n perceived s				
	and benefits of food Respondents who have	irradiation has a p ve a perceived kno	ositive effect or wledge of food	n perceived s irradiation ar				
Evoluati	and benefits of food Respondents who has ground beef than those	irradiation has a p ve a perceived knows se who do not, prio	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the present	n perceived s irradiation ar ations.	e 17.6% mo	ore likely to	buy irr	adiated
Evaluati	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Random	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri	ve 17.6% mo	ore likely to	buy irr Resu	adiated Ris
on of	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the present ive Randomr the ess of th	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for	Validate d Data	ore likely to Statistic al	buy irr Resu lt	adiated Ris k of
on of Risk of	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than thos Classificati Year on by public Impact on 1	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, pric of Representat cati ness of	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Randomr the ess of the sample	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample	Validate d Data Collecti	Statistic al analyze	buy irr Resu lt (%)	adiated Ris k of Bia
on of	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than thos Classificati Year on by public Impact on 1 Factor - 30	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the present ive Randomr the ess of th	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi	Validate d Data Collecti on	ore likely to Statistic al	Resu lt (%) =	adiated Ris k of Bia s
on of Risk of	and benefits of food Respondents who have ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ =	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Randomr the ess of the sample	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	buy irr Resu lt (%)	Ris k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than thos Classificati Year on by public Impact on 1 Factor - 30	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Randomr the ess of the sample	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi	Validate d Data Collecti on	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33)	irradiation has a perceived known se who do not, prio of Representation cati ness of 10 sample – 0	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Randomr the ess of the sample	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R
on of Risk of Bias Author	and benefits of food Respondents who have ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ =	irradiation has a perceived known se who do not, prio of Representation cati ness of 10 sample – 0	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Randomr the ess of the sample	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33)	irradiation has a perceived known se who do not, prio of Representation cati ness of 10 sample – 0	ositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- ive Randomr the ess of the sample	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on –	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33)	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0	oositive effect or owledge of food or to the presenta- tive Randomr the ess of the sample 100	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri ne a for – sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200 Istanbul (Turkey), ye	irradiation has a p ve a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0 06) ar uninformed; Ge	eneral public; N	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri he a for – sample inclusi on – 100 = 444.	e 17.6% mo Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200	irradiation has a p ve a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0 06) ar uninformed; Ge	eneral public; N	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri he a for – sample inclusi on – 100 = 444.	e 17.6% mo Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200 Istanbul (Turkey), ye	irradiation has a p ve a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0 06) ar uninformed; Ge	eneral public; N	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri he a for – sample inclusi on – 100 = 444.	e 17.6% mo Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200 Istanbul (Turkey), ye	irradiation has a p ve a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0 06) ar uninformed; Ge	eneral public; N	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri he a for – sample inclusi on – 100 = 444.	e 17.6% mo Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)
on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	and benefits of food Respondents who hav ground beef than those Classificati Year on by public Impact on -1 Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₁ = 1.33) Gunes & Tekin (200 Istanbul (Turkey), ye	irradiation has a p ve a perceived kno se who do not, prio of Representat cati ness of 10 sample – 0 06) ar uninformed; Ge	eneral public; N	n perceived s irradiation ar ations. n Criteri he a for – sample inclusi on – 100 = 444.	e 17.6% mo Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s (R B)

of								
Questio								
ns;								
Irradiate								
d Food								
Include								
d in the								
Survey								
-								
and;								
Statistic								
al								
Analysi								
s								
Main	Only 29% of responder	nts indicated that the	y had heard fo	od irradia	tion before.	Only 11%	of respo	ondents
Results:	reported that food irrad							
1000000	food. Near 64% of the							
	would buy irradiated for							
				ment. Au	ut 23% 011	espondent	s muica	.eu mai
	they would pay 5% pre			<u> </u>	X7 1' 1	0	D	D '
Evaluati	Classificati Year	1	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by publicat		ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact on – 10	sample – 100	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 70		100	inclusi	on	s – 100	=	S
	$(IF_{2015}) =$			on –	Instrume		68.6	(R
	2.711)			100	nt - 0			B)
				100	int 0			=
A								М
Author	Hoefer et al. (2006)							
(s) and								
(s) and Year	Hoefer et al. (2006)							M
(s) and	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year	Hoefer et al. (2006)					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS					o 2003; R	esidents	M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the	Hoefer et al. (2006) New York State (NYS Foodborne Diseases Ad	tive Surveillance Ne	twork (FoodN	let); N = 3	,104.			M

-1	
al	
Analysi	
S	
Main	Only 37% of respondents knew that irradiated fresh meat was available for purchase, however, only 2%
Results:	found the product where they shopped. About 62% were unsure about the safety of irradiation. There is a
	general lack of awareness among consumers regarding the availability of irradiated meat and
	misunderstandings about the safety of irradiated meat.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publicationess of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact on – 10 sample – 100 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor - 50 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
	$(IF_{2014} = 0.0 - Instrume 76.7 (R)$
	1.849) 100 nt – U B)
Author	Ornellas et al. (2006)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), year uninformed; General public; N = 218.
and	belo Horizonte, 140 (Brazil), year uninformed, General public, 14 – 216.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Interview; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Collecti	inciview, Objective, Ocherai 1000, Descriptive statistics.
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
S	
Main	About 59.6% did not know that irradiation is a method of food preservation, and could not answer
Results:	whether they would consume irradiated products and only 16% believe that irradiated food mean the
results.	same as radioactive food. Most respondents (92%) do not know the symbol of irradiation, radura, and
	16% would buy food irradiated by the influence of the symbol, even without knowing its meaning,
	informing that radura transmits confidence, security and quality, by the image of the flower in green
	coloration. Nearly 81% of respondents believe that the label with the radiation symbol and additional
	information on the label are important. Approximately 89% of respondents would consume irradiated
	food if they knew that irradiation increases food safety.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
	Causerhead real of Representative Randonini Criteri vandate Statistic Resu Ris

on of Risk of Bias	$\begin{array}{l} \text{on} & \text{by} \\ \text{Impact} \\ \text{Factor} - 20 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} \\ 0,75) \end{array}$	publicati on – 10	ness of the sample – 100	ess of the sample – 100	a for sample inclusi on – 100	d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	al analyze s – 100	lt (%) = 61.4	k of Bia s (R B) =
Author (s) and Year	Thompson &	x Knight (20	006)						Μ
Place and Year of Applica tion of	Texas (United extension age		America), year uni	nformed; All	Family a	nd Consum	er Sciences	G (FCS)	county
the Survey; Populati on and; Sample									
size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of			vey); Objective; G ession analysis.	eneral food;	Explorator	y factor and	alysis, Cro	nbach's	Alpha,
Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the									
Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s									
Main Results:	beliefs about outreach they irradiation. Pe extension age	the safety a provide abo erhaps profe ents, might in	provide education and their understa out it, indicating the ssional development mprove not only the pount of education the	nding of foo e potential va ent for comm neir beliefs at	d irradiation lue of profounity nutre bout their u	on are prece fessional de ition educa inderstandin	lictors of t velopment tors, such ng of food	the educ regardii as FCS	cational ng food county
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	Classificati on by Impact Factor – 50		Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	Criteri a for sample inclusi	Validate d Data Collecti on	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) =	Ris k of Bia s
	$(IF_{2015} = 2.253)$				on – 100	Instrume nt – 100	5 100	80.0	(R B) = L
Author (s) and Year	Bhumiratana	a et al. (2007	7)						

Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Carmichael, Vacaville, Auburn, Roseville, Placerville, Sacramento, Floresta, e San Bernardi California (United States of America), 2004; General consumers; N = 300.	ino,
size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.	
s Main Results:	Although 49% of respondents had heard of food irradiation, most (70%) reported that they had little no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increa significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat.	vith the ised
Main	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed wthe statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supportedavailability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increasignificantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified tothey would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat.ClassificatiYear of RepresentativeRandomnCriteriValidateStatisticResuRiceon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alItKImage: Record colspan="2">Image: Record colspan="2">Collectianalyze(%)BitImage: Record colspan="2">Image: Record colspan="2"<	vith the used that is of ia X
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed vthe statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supportedavailability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increasignificantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified tothey would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat.ClassificatiYear of RepresentativeRandomnCriteriValidateStatisticResuRiteon - 30sample - 0sample Collectianalyze (%)BiFactor - 20100inclusion - Instrume50.0(IF20100not multipleand multipleSignificantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat.ClassificatiYear of RepresentativeRandomnCriteriValidateStatistic ResuRiteSign colspan="2">Sign colspan="2">Sig	vith the used that is of ia X
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed wthe statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supportedavailability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increasignificantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified tothey would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat.ClassificatiYear of RepresentativeRandomnCriteriValidateStatisticResuRiceon by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data alItKImage: Record colspan="2">Image: Record colspan="2">Collectianalyze(%)BitImage: Record colspan="2">Image: Record colspan="2"<	vith the used that is of ia X
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed w the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increas significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ri on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor – 20 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 50.0 (R 0.68) 100 nt – 0 B) Cardello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed w the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increas significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ri on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor – 20 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 50.0 (R 0.68) 100 nt – 0 B) Cardello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)
Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	no knowledge about the process. After participating in the program, over 80% of respondents agreed v the statement that irradiation is an effective method to destroy harmful bacteria in food and supported availability of irradiated food at the supermarket. Intent to purchase irradiated meat and fruits increat significantly as a result of participating in the program. About 36% of total respondents specified to they would be willing to pay a 10% premium for irradiated meat. Classificati Year Of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Rt on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bi Factor - 20 100 inclusi on s - 100 s s 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g 0.68) 100 nt - 0 Bi g g g Method to destroy harmful backeria Gradello et al. (2007)	vith the ised that of ia X)

Sample										
size (N)										
Data	Questionnaire; (Objective;	General for	od; Cor	ijoint analysis	3.				
Collecti	-	•								
on										
Method;										
Types										
of										
Questio										
ns;										
Irradiate										
d Food										
Include d in the										
Survey										
and;										
Statistic										
al										
Analysi										
s										
Main	Irradiation pres	ented one	of the hi	ghest r	negative utili	ty values	for all cor	sumer gro	oups. "Ie	onizing
Results:	energy", a syno	nym for i	rradiation,	was vi	ewed more fa	avorably th	nan the terr	n "irradiat	ion" am	ong all
	respondent grou									
	respondents. For						duction me	thods that	were pe	rceived
	most negatively									
Evaluati		Year of	Represent		Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by p	oublicati	ness of	the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
				2	1	1	C 11			
Risk of	Impact o	on – 30	sample –)	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
	Impact 6 Factor – 70)	sample – 100	inclusi	on	analyze s – 100	=	S
Risk of	$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Impact} & \text{o} \\ \text{Factor} - 70 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array} \end{array}$)	-	inclusi on –	on Instrume			s (R
Risk of	Impact 6 Factor – 70)	-	inclusi	on		=	s (R B)
Risk of	$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Impact} & \text{o} \\ \text{Factor} - 70 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array} \end{array}$)	-	inclusi on –	on Instrume		=	s (R
Risk of	$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Impact} & \text{o} \\ \text{Factor} - 70 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array} \end{array}$	on – 30)	-	inclusi on –	on Instrume		=	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias	Impact $Factor - 70$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997)	on – 30)	-	inclusi on –	on Instrume		=	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	Impact $Factor - 70$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997)	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007)	sample – (100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.1	s (R B) =
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Impact G Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Impact of Factor -70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ $=$ 2.997) Huang et al. (20) Cities not specifi	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Impact of Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20 Cities not specif	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Impact of Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20 Cities not specif	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Impact of Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20 Cities not specif	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Impact of Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20 Cities not specif	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M
Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Impact of Factor – 70 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.997) Huang et al. (20 Cities not specif	on – 30 007) řied - Geor	sample – (States	100 of America),	inclusi on – 100 2003; Ger	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ners; N = 2	= 57.1 212.	s (R B) = M

Irradiate Irradiate			
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Main Statistic al Analysi s Main Statistic al Analysi s Main Main Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic al Analysi Statistic Analysi Statistic Statistic Statistic Statistic Statistic Statistic About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Statistic Statis	Irradiate		
d in nie Survey and: Statistic al Analysi S Main Results: Georgia consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomm Criteri Validate Statistic Results: Factor - 20 (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Group 1) (Statistic 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Statistic 3) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Statistic 3) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Statistic 4) (Statistic 4)	d Food		
d in nie Survey and: Statistic al Analysi S Main Results: Georgia consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomm Criteri Validate Statistic Results: Factor - 20 (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Group 1) (Statistic 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Statistic 3) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Statistic 3) (Figure 2) (Figure 2) (Statistic 4) (Statistic 4)	Include		
Survey and: and: Namiers Sutaistic analysis Georgia consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents indicated they would support the use of food irradiation. The respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated Statistic and you a higher price for irradiated chicken breast meat for an average of about \$1.17/lb. For pork, those respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated Statistic and or on -30 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia inclusi on s - 100 = s (If you: 5 = 0.04) Bias Factor - 20 (If you: 5 = 0.04) It is k of inclusi on s - 100 = s (If you: 5 = 0.04) Author Year Melmetoglu, A. C. (2007) It is not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Place and Year of Persenter Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Place to on and; Sample Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Plate to and (a food no and; Sample Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Patient to and star (N) Analysi			
and; ' Statistic al Analysi Statistic Anal			
Statistic al Analysi s Georgia consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the espondents indicated they would support the use of food irradiation. The respondents would be willing to pay a higher price for irradiated chicken breast meat for an average of about \$1.17hb. For pork, those respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic andomn Statistic Res kis kos Fixaluati Classificati Year of Representative Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic and by publicati Res n k k Fixalusti Classificati Year of Representative angle - 0 sample -	-		
al Analysi s Main Main Georgia consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents would be willing to spend an additional 58.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data all h k of Risk of Risk of Risk of Risc on - Jos sample - a sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Bias Factor - 20 (B ² 100 in Clusi on s - Instrume - 58.3 (R 0.94) Bias Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Clites not specified - Northwest of Lites of the specified - Northw			
Analysis Second consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents indicated they would support the use of food irradiation. The respondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Vear of Representative Resondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Vear of Representative Resondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Vear of Representative Resondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Factor -20 Classificati Vear of Representative ess of food in a food of a somple - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Bias Factor -20 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Main Nethood: Not 17%, considered that irradiated the would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Year Inpact on -30 sample - 0 sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Bias Factor -20 n sample Second sample - Second sample - Second sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Question and Year Classificati Year of Representative (Year of Applica tion of Second Se	Statistic		
s	al		
s	Analysi		
Main Results: Georgia consumers had a good chance of buying irradiated poultry (65%) and pork (58%) products. About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents indicated they would support the use of food irradiator. The respondents would be willing to pay a higher price for irradiated chicken breast meat for an average of about 51.17/lb. For pork, those respondents would be willing to spend an additional 58.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Classificati Year of by publicati ness of the so of the sample - 0 sample consumers and the k of respondents would be willing as an provide the sample consumers in a sample collecti analyze (%) Bia (H ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on - 10 sample consumers is a factor - 20 (H ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on - 1 Instrume consumers; N = 1,226. Author (s) and Year of Applica tion of the size (N) Mehmetogu, A. C. (2007) Year Place Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on simple di nrhe Survey; Populati on an; Trradiate d Food Include d in the Survey; and; Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.	-		
Results: About 77%, considered that irradiation process is somewhat necessary and more than 55% of the respondents indicated they would support the use of food irradiation. The respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Random Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati necess of the ess of the a for d Data al It k k of Impact on -30 sample -0 sample -0 sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor -20 Bias Impact on -30 sample -0 sample -0 sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia (Factor -20 0 100 inclusi on s -100 = s (Factor -20 100 inclusi on s -100 = s) (Factor -20 100 inclusi on s) (Factor -20 100 inclusi on s -100 = s) (Factor -20 100 inclusi on s) (Factor -20 100 in		Gaaraia consumers had a good change of huving irrediated poultry (65%) and park (58%) pro-	ducts
respondents vould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated price for irradiated chicken breast meat for an average of about \$1.17/b. For pork, those spondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork, the segned and swould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondent swould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondent swould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondent swould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondent swould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondent swould be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. The respondent swould be will be swoll should be will be sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork and portable and the sample - sample collection and the sample - sample collection and the set of 100 - inclusi on s -100 = s (Faus - 20 - 100 - inclusi on s -100 = s) and 100 - inclusi on additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork and the set of 100 - inclusi on and; Sample - Sample			
to pay a higher price for irradiated chicken breast meat for an average of about \$11.71b. For pork, those respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data all the k of Risk of Impact on -30 sample -0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Bias Factor -20 (If 2015 = 0 100 - 100 - 100 - 58.3 (R 0.94) (If 2015 = 0 100 - 100 - 100 - 58.3 (R 0.94) (If 2015 = 0 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 58.3 (R 0.94) (If 2015 = 0 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 58.3 (R 0.94) (If 2015 = 0 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 58.3 (R 0.94) (If 2015 = 0 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 58.3 (R 0.94) (If 2015 - 100 - 1	Results:		
respondents would be willing to spend an additional S8.45 per month for irradiated pork. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Orierie Validate Statistic Resu Ris on of on by publicati on a spublicati on and; Sample sputticational S8.45 per sputtice statistics. ANOVA and correlation analysis. Resu Ris of a subsput results a subsput result on a sput result on sput result on a			
Evaluati on of Bias Classificati on by publicati Bias Year of by publicati on by publicati Bias Representative ness of the sample - 0 Randomn sample - 0 Criteri Sample - 0 Validate a for sample - 0 Statistic al for sample - 0 Resu al for sample - 0 <			, those
on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al the k of Risk of Impact on -30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia bia sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 collecti analyze (%) Bia on s -100 = s (Fator - 20 0) = s (Fator - 20 0) = 0 = s (Fator - 20 0) = s (Fator - 20 0) = 0 = s (Fator - 20 0) = 0 = s (Fator - 20 0) = s (Fator - 20		respondents would be willing to spend an additional \$8.45 per month for irradiated pork.	
on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al the k of Risk of Impact on -30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia bia sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 sample - 0 collecti analyze (%) Bia on s -100 = s (Fator - 20 0) = s (Fator - 20 0) = 0 = s (Fator - 20 0) = s (Fator - 20 0) = 0 = s (Fator - 20 0) = 0 = s (Fator - 20 0) = s (Fator - 20	Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu	Ris
Risk of Bias Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - 100 sample - sample collecti inclusi on s - 100 = s s - 100 = s Bia s - 100 = s Risk of Bias (IF_2015 = 0) (0.94) 100 - Instrume statistic 100 nt - U 58.3 (R B) B) = M Author (s) and Year Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007) -			
BiasFactor -20 (IF2015 = 0.94)100inclusi onon s -100 = nstrumes s (R B)Method(0.94)100nt - U8Wemetoglu, A. C. (2007)(and Year(bits not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226.MethodCities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226.MethodSample size (N)Data CollectionQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.Odata CollectionQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.Odata CollectionQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.Othe differenceImage: Sample statistic st			-
(IF2015 = 0.94) on - Instrume 100 nt - U 58.3 (R U) Author (s) and Year Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007) = Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Questiona; right and the general food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Verain of the Survey; Populati on Additiona analysis. Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Viewer of Applica tion and; Survey; and; Statistic al Analysi			
0.94) 100 nt - U B) author (s) and Year Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007) Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1.226. Data Collection Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Data Collection Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Oduction N size (N)	Dias		
author = M Author Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007) (s) and Year Place Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Year of Applica file Year of Applica file Survey; Populati on on and; sample sample size (N) Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collection on nd; Types of Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collection ns; Irradiate 4 d Food Include Include Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Langle and the survey Langle and the survey		2015	
Image: matrix of the system of the		100 nt - 0	B)
Author (s) and Year Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007) Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Questionaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.			=
(s) and Year Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Data Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.			Μ
(s) and Year Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Data Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.	Author	Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007)	
Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Survey; Survey; Populati Survey; Populati Survey; Populati Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Si; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Hethod; Analysi			
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Cities not specified - Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; General consumers; N = 1,226. Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collection Data Collection Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Other the survey of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Statistic al			
and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.		Citize not enceified. Northwest of Turkey (Turkey), year uninformed; Constal consumers: $N = 1.2$	26
Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.Data Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al AnalysiQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.		Cities not specified - Northwest of Furkey (Furkey), year uninformed, General consumers, N = 1,22	20.
Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Sutsitsic al Analysi			
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) vestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include di in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti On Method; Types of Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Irradiate Irradiate d Food Include In the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi Image: Survey	tion of		
Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	the		
Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Survey:		
on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	-		
Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Question ns; Irradiate d Food Include din the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	-		
size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti 0 Method; 1 Types 0 of Questio ns; 1 Irradiate 4 d Food Include 1 d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi 1			
Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	-		
Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	size (N)		
on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi		Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, ANOVA and correlation analysis.	
on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Collecti		
Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	-		
d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	d Food		
d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Include		
Survey and; Statistic al Analysi			
and; Statistic al Analysi			
Statistic al Analysi			
al Analysi			
Analysi	Statistic		
	1		
S			

Main Results:	Almost half (47%) of the participants did not have knowledge about food irradiation. About respondents bought irradiated food and 73% did not check irradiation sign on the package at have conscious about whether they consumed irradiated food or not. Consumer acceptance or irradiated food certainly depends on the awareness and the knowledge of the benefits or risk technologies.	nd did not refusal of
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	ClassificatiYearofRepresentative nessRandomnCriteriValidateStatisticRestonbypublicatinessoftheessoftheafordDataalltImpacton - 30sample - 0sample -sampleCollectianalyze(%Factor - 10100inclusions - 100=(IF2015=on - UInstrume40.0.26)nt - 0100nt - 0100	k of) Bia s
Author (s) and Year	Rodriguez, L. (2007)	<u> </u>
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Minneapolis, Minnesota (United States of America), 2000; Households; N = 223.	
Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s	Questionnaire; Objective; Beef patties; Cronbach's Alpha and regression analysis.	
Main Results:	Those who did receive the information packet expressed acceptance of food irradiation nea midpoint of the response scale. Most respondents thought they had control over whether irradiated food. The respondents who received the unfavorable information packet were less about food irradiation. The factor that most influenced opinion change was trust in scientic respected health-related organizations.	r they ate favorable sts and in
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	k of) Bia s

	= H
Author	Spaulding et al. (2007)
(s) and	
Year	
Place	Central Illinois (United States of America), year uninformed; Consumers of 18-24 age for irradiated beef
and	products in Central Illinois; $N = 159$.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Ground beef products, poultry, vegetables and spices; Descriptive statistics,
Collecti	chi-square test, factor analysis, Cronbach's Alpha reliability and logistic regression.
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
S	
Main	About 64.6% of participants said they had heard of food irradiation before taking the survey and 74.7%
Results:	said that they would buy irradiated ground beef. Most respondents (88%) said they would be likely to
	purchase a food item labeled with "Treated by Irradiation" or "Treated by Cold Pasteurization". Most of
	the participants reported that they would buy irradiated poultry (72.2%), vegetables (63.3%), and spices
	(59.5%). Only 20.3% of participants said they would pay additional cost if the shelf life of the product
	was extended with irradiation. Nearly 38,6% of the participants were concerned that irradiation process
D 1	would make food radioactive.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publication ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact $on - 30$ sample $- 0$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor -20 0 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.05)$ on - Instrume 35.7 (R
	100 nt - 0 B)
Author	= H Thompson et al. (2007)
(s) and	1 nompson ci al. (2007)
Year	
Place	Texas (United States of America), year uninformed; Family and consumer sciences high school teachers;
and	N = 121.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
	<u> </u>

the			
Survey;			
Populati	i l		
on and;	l,		
Sample			
size (N)			
Data	Questionnaire (web); Objective; General food; Exploratory factor analysis, Cro	nhach's	Alnha
Collecti		illuacii s	Aipiia,
	descriptive and correlation analysis.		
on			
Method;	, ,		
Types			
of			
Questio			
ns;			
Irradiate	e		
d Food	d		
Include			
d in the			
Survey	-		
and;			
Statistic			
al			
Analysi			
S		1.	•
Main	About 79% of respondents indicated they had never attended a workshop or other education		
Results:	: food irradiation. The participants perceived their understanding of food irradiation to	be limite	ed. The
	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl	ated wit	h their
	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous	ated wit	h their
	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it.	ated wit food irra	h their adiation
Evaluati	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic	ated wit food irra Resu	h their adiation Ris
Evaluati on of	 educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic f on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al 	ated wit food irra	h their adiation
Evaluati	 educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic f on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al 	ated wit food irra Resu	h their adiation Ris
Evaluati on of	 educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic f on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al 	ated wit food irra Resu lt	h their adiation Ris k of
Evaluati on of Risk of	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it.iClassificati Year on by publicati fRepresentative sof the sof sof the sampleRandomn Criteri a for d Data al d collecti analyze factor - 30	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) =	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s
Evaluati on of Risk of	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it.iClassificati Year of Representative on by publicati for on -30 sample - 0 Factor - 30 (IF2015 = 0000000000000000000000000000000000	ated wit food irra Resu lt (%)	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R
Evaluati on of Risk of	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it.iClassificati Year on by publicati fRepresentative sof the sof sof the sampleRandomn Criteri a for sampleCriteri Validate Validate Statistic analyze sample - Sample Collecti i analyze factor - 30	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) =	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Evaluati on of Risk of	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it.iClassificati Year of Representative on by publicati for on -30 sample - 0 Factor - 30 (IF2015 = 0000000000000000000000000000000000	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) =	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it.iClassificatiYear of Representative RepresentativeRandomnCriteriValidateStatisticfonbypublicatinessof theessof sampleafordDataalfImpacton - 30sample - 0samplesampleCollectianalyzeFactor - 30100inclusions - 100(IF2015=on-Instrume1.649)100nt - 100100nt - 100	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) =	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B)
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. ii Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Factor - 30 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n - 100 0n -	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) =	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. ii Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Factor - 30 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n - 100 0n -	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) =	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) =
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Factor - 30 100 inclusi on s - 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on - Instrume 1.649) 100 nt - 100	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. ii Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on - 30 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze Factor - 30 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n - 100 0n -	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ =	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ =	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a f	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a f	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 100 n – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a f	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 0n – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a f	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a f f f g i j Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics and ANOVA.	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 100 inclusi on s – 100 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 1.649) 100 nt – 100 Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a f f f g i j Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics and ANOVA.	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	educators' attitudes regarding the safety of food irradiation were positively correl perceived understanding of food irradiation, knowledge of it, participation in previous learning experiences, and their perceived competence to teach about it. i Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze Factor – 30 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 n – Instrume 1.649) f Flores & Hough (2008) d Nueve de Julio and Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2005; Argentine students and nonstudent a filt; i Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics and ANOVA.	ated wit food irra Resu It (%) = 65.7	h their adiation Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M

Types			
of			
Questio			
ns;			
Irradiate			
d Food			
Include			
d in the			
Survey			
and;			
Statistic			
al			
Analysi			
S			
Main	Only 29% of respondents had heard or read about irradiation as a method of food p		
Results:	considering food science students, only 15% of respondents had read or heard about		
	About 14% of respondents consider that irradiated food are radioactive and 92% of respo		
	that irradiated food should be labeled as such. Only 14% said they would buy irra	diated for	od. The
	Argentine consumers' initial knowledge about food irradiation was very limited.		
Evaluati		c Resu	Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact on – 30 sample – 0 sample – sample Collecti analyze	e (%)	Bia
Bias	Factor -20 100 inclusi on $s-100$) =	S
	$(IF_{2015} = 0 - Instrume)$	50.0	(R
	100 nt - 0		B)
			=
			Μ
Author(s	s) and Behrens et al. (2009)		
Year			
Place	São Paulo (Brazil), 2006; Three focus groups: Group 1: housewives, college degree,	high inco	me and
and	most of them employed; Group 2: housewives, primary or secondary education, lower	• • • • • • • •	
Year of		income ar	nd most
1 mm1:	of them unemployed; Group 3: male individuals, high school or college degree, inco		
Applica			
Applica	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the Survey;	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the Survey; Populati	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	medium to high and all of them employed; $N = 30$.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30. Interview; Open questions; General food; Qualitative.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30. Interview; Open questions; General food; Qualitative.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30. Interview; Open questions; General food; Qualitative.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30. Interview; Open questions; General food; Qualitative.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30. Interview; Open questions; General food; Qualitative.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey	medium to high and all of them employed; N = 30.		

al Analysi									
S									
Main	Most of the n	articinants	stated that they h	ad never hear	d about f	od irradiat	ion The e	xpressio	n food
Results:	irradiation ini	itially evok	red negative feel iclear plants, Cher	ings among	housewife	's in both	groups, v	whose p	orimary
	information an	nd listening	to the explanation	n about the pr	ocess, mo	st participai	nts seemed	to get a	a better
			diation. Participa						
			nd their nonirradia	ated in sensor	y analysis	with lettuce	e salad, roa	ast chick	ten and
Englandi	mango in slice Classificati		Demmeranteting	Randomn	Critari	Walidata	Ctatistic	Dam	D:a
Evaluati on of	on by	Year of publicati	Representative ness of the	ess of the	Criteri a for	Validate d Data	Statistic al	Resu lt	Ris k of
Risk of	Impact	on -50	sample -0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	n (%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 70	011 50	sample 0	100	inclusi	on	s - 0	(/0)	S
Dias	$(IF_{2015}) =$			100	on –	Instrume	5 0	45.7	(R
	2.997)				100	nt – 0			B)
									= H
Author	Byun et al. (2	009)							
(s) and									
Year	Citi	· C . 1 (IZ) 2007 K		(00				
Place and	Cities not spec	cified (Kore	a), 2007; Korean h	iousewives; N	= 600.				
Year of									
Applica									
tion of									
the									
Survey;									
Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)									
Data	Survey; Objec	tive; Genera	al food; Descriptiv	e statistics and	d chi-squa	re analysis.			
Collecti									
on									
Mathad									
Method; Types									
Types									
Types of									
Types									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and;									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic									
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi	Before educat	ion about in	radiated food, 37.	5% of housew	ives never	heard of ir	radiated fo	ood. The	re have
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s			radiated food, 37. derstanding abou						
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	been good channels of in	anges in un formation.	derstanding abou The major change	t irradiated for s in the inten	ood before	and after e	education,	using d	ifferent
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main Results:	been good cha channels of in video information	anges in un formation. ' tion channel	derstanding abou The major change I, followed by the	t irradiated for s in the inten book and lectu	ood before tion to bu ure.	and after of y irradiated	education, food were	using d e caused	ifferent by the
Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s Main	been good channels of in	anges in un formation.	derstanding abou The major change	t irradiated for s in the inten	ood before	and after e	education,	using d	ifferent

Risk of Bias	Impacton - 50sample - 0sample - sampleCollectianalyze(%)BiaFactor - 30100inclusion $s - 100 = s$	a
Dius	$(IF_{2015} =$ $on - 0$ Instrume 40.0 (R 1.207) $nt - 0$ B)	
Author (s) and Year	Sapp & Downing-Matibag (2009)	
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Minneapolis, Minnesota (United States of America), 2000; Households; N = 116. Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Factor analysis, Cronbach's Alpha and descriptive statistics.	
Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi s		
Main Results:	Initially, acceptance and trust in proponents were negative, three months later, acceptance still w unfavourable but was no longer significantly lower than the scale mid-point. Exposure to diver perspectives forced consumers to develop a more moderate stance towards food irradiation and ma them less fearful of the technology. The changes in trust and perceived risk significantly affected chang in acceptance.	ade ges
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	of a
Author (s) and Year	Teisl et al. (2009)	
Place and	Cities not specified (United States of America), 2001; General consumers; N = 4,482.	

	-
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
-	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Telephone interview; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics, factor analysis and logistic
Collecti	regression.
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
-	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
1 01	
al	
Analysi	
Analysi s	
Analysi s Main	Attitudes toward irradiation are generally negative. Consumers see a positive value of irradiation in that
Analysi s	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on
Analysi s Main	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects or nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil
Analysi s Main	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects or nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally
Analysi s Main	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects or nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil
Analysi s Main	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects or nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased.
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati	 it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on -50 sample $-U$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor -85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n – Instrume 72.5 (R)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on -50 sample $-U$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor -85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = on $-$ Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt -0 B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on - 50 sample - U sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor - 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n - Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt - 0 B) = L
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on -50 sample $-U$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor -85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = on $-$ Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt -0 B)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on - 50 sample - U sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor - 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n - Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt - 0 B) = L
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on - 50 sample - U sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor - 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n - Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt - 0 B) = L
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on - 50 sample - U sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor - 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n - Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt - 0 B) = L
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on – Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt – 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 00 – 100 $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 00 – 100 $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100$ $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100$
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 00 – 100 $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 00 – 100 $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100$ $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100$
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects or nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is stil low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on -50 sample – U sample – Sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor - 85 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0 on - Instrume 72.5 (R 3.688) 100 nt - 0 B) = L Deliza et al. (2010)
Analysi s Main Results: Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	it reduces the danger of bacterial contamination in food, but they are concerned about its effects on nutritional quality. The number of people who consider themselves informed about irradiation is still low. Food irradiation becomes more acceptable as consumers become more informed, principally because their concerns about its effects on the environment and nutrition are eased. Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on – 50 sample – U sample – sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor – 85 100 inclusi on $s - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 00 – 100 $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100 = s$ (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 00 – 100 $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100$ $m - 0$ – 00 $m - 100$

-									
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and;									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
s									
Main	About 60% of	participants	had never heard o	of food irradia	ation. The	consumers	who had so	ome kno	wledge
Results:			nded to prefer h						
			ly to low priced						
			information abo						
			to its acceptance.					U	C
Evaluati	Classificati		Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by	publicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of	Impact	on - 50	sample -0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor – 70	011 50	sumple 0	100	inclusi	on	s - 100	=	s
Dias					merusi		5 100		
				100	on –	Instrume		000	
	$(IF_{2015}) =$			100	011	Instrume $nt - 0$		60.0	(R B)
				100	on – 100	Instrume nt – 0		00.0	B)
	$(IF_{2015}) =$			100	011			60.0	
Author	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$	2010)			011			60.0	B) =
	$(IF_{2015}) =$	2010)			011			60.0	B) =
(s) and	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$	2010)			011			60.0	B) =
(s) and Year	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed: Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	$(IF_{2015} = 2.63)$		ar uninformed; Co		100	nt – 0	participate		B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye	ar uninformed; Co Fresh iceberg let	nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate d Food	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M
(s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns; Irradiate	(IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.63) Ibarra et al. (2 Mexico City (1 Questionnaire;	Mexico), ye		nsumers who	100	nt – 0 y agreed to		; N = 44	B) = M

Survey and; Statistic statistic al Analysi s S Main Consumers demonstrated differences in willing to pay for irradiated lettuce, depending on the information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Res Ris of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k kof Bias Factor - 50 U inclusi on - s - 100 = s (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0n - 0 Instrume 33.3 (R Vear Silva et al. (2010) s = = = Year of Applica Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. = = Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. = Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. = Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Descriptive statistics. Horizonte, MG (Brazil
Statistic al AnalysiStatistic al AnalysiStatistic al AnalysiStatistic accept paying the random price presented differences in willing to pay for irradiated lettuce, depending on the information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases.Resu ResuRisEvaluati on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al (IF2015 =
al Analysi s Main Results: Main Results: Main Results: Consumers demonstrated differences in willing to pay for irradiated lettuce, depending on the information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al the k of Risk of Impact on 50 sample - 0 sample - Sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Factor - 50 U inclusi on s - 100 = s (If ₂₀₁₅ =
Analysi s Main Consumers demonstrated differences in willing to pay for irradiated lettuce, depending on the information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris on of no by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al It k of Impact on -50 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Ris Bias Factor -50 U inclusi on s -100 = s (If 2015) = s (1f
s
Main Results: Consumers demonstrated differences in willing to pay for irradiated lettuce, depending on the information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati Classificati Year of on by publicati ness of the sample - 0 Random Criteri Validate Statistic analyze (%) Bia Bias Factor - 50 U inclusi on s - 100 = s s (IF ₂₀₁₅ = on -0 Instrume 33.3 (R Author Silva et al. (2010) s </td
Main Results: Consumers demonstrated differences in willing to pay for irradiated lettuce, depending on the information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati Classificati Year of on by publicati ness of the sample - 0 Random Criteri Validate Statistic analyze Resu (%) Bia Bias Factor - 50 U inclusi on s - 100 = s (IF ₂₀₁₅ =
Results:information given at the beginning of the questionnaire. About 51% of subjects declared they would accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases.Evaluati on of Risk of BiasClassificati representative Populati ($P_{2015} = 0.050$)Representative Random Normal PopulationRation of representative Random Normal PopulationCriteri Validate Validate Normal Population Silva et al. (2010)Representative Ration PopulationRepresentative Ration PopulationRepresentative Ration Population Ration PopulationRepresentative Ration PopulationPlace and Survey; Populati on of the Survey; PopulatiSilva et al. (2010)(Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belog Ration Place Ration Place Ration PlaceRepresentative Ration Place Ration Place Ration PlaceRepresentative Ration Place Ration Place Ration PlaceRepresentative Ration Place Ration Place Ration PlaceRepresentative Ration Place Ration PlaceRepresentative Ration Place Ration P
accept paying the random price presented for an irradiated iceberg lettuce. Most respondents considered that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases.Evaluati on of on by publicatiClassificati Year of publicatiRepresentative ness of the ess of the
that the water quality in Mexico City is rather poor and represents health risks, this perception might have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati on of on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of Impact on -50 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia Ris Bias Factor -50 (IF2015 = 2.076) U inclusi on s - 100 = s (IF2015 = 2.076) Ris Silve et al. (2010) Silve et al. (2010) Silve at al. (2010) Impact on -66. Bia Place and tion of the survey; Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Impact on and; Sample size (N) Impact on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. U Impact on and; Sample size (N)
have had a role in the acceptance of food irradiation as a way of preventing water-borne diseases. Evaluati on of no by publicati noss of the Risk of Bias Cassificati on by publicati impact Year of publicati ness of the sample - 0 Randomn ess of the sample - sample Criteri d Validate d Statistic al Resu k of inclusi Risk of analyze Risk of d Resu al Risk k of impact Bias Factor - 50 on - 50 sample - 0 sample - sample Collecti on - 0 instrume sa - 0 = s (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.076) - - - - - - B) -<
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias Classificati on by publicati Impact Bias Year of on -50 (Impact Place 2.076) Representative ness of the sample - 0 Randomn ess of the sample - 0 Criteri a for sample - 0 Validate d Data analyze (%) Resu Risk of Bia Author Factor - 50 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 2.076) on - 0 Instrume nt - 0 33.3 (R Author Silva et al. (2010) inclusi on - 0 Instrume nt - 0 33.3 (R Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Survey; Populati on and; Sample Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. U Instrume on and; Sample Instrume ona
on of Risk of Bias on by publicati ness of the Impact on - 50 sample - 0 Bias ess of the sample - 0 (HF ₂₀₁₅ = 2,076) a for Impact on - 50 (HF ₂₀₁₅ = 2,076) the sample - 0 U sample - 0 inclusi on s - 100 = s on - 0 Instrume 33.3 (%) Bia Author (s) and Year Silva et al. (2010) silva et al. (2010) silva et al. (2010) silva et al. (2010) Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. silva et al. (2010) silva et al. (2010) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics. silva et al. (2010) silva et al. (2010)
Risk of BiasImpact Impacton - 50 sample - 0 Usample - 0 inclusi on - 0sample Collecti inclusi on s - 100 = s InstrumeBia s s (IF 2.076)Author (s) and YearSilva et al. (2010)Silva et al. (2010) $ImpactUSilva et al. (2010)PlaceandYear ofApplication oftheSurvey;Population and;Samplesize (N)Silva et al. (2010)ImpactUSilva et al. (2010)Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.Vear ofUSilva et al. (2010)ImpactSurvey;Survey;PopulatiOn and;SampleSurvey;Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.SampleSurvey;Survey;Survey;Survey;ImpactSurvey;S$
BiasFactor -50 Uinclusion $s - 100$ =s(IF2015= $on - 0$ Instrume 33.3 (R2.076) $nt - 0$ B)= HAuthor (s) and YearSilva et al. (2010) $= H$ Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66.Survey; Populati Sample size (N)Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
$(IF_{2015} = 2,076) \qquad on - 0 \qquad Instrume \qquad 33.3 \qquad (R = 2,076) \qquad = H$ Author (s) and Year Place and Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
2.076) nt - 0 B) author Silva et al. (2010) = H Silva et al. (2010) Silva et al. (2010) = H Place Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belor and Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati Pon and; Sample size (N) Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
= H Author Silva et al. (2010) (s) and Year Place Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo and Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Author (s) and Year Silva et al. (2010) Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Silva et al. (2010) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
(s) and Year Second
YearPlace and Horizonte/MG, Brazil, N = 66.Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Place Belo Horizonte, MG (Brazil), 2006; Nutritionists who teach in higher education institutions in Belo and Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
and Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
and Horizonte/MG, Brazil; N = 66. Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Year of Applica tion of theSurvey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Applica tion of theSurvey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)DataQuestionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Survey; Populati Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
on and; Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Sample size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
size (N) Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Data Questionnaire; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.
Collecti
on
Method;
Types
of
Questio
ns;
Irradiate
d Food
Include
d in the
Survey
and;
Statistic
al
Analysi
S
Main About 12.1% of the teachers stated that irradiated food are radioactive and 71.2% are unaware of the
Results: process of food irradiation. Nearly 21.2% are unaware of the purposes of irradiation. Approximately
10.5% of respondents who initially claimed to know what irradiated food are, erroneously classified them
as radioactive products, as well as 77.8% of those who reported not knowing the meaning of irradiated
food. Most of teachers (98.5%) interviewed believe it is necessary to print on labels if food is irradiated

	or formulated	with irradia	ted ingredients.						
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	Classificati on by Impact Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0,75)	Year of publicati on – 50	Representative ness of the sample – 100	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 67.1	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Author (s) and Year	El-Gameel &	Elkhateeb	(2011)						
Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of Questio ns;	year uninform Questionnaire	ed; Egyptia	hera- aljeza- Alka n family; N = 1,160 Wheat, dried onio regression analysis	n and garlic, o					
Irradiate d Food Include d in the Survey and; Statistic al Analysi <u>s</u> Main Results:	markets. Accer respondents, v	eptance by i with the inc	sample size accept rradiated food is i rease of the level Acceptance of irrad	nversely prop of education	portional to of the re	o the level spondents,	of education the level of	on of Eg of reject	gyptiar
Evaluati on of Risk of Bias	Classificati on by Impact Factor -30 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 1.136)	Year of publicati on – 70	Representative ness of the sample – U	Randomn ess of the sample – 100	Criteri a for sample inclusi on – 100	Validate d Data Collecti on Instrume nt – 0	Statistic al analyze s – 100	Resu lt (%) = 66.7	Ris k of Bia s (R B) = M
Author (s) and	Junqueira-G	onçalves et	al. (2011)						

Year		
Place	Santiago (Chile), year uninformed; Randomly selected people at supermarkets, metro stations	offices
and	malls and university campuses, in the city of Santiago de Chile; $N = 497$.	, offices,
Year of	mains and university campuses, in the city of Santiago de Cime, $N = 497$.	
Applica tion of		
the		
Survey;		
Populati		
on and;		
Sample		
size (N)		
Data	Interview; Objective; General food; Descriptive statistics.	
Collecti		
on		
Method;		
Types		
of		
Questio		
ns;		
Irradiate		
d Food		
Include		
d in the		
Survey		
and;		
Statistic		
al		
Analysi		
S		
Main	About 76.5% of interviewed people did not know that irradiation could be used as a method	
Results:	preservation and they could not reply on the question whether they would or would not	
	irradiated products. Approximately 45.9% expressed their belief that irradiated food means the	
	radioactive food. Nearly 55.8% of the consumers affirmed, that they would not buy irradiated	
	most (90.7%) claimed that they would become consumers of irradiated food if they kn	
	"irradiated" is not "radioactive" and that proper irradiation enhances food safety. Almost all	(95.8%)
	were not familiar with the "Radura" symbol.	
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu	1 Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt	k of
Risk of	Impact $on - 70$ sample $- 0$ sample $-$ sample Collecti analyze (%)	Bia
Bias	Factor -30 100 inclusi on $s - 100 =$	S
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.0 \text{ on } - \text{Instrume} 57.1$	(R
	1.207) 100 nt – 0	B)
		=
		Μ
Author	Bruhn, C. M. (2014)	
(s) and		
Year		
Place	Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle (United States of America), 2013; General co	nsumers;
and	N = 120.	,
Year of		
Applica		
tion of		
the		
Survey;		

Populati									
on and;									
Sample									
size (N)									
Data	Questionnaire; C	Objective;	Poultry; Descrip	ive statistics.					
Collecti		-							
on									
Method;									
Types									
of									
Questio									
ns;									
Irradiate									
d Food									
Include									
d in the									
Survey									
and; Statistic									
Statistic									
al									
Analysi									
S			.1		11.1	1 . 1	1 6	11.	• •
Main	One-third of the	1 1							
Results:	thereby reduce the					nation was	passed, alm	nost hal	f, 48%,
	said they would						~	-	
Evaluati		lear of	Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of	on by p	ublicati	ness of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
1	• 1				-				
Risk of	Impact o	n – 85	sample – 0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Risk of Bias	Impact o Factor – 20				sample inclusi	on	analyze s – 100	=	s
	$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Impact} & \text{o} \\ \text{Factor} - 20 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array}$			sample –	inclusi on –	on Instrume	•		s (R
	Impact o Factor – 20			sample –	inclusi	on	•	=	s
	$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Impact} & \text{o} \\ \text{Factor} - 20 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array}$			sample –	inclusi on –	on Instrume	•	=	s (R
Bias	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68)	on – 85		sample –	inclusi on –	on Instrume	•	=	s (R B)
Bias Author	$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Impact} & \text{o} \\ \text{Factor} - 20 \\ (\text{IF}_{2015} & = \end{array}$	on – 85		sample –	inclusi on –	on Instrume	•	=	s (R B) =
Bias	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68)	on – 85		sample –	inclusi on –	on Instrume	•	=	s (R B) =
Bias Author	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68)	on – 85		sample –	inclusi on –	on Instrume	•	=	s (R B) =
Bias Author (s) and	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68)	n - 85 I. (2014)	sample – 0	sample – 100	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey;	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and;	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu	sample – 100 dents and staf	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N)	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data	Impact o Factor -20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method;	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types of	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M
Bias Author (s) and Year Place and Year of Applica tion of the Survey; Populati on and; Sample size (N) Data Collecti on Method; Types	Impact o Factor – 20 (IF ₂₀₁₅ = 0.68) Lima Filho et al Alegre, ES (Bra Federal Universi	n – 85 I. (2014) zil), year ty of Espí	sample – 0 uninformed; Stu rito Santo and re	sample – 100 dents and staf sidents of Aleg	inclusi on – 100	on Instrume nt – 0	s – 100 ricultural S	= 57.9	s (R B) = M

x 11	Т
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
s	
Main	About 52.27% of respondents say they know what food irradiation is, 28.41% say they have ever
Results:	consumed irradiated food and 78.41% say they buy irradiated food. The knowledge of the interviewees
	regarding food irradiation was very superficial. Providing an explanatory text on the irradiation process
	increased the acceptance of the irradiated strawberry in a positive way. The results indicate that a lack of
	information by consumers regarding the irradiation process has limited their higher acceptance of
	irradiated food.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publicati ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact on -85 sample -0 sample - sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	
Dias	
	2015
	=
Author	M
	Lima Filho et al. (2015)
(s) and Year	
Place	Alexand ES (Descil) was winformed. Strandomy commune who had the helit of champing in
and	Alegre/ ES (Brazil), year uninformed; Strawberry consumers who had the habit of shopping in
	supermarkets; $N = 144$.
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire; Objective; Strawberries; Ratings based conjoint analysis (RBCA), modified-choice based
Collecti	conjoint analysis (MCBCA) and regression analysis.
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
Include d in the	
d in the	
d in the Survey	
d in the Survey and;	
d in the Survey and; Statistic	
d in the Survey and;	

S								
Main	The optimal package for irra	diated strawberri	es carries the	following	information	n according	g to the	RBCA
Results:	and MCBCA results: "Food treated by ionization process" or "Food treated by irradiation process", "To ensure freshness and quality for a longer time" and the presence of the radura symbol.							
							- -	
Evaluati		Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of			ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of		ample – 100	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	(%)	Bia
Bias	Factor -70	ampie 100	100	inclusi	on	s - 100	=	s
Diab	$(IF_{2015}) =$		100	on –	Instrume	5 100	81.4	(R
	3.182)			100	nt - 0		01.1	B)
	5.102)			100	in 0			= L
Author	Feng et al. (2016)							- 1
(s) and	8							
Year								
Place	San Francisco and Chicago	(United States of	of America),	year unin	formed; San	n Francisco	o and C	hicago
and	consumers; $N = 765$.			•				U
Year of								
Applica								
tion of								
the								
Survey;								
Populati								
on and;								
Sample								
size (N)								
Data	Survey (online); Objective; Objec	Ground beef and	poultry: Desc	riptive sta	tistics and c	hi-square t	est.	
Collecti	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		r • ••••) , — ••••					
on								
Method;								
Types								
of								
Questio								
ns;								
Irradiate								
d Food								
Include								
d in the								
Survey								
and;								
Statistic								
al								
Analysi								
S S								
Main	About 41% of the participan	nts said they had	heard about t	food irradi	ation When	1 provided	with th	e hasic
Results:	information about irradiation							
	to buy irradiated food, even					2. puttop		not
Evaluati		Representative	Randomn	Criteri	Validate	Statistic	Resu	Ris
on of		less of the	ess of the	a for	d Data	al	lt	k of
Risk of		ample - 0	sample –	sample	Collecti	analyze	n (%)	Bia
Bias	Factor -50	unpie 0	100	inclusi	on	s - 100	(/0)	S DIA
Dias	$(IF_{2014}) =$		100	on –	Instrume	3-100	_ 64.3	(R
	$(11_{2014}) = 1.849)$			100 –	nt - 0		07.5	(K B)
	1.077)			100	in U			ы) =
								– M
Author	Finten et al. (2017)							
∡ suuuu	1 millin (1 al. (2017)							

(s) and Year	
Place	Cities not specified (Argentina), 2015; Argentine consumers; N = 384.
and	
Year of	
Applica	
tion of	
the	
Survey;	
Populati	
on and;	
Sample	
size (N)	
Data	Questionnaire (web-online-survey); Objective; Spinach leaves; Descriptive statistics.
Collecti	
on	
Method;	
Types	
of	
Questio	
ns;	
Irradiate	
d Food	
Include	
d in the	
Survey	
and;	
Statistic	
al	
Analysi	
s	
Main	About 57% of respondents know that food can be irradiated for several purposes, 13% said they had
Results:	consumed irradiated food and 31% of the respondents stated that they would consume irradiated food.
	After receiving informational material on Food Irradiation, 44% of the respondents answered that it is a
	safe technology for food processing. An increase in acceptance by 90% was found after providing
	informative material. Approximately 42% would consume/purchase ready-to-eat spinach leaves that were
	subjected to an irradiation treatment.
Evaluati	Classificati Year of Representative Randomn Criteri Validate Statistic Resu Ris
on of	on by publication ness of the ess of the a for d Data al lt k of
Risk of	Impact $on - 100$ sample $- 0$ sample $- $ sample Collecti analyze (%) Bia
Bias	Factor -30 100 inclusi on $s -100 = s$
	$(IF_{2015} = 0.01 \text{ on} - 0 \text{ Instrume} 47.1 (\mathbf{R})$
	1.207) nt – 0 B)
	= H

Legend: U: unclear; H: high; M: moderate; L: low.

When the frequency was higher than 70% the risk of bias (RB) was considered to be low (L), when the frequency was between 50 and 69% the RB was considered to be moderate (M), and when the frequency was lower than 50% the RB was considered to be high (H).

Discussion:

A systematic literature review technique was used to identify consumer knowledge on food irradiation and the data obtained answered the hypothesis constructed for the development of this study (the "Outcome"). The data obtained in the 66 selected studies showed that: a) must consumers are aware of the benefits of irradiated food; b) in older researches, levels of knowledge and acceptance of irradiated food tended to be lower for both developed and developing countries, but over the years a trend can be noted with developed countries tending to have higher rates

of knowledge and acceptance than developing countries; c) favorable or positive information about irradiated food positively influence consumer attitudes, while unfavorable information leads to negative consumer attitudes towards irradiated food.

However, from the methodological point of view, when the criteria for RB assessment are applied, the reproducibility of some studies may be complex. This is owing to the: absence of validated psychometric instruments, complexity of target populations, use of small sample size, lack of follow-up of behavioral variations and positive information effects as well as negative ones in the short, medium and long terms on the knowledge, and acceptance of consumers regarding irradiated food. Reproducibility is the ability of other researchers to obtain the same results when they reanalyze the same data (Kepes et al., 2014).

Attitudes are important psychological constructs because they have been found to influence and rule many behaviors. Brewer et al. (1994) proposed that six factors dominated respondents' attitudes towards the safety of their food: (1) chemical issues, as food additives and hormones; (2) health issues, such as cholesterol content; (3) spoilage issues; (4) regulatory issues; (5) deceptive practices; and (6) ideal situations, such as time required for pesticide safety assessment. Awareness, knowledge and judgment can also be affected by habits and perceptions that result from social, cultural and economic influences, philosophical perspectives, etc. (Wilcock & Ball, 2014).

As for the validation of the research instruments used, it has been observed that most of the instruments (83.3%; N = 55) applied in the researches of the selected articles did not present any description of evidence of validity for their construction, that would enhance the reliability of their research findings. Only in 6.1% (N = 4) of the total articles (Johnson, 1990; Wie et al., 1998; Thompson & Knight, 2006; Thompson et al., 2007) validated instruments were used explicitly, greatly improving the reliability of their results and conclusions.

The instrument proposed by Johnson (1990) was developed following a review of the pertinent literature and consultation with professionals knowledgeable about food irradiation (content validity). They performed a pilot study and presented the Cronbach alpha coefficients (reliability). In the instrument of Wie et al. (1998), the content validity was assessed by three faculty members knowledgeable about the topic area. A pilot test was conducted, with several questions modified in order to enhance clarity and conciseness. Cronbach's alpha test was run to examine reliability.

Thompson & Knight (2006) developed an instrument, called the Food Irradiation Educator Survey (FIES), to determine food irradiation beliefs and educational outreach of family and consumer sciences county extension agents. To define the constructs to be measured, a research review was performed and the judgment of experts was required. In order to establish content validity, three identified experts in the field of food safety and food irradiation reviewed each item for accuracy, appropriateness and adequacy. The face validity was also performed. To determine validity and reliability of the instrument, exploratory factor analysis (construct validity) and the Cronbach's alpha (reliability) test were conducted.

Thompson et al. (2007) modified the instrument already validated by Thompson & Knight (2006), the FIES. The modified instrument was called the Food Irradiation Teacher Assessment (FITA). Construct validity was determined through exploratory factor analysis. Construct validity was also established through theoretical fit. Three experts associated with the field of food irradiation and food safety reviewed all items of the FITA for content validity and three educators reviewed it for face validity. Cronbach's alpha (reliability) test was performed.

According to Messick (1989), validity is an integrated evaluative judgment of the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical justifications support the adequacy of inferences and actions based on test results or other modes of evaluation.

According to the American Educational Research Association (2014), validity refers to the degree to which evidence and theories support interpretations of test scores for certain uses proposed for it. The validation process thus requires gathering a substantial amount of relevant evidence to provide a sound scientific basis for interpretations of the proposed scores. Then, there is a need for methodological adequacy for the construction or adaptation of psychometric instruments in order to ensure that future research uses validated instruments. Findings from this work confirmed that positive information tends to improve the image of irradiated food while negative information tends to impair this image. At the same time, negative information becomes stored in the consumer unconscious, prevailing over positive information.

Recent research has suggested that information about the fundaments and benefits of food irradiation leads to positive changes in consumer perception and buying decision (Nayga et al., 2005). The acceptance of new technologies of food production and processing by the consumers is directly related to the credibility and trust in the sources of information. When adequately informed about the food irradiation technology, most consumers will react positively towards irradiated food (Frewer et. al., 1995 & 1996).

Thus, it is important to evaluate new strategies to be used in the dissemination of information about irradiated food. In addition, the use of the Radura symbol on the label of irradiated food is important to ensure the sense of food safety for the consumer. It is important for consumers to believe in the referendum of the regulatory bodies, since the approval of any raw material, ingredient, food additive and unitary operation, related to the processing and conservation of food passes through compliance with specific protocols that guarantee food sanitation by part of the manufacturing industry. This study showed of meeting consumer expectations and preferences during purchases and that the disclosure of the Radura symbol meaning is crucial, corroborating with studies showed that this symbol brings a sense of confidence and security to the consumer, while the simple writing that the food was irradiated can bring a sensation of insecurity to the consumer (Junqueira-Gonçalves et al., 2011; Lima Filho et al., 2015).

Studies in the United States, France, China, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Chile, England, Thailand and Turkey have shown that the use of marketing information tools, such as videos, folders, addressing the benefits of food irradiation, such as information material from government agencies and/or consumer protection organizations, tend to boost consumer confidence, positively impacting the acceptance of irradiated food (Modanez et al, 2016).

The flow of positive and negative information directly influences the knowledge about irradiated food causing impacts on the willingness to purchase them. In addition, when informed about the benefits of irradiated food, consumers tend to accept them better, even at higher prices. In contrast, consumers in developing countries are less willing to buy irradiated food.

Pillai & Shayanfar (2017) believe that Radura's presentation would add value to irradiated food, and may be a market differential. Moreover, in the context of transparency, consumers should be provided with information about the processing type applied to food, such as food irradiation.

Although the studies were conducted with a statistically significant number of participants, only 24.2% (N = 16) of them presented representativeness of the population that they meant to analyze, considering the high diversity of the sample and its unique characteristics, which severely limit the extraction of the sample of interest. It is a matter of good sense to admit that the sample from a city within a given country significantly represents the entire population of the country under analysis. Thus, more cities should be surveyed in order to conclude that the national population is indeed represented by the people surveyed in the study, as in the study of Frenzen et al. (2001), who sampled the residents included in the Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), covering 11% of the US population.

While most articles analyzed (70.8%; N = 50) cannot be considered representative of the sample and some do not even have a clear methodology to define their representativeness, in 84.9% (N = 56) of the articles, sampling was proved to be clearly random. Randomness of the sample reduces the bias of responses. Regarding the criteria for including articles in this systematic review, it has been observed that most of them (87.9%; N = 58) presented well-defined criteria for inclusion and/or exclusion of the sample of interest. Others, neither presented clearly defined criteria, causing doubts to the reviewers, nor such criteria were clearly defined. Inclusion criteria of a sample should be clearly defined, so as to reduce the response bias.

Statistical inference, in its classical approach, is based on the simple random sample, a method that requires each member of the population to have an equal and independent chance of being selected (Zar, 1996). However, most surveys do not use simple random sampling, in part because of budget constraints, in part because of time limits associated with collecting a large amount of information over a large geographic territory. As a result, other probabilistic methods are generally used in population-based surveys, such as stratified sampling and multi-stage

cluster sampling with unequal probabilities of selection to ensure sample representativeness (Cochran, 1977). Therefore, by ignoring sample representativeness, traditional statistical analysis, under the assumption of simple random sampling, can produce inaccuracies for both the average estimates and the respective variances, compromising results, hypothesis tests and research findings.

With respect to data processing, it has been verified that statistical analyses provide the information needed for data interpretation, according to EFSA (2010), which recommends that findings from research works should be reported regardless of the statistical significance of their results.

Finally, the eight articles classified as low RB were published in journals with IF greater than 5.01 and only the work by Teisl et al. (2009) had an impact factor of 3,688. The Impact Factor is an indicator used by development agencies, although the use of citations metrics is questionable, because the number of journals per area of knowledge is very different from area to area, as well as self-citation, variation in the number of references per article in each area, regionalism in some areas and journals, among others (Garfield, 1994 & 1996). In addition, it is known that IF alone does not qualify the study from the scientific point of view.

In the 34 years since first article on 1983 was published, the average number of publications corresponds to approximately one per year, but it is worth mentioning that there was a time gap of 6 years with no publications (1984, 1985, 1991, 1994, 2012 and 2013). The year of publication is another parameter to be considered, because the most recent articles describe more detailed timelines of information as consumer knowledge is linked to time. Thus, the more recent an article is, the greater the timeliness of the information provided will be. It is likely that this scenario reveals that the topic "food irradiation" is not on the agenda of most researchers, even researchers in related fields, or that "irradiated food" is a subject treated with some restrictions the repercussion and misconceptions conveyed both in academia and in the media.

The major findings from the present systematic review support the claim that developed countries are more acquainted with the topic "food irradiation" and consequently tend to consume more irradiated food. The degree of awareness concerning the benefits of food irradiation in the USA is, in general, fairly good among the American population. In Asia, knowledge about irradiated food tends to be better than in other countries, especially in Japan, due to the socio-cultural scars that the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki left on the population in August 1945. In contrast to the findings for US and Asia, the results found in Brazil, in Latin America and the Turkish were indicative of the low level of information disseminate and poor knowledge a regarding irradiated food.

Conclusion:-

A systematic review is a viable tool to assess consumer knowledge and this one is focused on how potential consumers view irradiated food. Most consumers are unaware of the benefits of irradiated food and developed countries tend to exhibit higher levels of knowledge on food irradiation and acceptance of irradiated food than developing countries. Researches have showed that educational actions favorable to irradiated food positively influence consumer attitudes, while unfavorable information leads to negative responses towards them, including rejection. In the last years, developed countries, such as the United States, tend to have a better willingness to buy irradiated food, while developing countries show greater resistance.

The importance of the use of validated psychometric instruments for data collection is emphasized and new research on consumer knowledge on irradiated food in developed, underdeveloped and developing countries is suggested as a research agenda, in order to evaluate the feasibility of educational campaigns and encourage the consumption of irradiated food. The impact of educational programs was seen as being of fundamental importance for the acceptance and breaking of paradigms on irradiated food. New trends in the field of education and distribution of irradiated food to consumers should be thought of as a way of encouraging a new view of consumer acceptance and empowerment in market relations.

Funding resource:-

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Acknowledgements:-

None.

Conflict of interest:-

The authors have no conflict of interest associated with the work reported in this paper.

References:-

- 1. Adams, P. (2000). Where's the beef? An update on meat irradiation in the USA. Radiation *Physics and Chemistry*, 57(3-6), 231-233.
- 2. Ahmed, M. (1993). Up-to-date status of food irradiation. Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 42(1-3),245-251.
- 3. Aiew, W., Nayga, R. M., & Nichols, J. P. (2003). The promise of food irradiation: Will consumers accept it? *Choices*, Third Quarter, 31–34.
- 4. American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, & National Council on Measurement in Education. (2014). *Standards for educational and psychological testing*. Washington DC: American Educational Research Association.
- 5. Beaulnes, A. (1988). Research, training and information in the field of irradiation: priorities and challenges. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 31(4-6), 897-899.
- 6. Behrens, J. H., Barcellos, M. N., Frewer, L. J., Nunes, T.P., & Landgraf, M. (2009). Brazilian consumer views on food irradiation. *Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies*, 10(3), 383–389.
- Bimbo, F., Bonanno, A., Nocella, G., Viscecchia, R., Nardone, G., Devitiis, B. D., & Carlucci, D. (2017). Consumers' acceptance and preferences for nutrition-modified and functional dairy products: A systematic review. *Appetite*, 113, 141-154.
- 8. Bhumiratana, N., Belden, L. N., & Bruhn, C. M. (2007). Effect of an Educational Program on Attitudes of California Consumers Toward Food Irradiation. *Food Protection Trends*, 27(10), 744–748.
- 9. Bord, R. J., & O'Connor, R. E. (1989). Who wants irradiated food? Untangling complex public opinion. *Food Technology*, 43, 87–90.
- 10. Brewer, M. S., Sprouls, G. K., & Craig, R. (1994). Consumer attitude toward food safety issues. *Journal of Food Safety*, 14, 63-76.
- 11. Bruhn, C. M. (1995a). Consumer attitudes and market response to irradiated food. *Journal of Food Protection*, 58(2), 175-181.
- 12. Bruhn, C. M. (1995b). Strategies for communicating the facts on food irradiation to consumers. *Journal of Food Protection*, 58(1), 213-216.
- 13. Bruhn, C. M. (1998). Consumer acceptance of irradiated food: Theory and reality. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 52(1-6), 129-133.
- 14. Bruhn, C. M. (1999). Consumer perceptions and concerns about food contaminants. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 459, 1-7.
- 15. Bruhn, C. M. (2014). Chicken preparation in the home: An observational study. Food Prot. Trends, 34(5), 318-330.
- Bruhn, C. M., & Noell, J. W. (1987). Consumer in-store response to irradiated papayas. *Food Technology*, 41(9), 83-85.
- 17. Bruhn, C. M., Sommer, R., & Schutz, H. G. (1986a). Effect of an Educational Pamphlet and Attitude Toward Food Irradiation. *Journal of Industrial Irradiation Technology*, 4(1), 1-20.
- 18. Bruhn, C. M., Schutz, H. G., & Sommer, R. (1986b). Attitude change toward food irradiation among conventional and alternative consumers. *Food Technology*, 40(1), 86-91.
- 19. Bruhn, C. M., & Schutz, H. G. (1999). Consumer food safety knowledge and practices. *Journal of Food Safety*, 19, 73-87.
- 20. Byun, M., Oh, S., Kim, J., Yoon, Y., Park, S., Kim, H., Kim, S., & Han, S. L. J. (2009). Information channel effects on women intention to purchase irradiated food in Korea. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 78(7-8), 675–677.
- 21. Cardello, A. V. (2003). Consumer concerns and expectations about novel food processing technologies: effects on product liking. *Appetite*, 40(3), 217–233.
- 22. Cardello, A. V., Schutz, H. G., & Lesher, L. L. (2007). Consumer perceptions of food processed by innovative and emerging technologies: A conjoint analytic study. Innovative *Food Science and Emerging Technologies*, 8(1), 73–83.
- 23. Coates, T. D. (1990). Public relations and the radiation processing industry. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 35(1-3), 354-356.
- 24. Cochran, W. G. (1977). Sampling Techniques. 3rd Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- 25. Cooper, H. M. (1998). Synthesizing research: A guide for literature reviews: Vol. 2. *Applied social research methods* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- 26. Cottee, J., Kunstadt, P., & Fraser, F. (1995). Consumer acceptance of irradiated chicken and produce in the U.S.A. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 46(4-6), 673-676.

- 27. Cox, D. N., Hendrie, G. A., & Carty, D. (2015). Sensitivity, hedonics and preferences for basic tastes and fat amongst adults and children of differing weight status: A comprehensive review. *Food Quality and Preference*, 41, 112-120.
- Crowley, M. L., Gaboury, D. J., & Witt, D. (2002). Chef's attitudes in North-Eastern US toward irradiation beef, Olestra, rBST and genetically engineered tomatoes. *Food Service Technology*, 2, 173–181.
- 29. Deliza, R., Rosenthal, A., Hedderley, D., & Jaeger, S. R. (2010). Consumer perception of irradiated fruit: A case study using choice-based conjoint analysis. *Journal of Sensory Studies*, 25(2), 184–200.
- Derr, D. D., Engeljohn, D. L., & Griffin, R. L. (1995). Progress of food irradiation in the United States. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 46(4-6), 681-688.
- 31. Diehl, J. F. (2002). Food Irradiation Past, Present and Future. Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 63(3-6), 211-215.
- 32. Donaldson, C., Mapp, T., Ryan, M., & Curtin, K. (1996). Estimating the economic benefits of avoiding food-borne risk: is 'willingness to pay' feasible? *Epidemiol. Infect.*, 116(3), 285-294.
- 33. Einsiedel, E. F. (2002). GM food labeling. The interplay of information, social values and institutional trust. *Science Communication*, 24(2), 209-221.
- 34. El-Gameel, E. A., & Elkhateeb, M. A. (2011). Marketing study of the preference of the Egyptian consuming family to buy some dried food preserved by gamma radiation. *Isotope & Rad. Res.*, 43(3), 701-716.
- 35. Engel, R. E., Derr, D. D., Englejohn, D. E., & Keppler, H. M. (1990). Regulatory view of the radiation processing of food. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 35(1-3), 232-235.
- 36. European Food Safety Authority. (2010). Application of systematic review methodology to food and feed safety assessments to support decision making. *EFSA Journal*, 8, 1637.
- Eustice, R. F., & Bruhn, C. M. (2013). Consumer Acceptance and Marketing of Irradiated Food. Food Irradiation Research and Technology: Second Edition, (Chapter 10), 173-195.
- 38. Falagas, M. E., Pitsouni, E. I., Malietzis, G. A., & Pappas, G. (2008). Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: strengths and weaknesses. *The FASEB journal*, 22(2), 338-342.
- 39. FAO/WHO. (2015). *Food Safety. Fact Sheet N° 399.* Available in http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs399/en/. Accessed on January 16, 2017.
- 40. FAO/WHO. (2003). General Standard for Irradiated Food. Codex Stan 106-1983, Rev. 1-2003.
- 41. Farkas, J., & Mohácsi-Farkas, C. (2011). History and Future of Food Irradiation. Trends in Food Science & Technology, 22(2-3), 121-126.
- 42. Feng, Y., Bruhn, C. M., & Marx, D. (2016). Evaluation of the effectiveness of food irradiation messages. *Food Protection Trends*, 36(4), 272–283.
- 43. Ferreira, N. S. A. (2002). The research called "state of art". Educ. Soc. [online], 23(79), 257-272.
- Finten, G., Garrido, J. I., Agüero, M. V., & Jagus, R. J. (2017). Irradiated ready-to-eat spinach leaves: How information influences awareness towards irradiation treatment and consumer's purchase intention. *Radiation Physics* and Chemistry, 130, 247–251.
- 45. Flores, A., & Hough, G. (2008). Perception of irradiated food among students (secondary, university [food science and non food science]) and adults in Argentina. *Journal of Food Processing and Preservation*, 32(3), 361–377.
- Fox, J. A., Hayes, D. J., & Shogren, J. F. (2002). Consumer preferences for food irradiation: How favorable and unfavorable descriptions affect preferences for irradiated pork in experimental auctions. *The Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 24(1), 75–95.
- 47. Fox, J. A., & Olson, D. G. (1998). Market trials of irradiated chicken. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 52(1-6), 63-66.
- Frenzen, P. D., Debess, E. E., Hechemy, K. E., Kassenborg, H., Kennedy, M., McCombs, K., & McNees, A. (2001). Consumer Acceptance of Irradiated Meat and Poultry in the United States. *Journal of Food Protection*, 64(12), 2020–2026.
- 49. Frewer, L. J., Howard, C., & Shepherd, R. (1995). Genetic engineering and food: what determines consumer acceptance, *British Food Journal*, 97(8), 31-36.
- 50. Frewer, L. J., Howard, C., & Shepherd, R. (1996). Effective communication about genetic engineering and food, *British Food Journal*, 98(4-5), 48-52.
- FSANZ. (2014). Approval Report Application A1092, Irradiation of Specific Fruits & Vegetables. Food Standards Australia New Zealand. Available in http://www.foodtandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1092-Irradiation.aspx. Accessed on January 16, 2017.
- 52. Furuta, M., Hayashi, T., Hosokawa, Y., Kakefu, T., & Nishihara, H. (1998). Consumer attitudes to radiation and irradiated potatoes at 'Radiation fair' in Osaka, Japan. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 52(1-6), 67-71.
- Furuta, M., Hayashi, T., Kakefu, T., & Nishihara, H. (2000). Public status toward radiation and irradiated potatoes at 'Youngster's Science Festival' in several cities including Tokyo, Osaka, and Hiroshima, Japan. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 57, 325-328.
- 54. Furuta, M. (2004). Current status of information transfer activity on food irradiation and consumer attitudes in Japan. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 71(1-2), 499–502.

- Gadioli, I. L., Cunha, M. S. B., Carvalho, M. V. O., & Pineli, L. L. O. (2017). A systematic review on phenolic compounds in Passiflora plants: Exploring biodiversity for food, nutrition, and popular medicine. *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition*. https://doi.org/10.1080/10408398.2016.1224805
- 56. Garfield, E. (1994). The impact factor. Current Comments (print edition), 20(25), 3-8.
- 57. Garfield, E. (1996). Fortnightly review: how can impact factors be improved? Br Med J., 313:411-3.
- 58. Garfield, E. (2006). The History and Meaning of the Journal Impact Factor. JAMA, 295(1), 90-93.
- 59. Giamalva, J. N., Bailey, W. C., & Redfern, M. (1997). An experimental study in consumers' willingness-to-pay for an irradiated meat product. *Journal of Food Safety*, 17, 193-202.
- Goss, D. M., Ebro, L. L., Warde, W. D., & Leong, J. K. (1995). Consumer Attitudes on Food Irradiation. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 95(9), A79.
- 61. Gunes, G., & Tekin, M. D. (2006). Consumer awareness and acceptance of irradiated food: Results of a survey conducted on Turkish consumers. *LWT Food Science and Technology*, 39(4), 443–447.
- 62. Hashim, I. B., McWatters, K. H., Rimal, A. P., & Fletcher, S. M. (2001). Consumer purchase behavior of irradiated beef products: a simulated supermarket setting. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 25(1),53-61.
- 63. Hashim, I. B., Resurreccion, A. V., & McWatters, K. H. (1995). Consumer acceptance of irradiated poultry. *Poult. Sci.*, 74, 1287–1294.
- 64. Hayes, D. L., Fox, J. A., & Shogren, J. F. (2002). Experts and activists: How information affects the demand for food irradiation. *Food Policy*, 27, 185–193.
- 65. Henon, Y. N. (1995). Food irradiation in perspective. Radiation Physics and Chemistry, 46(4-6), 647-651.
- 66. Henson, S. (1995). Demand-side constraints on the introduction of new food technologies: The case of food irradiation. *Food Policy*, 20(2),111-127.
- 67. Higgins, J. P. T., & Green, S. (2011). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. *The Cochrane Collaboration*, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.
- 68. Hoefer, D., Malone, S., Frenzen, P., Marcus, R., Scallan, E., & Zansky, S. (2006). Knowledge, attitude, and practice of the use of irradiated meat among respondents to the FoodNet Population Survey in Connecticut and New York. *Journal of Food Protection*, 69(10), 2441–2446.
- 69. Huang, C. L., Wolfe, K., & Mckissick, J. (2007). Willingness to pay for irradiated meat products: A comparison between poultry and pork. *Southern Business and Economic Journal*, 30(1–2), 71–78.
- 70. Hunter, C. (2000). Changing attitudes to irradiation throughout the food chain. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 57(3-6), 239-243.
- 71. IAEA. (2001). Consumer acceptance and market development of irradiated food in Asia and the Pacific, IAEA-TECDOC-1219. Proceedings of a Final Research Coordination Meeting organized by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, Bangkok, Thailand, 21–25 September 1998. Food and Environmental Protection Section International Atomic Energy Agency. Vienna, Austria.
- 72. Ibarra, A. A., Vargas, A. S., & Nayga, R. M. J. (2010). Water Quality Concerns and Acceptance of Irradiated Food: a Pilot Study on Mexican Consumers. *J Sci Food Agric*, 90(13), 2342-2344.
- 73. ICGFI. (1999). Facts About Food Irradiation. International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation Document. *FAO/IAEA*, Vienna.
- 74. Ihsanullah, I., & Rashid, A. (2017). Current activities in food irradiation as a sanitary and phytosanitary treatment in the Asia and the Pacific Region and a comparison with advanced countries. *Food Control*, 72 (Part B), 345-359.
- 75. Inoue, H. (2000). Understanding and awareness of irradiated food in Japanese young students. *Kurume Medical Journal*, 47, 253-256.
- Jaenke, R., Barz, F., McMahon, E., Webster, J., & Brimblecombe, J. (2017). Consumer acceptance of reformulated food products: A systematic review and meta-analysis of salt-reduced food. *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition*, 57(16), 3357-3372.
- Jarosz, L. A., Timmer, J., & Rach, E. C. (1989). Restaurateur Reaction to Irradiated Shellfish. *Journal of Food Safety*, 9, 283-290.
- 78. Johnson, F. C. S. (1988). Knowledge and Attitudes of Selected home Economists Toward Irradiation in Food Preservation. *Home Economics Research Journal*, 19(2), 170-183.
- Junqueira-Gonçalves, M. P., Galotto, M. J., Valenzuela, X., Dinten, C. M., Aguirre, P., & Miltz, J. (2011). Perception and view of consumers on food irradiation and Radura symbol. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 80(1), 119-122.
- Kepes, S., Bennett, A., & McDaniel, M. (2014). Evidence-based management and the trustworthiness of cumulative scientific knowledge: Implications for teaching, research and practice. *The Academy of Management Learning and Education*, 13, 446–466.
- Khan, K. S., Kunz, R., Kleijnen, J., & Antes, G. (2003). Five steps to conducting a systematic review. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 96(3), 118–121.
- 82. Kwon, J., Byun, M., & Cho, H. (1992). Development of food irradiation technology and consumer attitude toward irradiated food in Korea. *Radioisotopes*, 41, 654-662.

- Lima Filho, T., Lucia, S. M. D., Lima, R. M., Scolforo, C. Z., Carneiro, J. C. S., Pinheiro, C. J. G., & Passamai, J. L. (2014). Irradiation of strawberries: Influence of information regarding preservation technology on consumer sensory acceptance. *Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies*, 26, 242–247.
- Lima Filho, T., Lucia, S. M. D., Lima, R. M., & Minim, V. P. R. (2015). Conjoint analysis as a tool to identify improvements in the packaging for irradiated strawberries. Food Research International, 72, 126–132.
- Littell, J. H., & College, B. M. (2006). Systematic reviews in the social sciences: A review. *Evidence & Policy*, 2(4), 535-537.
- Loaharanu, P. (1990). Prospects of international trade in irradiated food. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 35(1-3),223-231.
- Lusk, J. L., Fox, J. A., & McIlvain, C. L. (1999). Consumer acceptance of irradiated meat. *Food Technology*, 53(3), 56–59.
- 88. Malone, J. W. (1990). Consumer willingness to purchase and to pay more for potential benefits of irradiated fresh food products. *Agribusiness*, 6(2), 163-178.
- 89. Messick, S. (1989). Validity. In: R. L. Linn (Ed.), Educational measurement (3 ed., 13-103). New York: Macmillan.
- Marcotte, M., & Kunstadt, P. (1993). Acceptance of irradiated food by North American consumers. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 42(1-3), 307-311.
- 91. Mehmetoglu, A. C. (2007). Preferences of Turkish people for irradiated, GM or organic food. Journal of Food, Agriculture & Environment, 5(3-4), 74-80.
- 92. Moher, D., Liberati, A., Tetzlaff, J., & Altman, D. G. (2009). The PRISMA Group. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. *PLoS Med*, 151, 264-269.
- 93. Modanez, L., Rossini, E. L., & Arthur, V. (2016). Falta de informação: a principal causa para rejeição dos alimentos irradiados. *Brazilian Journal of Food Research*, 7(3), 41-51.
- 94. Nayga, R. M. (1996). Sociodemographic influences on consumer concern for food safety: the case of irradiation, antibiotics, hormones, and pesticides. *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 18(3), 467–475.
- Nayga, R. M., Poghosyan, A., & Nichols, J. P. (2004). Will consumers accept irradiated food products? *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 28(2), 178-185.
- 96. Nayga, R. M., Wipow, A., & Nichols, J. P. (2005). Information effects on consumers' willingness to purchase irradiated food products. *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 27(1), 37–48.
- Oliveira, I. B., & Sabato, S. F. (2004). Dissemination of the food irradiation process on different opportunities in Brazil. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 71(1-2), 493–497.
- 98. Ornellas, C. B. D., Gonçalves, M. P. J., Silva, P. R., & Martins, R. T. (2006). Atitude do Consumidor Frente à Irradiação de Alimentos. *Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos*, 26(1), 211-213.
- Palarto, A., Giacomarra, M., Galati, A., & Crescimanno, M. (2014). ISO 14470:2011 and EU Legislative Background on Food Irradiation Technology: The Italian Attitude. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 38(1), 60-74.
- 100. Phelps, S. F., & Campbell, N. (2012). Systematic reviews in theory and practice for library andinformation studies. *Library and Information Research*, 36(112), 6-15.
- 101. Pillai, S. D., & Shayanfar, S. (2017). Electron beam technology and other irradiation technology applications in the food industry. *Top Curr Chem* (*Z*), 375, 6.
- 102. Qin, W., Brown, J. L. (2006) Consumer opinions about genetically engineered salmon and information effect on opinions: a qualitative approach. *Science Communication*, 28(2), 243-272.
- 103. Qixun, C., Peishu, X., Hao, C., Lihua, C., & Shaobin, D. (1993). Study on process control and acceptability of irradiated seasonings. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 42(1-3), 323-326.
- 104. Resurreccion, A. V. A., Galvez, F. C. F., Fletcher, S. M., & Misra, S. K. (1995). Consumer attitudes toward irradiated food: results of a new study. *Journal of Food Protection*, 58(2), 193-196.
- 105. Rimal, A. P., Fletcher, S. M., & McWatters, K. H. (1999). Do handling and cooking practices determine the selection of irradiated beef? *Journal of Food Distribution Research*, 30(3), 1–11.
- 106. Robson, C., & Payne, M. (1988). Consumer Awareness of Food Irradiation. Nutrition & Food Science, 88(1), 22-23.
- 107. Roberts, P. B. (2014). Food irradiation is safe: Half a century of studies. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 105, 78-82.
- 108. Rodriguez, L. (2007). The impact of risk communication on the acceptance of irradiated food. *Science Communication*, 28(4), 476-500.
- 109. Sapp, S. G., & Downing-Matibag, T. (2009). Consumer acceptance of food irradiation: a test of the recreancy theorem. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 33(4), 417–424.
- 110. Sargeant, J. M., Amezcua, M. D. R., Rajić, A. Waddell, L. (2005). A Guide to Conducting Systematic Reviews in Agri-Food Public Health. *Food Safety Research and Response Network*.
- 111. Schutz, H. G., Bruhn, C. M., & Diaz-Knauf, K. V. (1989). Consumer attitudes toward irradiated food: effects of labeling and benefits information. *Food Technology*, 43, 80–86.
- 112. Schutz, H. G., & Cardello, A. V. (1997). Information effects on acceptance of irradiated food in a military population. *Dairy, Food, and Environmental Sanitation*, 17(8), 470–481.

- 113. Sharma, M., Sarin, A., Gupta, P., Sachdeva, S., & Desai, A. V. (2014). Journal Impact Factor: Its Use, Significance and Limitations. *World Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, 13(2), 146.
- 114. Silva, K. D., Braga, V. O., Quintaes, K. D., Haj-Isa, N. M. A., & Nascimento, E. S. (2010). Conhecimento e Atitudes Sobre Alimentos Irradiados de Nutricionistas que Atuam na Docência. *Food Science and Techonology*, 30(3), 645-651.
- 115. Spaulding, A. D., Wiegand, B. R., & O'Rourke, P. D. (2007). College-age consumers' knowledge and perceptions of food irradiation. *Journal of Food Products Marketing*, 13(4), 99-113.
- 116. Teisl, M. F., Fein, S. B., & Levy, A. S. (2009). Information effects on consumer attitudes toward three food technologies: Organic production, biotechnology, and irradiation. *Food Quality and Preference*, 20(8), 586–596.
- 117. Terry, D. E., & Tabor, L. R. (1988). Consumer Acceptance of Irradiated Produce. *Journal of Food Distribution Research*, 19(1), 73-90.
- 118. Thompson, B. M., & Knight, S. L. (2006). Determining the food irradiation beliefs of community nutrition educators: do beliefs influence educational outreach? *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*, 38(1), 50-55.
- 119. Thompson, B. M., Ribera, K., Wingenbach, G. J., & Vestal, T. A. (2007). The relationship between attitudes, knowledge, and demographic variables of high school teachers regarding food irradiation. *Journal of Food Science Education*, 6, 24-29.
- 120. Titlebaum, L. F., Dubin, E. Z., & Doyle, M. (1983). Will Consumers Accept Irradiated Food? *Journal of Food Safety*, 5(4), 219-228.
- 121. van der Pol, M., Ryan, M., & Donaldson, C. (2003). Valuing food safety improvements using willingness to pay. *Applied Health Economics and Health Policy*, 2(2), 99-107.
- 122. Vickers, Z. M., & Wang, J. (2002). Liking of ground beef patties is not affected by irradiation. *Journal of Food Science*, 67(1), 380–383.
- 123. Viswanathan, M., Ansari, M. T., Berkman, N. D., Chang, S., Hartling, L., McPheeters, L. M., Santaguida, P. L., Shamliyan, T., Singh, K., Tsertsvadze, A., & Treadwell, J. R. (2012). Assessing the Risk of Bias of Individual Studies in Systematic Reviews of Health Care Interventions. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Methods Guide for Comparative Effectiveness Reviews. March 2012. AHRQ Publication No. 12-EHC047-EF. Available at: www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov.
- 124. Weaver, V. M., & Marcotte, M. L. (1988). Food irradiation and consumer education The role of food and health professionals. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 31(1-3), 229-234.
- 125. Wie, S. H., Strohbehn, C. H., & Hsu, C. H. C. (1998). Iowa dietitians' attitudes toward and knowledge of genetically engineered and irradiated food. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 98(11), 1331-1333.
- 126. Wilcock, A., & Ball, B. (2014). Food safety: consumer perceptions and practices. In: *Practical Food Safety: Contemporary Issues and Future Directions*, Eds: R. Bhat and V. M. Gómez Lopez. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK.
- 127. Zar, J. H. (1986). Biostatistical Analysis, 3rd Edition. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.