

Why do public perceptions matter?



Public perceptions matter because the public is coming in contact with more and more products that are, according to manufacturer's claims, based on nanotechnology. Many of these are under FDA purview.

Our inventory of nano-based consumer products now has over 320 products from 17 countries, an increase of 100 products in just six months.

- Largest increase is in cosmetics. - Dietary supplements are also up.

- Food is level, but products that come in contact with food have increased dramatically.

- Also, drugs and biomedical devices are emerging and we have launched a separate inventory to track these.

There is a new inventory in Japan that lists over 200 nano products with 87 cosmetics and 10 foods.



There is obviously a lot at stake economically, with over \$10 billion dollars being invested annually by the public and private sectors in nanotech R&D.

Here are some of the market numbers and projections in areas that FDA regulates, such as drug delivery devices, therapeutics, and food.



What can we say about the public perceptions of the FDA and nanotechnology.

The first important piece of data is that public confidence in FDA is down, and it is down precisely at the time when nanotech products are starting to penetrate the marketplace.



However, this story is more complicated.

In August, we conducted a national survey of over 1000 adults and asked people ""who they trusted to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of scientific advancements."

FDA came in below the Department of Agriculture, but above EPA, and far above industry, which people are very ambivalent about.

Trust in FDA is down, but the agency nevertheless has standing.



We had a specific question about who should monitor cosmetics for safety and effectiveness. People chose the government and independent researchers above industry. In fact, only 12 percent trusted companies <u>alone</u> to monitor safety (which essentially is what happens now).

_	Initial Impression		Informed Impression	
	Benefits	Risks	Benefits	Risks
	outweigh	outweigh	outweigh	outweigh
All adults	16%	35%	26%	<b>49%</b>
Men	21%	39%	34%	45%
Women	10%	31%	<b>19%</b>	<b>53%</b>
Age 18 to 34	20%	41%	31%	45%
Age 35 to 49	18%	34%	25%	53%
Age 50 to 64	15%	36%	25%	52%
Age 65 and older	7%	26%	20%	47%
Men age 18 to 49	25%	40%	35%	44%
Men age 50 and older	17%	36%	32%	47%
Women age 18 to 49	12%	35%	<b>21%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Women age 50 and olde	8%	28%	<b>16%</b>	52%
Income under \$30K	11%	38%	21%	48%
Income \$30K to \$50K	11%	34%	21%	56%
Income \$50K to \$75K	16%	39%	26%	53%
Income over \$75K	26%	34%	38%	41%

The survey also pointed to some important differences in risk/benefit perceptions that are relevant to FDA. The most important one being related to gender.

After we provided participants with information on nanotech applications and implications, women were far more likely to focus on risks than men.

This isn't new or surprising. As one expert in risk research once noted, "...a substantial percentage of white males see the world as so much less risky than everyone else sees it."

This is important because many of the nano-based products on the market that FDA has some oversight responsibility for -- such as cosmetics -- are purchased primarily by women. Women are also responsible for many of the food purchases in the home.



In August we ran two focus groups with women to probe their attitudes toward nanotechnology, especially in relationship to cosmetics.

One of most stunning findings was that none of the women realized how little oversight FDA actually has over cosmetics.

At the end of the 2-hour sessions, we asked them what they would say to FDA or to industry and here are some of their responses.

You can see that they expect FDA to be responsible, to oversee, to play the role of the watchdog.

They expect industry to be honest, essentially to cut the hype.



We have now completed around 30 hours of focus group work on nanotech across the U.S. Here are the bottom-line messages.

Once people learn about nanotechnology, they show little support for a moratorium on nanotech R&D, they are excited about the potential, especially in the medical area. However, they also show little support for industry self regulation of this new technology.

They converge again and again around three recommendations...the most important one is disclosure and transparency.

A recent article stated: "Nanotech: Out of the Lab ... Onto the Store Shelves...There's a <u>stealth</u> revolution going on in nanotechnology today... As companies <u>quietly</u> integrate nanomaterials into more than \$32 billion worth of products worldwide."

Stealth might be great for fighter jets but is not the strategy you want with a new technology like nano. Why? By avoiding disclosure you raise public suspicions and generate mistrust.



As we introduce nanotech into the marketplace, the most important variable will be trust. Trust is fragile. It can take years to build, and can be destroyed in days. Low levels of trust can effectively undermine attempts at communicating risks or benefits.

The question I ask today is this. "Is the FDA and the U.S. government doing enough to build public trust – to engage the public?" Because under-investing will surely cut the promise of nanotechnology short.

I'd like to thank FDA for inviting me to share some of our data and observations.

Much of the data I have cited can be found in reports on our website.



