

CHAFEA Online Info Day on the Call for Proposals 2021

January 28-29, 2021 / Virtual, Belgium



Developing communication campaigns on EU sustainable production and consumption *Challenges and society's expectations*

Wim Verbeke

Ghent University, Department of Agricultural Economics

Faculty of Bio-Science Engineering

wim.verbeke@UGent.be

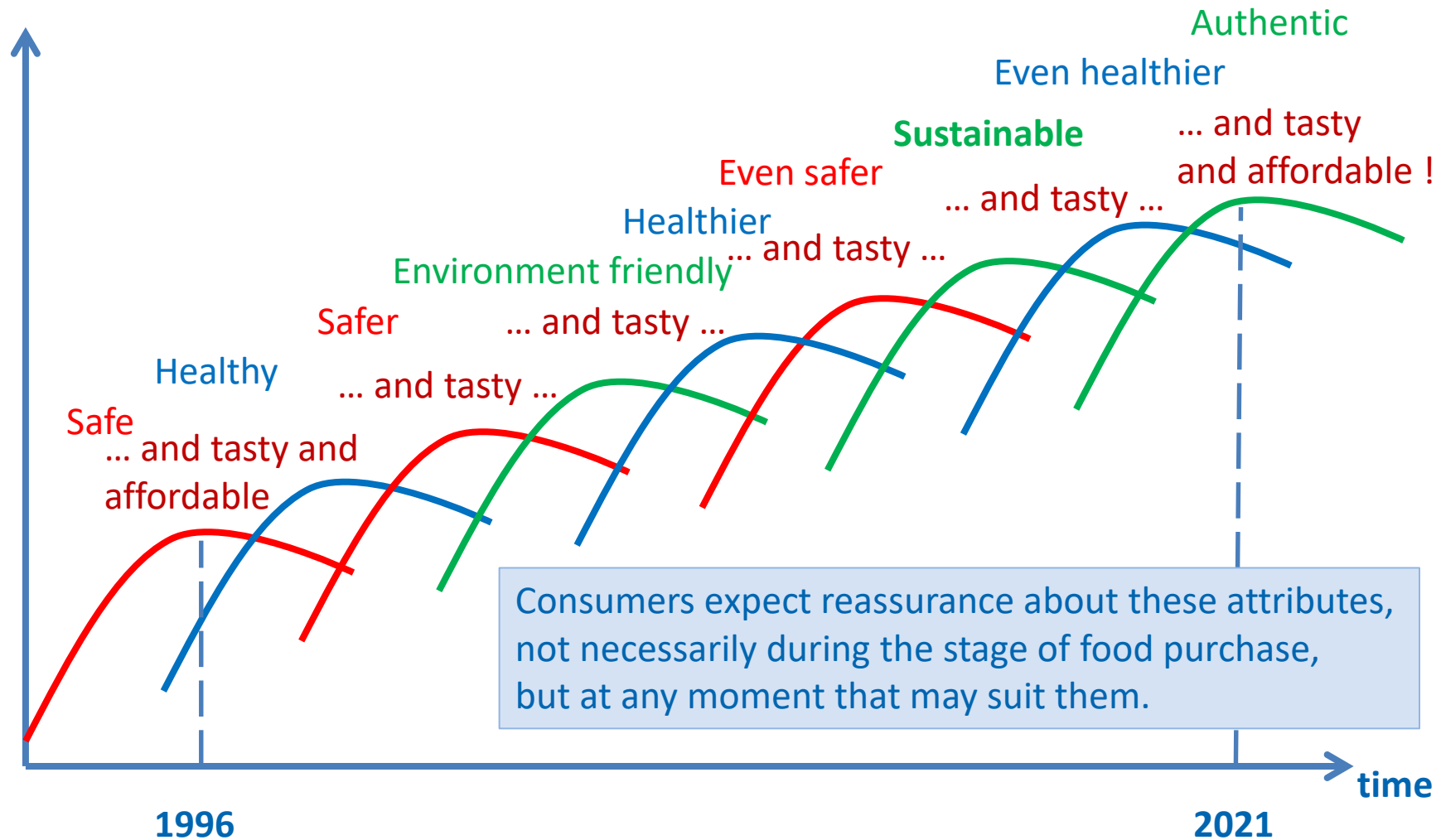
@WimVerbeke1

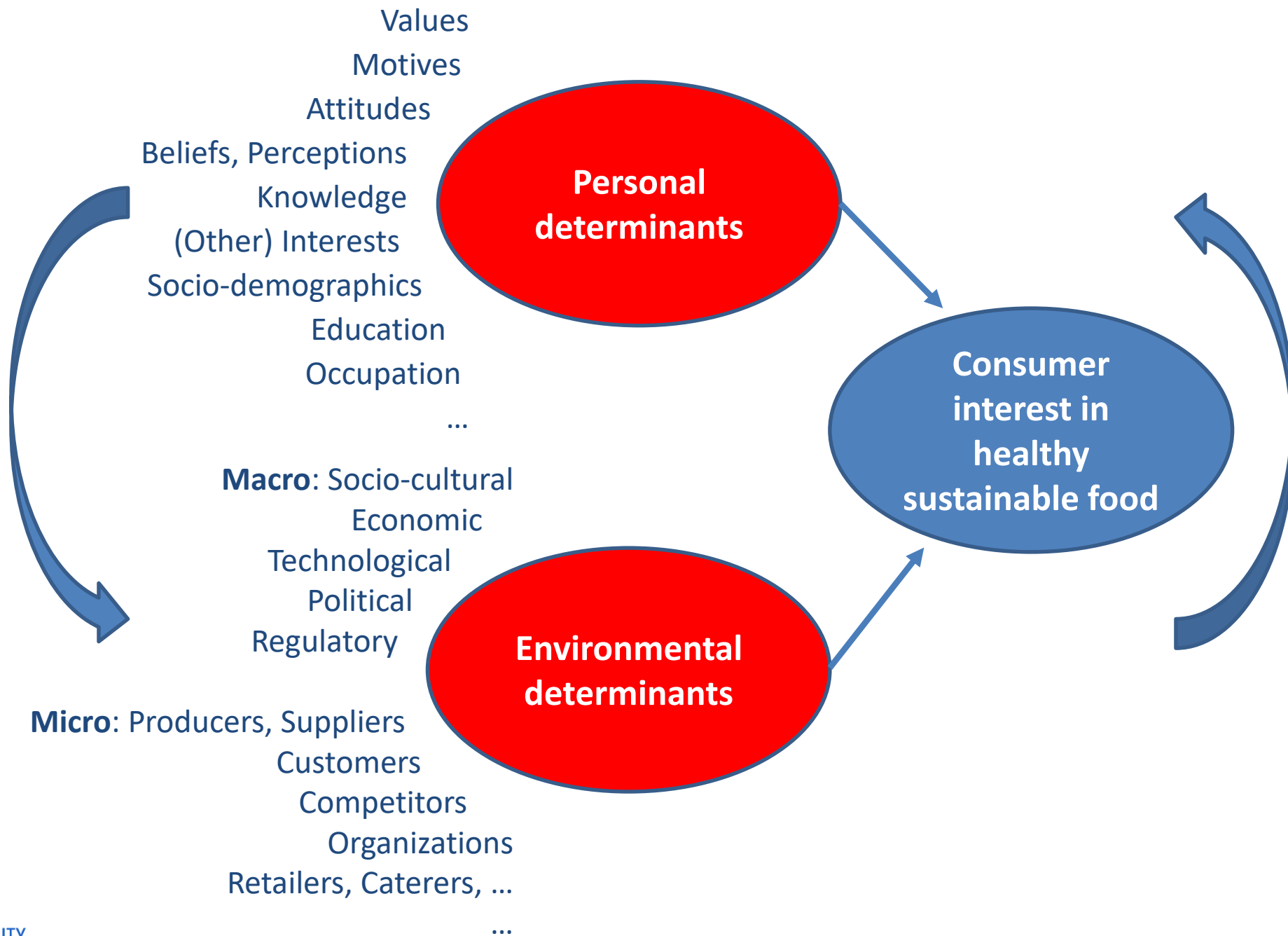


Context

- Growing expectations from food production and food products
- A multitude of factors shape consumer interest in healthy sustainable eating
- A citizen attitude – consumer behaviour gap

Expectations from food production and food products





Citizen attitude – consumer behavioural intention – actual behaviour gap for the case of “sustainable dairy”

- Product concept: branded organic dairy products
- Age 19-22 years
- Groups exposed to different information messages
- 27% inconsistent attitude-intention profile

Table 3. Size and demographic characteristics of consumer segments ($n=456$).

	Attitude towards buying	
	Weak	Strong
Intention to buy	Low	High involvement
Weak	$n = 169$ 49.7% women 33.9% urban	<div>Low perceived availability</div>
Strong	<div>High social norm</div>	$n = 164$ 71.8% women 38.3% urban
	High perceived consumer effectiveness	High certainty

Sustainability is a broad and multi-faceted concept,
which can mean many different things to different people.

- Planetary health → Planet, ecology
- Economic viability → Profit, economy
- Social welfare, including human health → People, society

Meaning of ‘sustainability’ to citizens / consumers

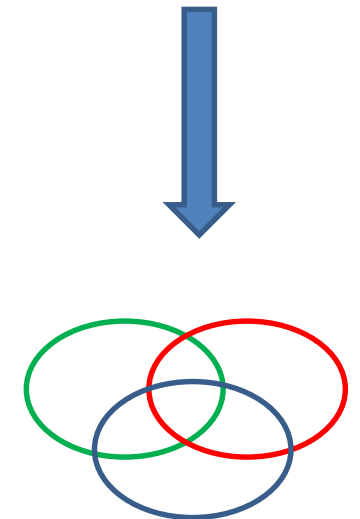
To what extent do you think the following issues have something to do with sustainability?
(n=2783, UK, DE, BE, NL)

Scale: 1=‘Not at all’ – 5=‘Definitely’	Mean	St.Dev.
Deforestation	3.89	1.07
The environmental impact of human use of land and water	3.89	1.00
Recyclable packaging	3.83	1.00
The environmental impact of food production	3.78	1.01
The amount of packaging used on products	3.76	1.01
Food waste	3.74	1.06
Carbon emissions caused by food production	3.69	1.04
Energy use when transporting food products	3.68	1.02
The use of pesticides in food production	3.66	1.08
World food supply	3.63	1.04
The treatment of animals in food production	3.51	1.08
The amount of energy used when cooking food products	3.45	1.01
Prices paid by consumers for food products	3.35	1.02
The healthiness of food and drinks	3.35	1.07
Food and drink safety	3.33	1.05
Working conditions and wages for food producers	3.28	1.03
The quality of public health services	3.21	1.05
Absence of child labour in food production	3.16	1.18
Local employment	2.94	1.10

→ Planet

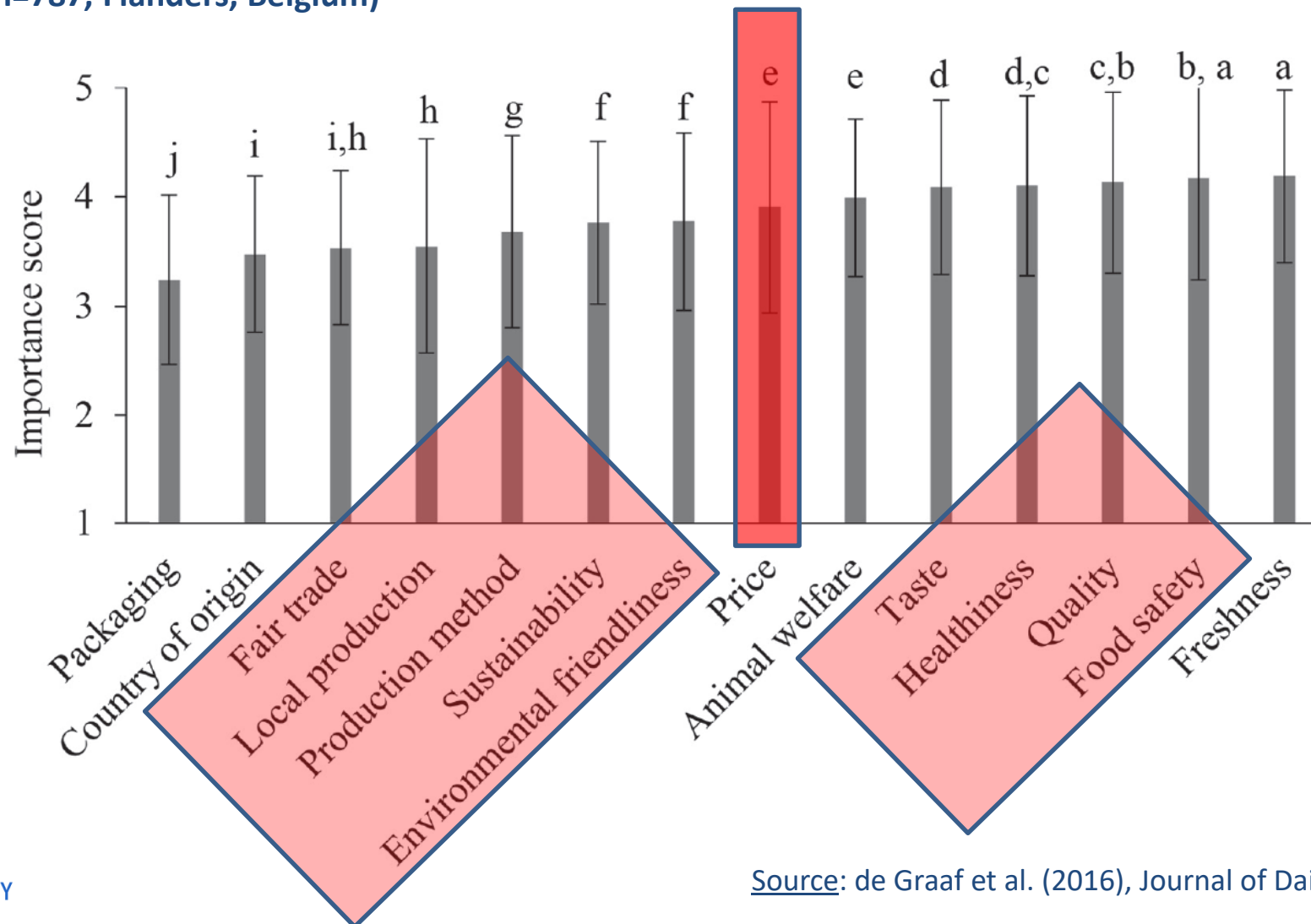
→ Profit

→ People



Milk attribute importance

When purchasing cow's milk, how important are the following attributes to you?
(n=787, Flanders, Belgium)



Consumers associate many product attributes with each other, while being aware of some inevitable trade-offs

“More attention to animal welfare will yield products that are more/have better ...”

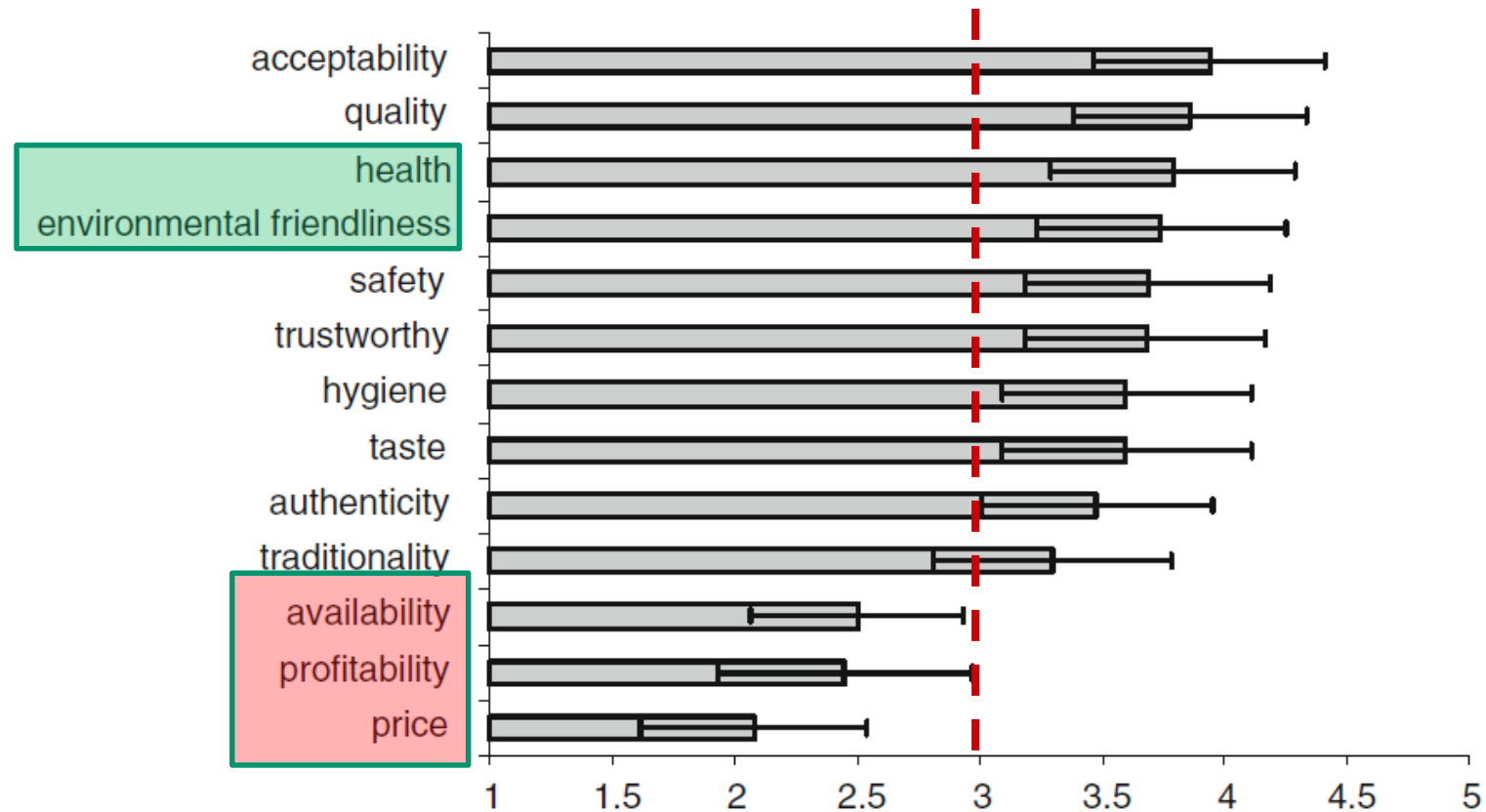
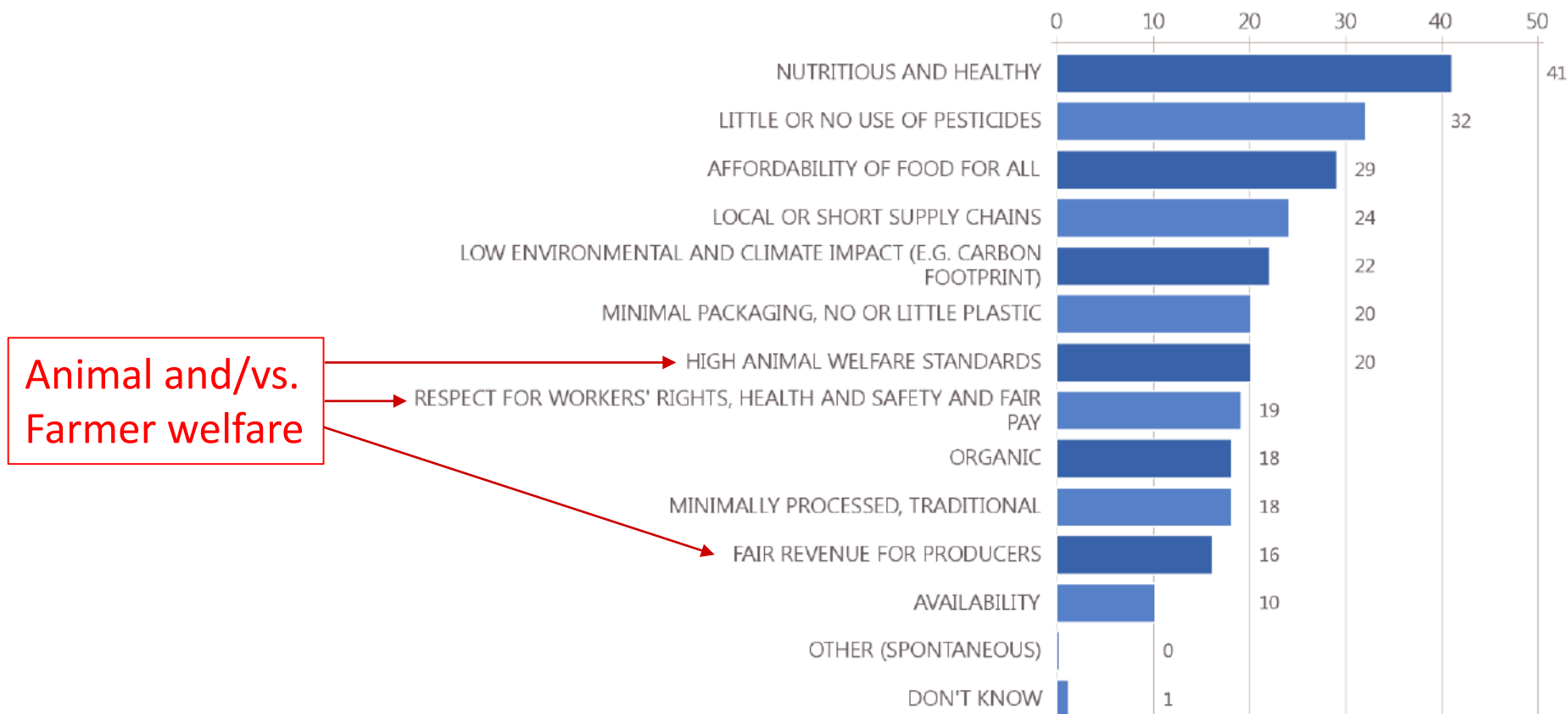


Fig. 1 Association of higher welfare with other product attributes. Mean scores above 3 correspond with positive associations, mean scores below 3 with negative associations

Consumers associate multiple attributes with ‘sustainability’ ...

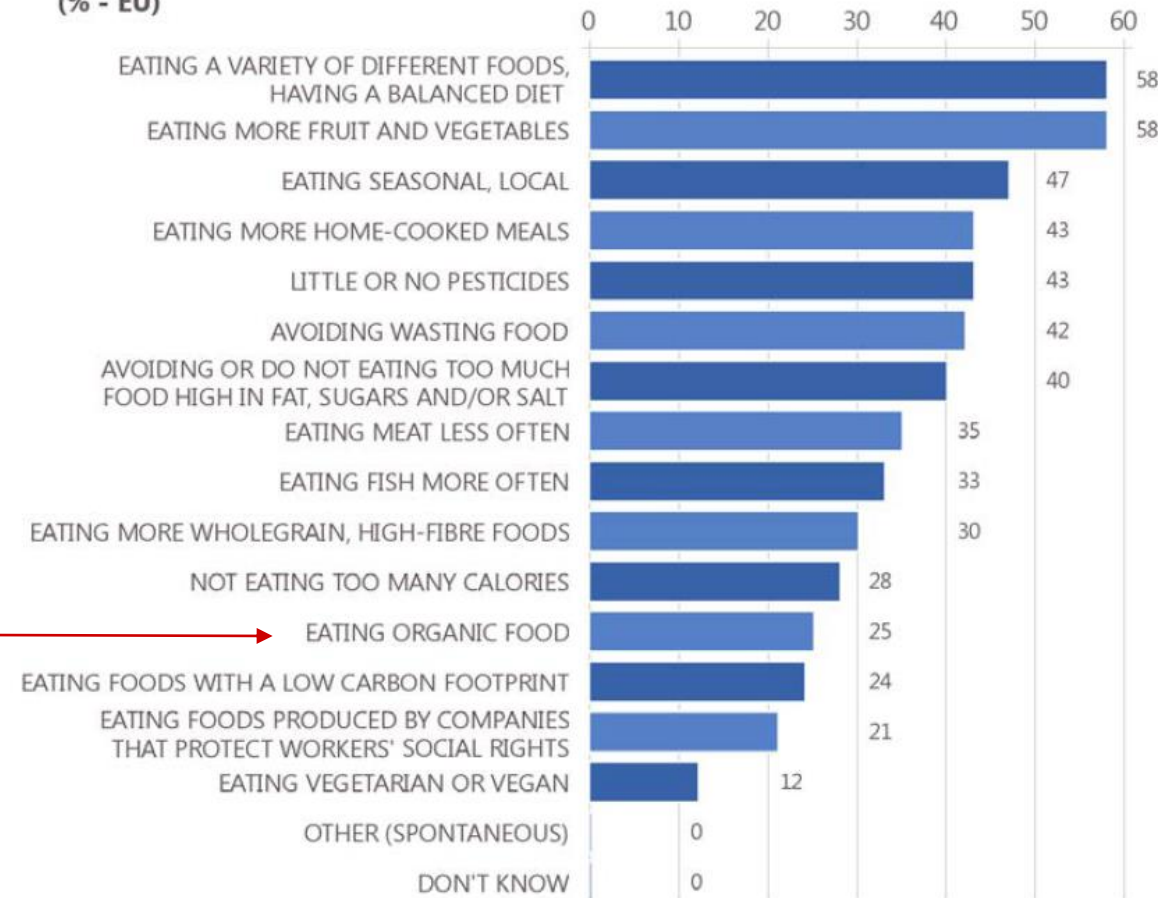
QB2T Which of the following do you consider to be the most important characteristic of "sustainable" food? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In a similar vein, a healthy and sustainable diet means different things to different people ...

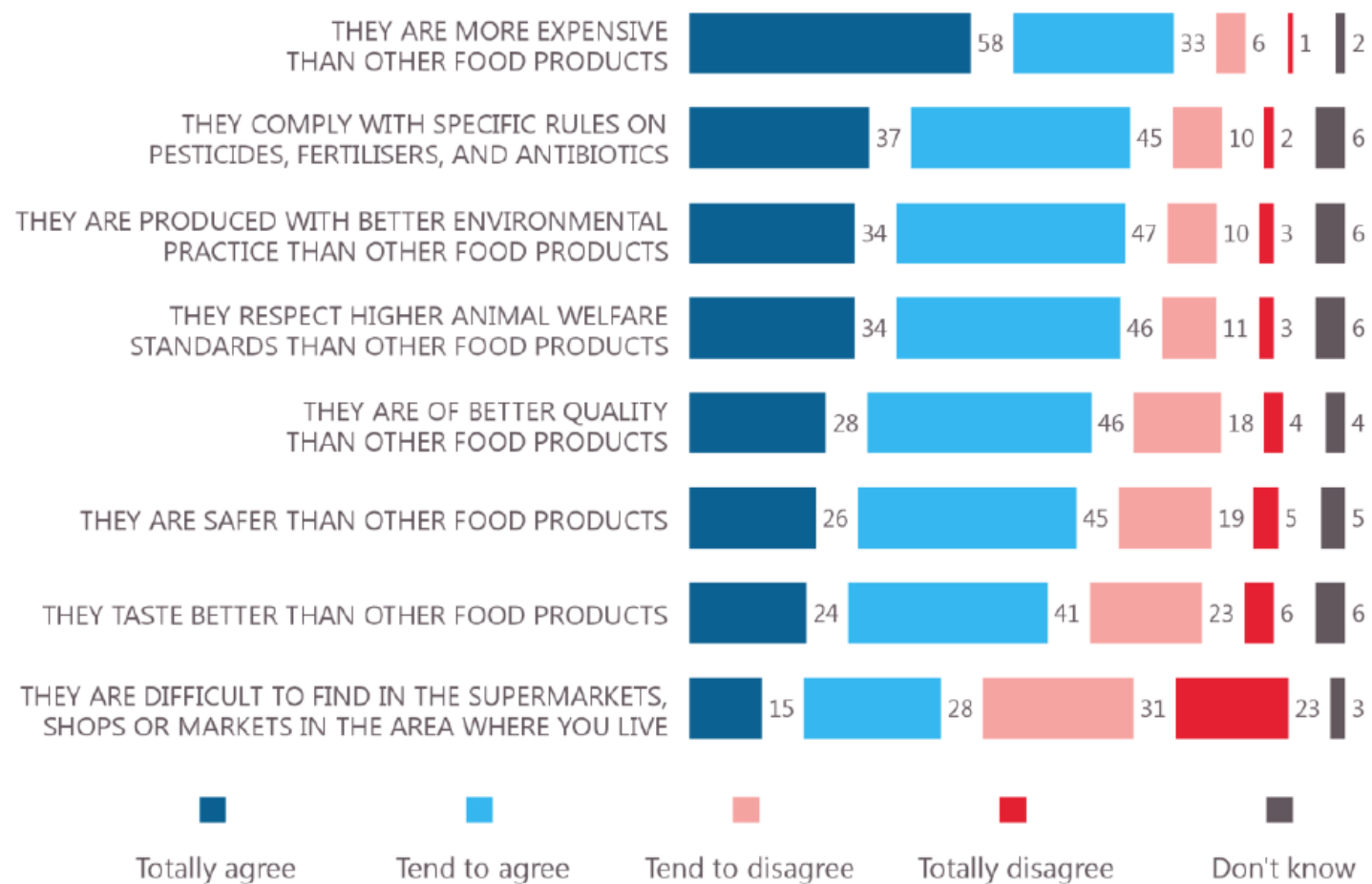
QB4 We often hear people talking about the importance of eating a healthy and sustainable diet. What do you think "eating a healthy and sustainable diet" involves?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Many more things
than just organic

Despite organic food's overall favourable image, it is still (perceived as) more expensive

QA14 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?
(% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Source: EUROBAROMETER 504 (2020)

Consumer valuation of organic yoghurt



Table 5. Willingness to pay a price premium for 3 different types of buyers (%; n = 687)

Item	Total sample	Non buyer	Occasional buyer	Habitual buyer	<i>P</i> -value (<i>F</i> -test)
Mean (% extra)	21.9	15.2 ^a	23.1 ^b	39.9 ^c	<0.001
SD (% extra)	22.4	19.1	19.7	25.0	
SE (% extra)	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.3	

^{a-c}Indicate significantly different means using Dunnett T3 post hoc.

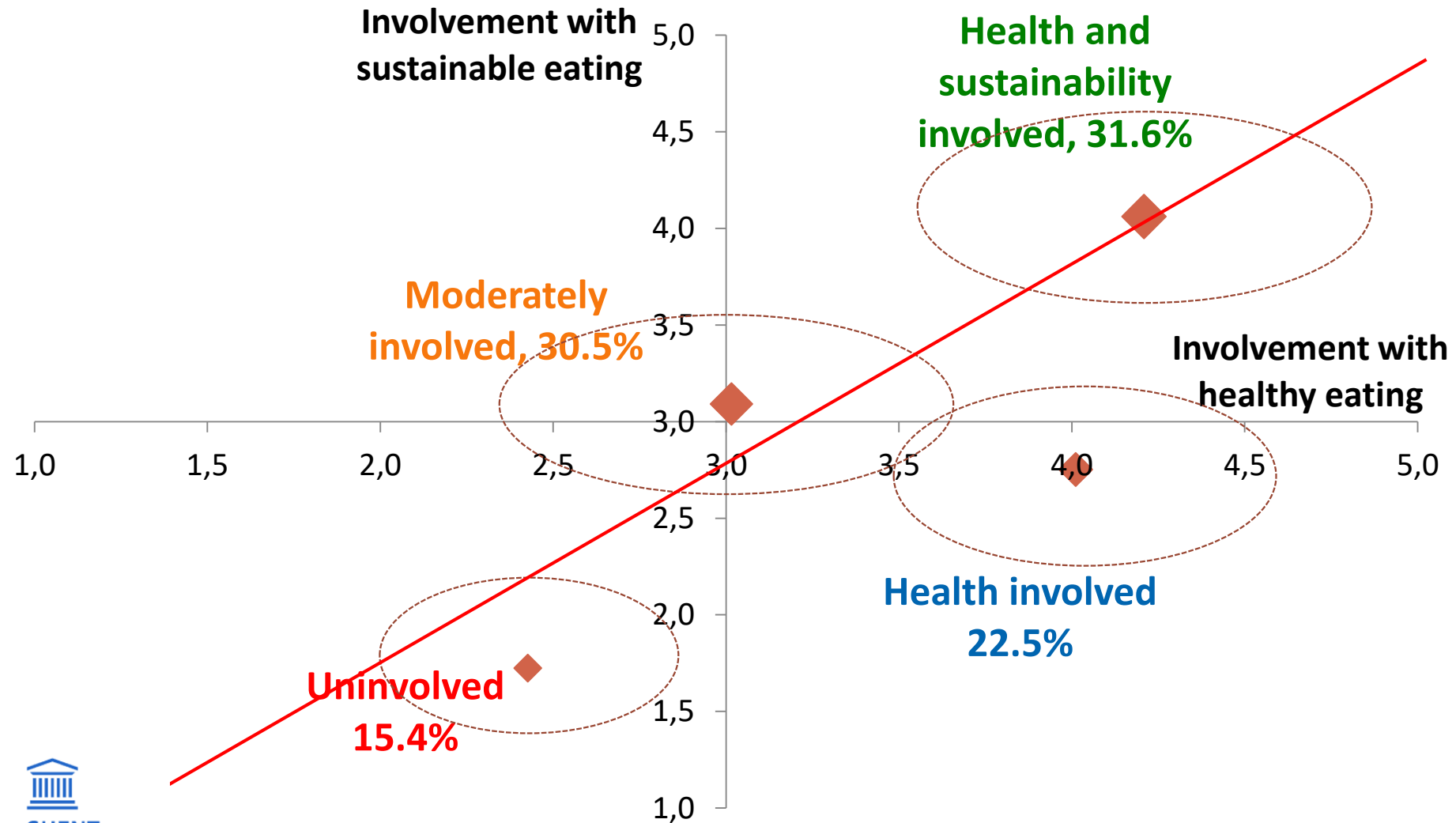
- Consumers who regularly buy organic yoghurt are willing to pay a 40% premium.
- The actual price premium for bio yoghurt in the market is indeed 35-40%.
- Consumers who never buy organic yoghurt are willing to pay a 15% premium.
- The actual price premium is more than twice the amount non-buyers are willing to pay.

Interest in sustainability by all cannot be taken for granted.
Consumers are not all alike. Markets are heterogenous.

- Segmentation
- Targeting
- Positioning

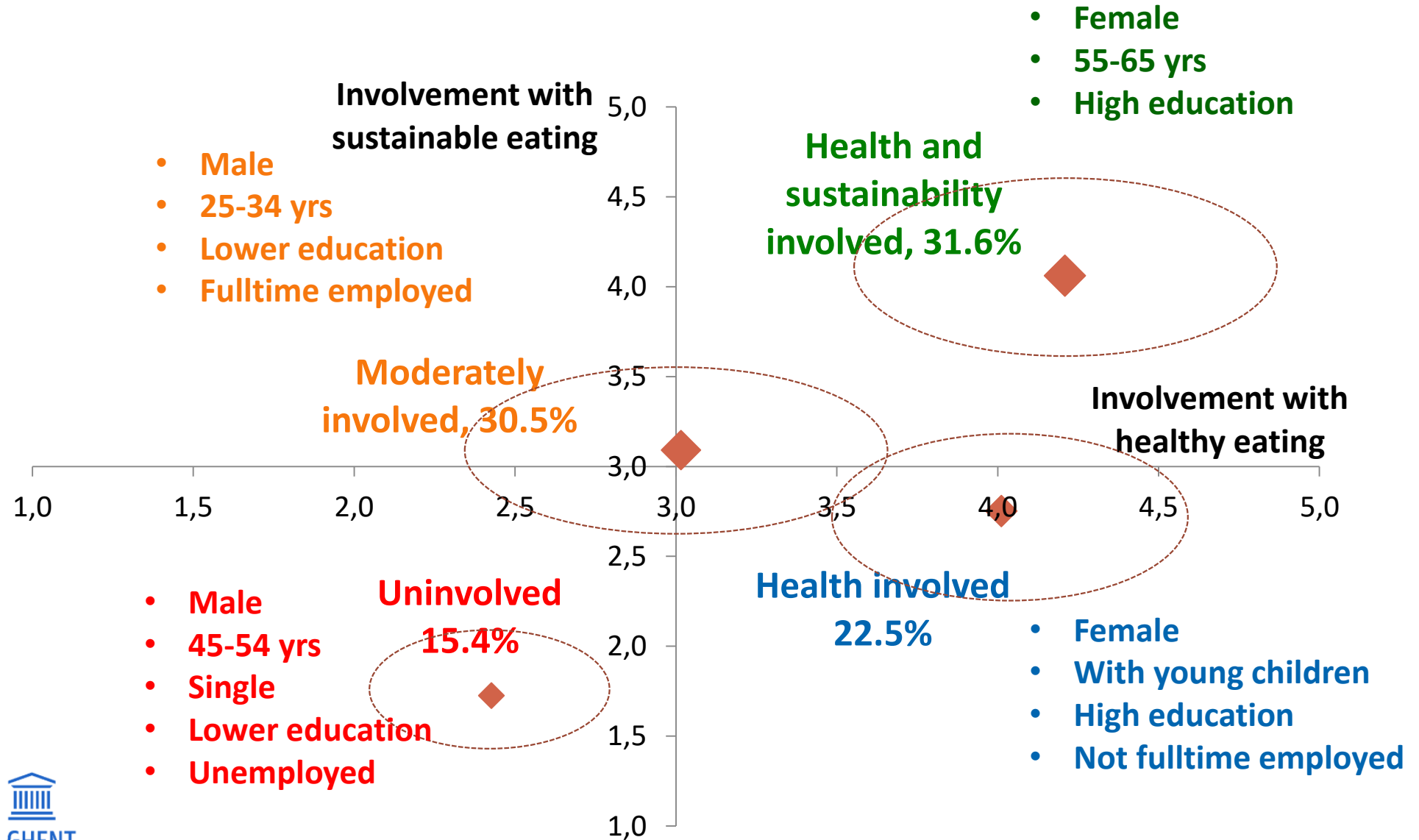
Consumer segments based on involvement with healthy and sustainable eating

(n=2,720; 2014; BE, NL, UK, DE)



Segment profiles

(n=2,720; 2014; BE, NL, UK, DE)

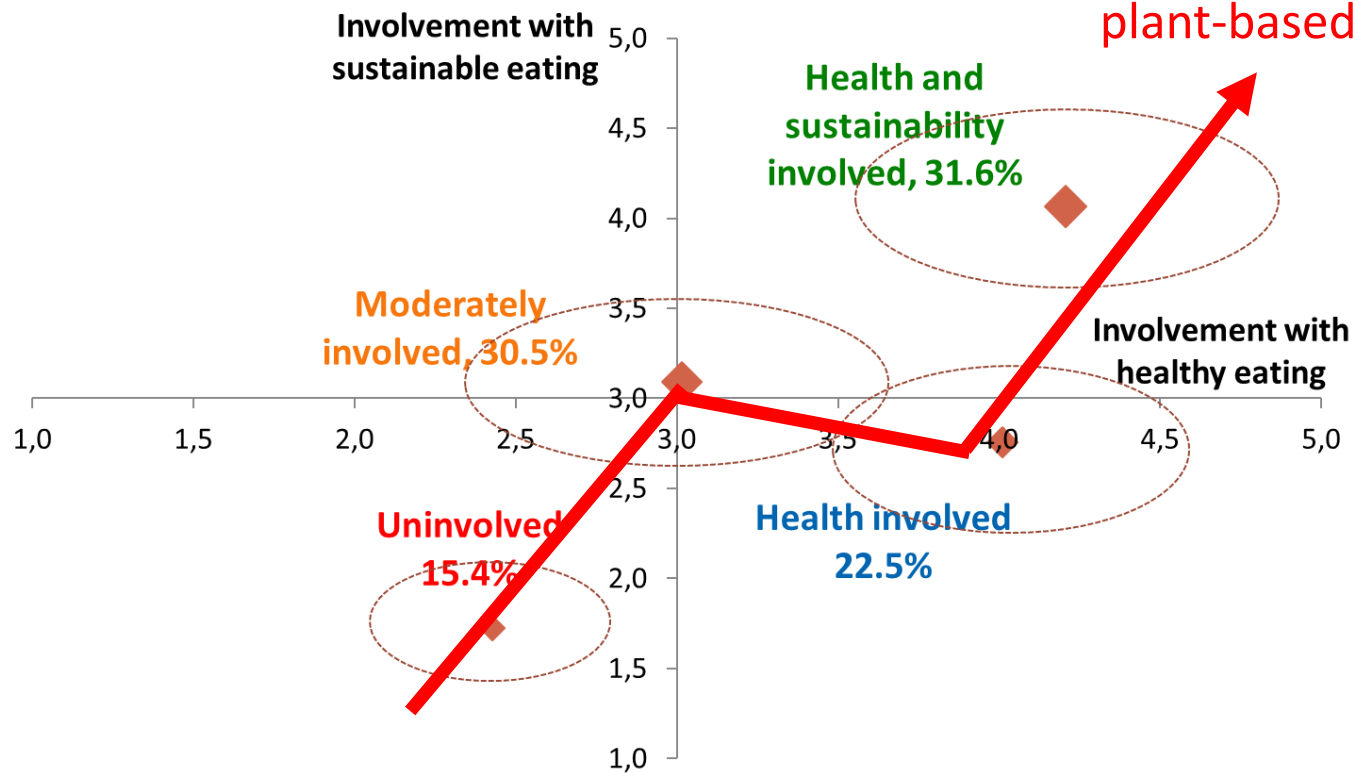


Segment profiles

(n=2,720; 2014; BE, NL, UK, DE)

Increasing levels of:

- Food-related health concerns
- Self-reported healthy eating
- Subjective healthiness of own diet
- Attitude towards and consumption of plant-based diets



Strong perceived match between a healthy and a sustainable diet

**but also ...
a stronger
association of both
concepts with a
plant-based rather
than an animal-
based diet**

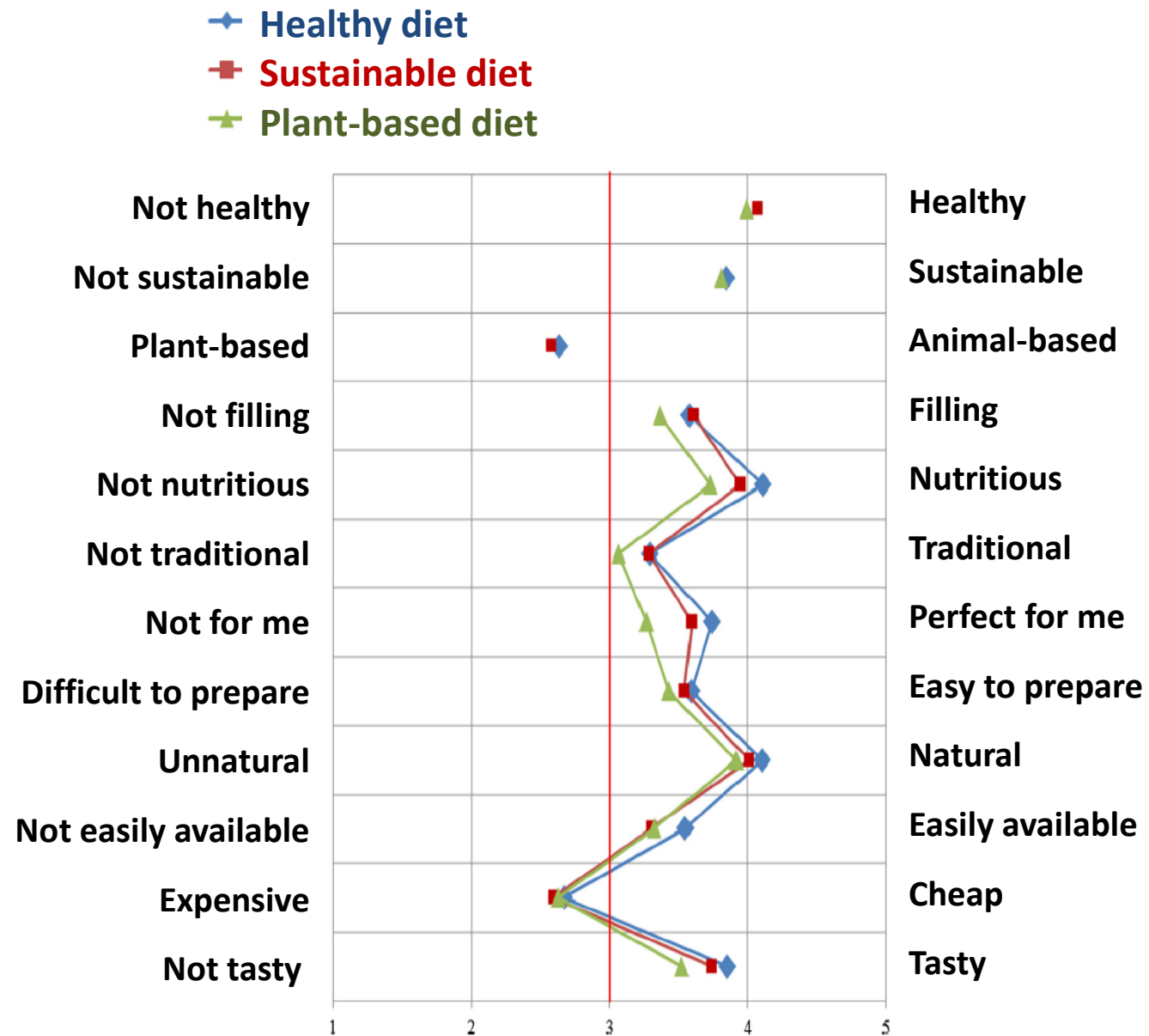
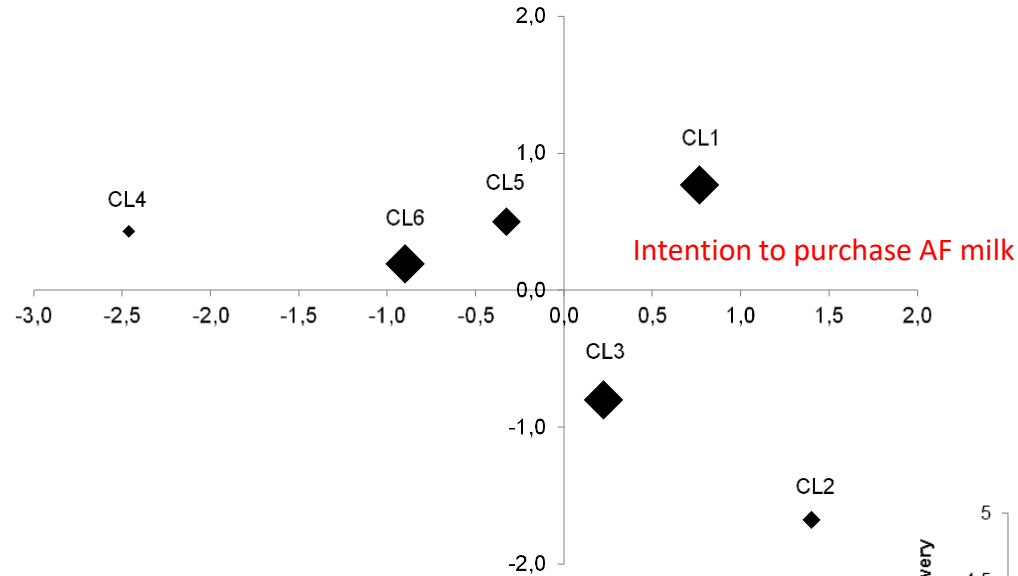


Fig. 1. Perception of a healthy, sustainable and plant-based diet (5-point semantic differential scale)¹ (n = 2783). (¹For each of the items, Wilcoxon matched-pair signed-ranks tests were performed to test for differences between healthy, sustainable and plant-based diets (p < 0.05). Only five pairs were not statically different as indicated by the following superscripts: ^a No significant differences between healthy and sustainable diet; ^b No significant differences between healthy and plant-based diet; ^c No significant differences between sustainable and plant-based diet.)

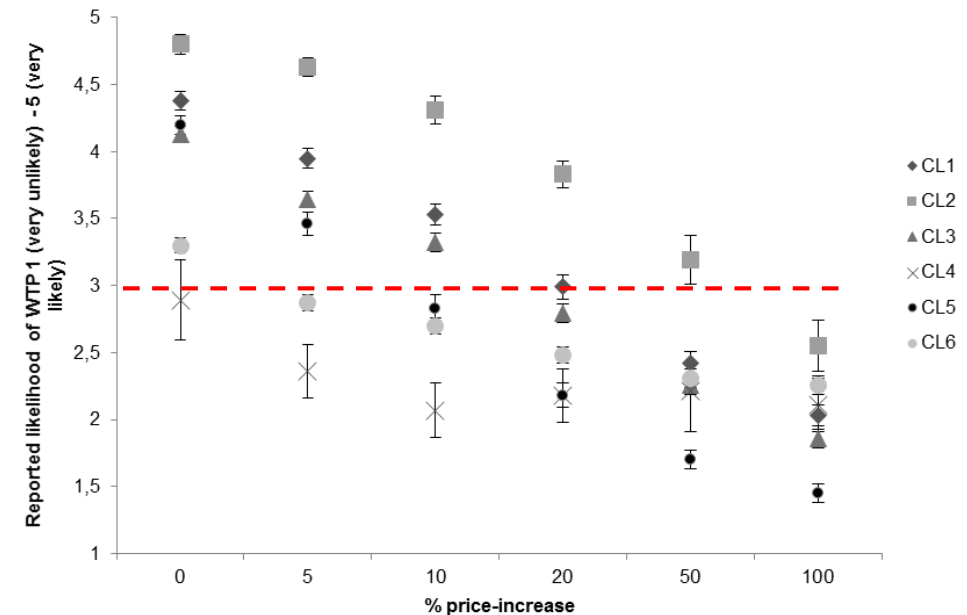
Market segments and willingness-to-pay (WTP) for AF milk

Evaluation of the current state of animal welfare



- 6 distinct market segments identified
- High potential CL2 (8%)
- Moderate potential CL1 (24%) & CL3 (24%)
- Low potential CL4, CL5, CL6

- WTP up to 10% CL2, CL1, CL3
- WTP up to 20% only CL2
- WTP up to 50% CL2 to some extent
- WTP double: none



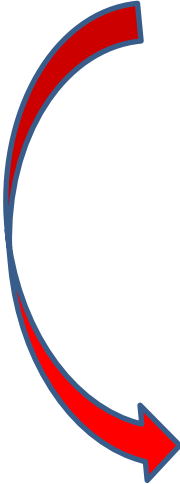
Implications for proposal drafting



Sustainability is a broad and multi-faceted concept,
which can mean many different things to different people.

1. What exactly makes your product 'sustainable' ? Our **USP** !
2. To what extent does this distinguish your product from competitors ?
3. Is this USP also appealing to consumers and for what reason ? **Motives** !
4. How can the related sustainability claim be substantiated ? **Trust** !
5. How will you translate this into your message(s) ? **Messages** !
6. How will you transfer this message to your target market ? **Activities** !

Interest in 'sustainability' by all cannot be taken for granted.
Consumers are not all alike. Markets are heterogenous.

- 
1. How is your target market structured ? **Segments!**
 2. Think of primary and secondary targets; decision-makers and influencers.
 3. What are the characteristics and preferences of your target segment(s)?
 4. How does your product appeal to those preferences ?
 5. To what extent can interest and preferences eventually be altered ?
 6. What is the potential of new markets and/or segments ?

Implications for proposal drafting

Award criteria:

- Relevance (b), contribution to sustainability of production and consumption
- Relevance (c), market analysis
- Technical quality, activities and deliverables

SWOT:

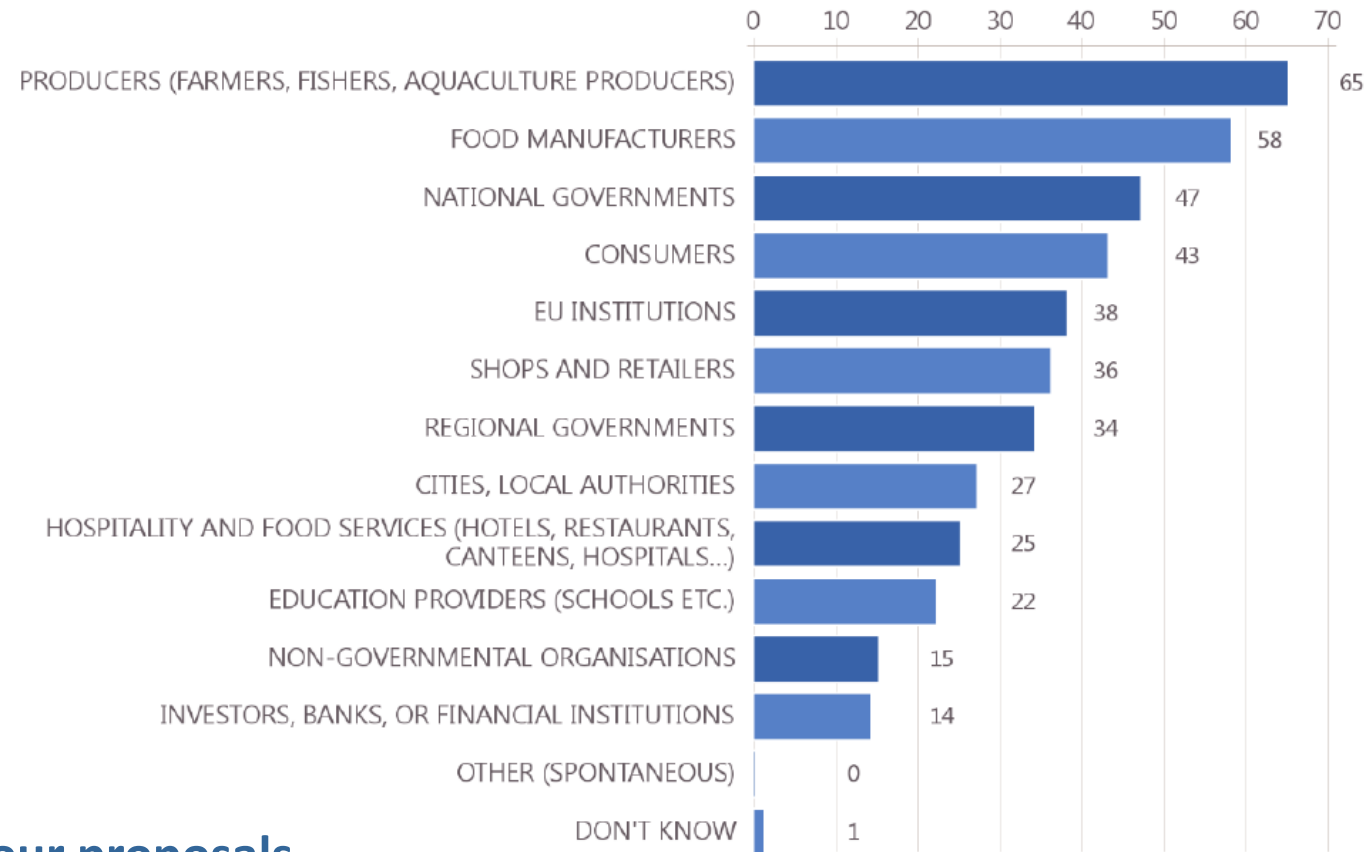
- Markets, Segments, and their Preferences = Opportunities / Threats
- Sustainability-related USPs = Strengths / Weaknesses

Information sources:

- Eurobarometer surveys and reports
- Scientific publications

Consumers see a **primary role for producers and food manufacturers** in making our food systems sustainable.

QB5 According to you, which actors from the list below have a role to play in making our food systems sustainable? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Go for it,
Good luck with your proposals,
See the following testimonials !

Source: EUROBAROMETER 505 (2020)

CHAFEA Online Info Day on the Call for Proposals 2021

January 28-29, 2021 / Virtual, Belgium



**Developing communication campaigns on EU sustainable
production and consumption**

Challenges and society's expectations

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION
LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR TESTIMONIALS AND QUESTIONS**

Wim Verbeke

Department of Agricultural Economics

Faculty of Bio-Science Engineering

wim.verbeke@UGent.be

@WimVerbeke1

