A Study on Consumers View on Food Waste and Food Packaging

Shalmali Ray

M.sc, Department of Food and Nutrition, Barrackpore Rastraguru Surendranath College, Barrackpore, West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author: shalmaliray@gmail.com, MOB. 8697238289

ABSTRACT

Consumer food safety concerns storage facilities, family practices around meals and leftovers and planning capabilities influence the quantity of food waste created in the household. In this study a survey was conducted to determine how attitudes towards packaging might influence motivations to reduce food waste and to explore reasons for household food waste through the distribution of a structured questionnaire to households. According to this survey it has been shown that about 35% of consumers say that packaging of a product influence their purchase. Although consumers awareness is an important factor to reduce food waste.

Keywords: Consumer's behavior, Consumption, Food waste, Purchase, Packaging,

INTRODUCTION

During recent years there has been increasing in the international interest in the amount of wasted food and its negative consequences. Reducing the amount of food that is wasted is a key element in developing a sustainable food system. In fact, firstly, food waste represents a monetary loss, secondly, has a social impact as it contributes towards increases in food prices, making food less accessible for the poorest and increasing the number of malnourished people. Packaging is a pervasive element of modern consumption that provides a wide range of functionalities and consumer benefits. The role of packaging is perhaps of greatest importance in consumer packaged goods markets, which often strongly rely on packaging elements to maintain product quality, prevent product losses, facilitate transportation and storage, and provide marketplace differentiation. (Bovea et al., 2006). It is known that consumers avoid deformed food and foods close to the best before date in the choice situation, (Loebnitz & Grunert, 2014, Tsiros, 2005) while consumer food safety concerns storage facilities, family practices around meals and leftovers and planning capabilities influence the quantity of food waste created in the household. (Cappellini & Parsons, 2012) (Watson & Meah, 2013), (Terpstra et al., 2005).

Factors influencing consumer behaviour

- Awareness: Almost two thirds of consumers are aware of the fact that they waste food themselves. This
 awareness is highest among women and the elderly.
- **Intention:** 90% of consumers intend to reduce food waste.
- **Self-efficacy:** 72% of the public think they can contribute to reducing food waste. Seven in ten are prepared to do something about food waste.
- Attitude: The generations born after World War II show less concern, although they agree that throwing away food is simply unacceptable. Attitudes about food waste and food quality have a strong negative impact on wasteful behaviour.
- **Knowledge:** One in every five consumers, young people for the most part, says they would like access to more information or advice. They say that there is a particular need for better information on food storage, correct amounts and expiry dates.

- Habits: Previous attempts to prevent food waste and related habits are an important predictor of current behaviour and self-efficacy.
- **Involvement:** When people are more involved, they are more willing to tackle food waste. Households that engage in recycling, composting and sorting waste less food.

How does product packaging influence consumer buying behaviour??

There are endless variations and options for structural design, but certain packaging elements are particularly influential in regards to how soon the product catches the eye. Among those are:

- Colour
- Packaging material
- Labelling
- Design and font style
- Printed information
- Colour: Colour is a great marketing tool that much influences consumer buying behavior. Marketers study the psychology of consumer behaviour that which colour mostly attracts consumer. It effects on consumer's mood and helps to draw interest. Like green colour is associated with nature and elicits feelings of positivity such as calmness and relaxation. Whereas yellow is associated with happiness, cheerfulness.
- Packaging Material: Packaging material helps in sales promotion for many companies. It influences the consumer's buying behaviour decision. Consumer can attract by high quality more as compared to low quality. Study shows that an old package is an important aspect of archaeology like can is made by iron and tin plated in the starting of nineteen century. Late 19th century introduces the paper board cartons etc. In early 20th century advancements of packaging started. It helps in increasing processing efficiency and improving safety of food.
- Labelling: Labelling on the product helps consumers to make choices on the product to purchase and also teach them in what way to use product, its name, and price, content and appropriate information.
- Design and Font Style: Design also plays a very important role in attracting the consumer. Plain design is more effectual. The font style of packaging grabs customer attraction.
- Printed Information: Printed material is one of the easiest and most effectual ways to provide information. The consumer can change his decision on the basis of information printed on the packaging. Printed information can be easily handed out and accepted away. It is significant at all levels of participation.

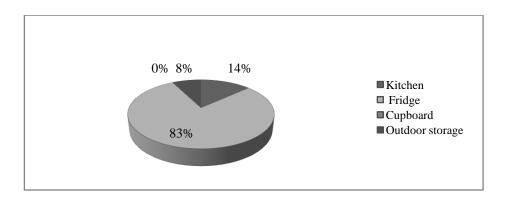
MATERIAL AND METHODS

The buyer behavior of consumers is a dependent variable that is influenced by the independent variables used in the study. To achieve this objective a survey was conducted through the distribution of a structured questionnaire to households. The primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire during a three month period. Altogether 100 responses were obtained. The statistical tool Excel was used for data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISUSSION

Q.Where do you store the majority of fruits and vegetables within the home?

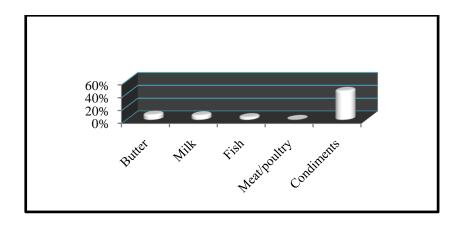
Pie chart showing percentage of consumer's perception



It has been shown that about 14% consumers store majority of fruits and vegetables in kitchen, 83% of consumers store in fridge, 8% of consumers store in outdoor storage, and no one stores in cupboard.

Q. What food products are wasted in your home?

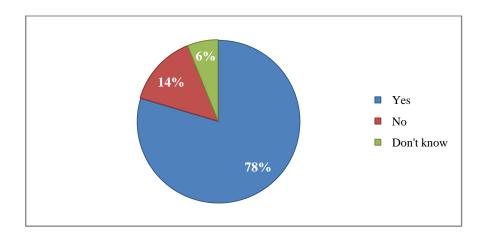
Figure-: Percentage of consumer V/S perception



According to this survey it has been shown that about 8% of consumers waste butter, 7% of consumers waste milk, 4% of consumers waste fish, 45% of consumers waste condiment.

Q. Are you aware that the majority of fruits and vegetables are kept in cool in order to extend shelf life?

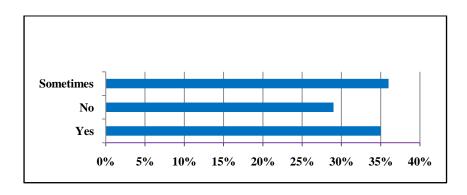
Figure-: Pie chart showing percentage of consumers' perception



It has been shown that about 78% of consumers say yes that the majority of fruits and vegetables are kept in cool, 14% say no, and 6% of consumers say they don't know.

Q. Does the packaging of a product influence your purchase?

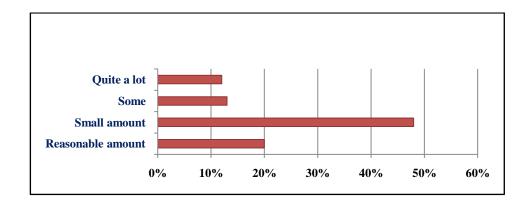
Figure-: Percentage of consumers V/S perception



According to this survey it has been shown that about 35% of consumers say yes that packaging of a product influence their purchase, 29% of consumers say no, 36% of consumers say sometimes.

Q. Thinking about food waste in your household, how much food would you say you throw away in general?

Figure-: Percentage of consumers V/S perception



It has been shown that about 20% of consumers say that they throw away reasonable amount, 48% of consumers say small amount, 13% say some and 12% of consumers throw away quite a lot.

Q. If you notice that an item of food is coming close to its best before date to you- what will you do?

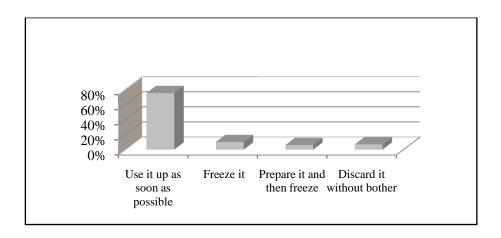


Figure-: Percentage of consumers V/S perception

According to this survey it has been shown that about 75% of consumers use it up as soon as possible, 10% of consumers freeze it, 6% of consumers prepare it and then freeze and 7% of consumers discard it without bother.

Q. What is the common reason for throwing out food?

15%
13%
Past food date
Off appearance/texture
Smell off

Mouldy/slimyNeeded space

Figure-: Pie chart showing percentage of consumers' perception

It has been shown about 35% of consumers throw out food due to past food date, 16% of consumers due to off appearance/texture, 31% of consumers due to smell off, 13% of consumers due to mouldy/slimy, 1% due to needed space, and 15% of consumers throw out food due to other reasons.

Q. Which type of information is most useful to you? A product date that tells the consumer-

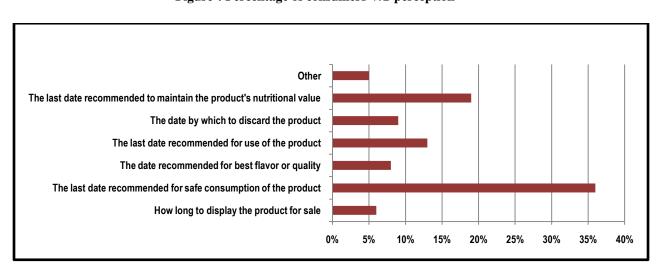


Figure-: Percentage of consumers V/S perception

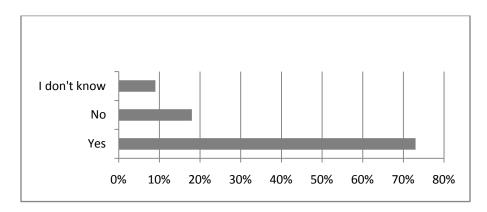
About 6% say how long to display for sale, 36% say last date recommended for safe consumption, 8% date recommended for best flavor, 13% the last date recommended for use and 9% date by which to discard the product, 19% say last date recommended to maintain product's nutritional value, and 5% say other.

Q. Would you change your purchasing or preparation habits if this saved your money on your grocery bill?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Yes	No	Don't know
73%	18%	9%

Figure-: Percentage of consumer V/S perception



According to this survey it has been shown that about 73% of consumers say yes that they would change their purchasing or preparation habits if this saved their money on grocery bill, 18% of consumers say no, 9% of consumers say they don't know.

Q. Which of the following do you think best describes the 'used - by -date' that is found on the packaging of some products?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

The last date recommended for safe consumption	The last date recommended for use	The last date recommended for best flavour	How long to display the product for sale	The last date recommended to maintain the product's nutritional value
32%	25%	14%	6%	20%

Q. What information are you interested in?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Brand information	Product information	Other ranges
12%	64%	10%

Q. Do you follow the recommended storage information on packed goods?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Yes	No
56%	42%

Q. Which type of packaging material do you recycle?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Glass	Plastic	Tin	Cardboard
17%	34%	5%	13%

Q. Are you aware of how much food you are putting in the bin?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Yes I am very aware	Yes I am aware but I don't care	I try not to think about it	No I am not aware
68%	14%	11%	6%

Q. Do you use your leftovers?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Yes I always use	Yes I occasionally use	No, I throw what is left over in the bin
23%	39%	34%

Q. Do you follow the recommended storage information on packed goods?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

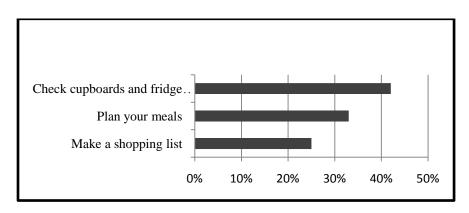
Yes	No
56%	42%

Q. What measures will you take to reduce your food waste?

Table: Percentage of respondents giving opinion

Make a shopping list	Plan your meals	Check cupboards and fridge
		before shopping
25%	33%	42%

Figure-: Percentage of consumer V/S perception



It has been shown that about 25% of consumers say that they will make a shopping list, 33% of consumers will plan their meals, and 42% of consumers will check cupboards and fridge before shopping.

CONCLUSION

According to this survey it can be concluded that about 99% of consumers are aware to stop food waste. Some respondents say that they can reduce food waste by purchasing and preparing food products as per need, by stopping the overbuying of food and to consume food as soon as possible, by keeping a balance between purchasing and use. Others say that they can stop food waste by proper handling and storage of food, by making a shopping list, to make a meal plan based on the number of heads in the family. According to some respondents, they can stop food waste by distribution of food among needy people. Other respondents say, to reduce food waste they will change their cooking patterns regularly, and try to cook new food for their children. According to some respondents to avoid food waste food should be stored at proper place and should be consumed before expiry date. Although consumer's awareness is an important factor to reduce food waste.

Packaging is an important element to reduce food waste and also effects consumer buying behaviour. Only few respondents agree that keeping food in original packaging keeps food fresher, longer, and packaging also protects foods from external influences. Mostly consumer wants products that have attractive shape and which are easy to use and carry. It also implies that using attractive packaging shape can capture customer attention. So attractive packaging shape can make a brand unique, can create an iconic brand image, supports in affirming brand name, retain its distinctiveness, and stands out on the shelf. Shape adds value in the physical appearance of a brand and intensifies its aesthetics components. Package size, that is one of the utmost accessible and easy-to-process product cues to which customer are exposed, can have a significant impact on consumer buying pattern. Increase in size can increase the sales volume by increasing the number of consumer who purchases a product. The information which is properly delivered can hold powerful influence on consumer buying preference which in result boosts the reliability of a product. Labeling on the product could help consumers to make choices on the product to purchase and also teach them in what way to use product, its name, and price, content and appropriate information.

FUTURE SCOPE

The main aim of the study is to determine consumer's food waste behaviour, purchase habits, attitudes and life style. This study helps to know how consumers respond to a variety of messages around packaging. The main purpose of this study is to overcome food wasting behaviour and point out options to design prevention measures. However this study has certain limitations. The study does not reveal how packaging negatively influences consumers purchasing habit, attitude, and decision, how consumer's psychological behaviour affects in food waste and helps to take preventive measure. The study does not also reveal the effect of market price, market place, transport on buying decision. So this study needs further research.

Conflict of Interest

I have declared that no competing interests exist.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank Department of Food and Nutrition, Barrackpore Rastraguru Surendranath Colleg. for the completion of my study. I extend my sincere thanks to Asssistant Prof. (Mrs Ina Mukherjee (major advisor) for guiding me throughout.

REFERENCE

- [1] Ampuero, O., & Vila, N. (2006). Consumer perceptions of product packaging. Journal of Consumer Marketing, 23(2), 100-112.
- [2] Baumgartner, H. (2010). Bibliometric reflections on the history of consumer research. Journal of Consumer Psychology, 20(3), 233-238.
- [3] Bernstad, A. (2014). Household food waste separation behaviour and the importance of convenience. Waste Management, 34(7), 1317-1323.
- [4] Catherine Prentice, Nikolai Handsjuk. 2016. Insights into Vodka consumer attitude and purchasing behaviors. Journal of Retailingand Consumer Services 32, 7-14.
- [5] Cohen J.F.W., Richardson S., Parker E., Catalano P.J., Rimm E.B. (2014). Impact of the New U.S. Department of Agriculture School Meal Standards on Food Selection, Consumption, and Waste. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 46(4): 388-394. DOI:10.1016/j.amepre.2013.11.013
- [6] Comber, R., & Thieme, A. (2013). Designing beyond habit: opening space for improved recycling and food waste behaviors through processes of persuasion, social influence and aversive affect. Personal and Ubiquitous Computing, 17, 1197-1210.
- [7] Edward Shih-Tse Wang. 2015. Different Effects of Utilitarian and Hedonic Benefits of Retail Food Packaging on Perceived Product Quality and Purchase Intention. Journal of Food Products Marketing 1-13.
- [8] FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (2013). Food wastage footprint. Impacts on natural resources, FAO, Rome, http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3347e/i3347e.pdf (accessed 13.09.14).
- [9] Georgios Koutsimanis, Kristin Getter, Bridget Behe, Janice Harte, Eva Almenar. 2012. Influences of packaging attributes on consumer purchase decisions for fresh produce. Appetite 59:2, 270-280.
- [10] Graham-Rowe E., Donna C., Jessop D.C., Sparks P. (2014). Identifying motivations and barriers to minimising household food waste. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 84: 15-23.
- [11] Gustavsson J., Cederburg C., Sonesson U., van Otterdijk R., Meybeck A. (2011). Global food losses and food waste: Extent, causes and prevention, http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/mb060e/mb060e00.pdf (accessed 08.09.14).
- [12] Helena Lindh, Helen Williams, Annika Olsson, Fredrik Wikström. 2016. Elucidating the Indirect Contributions of Packaging to Sustainable Development: A Terminology of Packaging Functions and Features. Packaging Technology and Science 29:4-5, 225-246.
- [13] Karin Venter, Daleen van der Merwe, Hanli de Beer, Elizabeth Kempen, Magdalena Bosman. 2011. Consumers' perceptions of food packaging: an exploratory investigation in Potchefstroom, South Africa. International Journal of Consumer Studies 35:3, 273-281.
- [14] Katajajuuri J.M., Silvennoinen K., Hartikainen H., Heikkilä L., Reinikainen A. (2014). Food waste in the Finnish food chain. Journal of Cleaner Production, 73: 322-329.
- [15] Lewis Xinwei Liao, Armando Maria Corsi, Polymeros Chrysochou, Larry Lockshin. 2015. Emotional responses towards food packaging:
- [16] Mar Gómez, David Martín-Consuegra, Arturo Molina. 2015. The importance of packaging in purchase and usage behaviour. International Journal of Consumer Studies 39:3, 203-211.
- [17] M. Estiri, T. Hasangholi, H. Yazdani, H.J. Nejad, H. Rayej. 2010. Food Products Consumer Behaviors: The Role of Packaging Elements. Journal of Applied Sciences 10:7, 535-543.

- [18] M. M. Gelici-Zeko, D. Lutters, R. ten Klooster, P. L. G. Weijzen. 2013. Studying the Influence of Packaging Design on Consumer Perceptions (of Dairy Products) Using Categorizing and Perceptual Mapping. Packaging Technology and Science 26:4,215-228.
- [19] Parfitt J., Barthel M., Macnaughton S. (2010). Food waste within food supply chains: quantification and potential for change to 2050. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 365(1554): 3065-3081.
- [20] P.H.K.Prathiraja and A.Ariyawardana (2003), impact of nutritional labeling on consumer buying behavior, Sri Lankan Journal of agricultural economics. Vol. 5, No. 1, 2003.
- [21] Quested T.E., Marsh E., Stunell D., Parry A.D. (2013). Spaghetti soup: The complex world of food waste behaviours. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 79: 43-51.
- [22] Refsgaard K., Magnussen K. (2009). Household behaviour and attitudes with respect to recycling food waste e experiences from focus groups. Journal of Environmental Management, 90: 760-771.