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Measuring Consumers' preferences for Traditional and Innovative Pork Products

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INTRODUCTION

- ❑ The **AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY** remained one of the top **CHALLENGES** addressed by the last **REFORM** of the **COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP)**.
- ❑ The **EU** adopted the **BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE** whose **PRIORITY** is the “**PROMOTION** of actions to **CONSERVE LOCAL** or **THREATENED** livestock breeds” by **SUPPORTING MEASURES** that “*stimulate enhanced **VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS***”.

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ This **RESEARCH** fit within the **PROPOSED MEASURES** to promote **ADDED-VALUE PRODUCTS** → **QUALITY CUES**.
- ❑ The promotion of the **TRADITIONAL FOOD PRODUCTS (TFP)** fall within this approach due to their **POSITIVE IMAGE** associated to enhanced **QUALITY** and **TASTE** and to their strong associations with a particular **ORIGIN** and **LOCALITY**.

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ However, the **TFPS' QUALITY TRAITS** can be **IMPROVED** by including **HEALTH** enhancement and other **FOOD INNOVATIONS** creating **INNOVATIVE TRADITIONAL FOOD PRODUCTS (ITFP)**
- ❑ **TRADITION** and **INNOVATION** may appear to be **INCOMPATIBLE** concepts and even **CONTRADICTORY** according to consumers' perceptions.



INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Therefore, a **TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS** is needed to verify how food “**INNOVATIONS**” affect the “**TRADITIONAL**” concept perceptions.
- ❑ In addition, literature showed that **NEOPHOBIC CONSUMERS** have **LOW EXPECTATIONS** toward new food products and their neophobia level **NEGATIVELY** affects their willingness to consume them.



OBJECTIVES

- ❑ The **MAIN OBJECTIVE** of this research is **THREEFOLD**:
 1. Understand the **CONSUMERS-DRIVEN DEFINITION** for the concept of **“TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS”**.
 2. **CONSUMERS’ PURCHASE INTENTION** towards food **TRADITIONAL products** and food **INNOVATIVE TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS**.
 3. Impact of **CONSUMERS’ FOOD NEOPHOBIA** attitude on **PURCHASE INTENTION** and **ACCEPTANCE**.

CASE STUDIES

- ❑ The **PORK PRODUCTS** were taken as food product.
- ❑ In particular, we focused on the **TRADITIONAL PORK PRODUCTS (TPP)** and **INNOVATIVE TRADITIONAL PORK PRODUCTS (ITPP)** in three case studies obtained from **THREE UNTAPPED PIG BREEDS**

	Spain	Italy	Slovenia
Untapped breed	<i>Porc Negre</i>	<i>Cinta Senese</i>	<i>Krškopolje</i>
Traditional Pork Product (TPP)	Patties	Salami	Salami
Innovative Traditional Pork Product (ITPP1)	Enriched with a natural source of antioxidants	With natural preserving agent	Without preserving agent
Innovative Traditional Pork Product (ITPP2)	Enriched with a natural source of dietary fibre	-	-



CASE STUDIES

- ❑ Data was collected from **QUESTIONNAIRES** completed in a **CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT** to a **SAMPLE** of approximately 120 consumers stratified by gender and age, in each case study.
- ❑ The **EXPERIMENT** was conducted in Barcelona (Spain), Bologna (Italy) and Ljubljana (Slovenia) during October-December 2016.
- ❑ Consumers were **COMPENSATED** for their participation.

METHODS

1. How we measured the **CONSUMERS-DRIVEN DEFINITION** for the concept of “**TRADITIONAL FOOD**”?
2. How we measured **CONSUMERS FOOD NEOPHOBIA ATTITUDE**?
3. How we measured **CONSUMERS PURCHASE INTENTION**?
4. How we measured **CONSUMERS ACCEPTANCE**?



1. How we measured the **CONSUMERS-DRIVEN DEFINITION** for the concept of **“TRADITIONAL FOOD”**?

Disagree Very Strongly	Disagree Strongly	Disagree Moderately	Disagree Slightly	Neutral	Agree Slightly	Agree Moderately	Agree Strongly	Agree very Strongly	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Are anchored to the past									
2. Are tied to specific localities, regions or countries									
3. Evoke strong memories of childhood									
4. Are frequently consumed products									
5. Are associated to specific celebrations and/or seasons									
6. Are produced following recipes passed from generation to generation									
7. Are produced in a domestic setting or by artisans									
8. Helps local economies									
9. Are environmental friendly									
10. Possess distinctive and positive sensory merits									
11. Are of low quality.									
12. Are not safe									
13. Are authentic and genuine products									
14. Are a part of an area's gastronomic heritage									
15. May help to maintain natural landscape									
16. Are expensive products									
17. Are not healthy and contains higher fat amount									
18. Has narrow assortment of varieties and flavours									
19. Are not available at the point of purchase									
20. Are time consuming when prepared									
21. Has unattractive appearance									
22. Are difficult to prepare									

2. How we measured **CONSUMERS FOOD NEOPHOBIA ATTITUDE?**

English	Spain (Catalan)	Italy	Slovenia
1. (R) I am constantly sampling new and different foods	1. (R) Estic constantment provant aliments nous i diferents	1. (R) Assaggio frequentemente nuovi alimenti	1. (R) Kar naprej poskušam in zauživam nove in drugačne jedi
2. I don't trust new foods	2. No confio en els aliments nous	2. Non mi fido degli alimenti nuovi	2. Ne zaupam novim jedem
3. If I don't know what a food is, I won't try it	3. Si no conec què hi ha en un aliment, no ho provo	3. Se non so cosa sia un alimento, non lo provo	3. V primeru, da jedi ne poznam, je ne bom poskusil
4. (R) I like foods from different cultures	4. (R) M'agraden els menjars de països diferents	4. Mi piacciono i cibi di differenti culture	4. (R) Všeč mi je hrana, ki izvira iz različnih kultur
5. Ethnic food looks weird to eat	5. El menjar ètnic em sembla massa estrany per menjar	5. Considero i cibi etnici insoliti/stravaganti	5. Etnična hrana mi deluje čudna
6. (R) At dinner parties, I will try new foods	6. (R) En festes on hi ha menjar, provo nous aliments	6. (R) Quando alle cene ci sono nuovi cibi, li provo	6. (R) Na zabavah vedno poskusim nove jedi
7. I am afraid to eat things I have never had before	7. Em fa por provar aliments que mai no he provat abans	7. Mangiare cibi che non ho mai assaggiato prima, mi preoccupa	7. Bojim se jesti stvari, ki jih še nisem jedel
8. I am very particular about the foods I eat	8. Sóc molt especial amb els aliments que menjo	8. Sono molto selettivo nei confronti degli alimenti che consumo	8. Sem zelo izbirčen glede hrane, ki jo zauživam
9. (R) I will eat almost anything	9. (R) Menjaria gairebé de tot	9. (R) Mangerei quasi tutto	9. (R) Jem skoraj vse
10. (R) I like to try ethnic restaurants	10. (R) M'agrada provar nous restaurants ètnics	10. (R) Mi piace provare i ristoranti etnici	10. (R) Rad poskušam hrano v etničnih restavracijah

3. How we measured **CONSUMERS PURCHASE INTENTION?**

- ❑ **NON-HYPOTHETICAL DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENT-DCE**
- ❑ We used the DCE because of its **ABILITY** to **SIMULATE** and **MIMIC** real **MARKET** where consumers choose amongst different products.
 1. The product is **DESCRIBED** through an array of **ATTRIBUTES**.
 2. Products are **ARRANGED** together following experimental designs to constitute **“CHOICE SETS”** (purchase situation/Cards).



METHODS: DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENT

- 3. The products are OFFERED at DIFFERENT PRICES that can vary from (lowest price level €) to (highest price level €).**
- 4. Respondent are ASKED to chose their PREFERRED PRODUCT in each CHOICE SET or to RANK THE PRODUCTS from the most preferred (BEST) to the least preferred (WORST) and if they would purchase them.**



METHODS: DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENT

SPAIN

Conventional product (Normal Quality)	Conventional product (Premium Quality)	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2
Patty Conventional (pork + beef)	Patty Premium (Beef)	Patty (PN)	Patty (PN) Natural antioxidant	Patty (PN) Natural fiber
8€/Kg, 10€/Kg, 12€/Kg, 14€/Kg	12€/Kg, 15€/Kg, 18€/Kg, 21€/Kg	12€/Kg, 15€/Kg, 18€/Kg, 21€/Kg	12€/Kg, 15€/Kg, 18€/Kg, 21€/Kg	12€/Kg, 15€/Kg, 18€/Kg, 21€/Kg

ITALY

Conventional product (Normal Quality)	Conventional product (Premium Quality)	TPP	ITPP1
Salami Conventional	Salami Premium	Salami (CS)	Salami (CS) Natural preserving agent
12€/Kg, 14€/Kg, 16€/Kg, 18€/Kg	16€/Kg, 18€/Kg, 20€/Kg, 22€/Kg	18€/Kg, 20€/Kg, 22€/Kg, 24€/Kg	18€/Kg, 20€/Kg, 22€/Kg, 24€/Kg

SLOVENIA

Conventional product (Normal Quality)	Conventional product (Premium Quality)	TPP	ITPP1
Salami Conventional	Salami Premium	Salami (Kr)	Salami (Kr) Without preserving agent
12€/Kg, 14€/Kg, 16€/Kg, 18€/Kg	16€/Kg, 18€/Kg, 20€/Kg, 22€/Kg	18€/Kg, 20€/Kg, 22€/Kg, 24€/Kg	18€/Kg, 20€/Kg, 22€/Kg, 24€/Kg

Purchase Situation: Spain

TPP

ITPP₁

ITPP₂

A



**Hamburguesa
Porc Negre Mallorquí**

Cam de raça autòctona criada
en sistema extensiu

2 Hamburgueses (250 g)
3.00 € (12.00 €/Kg)



B



**Hamburguesa
Porc Negre Mallorquí**

Cam de raça autòctona criada
en sistema extensiu
Preparada amb una font natural de
fibra alimentària que millora
les nostres defenses

2 Hamburgueses (250 g)
4.50 € (18.00 €/Kg)



C



**Hamburguesa
Porc Negre Mallorquí**

Cam de raça autòctona criada
en sistema extensiu
Preparada amb una font natural
d'antioxidants que ajuda a prevenir
malalties cardiovasculars

2 Hamburgueses (250 g)
3.75 € (15.00 €/Kg)



D



**Hamburguesa mixta
Porc i Vedella**

2 Hamburgueses (250 g)
2.50 € (10.00 €/Kg)



E



**Hamburguesa
Vedella**

Cam selecta

2 Hamburgueses (250 g)
5.25 € (21.00 €/Kg)



CONV





PREM







Purchase Situation: Slovenia

TPP

ITPP₁

A	
	<u>Salama iz krškopoliskega prašiča</u>
<u>Slovenska avtohtona pasma</u> <u>Domača kmečka reja</u>	
<small>Cel kos – 200 g (vakuumsko pakiran)</small> 4,40 € (22,00 €/kg) 	
C	
	<u>Salama</u>
<u>Premium kakovost</u>	
<small>Cel kos – 200 g (vakuumsko pakiran)</small> 2,40 € (12,00 €/kg) 	

B	
	<u>Salama iz krškopoliskega prašiča</u>
<u>Slovenska avtohtona pasma</u> <u>Domača kmečka reja</u> <u>Brez konzervansov</u>	
<small>Cel kos – 200 g (vakuumsko pakiran)</small> 4,00 € (20,00 €/kg) 	
D	
	<u>Salama</u>
<u>Premium kakovost</u>	
<small>Cel kos – 200 g (vakuumsko pakiran)</small> 4,40 € (22,00 €/kg) 	

CONV

PREM





Purchase Situation: Italy



TPP



ITPP₁

FOGLIO 1

A	
	Salame di suino Cinta Senese
Carne suina di razza autoctona toscana allevata all'aperto	
Porzione - 100g (Sottovuoto) 1,80 € (18,00 €/kg)	

B	
	Salame di suino Cinta Senese
Carne suina di razza autoctona toscana allevata all'aperto Con conservanti naturali	
Porzione - 100g (Sottovuoto) 2,40 € (24,00 €/kg)	

C	
	Salame suino
Salame	
Porzione - 100g (Sottovuoto) 1,40 € (14,00 €/kg)	

D	
	Salame suino
Salame premium	
Porzione - 100g (Sottovuoto) 1,60 € (16,00 €/kg)	

CONV

PREM

METHODS: WHY NON- HYPOTHETICAL?

- ❑ **TO OVERCAME THE HYPOTHETICAL BIAS**
- ❑ **HYPOTHETICAL BIAS IN SURVEYS** reflects the **OLD SAYING** that
“**THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SAYING AND DOING**”
- ❑ Is defined as the **DIFFERENCE** between what a **RESPONDENT** indicates he **WOULD PURCHASE** in a **SURVEY** or interview and what he would actually do in **REAL MARKET**.

METHODS

- ❑ To overcome **HYPOTHETICAL BIAS**, we let the survey to be **CONSEQUENTIAL TO RESPONDENT**.
- ❑ We create a “**REAL SHOPPING SCENARIO**” at the end of the survey. Individuals **WHO AGREED TO PARTICIPATE** were asked to **MANDATORY** purchase their selected product.
- ❑ To avoid protest answers, before the DCE tasks, all participants were **UNEXPECTEDLY** rewarded by **REAL MONEY** that cover the highest price level of all products presented in the purchase situations (Cards) plus an additional margin ranging 10%- 30%

METHODS

**Expected Purchase Intention
(DCE)**



Create Sensory experience



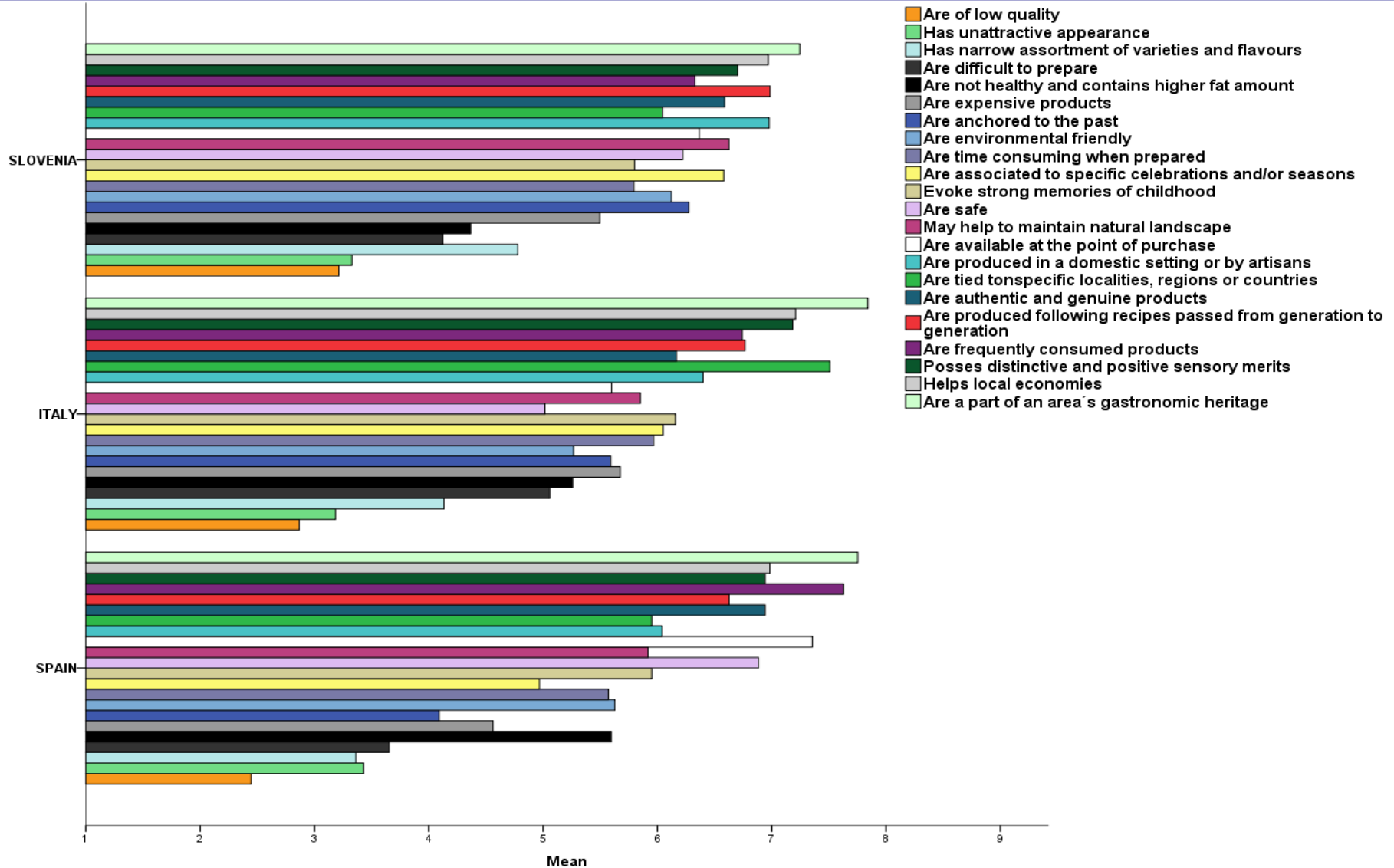
**Experienced Purchase Intention
(Repeat the same CE)**



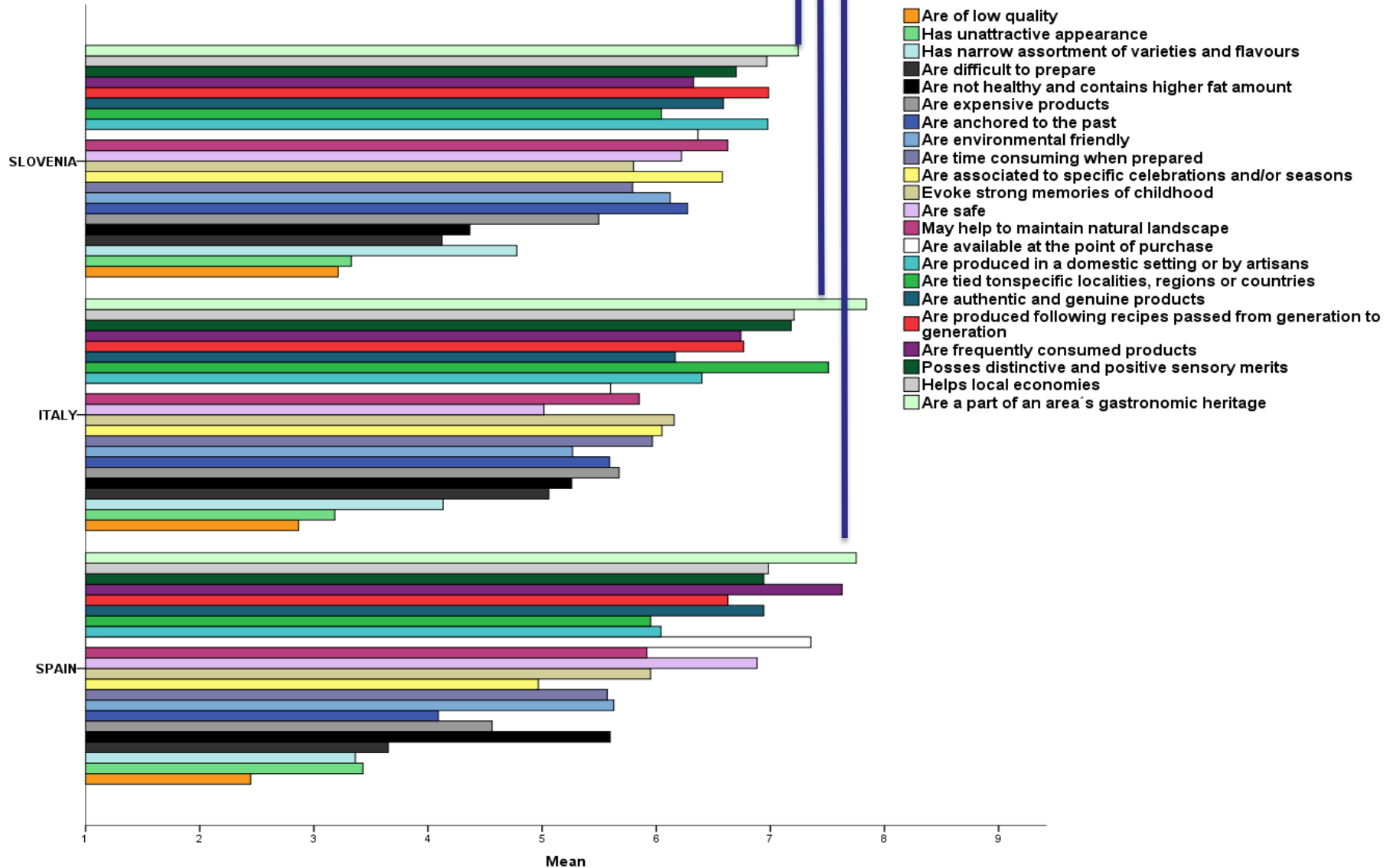
4. How we measured **CONSUMERS ACCEPTANCE?**

- ❑ **SPONTANEOUS HEDONIC LIKENESS (TPP, ITPP, CONV, PREM) test** was applied following 9-points Likert scale from “I extremely dislike” to “I extremely like”.
- ❑ We follow the **EXPECTANCY-DISCONFIRMATION MODEL**.
- ❑ The experiment was conducted in three steps:
 1. **TASTING in BLIND CONDITION with NO INFORMATION**
 2. **Information WITHOUT TASTING**
 3. **Tasting WITH INFORMATION**

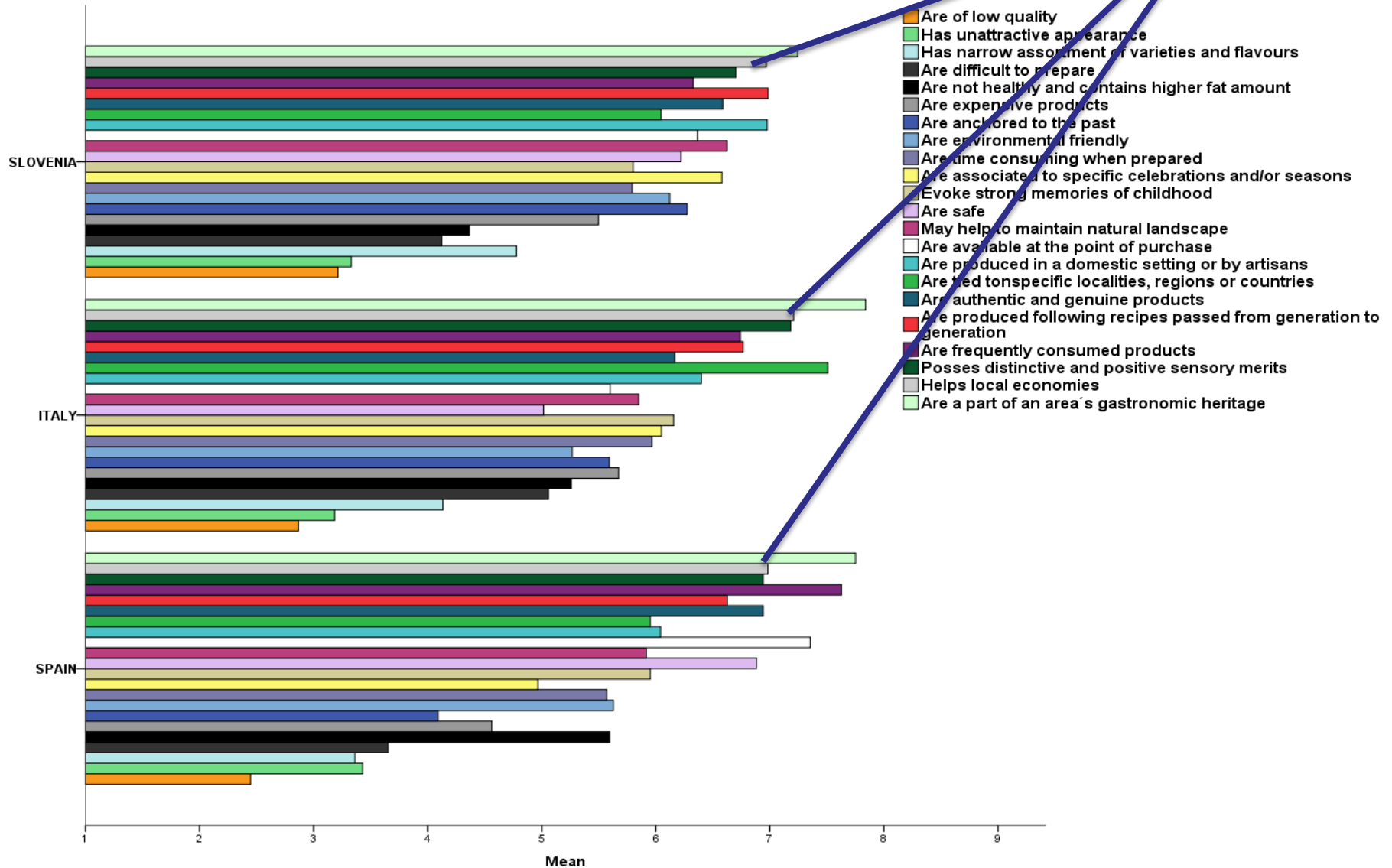
□ In general terms, the perception towards the Traditional Pork Products were **POSITIVE SHOWING HIGH AGREEMENT level with the positive statements in all countries**



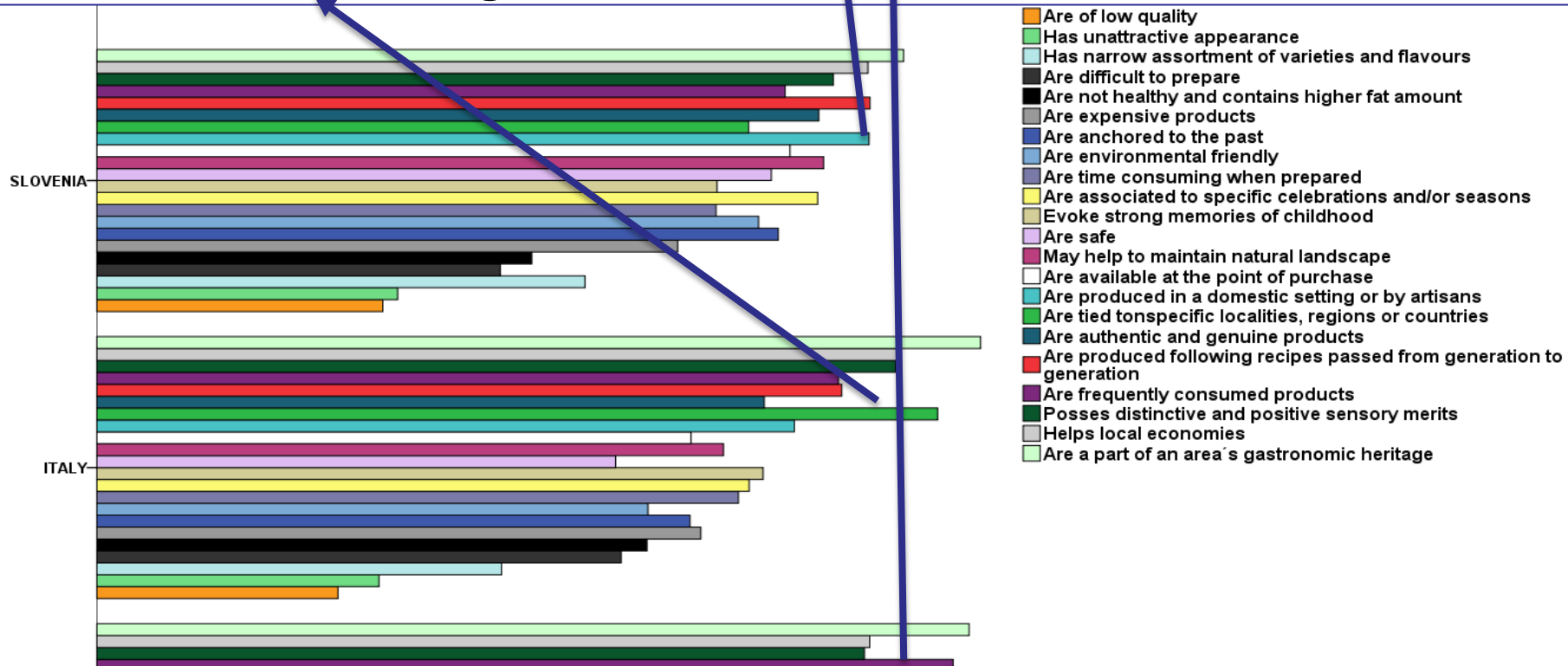
☐ The TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS in all countries was highly identified as part of area GASTRONOMIC HERITAGE



It was also recognized their role in **MAINTAINING THE LOCAL economies**



☐ In Spain are FREQUENTLY CONSUMED. In Slovenia are produced in DOMESTIC SETTING & ARTISANS. In ITALY are tied to SPECIFIC LOCALITIES and regions or countries



☐ SPAIN → FREQUENT

☐ ITALY → UNIQUE

☐ SLOVENIA → HOMEMADE

RESULTS: CONSUMER FOOD NEOPHOBIA ATTITUDE

□ The **RELIABILITY** of the FNS was assessed in each case study by calculating the internal consistency of the scale (**CRONBACH-ALPHA**). In **SPAIN** (0.819), **ITALY** (0.781) and **SLOVENIA** (0.846).

□ individual FNS scores were calculated by **SUMMING ALL** the **RATINGS** of the **ITEMS** after **REVERSING** the **NEGATIVE** statements scores. **FNS RATE INCREASE → NEOPHOBIA INCREASE**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
SPAIN	121	31.75 (Max 72)	11.90
ITALY	121	31.56 (Max 72)	11.03
SLOVENIA	131	29.28 (Max 72)	11.15

❑ Food NEOPHOBIC consumers DO NOT AGREE that the TPP possesses distinctive and POSITIVE SENSORY merits

Statements regarding TPP concept	Spain	Italy	Slovenia
1. Are anchored to the past	4,1	5,6	6,3
2. Are tied to specific localities, regions or countries	6,0	7,5	6,0
3. Evoke strong memories of childhood	-** 6,0	6,2	5,8
4. Are frequently consumed products	7,6	6,8	6,3
5. Are associated to specific celebrations and/or seasons	5,0	6,0	6,6
6. Are produced following recipes passed from generation to generation	-** 6,6	6,8	-** 7,0
7. Are produced in a domestic setting or by artisans	6,0	6,4	7,0
8. Helps local economies	-*** 7,0	7,2	-** 7,0
9. Are environmental friendly	-** 5,6	5,3	6,1
10. Possess distinctive and positive sensory merits	-*** 6,9	-*** 7,2	-*** 6,7
11. Are of low quality.	2,4	2,9	+** 3,2
12. Are not safe	-*** 6,9	5,0	6,2
13. Are authentic and genuine products	-*** 6,9	-** 6,2	-** 6,6
14. Are a part of an area's gastronomic heritage	-*** 7,8	7,8	-*** 7,2
15. May help to maintain natural landscape	-** 5,9	5,9	-** 6,6
16. Are expensive products	4,6	5,7	5,5
17. Are not healthy and contains higher fat amount	5,6	5,3	4,4
18. Has narrow assortment of varieties and flavours	+** 3,4	+** 4,1	4,8
19. Are not available at the point of purchase	7,4	5,6	6,4
20. Are time consuming when prepared	5,6	6,0	+** 5,8
21. Has unattractive appearance	3,4	+** 3,2	+** 3,3
22. Are difficult to prepare	3,7	5,1	+** 4,1

❑ AGREEMENT LEVEL with the affirmation “TPP posses distinctive & POSITIVE SENSORY merits” DECREASE when the FOOD NEOPHOBIA level INCREASE

1. Are anchored to the past		4,1	5,6	6,3
2. Are tied to specific localities, regions or countries		6,0	7,5	6,0
3. Evoke strong memories of childhood	-**	6,0	6,2	5,8
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❑ Food NEOPHOBIC consumers DO NOT AGREE that the TPP are AUTHENTIC and genuine products⁰

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Food NEOPHOBIC consumers AGREE that the TPP are UNATTRACTIVE (Italy & Slovenia), with narrow assortment (Spain & Italy), difficult to prepare and time consuming (Slovenia)

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RESULTS: IMPACT OF FN ATTITUDE ON PURCHASE INTENTION

❑ Principal Component Analysis (PCA): low food neophobic factor (Low FNS F1) and the high food neophobic factor (High FNS F2).

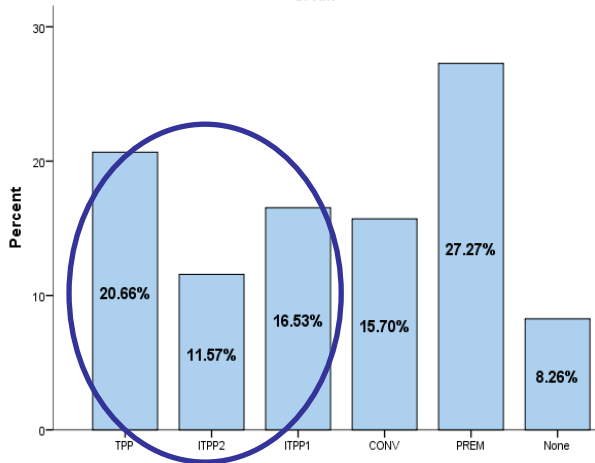


❑ Two Step Cluster Analysis (TSCA): The Low neophobic cluster (Low FNS C1) and the high neophobic cluster (High FNS C2).

□ The EXPECTED & EXPERIENCED PURCHASE INTENTION showed that the TPP and the ITPP are LIKELY to be purchased.

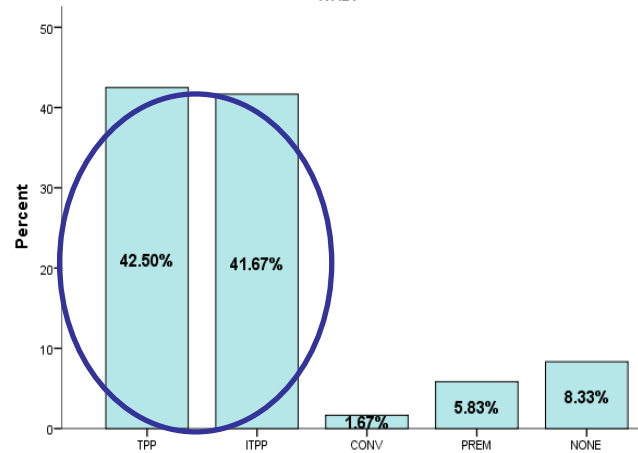
Expected purchase intention if products have the same prices

SPAIN



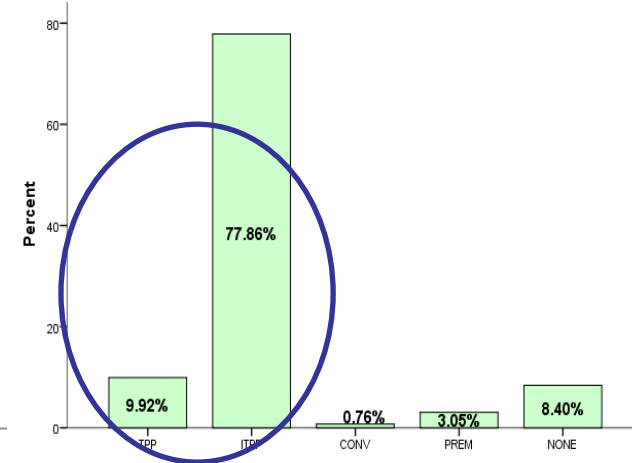
Expected purchase intention if the products have the same price

ITALY



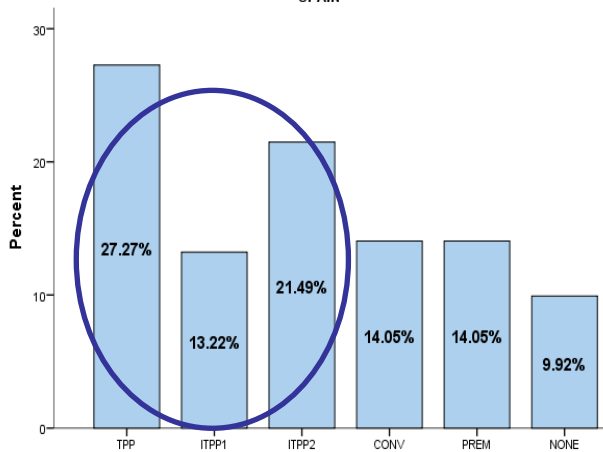
Expected purchase intention if the products have the same price

SLOVENIA



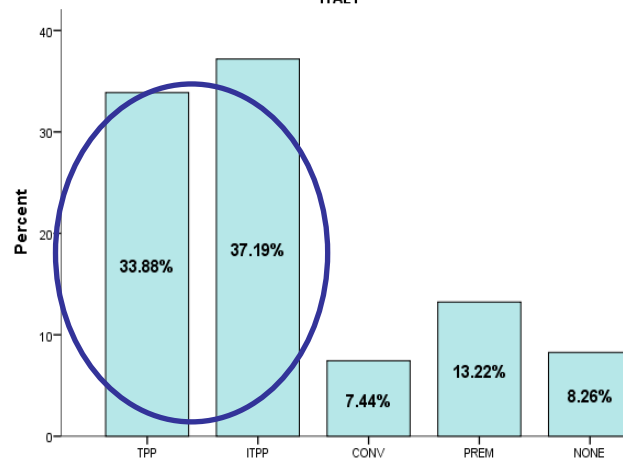
Experienced purchase intention if the products have the same prices

SPAIN



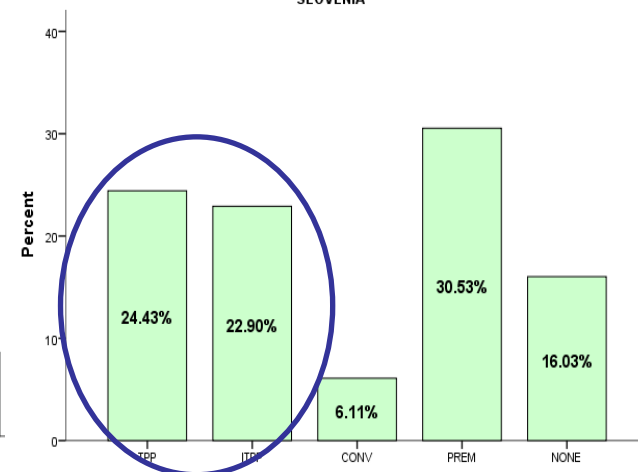
Experienced purchase intention if the products have the same price

ITALY



Experienced purchase intention if the products have the same price

SLOVENIA



	Spain (N=121) Low FNS C1 (N=64) & High FNS C2 (N=57)							Italy (N=120) Low FNS C1 (N=81) & High FNS C2 (N=40)							Slovenia (N=131) Low FNS C1 (N=80) & High FNS C2 (N=51)						
Expected Purchase Intention	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE		TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE		TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE	
% of choice	20.7%	11.6%	16.5%	15.7%	27.3%	8.3%		42.5%	41.7%	-	1.7%	5.8%	8.3%		9.9%	77.9%	-	0.8%	3.1%	8.4%	
Total FNS mean	27.4 ^b	26.8 ^b	29.2 ^a	34.7 ^a	35.8 ^a	36.6 ^a		29.0 ^b	33.1 ^a	-	43.0 ^a	34.5 ^a	30.9 ^a		32.3 ^b	27.8 ^c	-	27.0 ^b	30.0 ^b	38.6 ^a	
	ANOVA (p value: 0.012)							ANOVA (p value: 0.180)							ANOVA (p value: 0.014)						

Consumers in Spain and Slovenia who SELECTED the ITPP (EXPECTED PURCHASE INTENTION) exhibit LOW LEVEL OF FOOD NEOPHOBIA ATTITUDE.

	Spain (N=121) Low FNS C1 (N=64) & High FNS C2 (N=57)							Italy (N=120) Low FNS C1 (N=81) & High FNS C2 (N=40)							Slovenia (N=131) Low FNS C1 (N=80) & High FNS C2 (N=51)						
Experienced Purchase Intention	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE		TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE		TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE	
% of choice	27.3%	13.2%	21.5%	14.0%	14.0%	9.9%		33.9%	37.2%	-	7.4%	13.2%	8.3%		24.4%	22.9%	-	6.1%	30.5%	16.0%	
Total FNS mean	29.3 ^a	33.3 ^a	29.1 ^a	35.4 ^a	31.4 ^a	36.8 ^a		31.2 ^b	29.0 ^c	-	31.8 ^b	38.0 ^a	33.6 ^b		27.8 ^b	26.7 ^b	-	36.0 ^a	28.6 ^a	33.6 ^a	
	ANOVA (p value: 0.253)							ANOVA (p value: 0.081)							ANOVA (p value: 0.078)						

NON SIGNIFICANCE between the EXPERIENCED PURCHASE INTENTION for the ITPP and the FOOD NEOPHOBIA ATTITUDE.

	Spain (N=121) Low FNS C1 (N=64) & High FNS C2 (N=57)							Italy (N=120) Low FNS C1 (N=81) & High FNS C2 (N=40)							Slovenia (N=131) Low FNS C1 (N=80) & High FNS C2 (N=51)						
Expected Purchase Intention	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE			
% of choice	20.7%	11.6%	16.5%	15.7%	27.3%	8.3%	42.5%	41.7%	-	1.7%	5.8%	8.3%	9.9%	77.9%	-	0.8%	3.1%	8.4%			

Results of Cluster confirmed that consumers in Spain and Slovenia: who SELECTED the ITPP (EXPECTED PURCHASE INTENTION) belong to the LOW LEVEL OF FOOD NEOPHOBIA CLUSTER.

Low FNS C1	76.0%	65.0%	57.1%	42.1%	36.4%	40.8%	74.5%	62.0%	-	50.0%	57.1%	70.0%	46.2%	66.7%	-	100%	50.0%	27.3%
High FNS C2	24.0%	35.0%	42.9%	57.9%	63.6%	60.0%	25.5%	38.0%	-	50.0%	42.9%	30.0%	53.8%	33.3%	-	0.0%	50.0%	72.7%
	Chi-Square (p value: 0.006)						Chi-Square (p value: 0.725)						Chi-Square (p value: 0.055)					

	Spain (N=121) Low FNS C1 (N=64) & High FNS C2 (N=57)							Italy (N=120) Low FNS C1 (N=81) & High FNS C2 (N=40)							Slovenia (N=131) Low FNS C1 (N=80) & High FNS C2 (N=51)						
Experienced Purchase Intention	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE	TPP	ITPP1	ITPP2	CONV	PREM	NONE			
% of choice	27.3%	13.2%	21.5%	14.0%	14.0%	9.9%	33.9%	37.2%	-	7.4%	13.2%	8.3%	24.4%	22.9%	-	6.1%	30.5%	16.0%			

Results of Cluster showed that the SENSORY EXPERIENCE PLAYED A HOMOGENIZING ROLE → EXPERIENCED PURCHASE INTENTION NOT RELATED TO LEVEL OF FOOD NEOPHOBIA CLUSTERS.

Low FNS C1	60.6%	50.0%	37.5%	47.1%	58.8%	58.3%	63.4%	80.0%	-	66.7%	43.8%	60.0%	62.5%	70.0%	-	50.0%	62.5%	47.6%
High FNS C2	39.4%	50.0%	62.5%	52.9%	41.2%	41.7%	36.6%	20.0%	-	33.3%	56.3%	40.0%	37.5%	30.0%	-	50.0%	37.5%	52.4%
	Chi-Square (p value: 0.698)						Chi-Square (p value: 0.152)						Chi-Square (p value: 0.320)					

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ The **EXPECTED & EXPERIENCED PURCHASE INTENTION** showed that the **TPP** and the **ITPP** are **LIKELY** to be purchased.
- ❑ **LOW FOOD NEOPHOBIC CONSUMERS** showed the **HIGHEST LIKELINESS TO PURCHASE** in comparison to the **HIGH NEOPHOBIC CONSUMERS**, in particular in Spain and Slovenia.

LOW FOOD NEOPHOBIA ATTITUDE ON ITPP	SPAIN	ITALY	SLOVENIA
HIGH EXPECTED PURCHASE INTENTION	YES	NO	YES
HIGH EXPERIENCED PURCHASE INTENTION	NO	NO	NO

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ However, when the **PRODUCTS WERE TASTED**, the **EXPERIENCED PURCHASE INTENTION** turns to be **INDEPENDENT** from the **FOOD NEOPHOBIC BEHAVIOR**,
- ❑ Showing **THE IMPORTANCE OF CREATING EATING EXPERIENCE IN REDUCING THE “FEAR” TOWARDS UNKNOWN (NEW) PRODUCTS**
→ **DIRECT PROMOTION AT MARKET PLACE** → **PUSH MARKETING STRATEGY**

