# Consumer Perceptions of Organic Foods in Romania: A Qualitative Approach

ALEXANDRA POPA\*
CARMEN HUBBARD
MATTHEW GORTON

NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY, UK

**DAN PETROVICI** 

KENT BUSINESS SCHOOL, UK

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\*Corresponding author: alexandra.popa@ncl.ac.uk

### **Outline**

• Why this research?

Objectives

Keller's Theory of Brand Equity

Qualitative Method: Focus Groups

Results

## Why this research?

- International growth & an increase demand for organic food
- Romanian growth in organic production but export driven
- A gap in the literature regarding Romanian consumer behaviour
- Need to understand the constraints of the domestic market, similar with other CEECs
- Wider lessons on consumer behaviour in CEECs organic markets

## **Objectives**

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#### General objective:

 To investigate attitudes and perceptions of Romanian consumers and their understanding of organic food

#### Specific objectives:

- What are the factors driving organic food consumption?
- What are the barriers to organic consumption?
- Who is the Romanian organic consumer?
- What policies should be implemented to support this market?

## **Keller's Theory of Brand Equity**

 It provides the theoretical basis for the empirical research and informs the themes covered in the focus groups

Brand

awareness

Recall

• Organic cambe conceptualized as a premium brand that for successful market penetration requires brand awareness coupled with strong brand associations that are favourable and unique image

Favourability, strength and uniqueness of brand associations

Source: adapted from Keller, 1993, p.7

## **Focus Groups**

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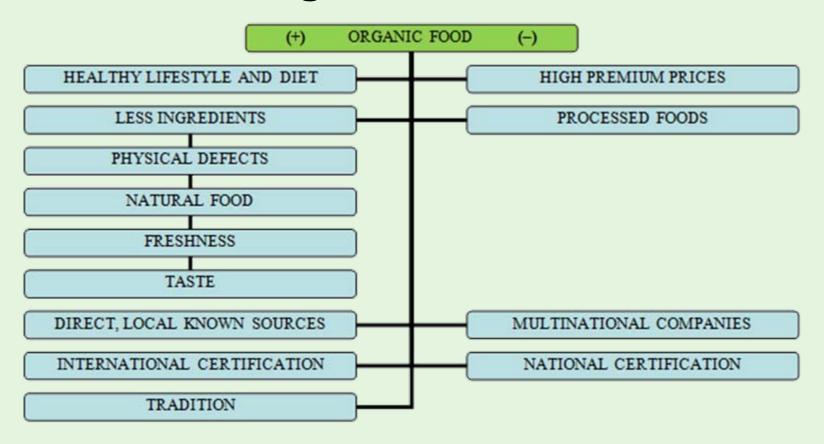
- Exploratory piece of research ... allowing "the Major themes covered understanding about why researcher to develop an understanding about why people feel the way they do" I General knowledge and awareness of organic food
- 4 focus groups, Bucharest, March 2009
- 25 participants: 2 groups of organic productic consumers and 2 groups of non-organic consumers and purchasing organic food, and
- Selection criteria: food shoppers, living in the city
- Content analysis stakeholders in promoting organic food



- Brand Awareness: general knowledge of organics
- Organic (O) and non-organic (NO) consumers defined it similarly
- ...but they used different terms: ecologic, eco, biologic, bio, natural
- Natural food means that it isn't helped to grow, while **ecologic food is controlled to be natural**. Still natural isn't necessarily bio [NO/F, 18-24]
- Link with traditional low input farming = the 'unintentional' organic foods
- I am aware that there are **bio foods without any certification**, in open markets, for instance [O/M, 18-24]
- Why should we pay a premium for ... a product that we can get cheaper from the countryside? [NO/M, 25-34]

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#### Associations of Organic Food





- Barriers to purchasing organic food
- Premium price

They will always be **luxury goods for a small segment** of the population who can afford them [O/F, 45-54]

Accessibility and convenience

**Hard to find...**you should be lucky to find any [O/M, 35-44]

Diversity of products

There aren't any labelled fruit or vegetables on the market [O/F, 25-34]

Lack of trust in the organic label

I'm not sure if I can trust all the eco labelled products on the market to comply with all these standards [NO/F, 18-24]

- Sources of information and the role of various stakeholders in promoting organic food
- Mass media

We need an **education campaign**, solid, through **television** because it has the greatest impact [NO/F, 45-54]

Internet

I started to look around [...] on the **Internet**, as the first source [O/M, 18-24]

Large grocery retailers

labelled products ...in **supermarkets** and I tend to trust them [O/F, 45-55]

Need for better information, linked to the lack of trust in organics

There are a lot of rich people in Bucharest, but [...] **They aren't informed** [O/F, 35-44]

I think we aren't informed well enough about their benefits, about the method of production [NO/P3]



 Greater involvement of the Romanian Government ... or not?

Even though there should be a **government interest** to have a healthy population, we don't have it [O/M, 18-24]

I'm not sure that the ecologic standards are **applied in our country** [O/F, 55+]

Public authorities should do more to promote organics vs.

Public authorities are not trusted as messengers



The profile of Romanian organic food consumers

#### The urban consumer:

- Informed person with clear knowledge about organics
- With an income above the average and no time constrantis
- ...and selfish

You go and buy ecologic food from supermarkets because you are **educated** enough and you know it's better for you [O/F, 45-54]

#### With money, but informed [NO/F, 25-34]

The ecologic consumer has **time**, first of all, because usually ecologic foods have short use-by-dates [NO/F, 18-24]

The ecologic consumer is a little bit **selfish** [NO/F, 18-24]

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The profile of Romanian organic food consumers

#### But...

There are clearly **two types of ecologic consumers**. Most of them are in rural areas and they consume eco food because they produce themselves only for their own consumption [NO/M, 35-44]

#### The rural 'unintentional organic' consumer:

Produces for own consumption



- 2 distinct types of organic foods:
  - o certified, labelled products
  - 'unintentional organic' food from the countryside or open markets
- ...associated with 2 types of organic consumers:
  - o the urban consumer
  - o the rural 'unintentional organic' consumer



- Prefer 'unintentional' organics
- Physical defects are good!
- Processed foods jarred with the spirit of 'organic'
- Ecologic = Natural & niche products
- Selfish motivations, no ethics!



- Exploratory, qualitative research
- Localized character of results
- Further research needed
- We welcome suggestions!

Q&A

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### Thank you for your attention!

