





Dept. of Marketing and Statistics The MAPP Centre Aarhus School of Business Denmark



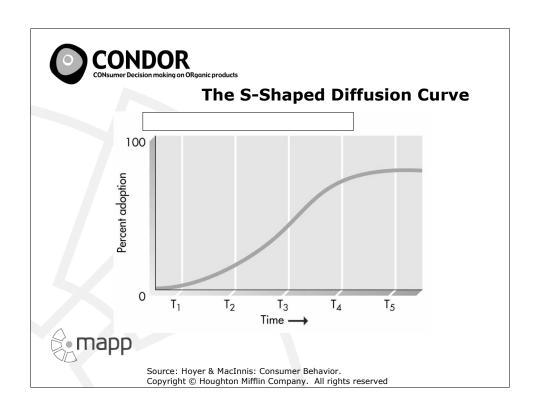
CONDOR project partners

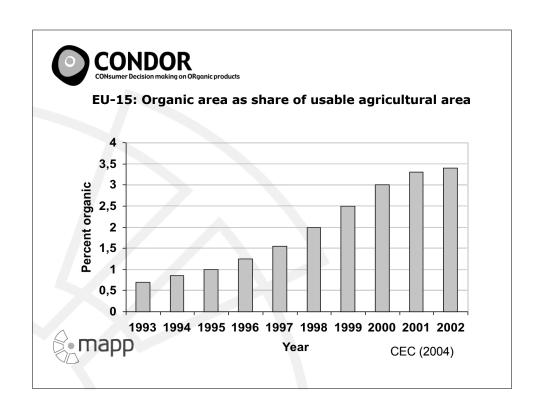
Contact	Organisation	Country
Richard Shepherd	University of Surrey	UK
Liisa Lahteenmaki	VTT Biotechnology	Finland
Anna Saba	INRAN	Italy
George Chryssochoidis	Agricultural University of Athens	Greece
Jose Munuera	University of Murcia	Spain
John Thøgersen	MAPP, Aarhus	Denmark
Erika Claupein	Federal Research Centre for Nutrition	Germany
Maria Magnussen	Uppsala University	Sweden
Bob Hurling	Unilever	UK
Raimo Keskinen	Helsinki Mills	Finland
Tom Krog Nielsen	Organic Denmark	Denmark
Diane McCrea	Food Consultancy	UK

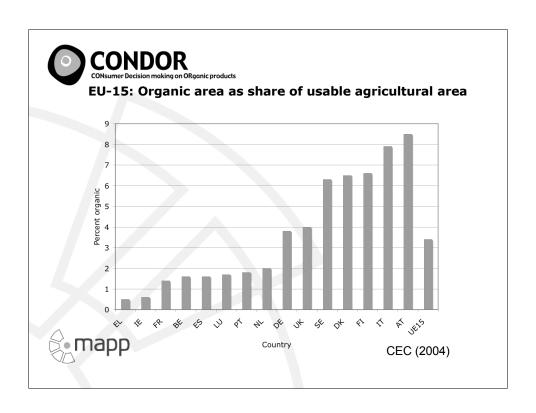


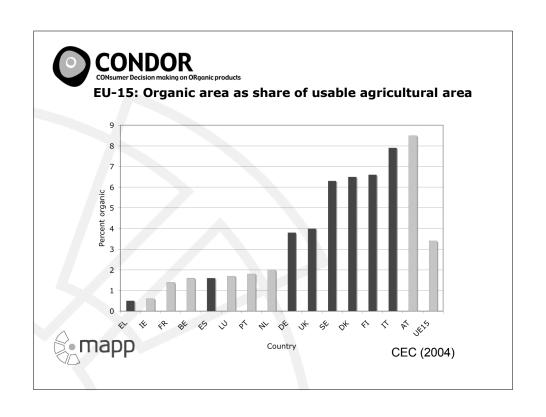
Outline of talk

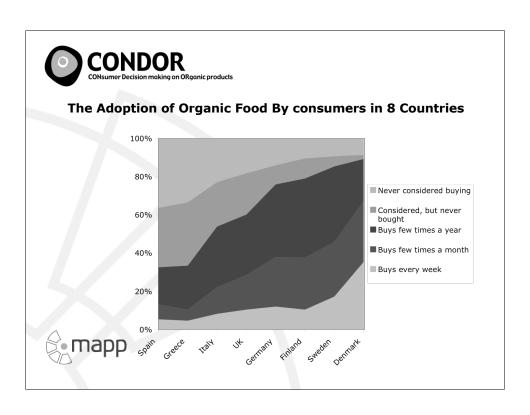
- Introduction
 - The organic food market
 - The supply side
 - The demand side
 - The CONDOR project
- A model of consumer decision making
- Some results
 - What determines consumer attitudes towards organic food?
 - Personal and external forces codetermine intentions to buy
 - The difficult path from intentions to behaviour
- Conclusions









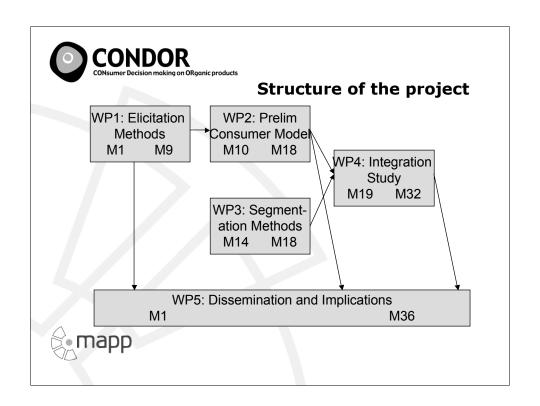




CONDOR objectives

- Understanding consumer decision-making on organic foods
 - Fresh foods
 - Processed foods
- Model consumer choice of organic foods
 - across eight EU member states
 - attitudes
 - values
 - affective responses
 - moral concerns

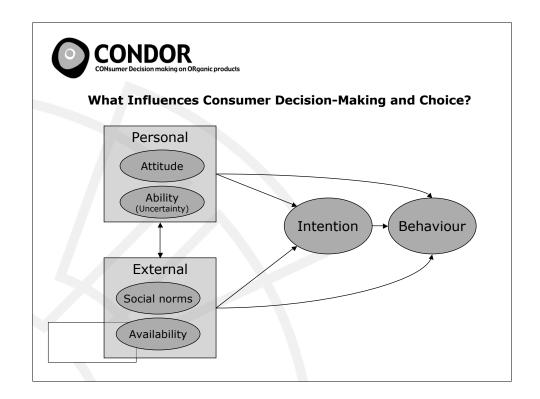


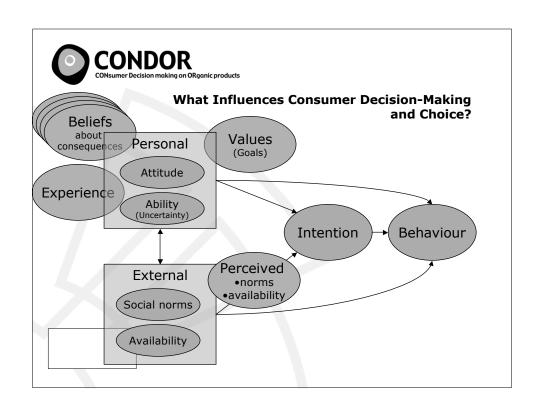


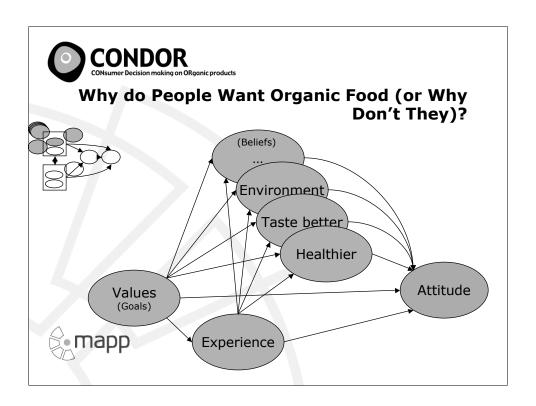


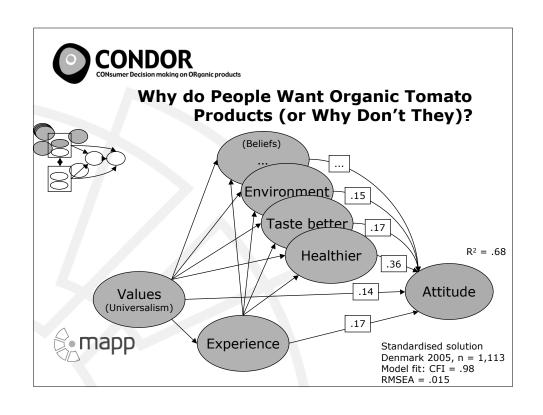
Consumer Decision-Making and Choice

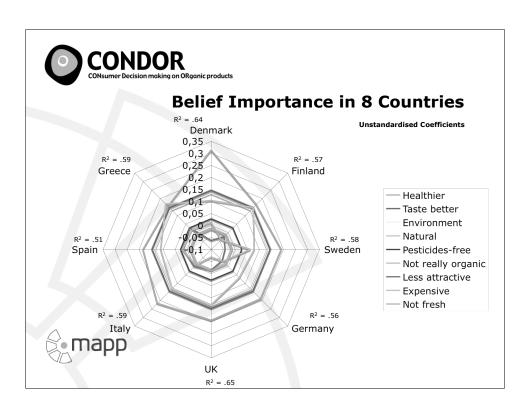


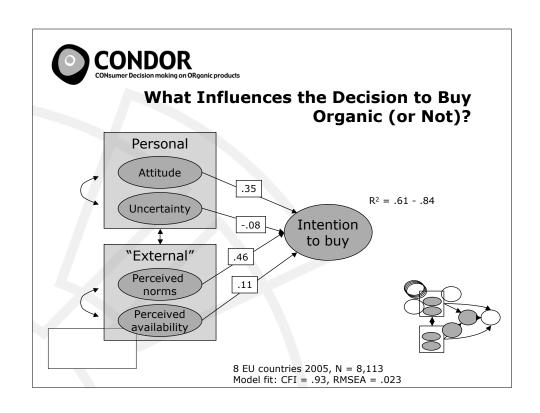


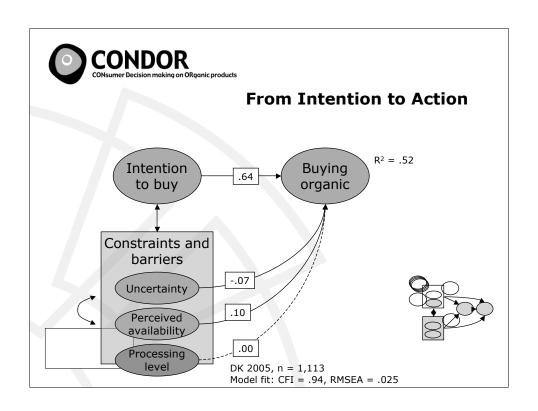


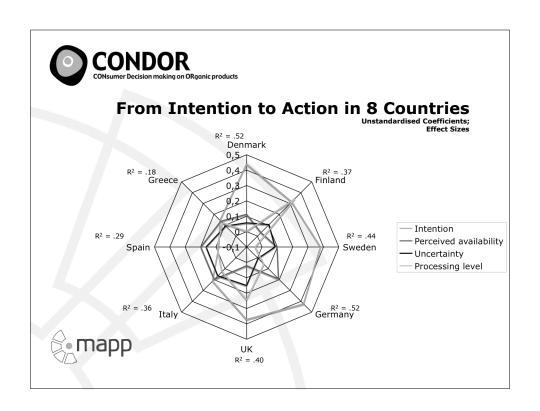














Conclusions

 Consumer choices of organic food are based in similar reasoning and reasons in the 8 countries





Conclusions

- Individual attitudes towards buying organic food are primarily based on beliefs about benefits (healthy, taste better, environmentfriendly) while beliefs about costs or risks are much less influential
- Attitudes are only partially the result of a "rational" balancing of benefits and costs
 - Attitudes are adjusted to the consumer's values and past behaviour





Conclusions - 2

- Decisions about buying organic food are not only - not even primarily - based on individual attitudes (wants)
- Social reasons are more important than personal reasons for deciding to buy organic food products
- Uncertainty about what organic food is and perceived difficulties with getting organic food make some consumers give up





Conclusions - 3

- The likelihood that decisions to buy organic food is followed by behaviour is high in the North and low in the South of Europe
- The difference can partly but only partly be explained by uncertainty and perceived barriers being more influential in the South
- The difference reflects the difference in the maturity of the organic market in the different countries
 - Indicates that the higher actual barriers for consumers in immature markets are important and that they are not reflected well in consumers' subjective perceptions of the barriers



