V4 GRANT DATA SK CONSUMERS

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR



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INTRODUCTION TO CONSUMPTION

- Research shows that changes in behaviour and habits are directly linked with a relatively long time of being exposed to a new environment. In this context it can take 18-254 days to develop a new habit (Lally, P. et. al., 2009, p. 998-1009), on average it probably takes 66 days (Gardner, B. et. al., 2012, p. 664-666.).
- Consumers have had time to question their consumption and find alternative ways of consumption, behaviour and purchasing habits (Sheth. J., 2020, p. 280-283).
- Empirical research was to know the attitudes in the households of Slovak consumers in the sphere of socially responsible activities, behaviour, purchasing habits and decision-making as well get to know opinions of respondents on environmental devastation and emergence of the pandemic.

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SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

- The sustainable consumption demands that businesses (producers, retailers) should not force people to consume more, but should encourage people to consume better and focus on making a profit for the common good.
- Businesses' offerings must also take into account other elements related to the concerns of this development that have become at the heart of customers' decision-making, i.e. all the environmental ones (packaging of goods, resource consumption, distribution of goods, greenhouse gas emissions, waste recycling, etc.), which are at the heart of the consumer's decision-making process.) and social (customer health, food culture, food safety, affordability, etc.) externalities associated with production, consumption and the end of the product life cycle, in order to align the perception of value by the company and the customer (Bascoul, Moutot, 2009, pp. 4-5).
- For businesses to be sustainable, their benefits are not measured by a single dimension, which is the market (revenue and profit from sales), but also by the environmental and social dimensions that make up the principles of sustainable development and create multiple value for the customer related to these aspects of the offering (Kita, 2017, p. 380).

PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

- Pro-environmental consumer behaviour is aimed at reducing negative effects on the environment.
- Examples include reducing resource and energy consumption, using non-toxic chemicals and reducing waste generation.

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 In other words, pro-environmental behaviour involves everyday, environmentally beneficial habits or activities.

SLOVAK FOOD MARKET

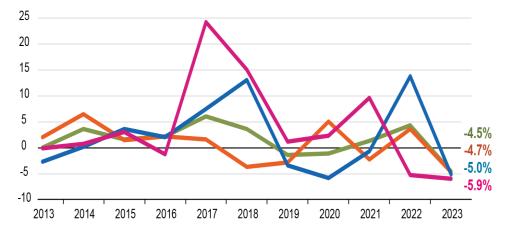
Turnover in retail trade in 2013 – 2023 (at constant prices, year-on-year change, %, from monthly data)



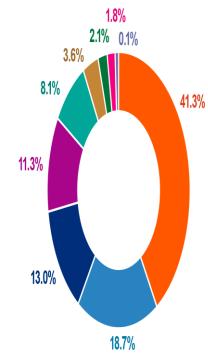
The structure of turnover of retail trade in 2023 (in %, from the highest share of the total turnover)



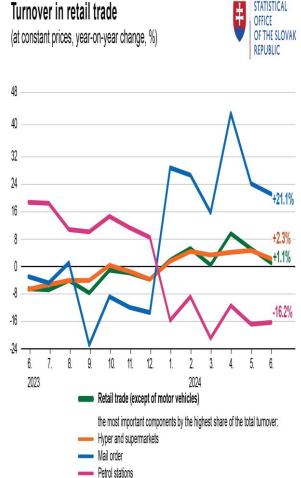




- Retail trade (except of motor vehicles) the most important components by the highest share of the total turnover: Hyper and supermarkets Specialized shops (footwear, textiles, drugstores)
 - Sale not in stores, stalls or markets



- Hyper- and supermarkets
- Specialized shops (footwear, textiles, drugstores) Petrol stations
- Sale not in stores, stalls or markets
- Hobby markets, shops with furniture and electrical goods
- Shops of food, beverages and tobacco
- Bookstores, shops with sport equipment and toys
- Shops with PC and ICT equipment Sale via stalls and markets



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SURVEY

- Sample was 555 respondents
- Research questions for the Slovak part Based on this, a research question can be formulated:
- Which of the generations BB, X, Y, Z is most aware (has the most positive attitude towards environmental protection) of the impact of everyday shopping and consumption on environmental protection?
- Generation X consumers seek information about the benefits of organic food?

| Sex | | Male | Fenale | Other. | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Frequency | 223 | 328 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | Percent | 40.2 | 59.1 | 0.7 | | | | | | |
| Marita | l status | Never married | Married | Divorced | Widowed | Other |] | | | |
| | Frequence | 296 | 176 | 40 | 38 | 5 | | | | |
| | Percent | 53.3 | 31.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 0.9 | | | | |
| Age. | | 18-24 years old generation Z | 25-39 years old generation Y | 40-59 years old generation X | 60-80 years old generation BB | | - | | | |
| | Frequency | 225 | 100 | 145 | 85 | 1 | | | | |
| | Percent | 40.5 | 18.0 | 26.1 | 15.3 | 1 | | | | |
| Educat | ion | Basic | Secondary vocational without maturita | Secondary vocational with maturita | Higher professional | Graduates from university | | | | |
| | Frequency | 7 | 34 | 284 | 37 | 193 | 1 | | | |
| | Percent | 1.3 | 6.1 | 51.2 | 6.7 | 34.8 | 1 | | | |
| Economic status | | Employed | Student. | Maternity leave | Self-emploxed | Unemployed | Pensioners | Persons keeping households | Economic. non-active persons | <u>Qther</u> |
| | Frequency | 173 | 155 | 12 | 37 | 88 | 76 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| | Percent | 31.2 | 27.9 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Memb | ers | 1 person | 2-3 persons | 4-5 persons | 5 and more | | | | • | • |
| | Erequency | 86 | 300 | 148 | 21 |] | | | | |
| | Percent | 15.5 | 54.1 | 26.7 | 3.8 |] | | | | |
| Financ | ial situation | Very good | Geod | Adequate | Hard | Very hard |] | | | |
| | Frequency | 173 | 288 | 76 | 16 | 2 | | | | |
| | Percent | 31.2 | 51.9 | 13.7 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1 / | | | |
| City | | To 1,999 citizens | 2,000-4,999 citizens | 5,000-24,999 citizens | 25,000-49,999 citizens | 50,000- 99,999 | 100,000- 299,999 | 300,000 and more citizens | Ν | |
| | Frequency | 55 | 65 | 93 | 71 | 76 | 31 | 164 | 1 | |
| | Percent | 9.9 | 11.7 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 29.5 | 1 / | |

SAMPLE (N= 555)

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RQ I - ANALYSIS OF PROENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

| Aktivity | Mean |
|--|--------|
| I have a positive attitude towards buying organic products | 1,61 |
| When buying products, I look for reusable, renewable, recyclable or at least energy efficient products | 0,83 |
| Eco-friendly products are commonly available in the shops where I usually shop | 1,08 |
| I buy organic products because my friends and colleagues also buy them | - 0,49 |
| I buy green products because I care about the environment | 1,67 |
| I buy organic products because I am a supporter of natural products | 1,03 |
| I am willing to pay a higher price for an organic product compared to conventional products | 0,51 |
| I often avoid buying certain products because of environmental concerns | 0,3 |

THREE SITUATIONS IN WHICH DECISION-MAKER DECIDES ABOUT SHOPPING THE FOOD IN HOUSEHOLDS

| | Characteristics of survey in 2023 (N=555) | Mother | Father | Friends |
|----|--|--------|--------|---------|
| Ι. | Has the greatest influence on the choice of organic products | | | 2,59 |
| 2. | Most often buys.organic products | | | 2,55 |
| 3. | Pays most often for organic products | | | 2,54 |

| | Characteristics of survey in 2019(N=1 373) | Mother | Father | Child | Grand father | Other member of family | Partner male | Partner female |
|----|--|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ١. | Has the greatest influence on the choice of organic products | 1.5 | | | | | | |
| 2. | Most often buys organic products | I.48 | | | | | | |
| 3. | Pays most often for organic products | 1.37 | | | | | | |

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A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

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| | Source of information | Mean | 2 | OD PONDELKA OD PONDELKA S. & DO SOBOTY SK. & ALASS SOLVENISSEEL SANS | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--|
| Ι. | From documentaries | 0,71 | | 58% 0.56 | U nás nemusíte čítať zloženie |
| 2. | From social networks | (1,21) | 37% (1) (1) | 279 | O () Prirodna latka, zlakaná prirodnov cestov |
| 3. | From books | - 0,32 | | 43% Bidl | 10 Latka vyskytupica sa v prirodu, ziskerá syntaticky 20 Syntatická prisada, bez známych vedňajúch účnikov |
| 4. | Spending time in nature | 1,15 | | 1.29 STATOR | UNÁS NENÁJDETE 4 👔 Prísada, ktorá je podszriek aku pričina alergi, hyperaktivsty |
| 5. | Oral presentation of information | (1,55) | | 56% | 5 🔋 Prisada, ktorá pravdapodobne aplandage alergie, hyperaktivitu * |
| 6. | Newspapers, magazines | 0,13 | SUPERCENA Persil | 0.99 | Přísade, ktoré může meř karonopěrne účinky Tesí u nás nanájdele zostatkové produkty masového priemyslu (něpříklad kssti, šťachy, chrupavky, vrétane separétu) |
| 7. | From television | 0,96 | | 35% | - stulizeni rastioni bisy - palmový tuk - glučanan sodný |
| 8. | From podcasts | - 0,16 | 3+1 ZADARMO Res | 4.49 | * Výromkovu nás aú 2220 - Ceol atričitý, ktorý ja súčastlnu procesu výroby vír a hroznových náprgov a 2250 - Dusitan sodný, ktorý kluži sás ochrane proti "ktobásovámu jedu". |
| 9. | From the Internet (various websites) | 1,40 | 150° Maslo | | 3 🧯 Priada nechodná pre elengitos, deli, esoto citivé na chémiu v potracinách. (Nápbele sunačené na daných senovéách) |
| 10. | From professional articles | 0,37 | Marca Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna An | | Viscinfonal wava ataryotacia/Narpotnavna, wavafarpotnavnaci |
| | • | | MÁME PRE VÁS | UŽ 20 ROKOV! | Brugery of Asymptotic and a state without a category determination any models by the state expected and addition and the particle particle of the state of the st |

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OBTAINING INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Organic food has a high nutritional value, which guarantees safe consumption without harmful fertilizer residues and preservatives and excludes genetic modification (Rojík et. al. 2022). In this context, consumers have become aware that food choices affect their health and have started to pay more attention to the health benefits of food in order to maintain a healthy lifestyle (Janska et al. 2023). Organic foods address this issue by offering foods that can positively affect human health. Hence, even if consumers have superficial knowledge about healthy nutrition, they still seek reliable sources of product information.

RQ 2: Generation X consumers looking for information on the benefits of organic food?

| | Activity | Results |
|-----|---|---------|
| ١. | I am involved in volunteering and helping other people | 2,57 |
| 2. | l work in the interest of nature conservation (planting trees, clearing forests, feeding forest animals, etc.). | 2,01 |
| 3. | I work in organisations promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (organisations working in the field of environmental protection, anti-social exclusion, gender equality, equality between peoples, etc.). | I,68 |
| 4. | l install eco-friendly features in my home (heat pumps, solar panels and photovoltaics, water and wastewater treatment plants, etc.). | 2,20 |
| 5. | I buy goods and services form companies that care about the environment | 3,00 |
| 6. | I buy second-hand clothes and other goods | 2,86 |
| 7. | l repair or have repaired broken appliances, furniture, etc. | 3,60 |
| 8. | I give good and unneeded items to charities | 3,40 |
| 9. | I conserve electricity and gas | 4,00 |
| 10. | I save water | 3,98 |
| 11. | I act in such a way that I do not pollute nature | 4,36 |
| 12. | l promote a healthy lifestyle in my environment (active recreation, healthy eating, reduction of stimulants, etc.). | 3,8 |
| 13. | I sort my waste and take care to recycle it. | 4,21 |
| 14. | I try not to waste food | 4,28 |
| 15. | I try to limit my consumption by thinking first about waht I will really need | 3,98 |
| 16. | I vote in elections for candidates who declare their concern for the environment | 3,35 |
| 17. | l support various types of humanitarian organizations (Caritas, UNICEF, etc.) with monetary donations | 2,09 |

OBTAINING INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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CONCLUSION

- These new behavioural factors indicate the development of new consumption related to greening, dematerialisation, the development of customer service and the inclination towards rational consumption dimensions, the logical consequence of which is the emergence of new business models (Crudu, 2019; Matuszewska-Pierzynka, 2021).
- The health and economic crisis has also become one of the most frequently discussed topics in 2020-2021, with individual concerns regarding health, current needs and financial stability coming to the fore as the most significant issues (Waliszewski & Warchlewska, 2021). In addition, the outbreak of the global crisis has forced consumers to change their behaviour
- Developing sustainable consumption practices that require urgent attention, such as engaging with organisations supporting the Sustainable Development Goals, but also with social aid campaigns where consumer activism is lower.
- This is particularly important now that targeted solutions are being sought to help consumers make more sustainable consumption choices in the context of the European Union's Green Deal challenges, which will improve the quality of life and health of citizens and future generations by encouraging more sustainable food consumption and healthy eating.
- Responding to these challenges of the European Union requires the orientation of business models of retail units to environmental, social, and economic aspects of their value offer for the customer to ensure quality and safe food using modern technology.

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