AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PROFILE OF THE GREEN CONSUMER SEGMENT IN AUSTRALIA AND THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CONSUMERS' PURCHASE INTENTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ECO-FRIENDLY FAST MOVING CONSUMER GOODS

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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the substance of this thesis has not already been submitted for any degree and is not currently being submitted for any other degree or qualification. I certify that any help received in preparing this thesis and all sources used have been acknowledged in this thesis.



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ABSTRACT

Existing research conducted on the purchase behaviour of consumers purchasing eco-friendly products has up until now been contradictory and presented mixed results. Studies conducted in the US, Europe, and Asia has shown widely varying patterns of behaviour amongst consumers of eco-friendly products. Therefore, generalisations about consumer behaviour for these products remains elusive. The ever changing demographics of customers who purchase eco-friendly products has also contributed to the complexity associated with identifying the consumers who are more likely to purchase these products. Consequently, Australian companies have not been able to effectively develop targeted strategies to market ecofriendly fast moving consumer goods (FMCGs) that cater specifically to the diverse consumer population of Australia. The aim of the thesis was firstly, to develop a profile of the consumer segment that is more likely to purchase eco-friendly FMCGs in the Australian context. Secondly, to identify the factors that influence the green product purchase intentions of those consumers. Addressing these objectives will allow marketing managers to develop more effective segmentation strategies that accordingly target the segment, and also to develop marketing strategies that take into account the influencing factors of consumer purchase intentions.

27 qualitative focused interviews were conducted to identify the factors that influence Australian customers' green product purchase intentions when they buy eco-friendly FMCGs. A survey instrument was then developed on the basis of the findings of the qualitative focused interviews and a review of past literature. Once the scales were purified, a final survey of 310 respondents was conducted to confirm the various factors that influence customers' purchase intentions, and also to develop a profile of the green customer on their various demographic and behavioural characteristics.

The results of the first phase of the survey showed that seven factors influenced Australian customers' green product purchase intentions. These factors were: green product perceived value, green products' environmental concern and commitment, green advertising, availability, green trust, subjective norms, and personal beliefs and values. The second phase of the survey showed that other than the two factors of 'green advertising' and 'subjective norms', all the other factors significantly influenced the purchase intentions of the customers. It was found that the typical customer most likely to purchase eco-friendly FMCGs was a woman, married or in a de-facto relationship, of Anglo-Australian descent, in the 41-50 age

bracket, who has attained a post-graduate level of education and engages in various ecofriendly activities.

From a managerial standpoint, the findings highlight the need for eco-friendly products to both deliver the core benefit of the product, and have little or no detrimental impact on the natural environment. The implications of the results indicate that marketers of such products need to align their pricing strategies with the benefits provided by these products. Furthermore, the importance of the easy availability of eco-friendly products was paramount to consumers. Therefore, making eco-friendly FMCGs readily available would further enhance customers' purchase intentions. Most importantly, the findings showed how critical it is for marketers of such products to gain the trust of the customers. Gaining the trust of consumers needs to be done by substantiating claims made in advertisements and messages about eco-friendly products. Raising the level of trust about these products, will go a long way to expanding the customer base of eco-friendly products. The findings that present the demographic and behavioural characteristics of the customers who are more likely to purchase such products, will allow marketers to identify their target market more effectively and develop strategies to cater to this segment. Due to the fact that the study was conducted solely in the city of Sydney using a non-probability sampling method, future research could explore whether these results can be generalised to other cities, countries, and cultural contexts.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| CERTIFI | CATION | II |
|---------|---|-------|
| ABSTRA | CT | III |
| ACKNOV | VLEDGMENTS | V |
| TABLE O | OF CONTENTS | VI |
| | TABLES | |
| | FIGURES | |
| LIST OF | | / 111 |
| CHAPT | ER 1: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.2 | BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES | |
| 1.3 | RESEARCH CONTEXT | 4 |
| 1.3.1 | Research site | 5 |
| 1.4 | NEED FOR AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH | |
| 1.5 | OVERVIEW OF THE THESIS | 7 |
| 1.6 | SUMMARY | 8 |
| CHAPT] | ER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW | 10 |
| 2.1 | INTRODUCTION | 10 |
| 2.2 | BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY | 10 |
| 2.2.1 | Green products | 13 |
| 2.2.2 | Consumer behaviour in the context of green products | 18 |
| 2.3 | Derivation of variables | 26 |
| 2.3.1 | Product perception | 26 |
| 2.3.2 | Green product perceived value | 27 |
| 2.3.3 | Packaging | 27 |
| 2.3.4 | Eco-labelling | 29 |
| 2.3.5 | Environmental knowledge | |
| 2.3.6 | Environmental concern | 31 |
| 2.3.7 | Environmental advertising | 32 |
| 2.3.8 | Price | 34 |
| 2.3.9 | Green trust | 35 |
| 2.4 | Integrated framework | |
| 2.5 | PURPOSE OF THE STUDY, RESEARCH PROBLEM, AND RESEARC | ĽΗ |
| OBJECT | ΓIVES | |
| 2.5.1 | Purpose of the study | |
| | Research problem | |
| 2.5.3 I | Research objectives | |
| 2.6 | SUMMARY | 39 |

| CHAPT | ER 3: METHODOLOGY | 41 |
|-------|--|----------|
| 3.1 | INTRODUCTION | 41 |
| 3.2 | METHODOLOGICAL PARADIGM OF THE STUDY | |
| 3.3 | CONTEXT OF THE STUDY | |
| 3.4 | OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | |
| 3.5 | EXPLORATORY STAGE | |
| 3.5.1 | Review of existing literature on green product purchase intention | |
| 3.5.2 | Interviews | 44 |
| | 2.1 Development of interview questions | |
| | 2.2 Information confidentiality and ethics approval | |
| | 2.3 Pilot study | |
| | 2.4 Main qualitative focused interviews | |
| | 2.5 Transcription and data analysis | |
| 3.5 | 2.6 Ensuring trustworthiness of the qualitative findings | 49 |
| 3.6 | CONFIRMATORY STAGE | |
| | Quantitative survey | |
| | 1.1 Questionnaire development | |
| | 1.2 Questions on behavioural characteristics | |
| | Operationalization of constructs | |
| | 2.1 Social and individual factors influencing consumers' eco-friendly produc | |
| 5.0 | purchase intentions | |
| 3.6 | 2.2 Questions on demographic characteristics | |
| | Information confidentiality and ethics approval | |
| 3.6.4 | | 59 59 |
| | Pilot survey | |
| | 5.1 Sample selection | |
| | Data analysis procedures | |
| | 6.1 Data preparation | |
| | 6.2 Outliers and normality check | |
| | 6.3 Exploratory factor analysis | |
| 3.7 | MAIN SURVEY | |
| | Outliers and normality check | |
| 3.7.2 | Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) | |
| 3.7.3 | Hypothesis testing and path analysis | |
| 3.7.4 | Model assessment | |
| 3.7.5 | Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) | |
| 3.8 | METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS | |
| 3.9 | SUMMARY | |
| 3.7 | | 07 |
| | | |
| CHAPT | ER 4: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH FINDINGS | 70 |
| | - | |
| 4.1 | INTRODUCTION | |
| 4.2 | Characteristics of respondents | |
| 4.3 | RESULTS OF QUALITATIVE FOCUSED INTERVIEWS | |
| 4.3.1 | Features consumers look for when purchasing fast moving consumer goods | |
| 4.3.2 | Consumer perception of green products | |
| 4.3.3 | The pros and cons of eco-friendly fast moving consumer goods | |
| 4.3.4 | Willingness to recommend green products | |
| 4.3.5 | Negative experiences with green products | 81 |

| 4.3.6 | Consumers' eco-friendly behaviour | 82 |
|--------|---|-----|
| 4.3.7 | Consumers currently purchasing green products | |
| 4.3.8 | How to retain current customers | |
| 4.3.9 | How to attract new customers | 89 |
| 4.3.10 | | |
| 4.3.11 | | |
| 4.3.12 | Consumer perception of eco-friendly packaging | |
| 4.3.13 | | |
| 4.3.14 | Effect of availability on consumers' decision to buy green products | |
| | Consumer perception of green advertising | |
| | Role of culture and background on consumers' decision to purchase green | |
| | products | 108 |
| 4.4 | SUMMARY | |
| | ER 5: MODEL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH | 110 |
| HYPOT | HESES | 113 |
| 5.1 | INTRODUCTION | 113 |
| 5.2 | RESEARCH HYPOTHESES | 113 |
| 5.2.1 | Development of Hypotheses 1 and 2: | 114 |
| 5.2.2 | Development of Hypotheses 3 and 4: | |
| 5.2.3 | Development of Hypotheses 5 and 6: | |
| 5.2.4 | Development of Hypothesis 7: | |
| 5.2.5 | Development of Hypothesis 8: | |
| 5.2.6 | Development of Hypothesis 9: | |
| 5.3 | CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF THE STUDY | |
| 5.4 | PRE-TEST | |
| 5.5 | PILOT SURVEY | |
| 5.5.1 | Descriptive statistics of the sample | 120 |
| 5.5.2 | Demographic profile of respondents | |
| 5.5.3 | General pattern of behaviour of the respondents | |
| 5.5.4 | Initial data screening results | 124 |
| 5.5.5 | Main findings of the pilot survey | |
| 5.5.6 | Factor labelling | 127 |
| 5.6 | REVISED MODEL OF THE STUDY | 129 |
| 5.7 | HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED | |
| 5.8 | SUMMARY | |
| | | 100 |
| CHAPTI | ER 6: QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH FINDINGS | 133 |
| 6.1 | INTRODUCTION | 133 |
| 6.2 | MAIN SURVEY | |
| 6.2.1 | Demographic characteristics of respondents | |
| 6.2.2 | Behavioural characteristics of respondents | |
| 6.3 | MAIN FINDINGS | |
| 6.3.1 | Initial data screening results | |
| 6.3.2 | Results of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) | |
| 6.3.3 | Empirical investigation of the factors influencing consumers' green product | |
| | purchase intentions | |

| 6.3 | 3.1 Results of path analysis | 143 |
|--------------|--|-----|
| 6.3.4 | Results of MANOVA tests | 149 |
| 6.4 | SUMMARY | 153 |
| СНАРТ | ER 7: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION | 154 |
| | | |
| 7.1 | INTRODUCTION | |
| 7.2 7.2.1 | DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS | |
| 1.2.1 | Research objective 1: To investigate how various factors affect consumers' g product purchase intentions | |
| 7.2.2 | Research objective 2: To investigate the relationships and the strength of the relationships that exists between each of the different factors and the green product purchase intentions of consumers. | ; |
| 7.2.3 | Research objective 3: To study the characteristics of the segments willing to purchase green products | |
| 7.2.4 | Research objective 4: To present a holistic picture of the demographic and | |
| | lifestyle characteristics of the green consumer | |
| 7.3 | THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY | |
| 7.4 | PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY | |
| 7.5 | LIMITATIONS AND DIRECTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH | |
| 7.6 | CONCLUSION | 1/2 |
| REFERE | NCES | 175 |
| LIST OF | ACRONYMS | 200 |
| APPEND | ICES | 201 |
| APPENDI | IX 1A | 202 |
| APPENDI | X 1B | 203 |
| APPENDI | IX 1C | 204 |
| APPENDI | IX 1D | 205 |
| APPENDI | IX 2A | 206 |
| APPENDI | IX 2B | 216 |
| APPENDI | IX 2C | 218 |
| APPENDI | IX 2D | 219 |
| APPENDI | IX 3A | 220 |
| APPENDI | IX 3B | 225 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table 2.1: Green product definitions in academic literature | 16 |
|---|-----------|
| Table 3.1: Surveys and their relationship to construct development and testing | 51 |
| Table 3.2: Items relating to green product perceived value | 53 |
| Table 3.3: Items relating to green advertising | 54 |
| Table 3.4: Items relating to eco-labels | 55 |
| Table 3.5: Items relating to availability of green products | 55 |
| Table 3.6: Items relating to green trust | 56 |
| Table 3.7: Items relating to green product purchase intentions | 57 |
| Table 3.8: Items relating to personal and social factors influencing purchase of eco-friend FMCGs | dly 57 |
| Table 3.9: Indices used to test the adequacy of the model fit | 65 |
| Table 4.1: Demographic characteristic of respondents | 71 |
| Table 4.2: Shopping traits of the respondents | 72 |
| Table 4.3: Factors affecting consumers' purchase decisions | 73 |
| Table 4.4: Consumer perception of green products | 78 |
| Table 4.5: Willingness to recommend green products | 81 |
| Table 4.6: What consumers view as eco-friendly behaviour | 83 |
| Table 4.7: Consumers currently buying green products | 86 |
| Table 4.8: Added features that might influence consumers to continue purchasing green products | 87 |
| Table 4.9: Factors that will encourage non-buyers of green products to actively seek and green products | buy 89 |
| Table 4.10: Importance of Natural Ingredients in certain types of FMCGs | 92 |
| Table 4.11: Factors pertaining to eco-friendly packaging | 95 |
| Table 4.12: Effect of price on consumers' decisions to buy green products | 98 |
| Table 4.13: Effect of availability on consumers' decision to buy green products | 102 |
| Table 4.14: Consumer perception of green advertising | 104 |
| Table 4.15: Role of culture and background in consumers' decisions to buy green product | ts 108 |

| Table 5.1: Demographic characteristics of survey respondents | 121 |
|--|-------------|
| Table 5.2: Behavioural characteristics of survey respondents | 123 |
| Table 5.3: Process followed for purifying the scale measuring factors influencing consum green product purchase intentions | ers' 125 |
| Table 5.4: Final solution of exploratory factor analysis | 126 |
| Table 5.5: Factor labels | 127 |
| Table 6.1: Demographic characteristics of respondents | 134 |
| Table 6.2: Model fit indices of the first order CFA model | 140 |
| Table 6.3: Standardised regression weights of items | 142 |
| Table 6.4: Summary of path analysis results | 148 |
| Table 7.1: Profile of customers most likely to purchase eco-friendly FMCGs | 167 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure 2.1: Detailed conceptual framework for analysing and understanding attit (Source: Barr & Gilg, 2007) | tudes 20 |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 2.2: Predicting paying attention to eco-labels and the purchase of labelled prod (Source: Thogersen, 2000) | ducts 21 |
| Figure 2.3: Conceptual model of customers' perception formation of environmentally products (Source: D'Souza et al., 2006) | safe 24 |
| Figure 2.4: Thogersen's norm-activation model for the prediction of environmentally-frie packaging choice (Source: Thogersen, 1999) | endly 28 |
| Figure 2.5: Mostafa's model of green purchase behaviour (Source: Mostafa, 2007) | 31 |
| Figure 2.6: An integrated framework for analysing the impact of green marketing tools other social and individual factors on consumers' green purchase intention derived from literature | |
| Figure 3.1: Sequential research Design of the Study | 43 |
| Figure 5.1: Conceptual model of the study | 119 |
| Figure 5.2: Revised conceptual model of the study | 130 |
| Figure 6.1: Frequency of grocery shopping | 136 |
| Figure 6.2: Person doing the shopping | 136 |
| Figure 6.3: Respondents' attitudes towards the environment | 137 |
| Figure 6.4: Number of respondents who make an effort to purchase eco-friendly FMCGs | 137 |
| Figure 6.5: Number of respondents who always purchase eco-friendly FMCGs | 138 |
| Figure 6.6: Portion of shopping that is eco-friendly | 138 |
| Figure 6.7: Path analysis | 144 |