Stimulus collative properties and their importance for consumer liking
Giacalone, Davide; Bredie, Wender Laurentius Petrus; Frøst, Michael Bom

Publication date:
2012

Document version
Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (APA):
Stimulus collative properties in food products and their importance for consumer liking: A case study with novel beers
D. Giacalone*, W.L.P. Bredie, M.B. Frøst
University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Introduction
There is a dilemma between liking for familiar stimuli and a wish to experiment with new ones. Berlyne’s theory on aesthetic preference¹, predicts that to maximize sensory appreciation, a (food) product should aim at optimizing the balance between familiarity and novelty.

Methods
Eight beers were tested by a consumer panel (N=135), for which relevant consumer characteristics – namely product knowledge, food neophobia and variety seeking tendency – were known. Consumers evaluated liking and three collative properties: novelty, familiarity and complexity.

Results
A multiple linear regression model was carried out to analyze effects of the three collative properties on liking (Adj. $R^2 = .4$, $F_{(3, 1076)} = 239.66$, $p < .001$). All properties significantly positively predicted liking, with complexity ($b = .47$, $t_{(1076)} = 14.67$, $p < .001$) and familiarity ($b = .39$, $t_{(1076)} = 15.06$, $p < .001$) being the strongest regressors, followed by novelty ($b = .27$, $t_{(1076)} = 8.23$, $p < .001$). Non-linear relationships were assessed by computing smoothing points using locally weighted polynomial regression². Berlyne’s predicted trajectory (inverse U-shaped) described most accurately the relationship between novelty and liking (Figure 1a), whereas the relationships between liking and the two other collative properties is linear and monotonic (Figure 1b+c).

ANOVA was performed using consumer traits as main effects. High variety seeking consumers gave significantly higher overall liking ($p = .008$). Consumers with higher product knowledge rated the beers significantly more familiar ($p = .02$), less novel ($p = .03$) and less complex ($p < .001$). No significant effects of degree of neophobia were observed.

Conclusion
Taken overall, our results confirm that liking is indeed a result from a combination of novelty, familiarity and complexity. Furthermore, we expand prior work on collative properties in a food context, by showing that several different consumer variables need to be taken into consideration for predicting consumer liking.

References:
Fig. 1 – Robust smoothed values of novelty (a), familiarity (b) and complexity (c) against liking.

Keywords: Product experience, Arousal theory, Novelty, Consumer psychographics