

Florida Consumer Preferences for Indoor Foliage Plant Attributes¹

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Introduction

Consumer demand for indoor foliage plants is decreasing (USDA/NASS 2014). One strategy to counter decreasing demand is to align products with consumer needs. To explore this strategy, we examine purchasing barriers for indoor foliage plants in this paper. Knowing consumers' purchasing barriers is important because supply chain members (i.e., breeders, growers, suppliers, and retailers) can then develop and promote products to overcome those barriers. This paper also investigates the potential of using novel plant attributes that are not readily apparent in retail outlets (i.e., production method, origin, and volatile organic compound [VOC] removal potential) to generate consumer interest in indoor foliage plants. VOCs are air pollutants that can exude from common household products (flooring, furniture, paint) which adversely affect human health and reduce air quality (Soreanu et al. 2013; Xu et al. 2011). Understanding consumer behavior before selecting plants based on their novel attributes decreases supply chain members' risks and improves their return on investment as they produce, promote, and sell their products with those attributes.

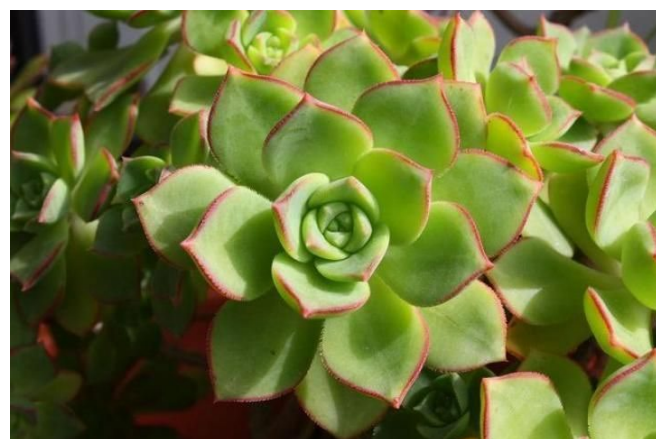


Figure 1.
Credit: UF/IFAS

Methodology/Summary Statistics

Data were collected by surveying Florida plant consumers in 2014. During the experiment, participants were asked to view images of indoor foliage plants and rate their

likelihood of purchasing the plants on a scale of 1 to 7 (1=very unlikely; 7=very likely). In each image, plant attributes varied and were presented using in-store signage (Figure 2). Attributes included plant type, price, production method, origin, and VOC-removal capacity (Table 1). As participants determined their likelihood of purchase, their eye movements were recorded (Figure 3). After viewing the plant images, participants completed a questionnaire containing background, preference, and sociodemographic questions. Participation lasted approximately 30 minutes and participants were compensated \$30 for their time.



Figure 2. An example of a plant image used to evaluate consumer purchasing likelihood for indoor foliage plants. (Note: Attribute sign order was randomized to reduce any order effect on eye movements.)

A total of 91 people participated in the study. Participants were older, averaging 47 years old. Most were females (67%) and were in a relationship/married (64%). The average household size was 2.5 people and the average household income was between \$51,000 and \$60,000. Only 10% of participants had young children at home, while 67% had indoor pets.

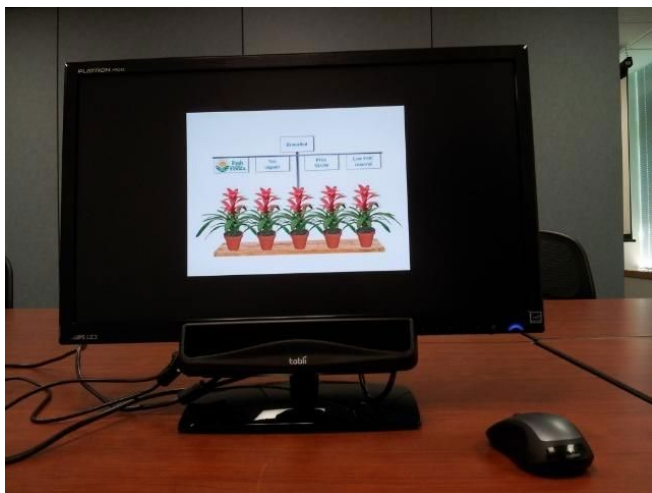


Figure 3. Experimental setup for a consumer preference study conducted in Florida in 2014. (Note: The white arrow (lower right) indicates the eye-tracking camera at the bottom of the monitor.)

Results

Purchasing Barriers

Forty-two percent of consumers identified maintenance requirements (e.g., watering and fertilization) as their primary purchasing barrier for indoor foliage plants (Figure 3). Price (31%), limited light (30%), and limited space (30%) were comparable in selection frequency. Twenty-six percent of consumers indicated that the fear of killing plants was a major purchasing barrier for indoor foliage plants. Potential to attract bugs was selected by 23%, followed by potential pet toxicity, family/personal allergies, and other (e.g., do not think about it, no wildlife benefit, and travel too frequently to take care of plants). The lack of plant selection, the dislike of indoor foliage plants, and potential child toxicity were selected less frequently.

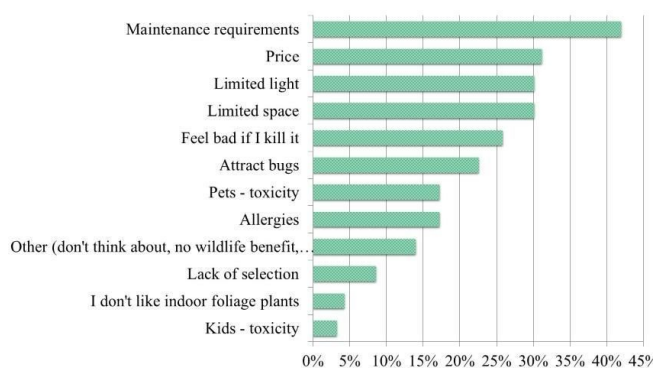


Figure 4. Barriers preventing consumers from purchasing indoor foliage plants. (Note: Consumers were asked to check all that apply. Consequently, the percentages do not add up to 100%.)

Novel Indoor Foliage Plant Attributes

Plant type, production method, origin, and VOC removal influenced consumer purchase likelihood (Figure 4). Price did not impact consumer purchase likelihood for indoor foliage plants. Consumers were attracted to source labels (e.g., organic and *Fresh from Florida*). High VOC removal increased consumers purchasing likelihood while low VOC removal decreased purchase likelihood.

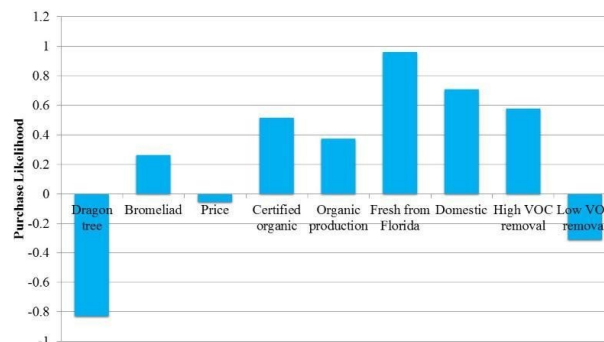


Figure 5. Attributes impact on consumers' purchase likelihood for indoor foliage plants. (Note: Base variables used for comparison are as follows: plant type results are compared to peace lilies, production method to conventional production, origin to imported plants, and VOC removal results to not rated.)

Visual Attention to Attributes

Total visit duration (TVD) was used to measure consumers' visual attention to indoor foliage plant attributes. TVD is the amount of time (in seconds) consumers spend looking at the attributes. Visual attention to the plant images impacted consumers' purchasing likelihood for indoor foliage plants (Figure 5). For example, visual attention to certified and non-certified organic production increased consumers' purchasing likelihood while conventional production had a negative influence. Visual attention to place of origin also influenced consumers' purchase likelihood. Visual attention to price and high VOC removal did not influence consumers' purchasing decisions.

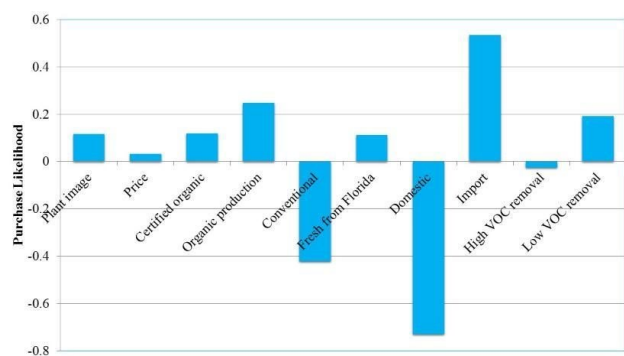


Figure 6. How consumers' visual attention (total visit duration [in seconds]) affects their purchasing decisions for indoor foliage plants. (Note: A higher value indicates increased purchase likelihood while a lower value indicates a decreased purchase likelihood. All attributes significantly impacted purchase likelihood (p -value<0.05), except price, high VOC removal, and low VOC removal.)

Recommendations to the Industry

Industry professionals can take several steps to reduce purchasing barriers for consumers. First, they can focus on low-maintenance plants in their breeding and promotional efforts. Additionally, they can promote and sell products that reduce the plants' maintenance requirements (self-watering containers, slow release fertilizers). Educational promotions can be used to increase consumer awareness of these low-maintenance options. Furthermore, since limited light and limited space are barriers to purchase, industry professionals can develop compact, low-light alternatives. These attributes need to be promoted so that consumers are aware of their benefits when making purchasing decisions. To counter the price barrier, smaller plants may be a viable option of giving consumers the same product but at a reduced cost.

Retailers should select plants for a positive purchasing experience for consumers. This can be accomplished by trying to pair consumers with plants that best meet their needs and lifestyles (e.g., promote plants that are hardy and difficult to kill). If consumers have a positive experience, they are more likely to make repeat purchases.

Promotions can be used to educate consumers about which plants rarely attract insects, are pet-friendly, and are hypoallergenic. Since many consumers have indoor pets, there is potential to develop a pet-friendly line of plants targeting indoor pet owners.

The study results also indicate that there are production-related attributes that can be used to increase consumer interest in indoor foliage plants provided the cost implications are economically feasible for the production and retail firms. For instance, there is potential to promote indoor foliage plants that are grown in-state or

domestically. The economic and community benefits of purchasing these products need to be highlighted in promotions.

VOC-removal capacity is another attribute of interest to consumers. If the plant has high VOC-removal capacity (>50%) that benefit should be promoted to the consumer through advertising that informs consumers about what VOCs are (i.e., indoor air pollutants), how plants remove VOCs, and which plants are most effective at removing VOCs.

Determining the feasibility of producing plants using organic methods (either certified or implementing some organic production practices) should also be explored. If sustainable activities are used to grow the plants, they need to be promoted since these attributes are desired by end-consumers.

References

- Soreanu, G., M. Dixon, and A. Darlington. 2013. "Botanical biofiltration of indoor gaseous pollutants: A mini-review." *Chemical Engineering Journal* 229:585–594.
- USDA/NASS. 2014. *Floriculture Crops 2013 Summary*. Washington, DC: USDA/NASS.
- Xu, Z., L. Wang, and H. Hou. 2011. "Formaldehyde removal by potted plant soil systems." *Journal of Hazardous Materials* 192:314–318.

Table 1. Plant attributes and attribute levels.

Attributes	Attribute levels
Plant type	Dragon tree
	Bromeliad
	Peace lily*
Price ^z	\$10.98
	\$12.98
	\$14.98
Production method ^y	Certified organic
	Organic production
	Not organic*
Origin	<i>Fresh from Florida</i>
	Grown in the United States
	Grown outside the United States*
VOC removal	High VOC removal
	Low VOC removal
	Not rated*

* Indicates base variable for attribute level. Positive and negative results are comparable to the base variables. For example, if import is the base variable for origin and *Fresh from Florida* is positive, participants are more likely to purchase *Fresh from Florida* plants than imported plants.

^z Price points were based on retail observations (i.e., big box stores, grocery stores, and independent garden centers) in central Florida.

^y Certified organic was defined as the plants are certified as organically produced.

^x Organic practices was defined as the plants are produced in an organic manner but are not certified organic.

^w High VOC removal was defined as the plants remove greater than 50% of the VOCs in their immediate surroundings.

^v Low VOC removal was defined as the plants remove less than 50% of the VOCs in their immediate surroundings.

¹ This document is FE994, one of a series of the UF/IFAS Department of Food and Resource Economics. Original publication date June 2016. Visit the Ask IFAS website at <https://ask.ifas.ufl.edu/> for the currently supported version of this publication.

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