

# Eco-friendly and reusable packaging in e-commerce – an analysis of consumer preferences

ICEC 2020

Julia Koch

Britta Frommeyer

University of Muenster



[www.plastikvermeidung.de](http://www.plastikvermeidung.de)

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## VerPlaPoS – Research Objective

- Identification of strategies to avoid plastic packaging along the supply chains of clothing and food
- Life-cycle assessment of different plastic packaging materials
- **Investigation of consumer behavior regarding plastic packaging in e-commerce of clothing**
- Project duration: 01.10.2017-31.03.2021
- Homepage: [www.plastikvermeidung.de](http://www.plastikvermeidung.de)



# The growing online retail sector is causing a high volume of packaging



## Situation

- Online retail is **growing** steadily
- Besides CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, a lot of **packaging waste** is generated such as product packaging, transport packaging, and filling material
- **Importance** of sustainability is increasing among consumers and within the industry

# Two pre-studies form the basis for the development of the research question



## Complication

### ● Pre-study 1

- An analysis of n=65 online stores finds that only 10% use environmentally friendly packaging
- Only 16% of these online stores provide consumers with information about packaging

### ● Pre-study 2

- Interviews with online and multi-channel retailers reveal great uncertainty regarding the question of which packaging is preferred by consumers



### Research question

How should environmentally friendly packaging in online retailing be designed to be accepted and used by consumers?

# We collected data on packaging preferences of German consumers in an online survey



## Overview

**Collection period:** June/July 2020

**N = 1,491 people** were surveyed who regularly make online purchases



→ Sample is representative for the German working age population

# The respondents rated different options for each packaging component



Quellen Bilder: <https://www.bb-verpackungsshop.de/>; <https://www.karton.eu/>; <https://www.wagener-verpackung.de/>

# Consumers prefer product packaging made from recycled paper

## Product packaging

1. Bag of recycled paper (m=4.45)



2. Plastic bag - biodegradable (m=3.53)



3. Plastic bag - recycled (m=3.36)



4. Plastic bag - reusable (m=3.05)



5. Tissue paper (m=2.79)



6. No product packaging (m=2.72)









7. Plastic bag (m=1.09)



All mean differences are significant at  $p < 0.001$ .

# Consumers prefer a cardboard box as transport packaging.

## Transport packaging

1. Cardboard box (m=3.69)  

2. Reusable shipping bag (m=2.97)  

3. Shipping bag - biodegradable plastic (m=2.76)  

4. Reusable shipping box - recycled material (m=2.63)  

5. Shipping bag - recycled plastic (m=2.34)  

6. Shipping bag - plastic (m=0.61)  


All mean differences are significant at  $p < 0.001$ .



# Consumers prefer filling materials made of recycled paper rather than no filling materials

## Filling material

1. Recycled paper (m=3.47)



2. No filling material (m=3.25)



3. Plant-based (m=3.06)



4. Biodegradable plastic (m=2.50)



5. Recycled plastic (m=2.10)



6. Plastic (m=0.62)



All mean differences are significant at  $p < 0.001$ .

# Even eco-conscious consumers seem to be unsure which packaging alternatives they should prefer



The **higher** the own **environmental awareness**, the **less** the respondents choose **conventional plastic packaging**.

**But:**

There is **no clear correlation** between the **environmental awareness** of the respondents and the **ranking of the other packaging alternatives**.



Even environmentally conscious people seem to be unsure which packaging alternatives are preferable from an ecological point of view.

Overall, however, they rate conventional plastic packaging worse than less environmentally conscious individuals.

# Conventional plastic packaging alternatives still have environmental shortcomings

## Recycled plastic

- + Disposal infrastructure
- Limited recycling



## Biodegradable plastic

- + Reduction of littering
- Disposal infrastructure



## Reusable packaging

- + Waste management
- Return management

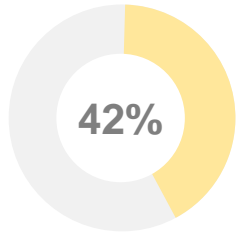


## Recycled paper

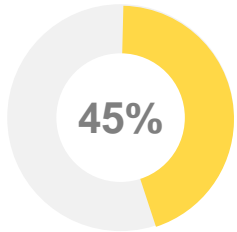
- + Disposal infrastructure
- Production



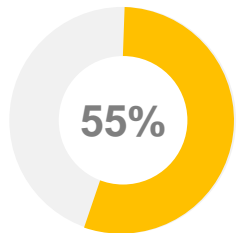
# Consumers reuse about 50% of the packaging they receive from online orders



...of **filling material** is reused by consumers on average.



...of **product packaging** is reused by consumers on average.



...of **transport packaging** is reused by consumers on average.

# Consumers prefer a reusable shipping bag that can be returned by mail

## Preferences regarding reusable packaging

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1

**Reusable shipping bag**, which can be folded and returned to the online retailer by mail.

2

**Reusable transport box**, which is **picked up by the parcel service** at the consumers' home.

3

**Reusable transport box**, which **must be returned** to the parcel service provider **by the consumer**.

# Consumers are willing to pay a premium for sustainable packaging



## Willingness to pay

### **For environmentally friendly single-use packaging:**

50% of the respondents would pay an average premium of 1.46€.

### **For reusable packaging:**

50% of the respondents would pay an average premium of 1.90€ or pay a deposit of 3.25€.



## Factors influencing willingness to pay

### **Higher willingness to pay a premium among consumers who...**

- ... order frequently.
- ... return frequently.
- ... live in an urban environment.

# Consumers demand information on the recycling and disposal of packaging

Important

Neutral

Unimportant



The following aspects are considered **important** by consumers:

1. Relationship between size of packaging and product
2. Neutral smell of the clothing
3. Clothing free from dust
4. Proper disposal of the packaging easily recognizable
5. Instruction on proper disposal
6. Recyclable packaging material

# An appealing packaging design and immediate delivery are not important

Important

Neutral

Unimportant



The following aspects are considered **unimportant** by consumers:

1. Appealing packaging design
2. Immediate delivery of products (multiple shipments for one order)
3. Clothing immediately wearable without washing
4. Compensation for the use of environmentally friendly packaging (e.g. discount or voucher)



# The results provide implications for the development of company and policy measures



## Implications

- Online retailers should provide **information on packaging used**
- **Educating consumers** about packaging and its environmental impact
- Packaging should be **easy to dispose of** and contain **instructions for correct disposal**
- **Basic requirements** (cleanliness, smell neutrality) must be guaranteed for all alternatives
- Try **alternatives to plastic packaging** or **reusable plastic packaging**



## Outlook

→ comparison of consumer preferences with results from life cycle assessment

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Julia Koch, M. Sc.

[julia.koch@wiwi.uni-muenster.de](mailto:julia.koch@wiwi.uni-muenster.de)

Britta Frommeyer, M. Sc.

[britta.frommeyer@wiwi.uni-muenster.de](mailto:britta.frommeyer@wiwi.uni-muenster.de)

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