

Introduction

Since the last years, the **natural aspect** of products **drives more and more consumer choices** whether in food or non-food market. Naturalness dimension can be perceived according to different aspects of a product, such as formula composition, brand commitments and values, packaging or sensory properties. The **contribution of the sensory dimension** remains quite unknown in the **naturalness perception**.

- Objectives**
- To weight the **sensory properties** in the natural perception of the cosmetic products
 - Then to investigate **which sensory criteria drive to naturalness perception**

Materials & Methods

Part I : Consumers' based study

80 women, 40 commercialized face care products of 40 brands available in France

↳ Around **1/3 organic**

Consumers had 40 **fully branded products** to sort : *Could considered formula composition, brand commitments and values, packaging, sensory properties...*

They performed Sequential Agglomerative **Sorting task**, SAS **(1)**, on **perceived naturalness**:

- Creating groups of products which **similar natural characteristics**, based on their own perceptions
- Explicating shared characteristics by **writing them**



Some groups created and characterized

Differences between free sorting task and SAS: instead of confronting consumers to all products (40 in our study) at the same time, they are **separated into several clusters**, successively brought to consumers. An adequate experimental design is required.

After SAS, consumers were asked to consider words they wrote. For each group of words, they had to imagine a product which **gathers all those characteristics** and **ranked it** on a 11 points scale on **naturalness** (0 = *not a all natural*, 10 = *totally natural*).

It will allow to differentiate drivers of naturalness and drivers of non-naturalness.

Part II : Experts' profiling

10 panellists, same 40 products

10 sensory experts assessed objectively **40 products in blind** on basis of **14 sensory parameters** :

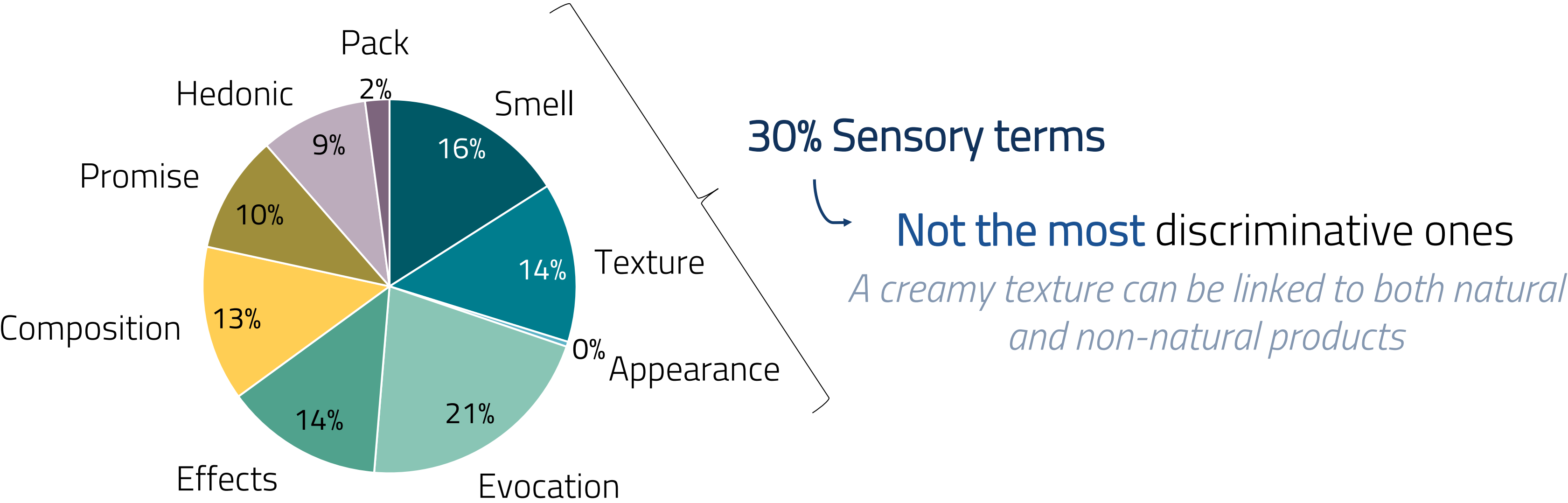
- Aspect : *Shiny, Fluid*
- Texture : *Adhesion, Thickness, Filant (which form a thread), Transparence, Slippery, Penetration speed, Sticky when applying*
- Finish : *Shiny, Greasy, Sticky, Present, Soft*

Principal Component Analysis **PCA** followed by Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering **AHC analysis** allowed to define groups of products with similar sensory properties.

Results

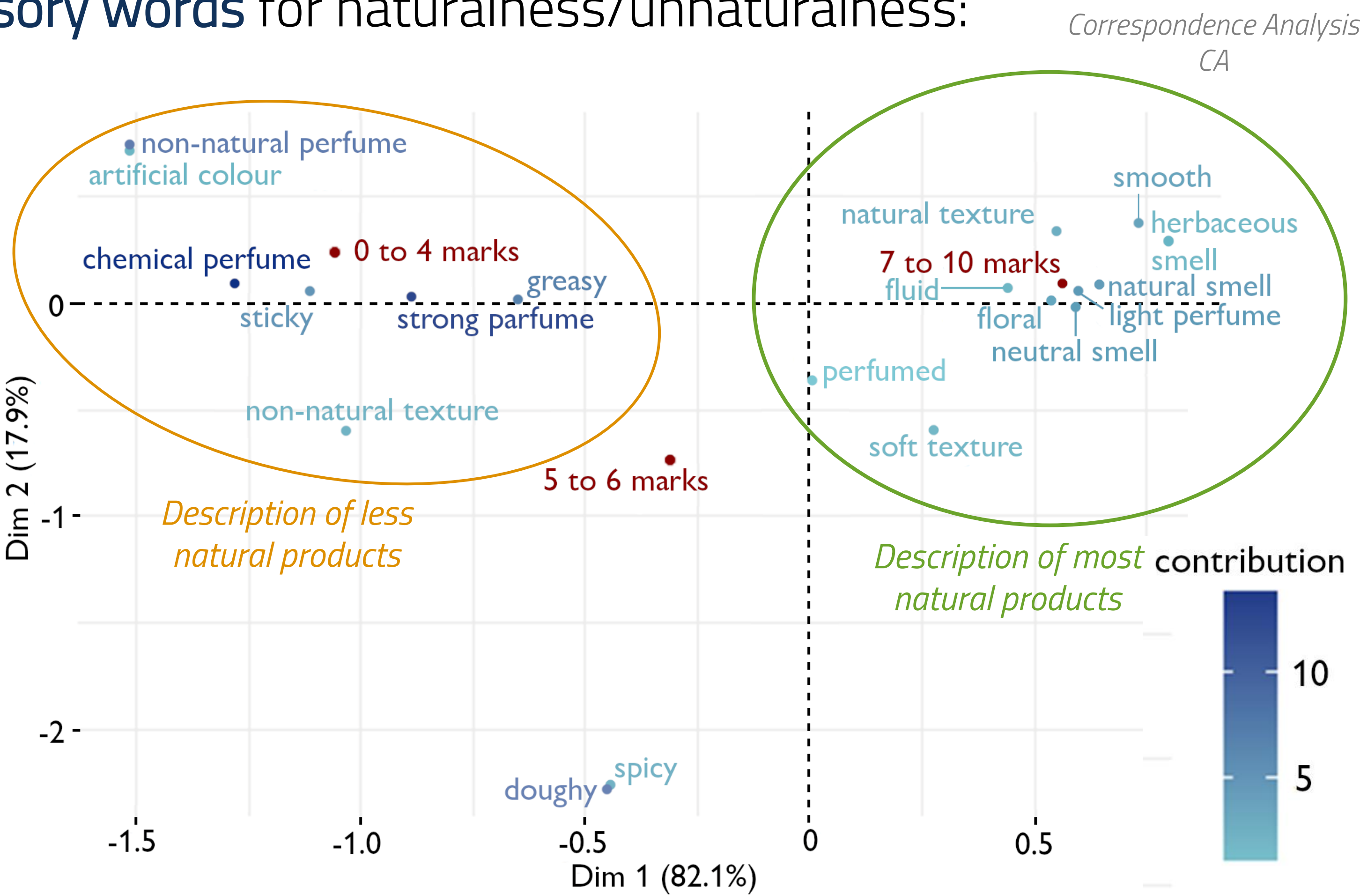
Part I

Verbatims used to create groups:



Most contributive sensory words for naturalness/unnaturalness:

- Words around **smell universe** contribute more, and those on texture a bit less
- If we focus on sensorial words: **clarification** is needed on some specific texture/smell orientation



Part II

- **Experts profiling** on texture allowed to define 6 products groups, to show that organic products sensory are close and therefore to explicit: *what can a « natural texture » be?*

(1) Brard M., Lé S. 2019. The Sequential Agglomerative Sorting task, a new methodology for the sensory characterization of large sets of products. Journal of Sensory Studies Vol. 34

Conclusion

Sensory properties play a part in naturalness perception. It is easier for smell dimension than texture. Appearance does not have a huge influence.

Considering **all consumers words**:

- Non naturalness easier to describe (*more words discriminating*)
- Sensory properties account in naturalness perception but they are **not the most consensual**: *a same sensation can refer to a natural and non-natural perceived product*
- **Organic products** are overall **most natural products**
- A **ranking difference** exists for most of the presented products according to age groups (20 to 40 y-o and 40 to 60 y-o.)
- No **correlation between products groups** obtained in Part 1 & 2 (Rand index = 0,089)

Perspectives:

- Investigation of **others dimensions** driving naturalness perception (*claims, pack, composition...*)
- **Better understanding** of naturalness' perception of our two age groups
- Need to **profile smell** to clarify all sensory terms