HOW MANY CONSUMERS ARE NEEDED FOR HEDONIC MEASUREMENT OF OVERALL LIKING IN GENERAL SENSORY STUDIES?

Siim Koppel, Kadri Koppel PhD, Edgar Chambers IV PhD Center For Sensory Analysis and Consumer Behavior



# Background

- Representation of real world
- Costs
- Current literature





# Objective

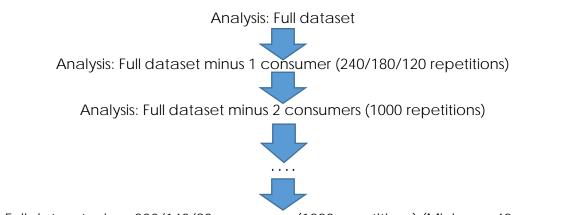
 To determine how many consumers are needed for hedonic measurement of overall liking in consumer sensory studies.





# Materials and Methods

- Data:
  - Fragrance: 5 samples, 240 consumers
  - Cookies: 3 samples, 180 consumers
  - Dog Food Appearance: 30 samples, 120 consuemrs
- Simulation:



Analysis: Full dataset minus 200/140/80 consumers (1000 repetitions) (Minimum 40 consumers left)

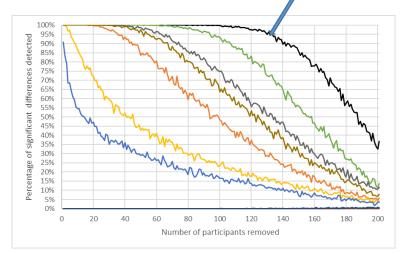


## Materials and Methods, cont.

- Data Analysis:
  - One-factor and two-factor ANOVA
  - Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD)
- Decision Criteria:
  - At least 95% of the cases of simulation produced similar results as the full set



## Results: Fragrance (240 consumers, 5 samples)



95% Pa 90% 85% 80% 75% 70% 65% 60% 55% 50% \* my my my my my my 45% signif 40% 35% 5 30% Percentage 25% 20% 15% 10% 5% 0% 20 40 100 120 140 160 180 200 Number of participants removed

Figure 1. Graph showing similarities with the full set of data as participants are removed with oneway ANOVA. Black line – overall pvalue, other lines – pairwise comparison p-values Figure 2. Graph showing similarities with the full set of data as participants are removed with twoway ANOVA. Black line – overall pvalue, other lines – pairwise comparison p-values

> Sensory Analysis and Consumer Behavior

## Results: Cookie's (180 consumers, 3 samples)

100%

95%

90% detected

85%

80% 75%

70% SILC( 65%

55%

40% 35%

30%

25%

20%

10%

5% 0%

0

20

ed

differ 60%

ť 50%

of signific: 45%

age

Perce 15%

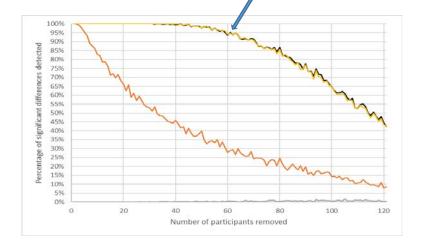


Figure 3. Graph showing similarities with the full set of data as participants are removed with one-way ANOVA. Black line overall p-value, other lines pairwise comparison p-values

Figure 4. Graph showing similarities with the full set of data as participants are removed with two-way ANOVA. Black line overall p-value, other lines pairwise comparison p-values Center for

60

Number of participants removed

80

100

120

Sensory Analysis and Consumer Behavior

40

### Results: Dog Food Appearance (120 consumers, 30 samples)

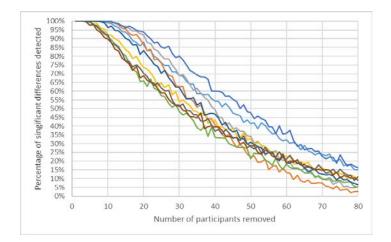


Figure 5. Graph showing similarities with the full set of data as participants are removed with one-way ANOVA.

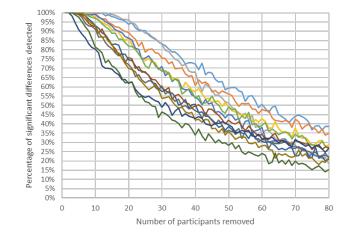


Figure 6. Graph showing similarities with the full set of data as participants are removed with two-way ANOVA.



## Conclusions

## • If overall p-value is most important:

- One-way ANOVA: ~110
- Two-way ANOVA: Fewer products = higher numbers
  - 5 samples: 40
  - 3 samples: 85
- If Sample to Sample pairwise comparison p-value is most important:
  - Number needed is MUCH higher and never under 90





## Conclusions, cont.

 Regardless of the statistical number needed, Test MUST include sufficient representation from ALL targeted groups





