

Market Monitoring Survey 2019





Cosmetics







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Introduction



The Consumer Market Monitoring Survey (MMS) assesses the performance of a range of goods and service markets across the European Union, the UK, Iceland and Norway. It looks at consumers' experiences and perceptions of the markets using a standard set of indicators to allow consistent and comparable monitoring across markets countries and survey waves. The indicators include both 'core' items, asked for all markets, as well as market-specific indicators that are asked for selected markets only (and in varying combinations).



TECHNICAL NOTE

The MMS is conducted using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews) and the target population is the general public aged 18 and older. Around 50,000 people are interviewed each wave across the 30 countries in scope. The 2019 wave of the survey was conducted between 18 December 2019 and 19 May 2020. More detailed technical information about the survey can be found in the Annex to this report.



FURTHER INFORMATION

Survey microsite:

EC website:

THE 2019 WAVE OF THE MMS COVERED THE FOLLOWING TEN MARKETS:



services

furnishings









Overview of key findings

Trust

- A majority of EU27 consumers 77% trust the cosmetics market. The figure is higher among consumers who find it very easy to manage financially (80%) compared to those who find it very difficult to do so (71%). It also varies to an extent by Member State, from a high of 92% (in Croatia) to a low of 54% (in Romania).
- A large majority of consumers 93% report positive experiences of making purchases in the market, with no notable differences between countries or sociodemographic subgroups.

Choosing goods and services

• Just over two thirds (68%) report finding it easy to compare the offers of different retailers in the cosmetics market – although, again, the figure varies by Members State, from a low of 48% in Slovenia, to a high of 87% in Croatia.

The in-market experience

- Three percent of EU27 consumers have experienced a problem with a cosmetics product they have purchased that they felt gave grounds for complaint. There were no notable differences between countries or sociodemographic subgroups on this measure.
- Of all those who have experienced a problem, 28% experienced financial detriment as a result and 56% experienced other, non-financial impacts.
- Few consumers (3% in the EU27) have experienced physical harm in using cosmetics products they have purchased, though the figure is somewhat higher in Spain (6%). It is also higher among young consumers aged 18-34 compared to those aged 65 or over (5% versus 2% respectively).
- Around a quarter (26%) of all those who have experienced a problem with cosmetics products have gone on to make a complaint most commonly to the retailer (22%) and only very
 rarely to another organisation or body. Across countries, consumers aged 65 or over are much more likely to make a complaint than consumers aged 18-34 (46% versus 21%
 respectively).
- Around half (51%) of all EU27 consumers who have made a complaint report being satisfied with the outcome. Small base sizes preclude analysis of this measure by country or key sociodemographic subgroups.





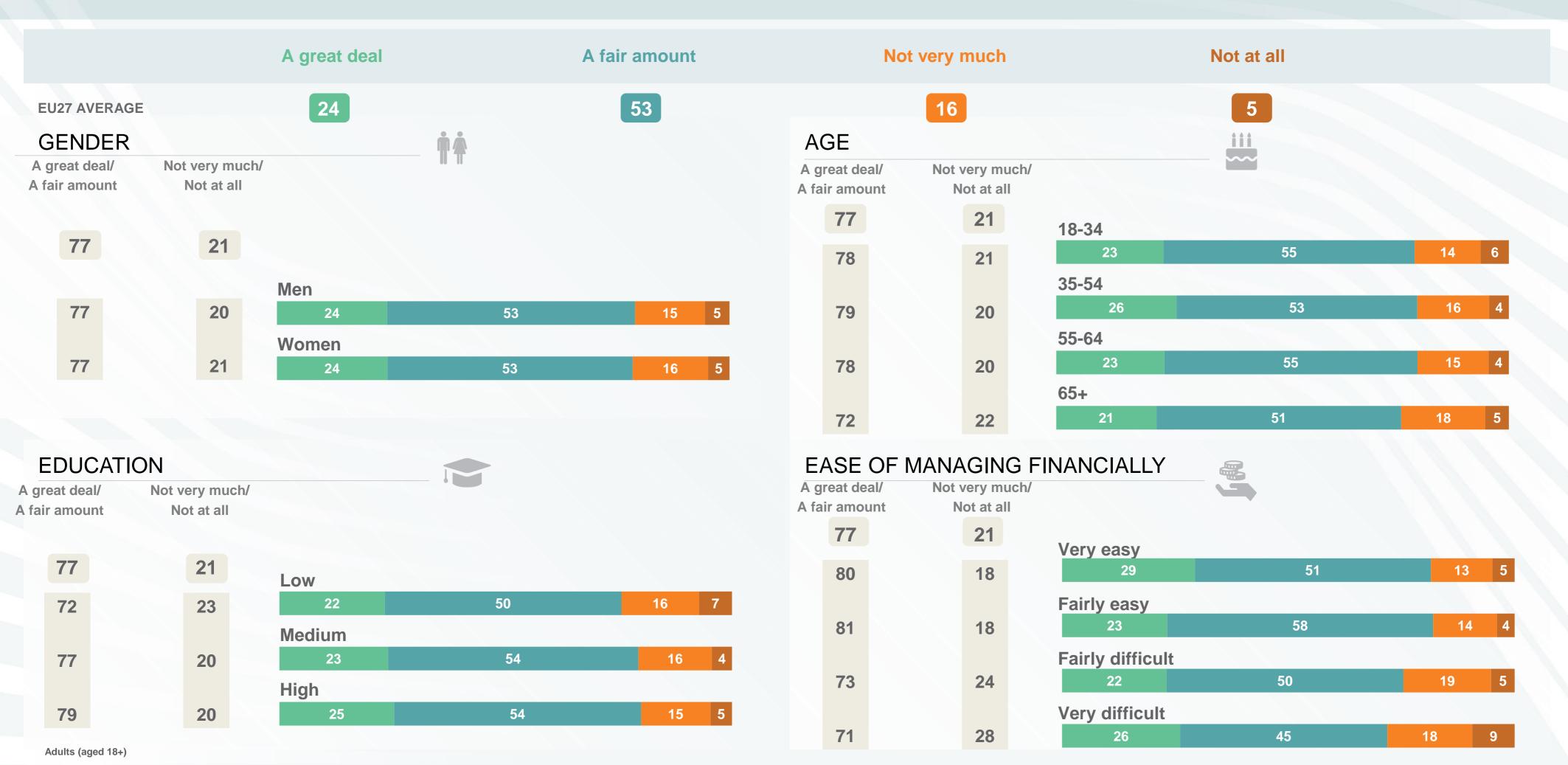
How much do you trust the retailers overall? (%)







How much do you trust the retailers overall? (%)







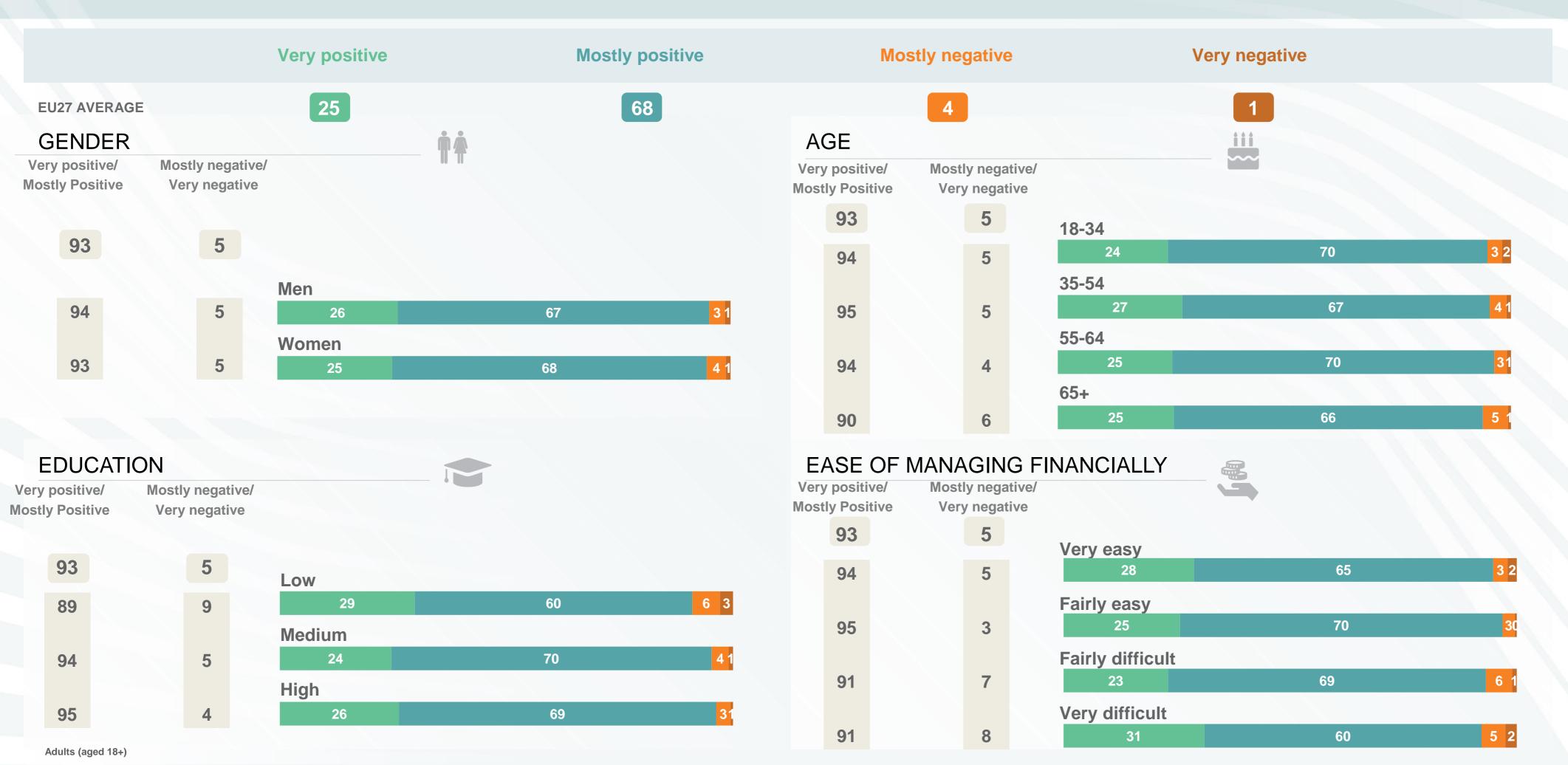
How would you rate your experiences of purchasing products/services in this market? (%)







How would you rate your experiences of purchasing products/services in this market? (%)







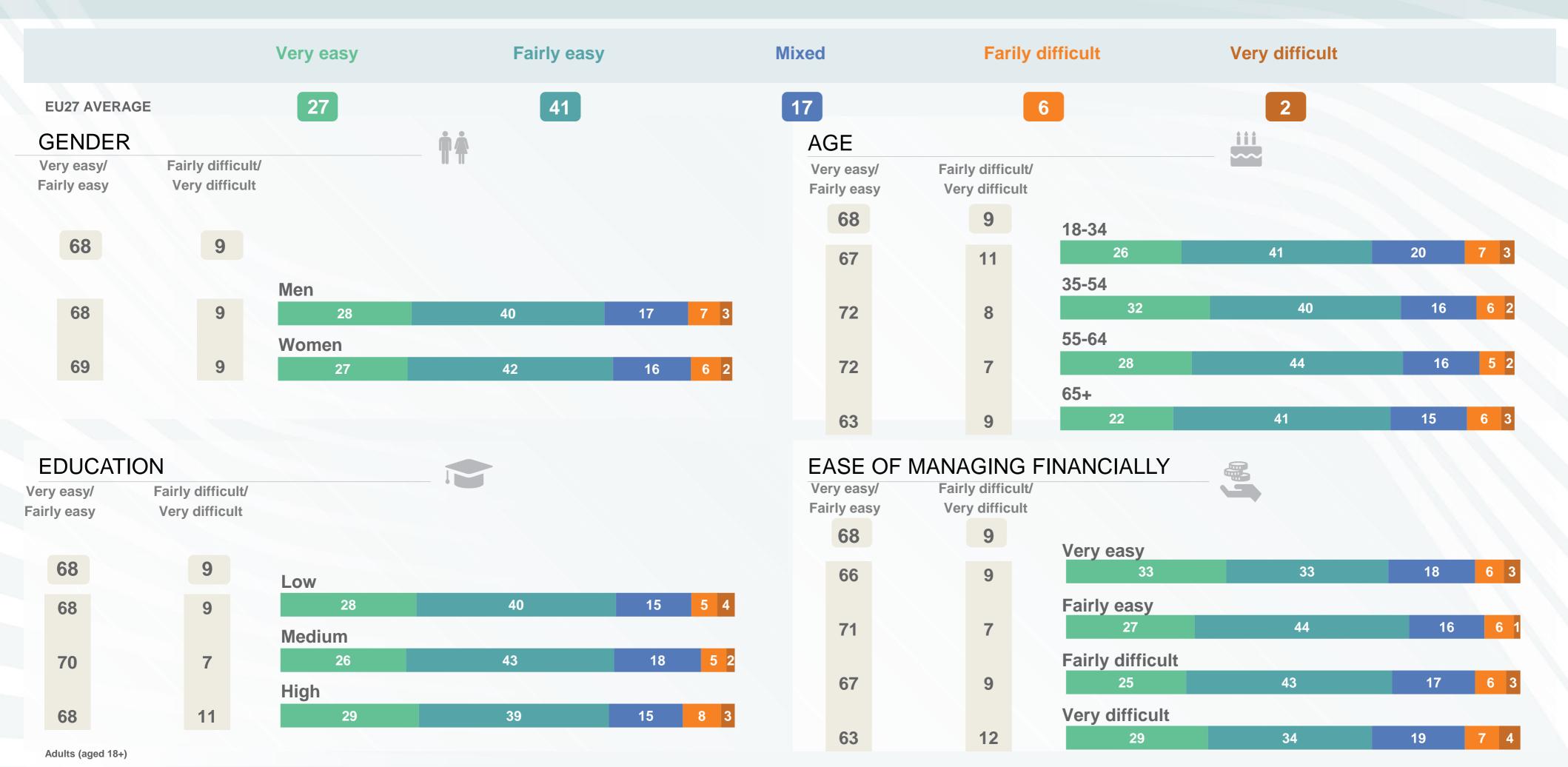
How easy or difficult was it to compare the products or services of different retailers? (%)

	Very easy/	Fairly difficult/	Very easy	Fairly easy	Mixed	Farily difficult	Very difficult
	Fairly easy	Very difficult	Tory outly	raniy dady	III/OG	ramy announce	vory announce
EU27 AVERAGE	68	9	27	41	17	6	2
Belgium	62	13	(25)	0	<u> </u>	0	
Bulgaria	70	7	0	3	0	6	0
Czechia	76	6			0	6	0
Denmark	57	14	2	22	0	0	0
Germany	70	8	2	6		6	0
Estonia	60	7		0	<u>o</u>	6	0
Ireland	72	7	33	35	o l	6	0
Greece	62	12	2)	00	0	8	0
Spain	78	6	0	G	(2)	<u> </u>	0
France	60	16	2	3	<u>o</u>	0	6
Croatia	87	2	23	33	0	0	0
Italy	73	6	25	6	G	6	0
Cyprus	84	7	0	(1)	0		0
Latvia	65	7	3	0	2	6	o l
Lithuania	56	7	<u> </u>	0		6	0
Luxembourg	63	3	2			<u> </u>	Ŏ
Hungary	59	5	2	33	25		0
Malta	62	4	7 5		20	0	0
Netherlands	68	8			0	6	0
Austria	72	8	2		0	6	0
Poland	70	7	22	The state of the s	<u>o</u>	6	0
Portugal	75	3	<u> </u>	ā	20	<u> </u>	0
Romania	67	8		3	2	6	0
Slovenia	48	11	23	23	3	6	6
Slovakia	74	2	1	G	0	0	0
Finland	58	16	2		Ō	<u> </u>	0
Sweden	50	17	<u> </u>	2	0	<u>ō</u>	6
United Kingdom	69	9	0	Ω	(3)	6	a
Iceland	63	17	2	33	0		6
Norway	44	18	3	23	0	0	6





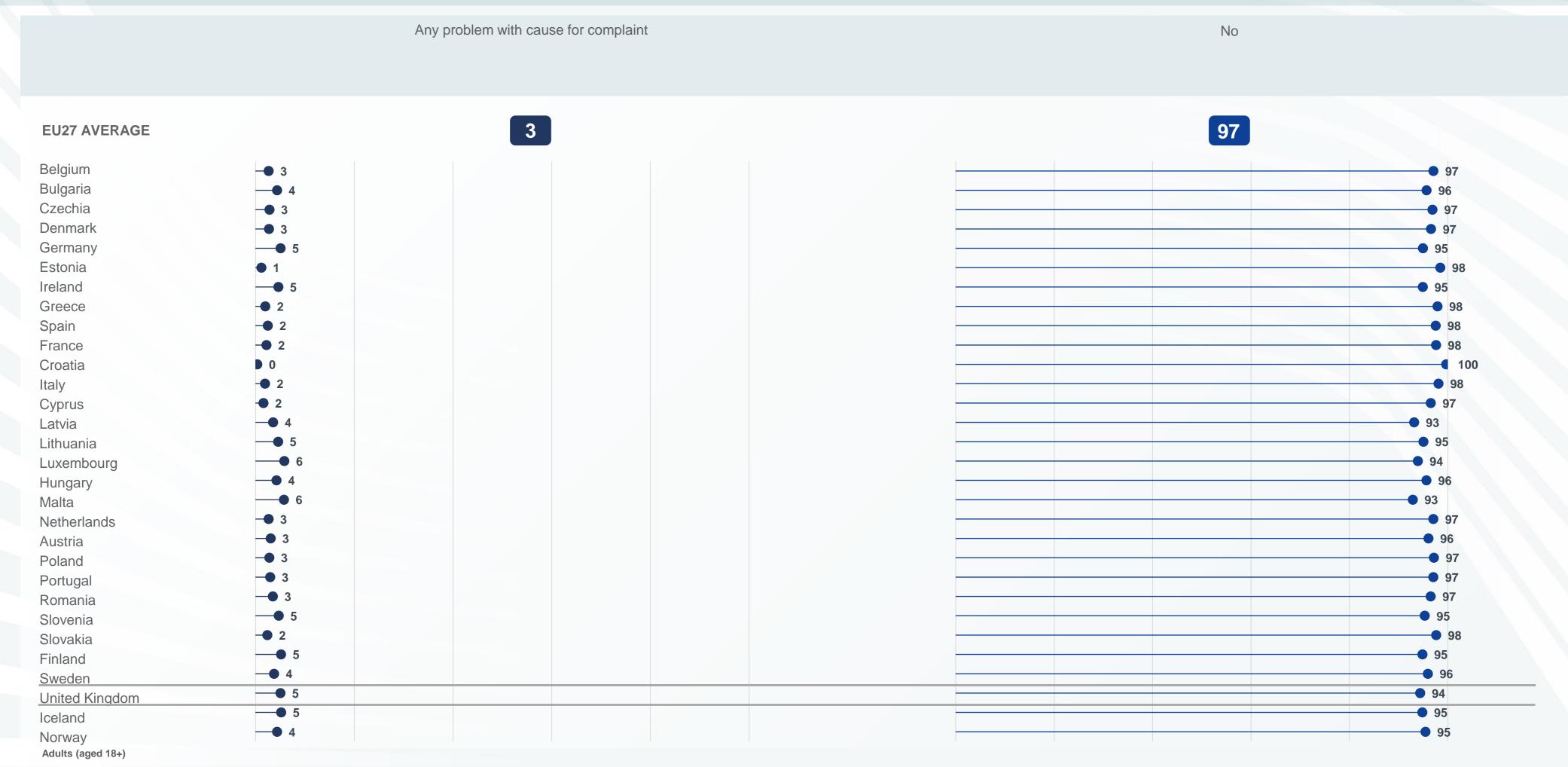
How easy or difficult was it to compare the products or services of different retailers? (%)







Have you experienced any problems with the products or services you purchased in this category, or with the retailers where you felt you had a legitimate cause to make a complaint? (%)







Have you experienced any problems with the products or services you purchased in this category, or with the retailers where you felt you had a legitimate cause to make a complaint? (%)







Have you experienced any of the following with products you purchased? (%)

You or someone else in your household was harmed because the product was unsafe

You or someone else in your household was harmed because the product had no or poor instructions of use

You or someone else in your household was harmed because the product wasn't used correctly or carefully enough

You or someone else in your household was harmed (any reason)

A product was recalled on safety grounds

EU27 AVERAGE		1	1		1	
Belgium	• 2	2	1	4	D 1	
Bulgaria	• 2	1	0	3	0	
Czechia	▶ 1	1	0	2	0	
Denmark	▶ 1	▶ 1	1	2	0	
Germany	▶ 1	• 2	1	• 2	▶ 1	
Stonia	0	0	0	▶ 1	0	
reland	• 2	2	2	-● 4	2	
Greece	• 2	▶ 1	0	● 3	0	
Spain	● 1	1	4	—● 6	1	
rance	● 1	1	1	● 3	• 2	
Croatia	0	0	0	D 0	0	
taly	0	• 2	• 3	-● 5	▶ 1	
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	
_atvia	1	1	1	3	1	
Lithuania	• 2	1	1	4	2	
uxembourg	D 1	▶ 1	0	2	2	
Hungary	● 2	D 0	0	• 2	● 2	
Valta	0	• 0	0	▶ 1	0	
Netherlands	D 1	▶ 1	1	● 2	● 1	
Austria	● 1	• 2	1	4	● 2	
Poland	● 1	• 2	▶ 1	● 3	2	
Portugal	▶ 1	▶ 1	▶ 1	3	● 2	
Romania	• 2	2	2	4	2	
Slovenia	• 2	▶ 1	▶ 1	4	D 1	
Slovakia	● 1	▶ 1	• o	• 2	▶ 1	
Finland	▶ 1	0	0	▶ 1	D 1	
Sweden	▶ 1	1	▶ 1	● 2	1	
United Kingdom	● 1	1	D 1	3	1	
celand	1	D 0	2	• 3	• 2	
Vorway	1	0	1	2	0	





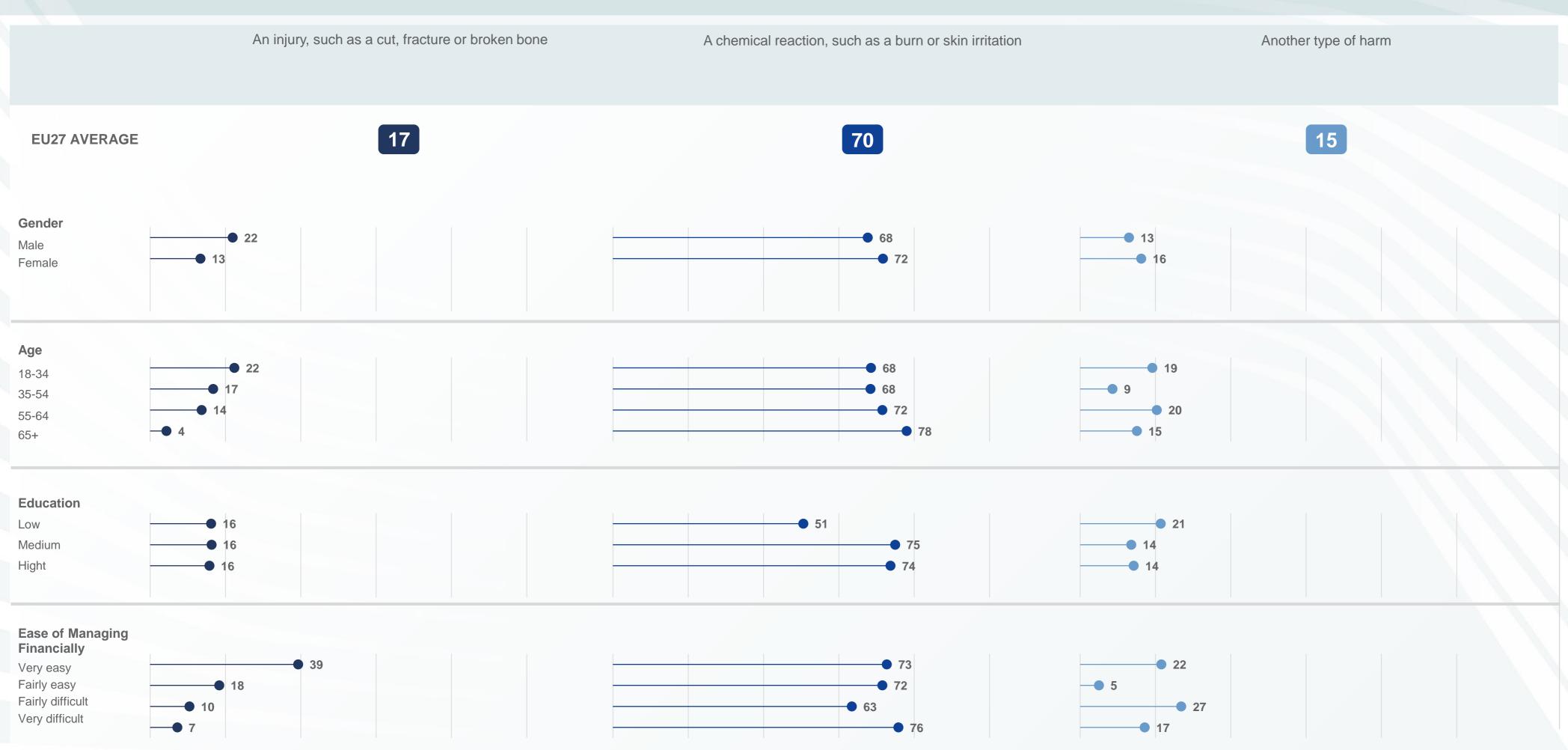
Have you experienced any of the following with products you purchased? (%)

You or someone else in your household A product was recalled on safety grounds was harmed because the product wasn't was harmed because the product had no was harmed because the product was was harmed (any reason) unsafe used correctly or carefully enough or poor instructions of use 3 2 **EU27 AVERAGE** Gender **2 3 1** Male **1 1 3 1** Female Age **5 2 2** 18-34 **2** 1 35-54 1 **3** 1 55-64 **2** 1 65+ **Education** 1 **2** Low **D** 1 **1** 2 Medium 1 • 3 **D** 1 1 Hight **2 Ease of Managing** Financially **3** 2 **1** Very easy Fairly easy **1** 2 1 Fairly difficult 1 2 **2 3** Very difficult 2 **2**





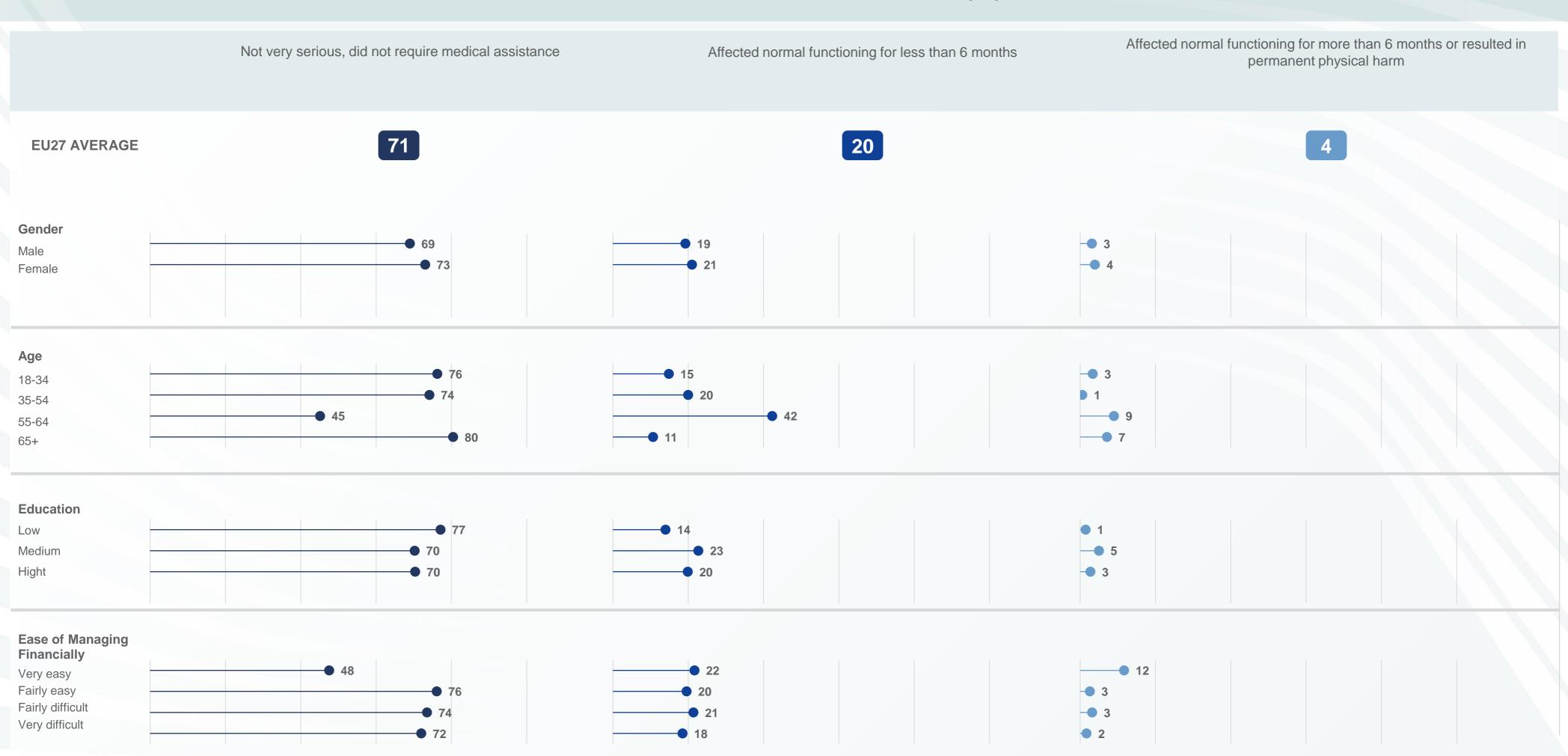
Which of the following best describes the type of harm? (%)







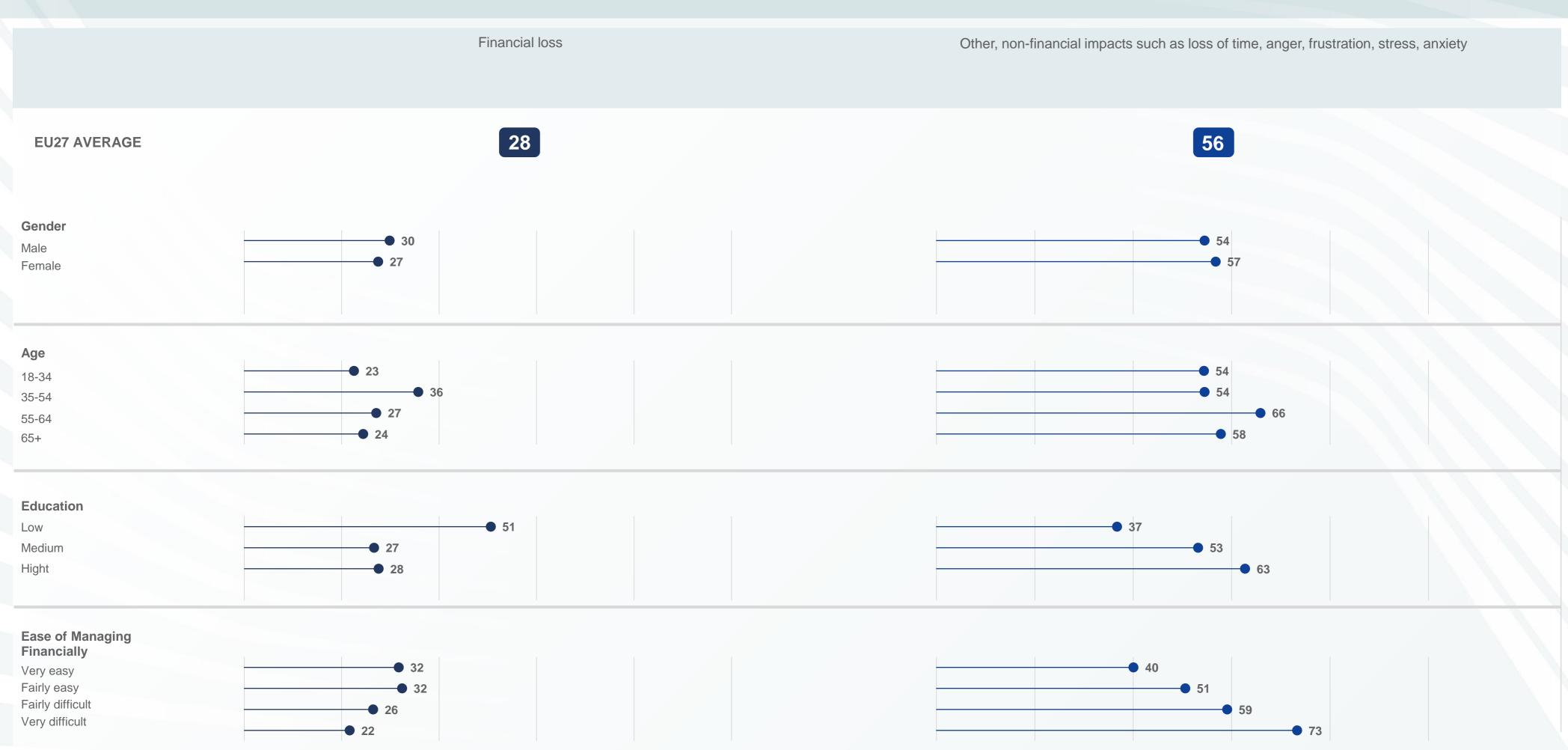
And how serious was this harm? (%)





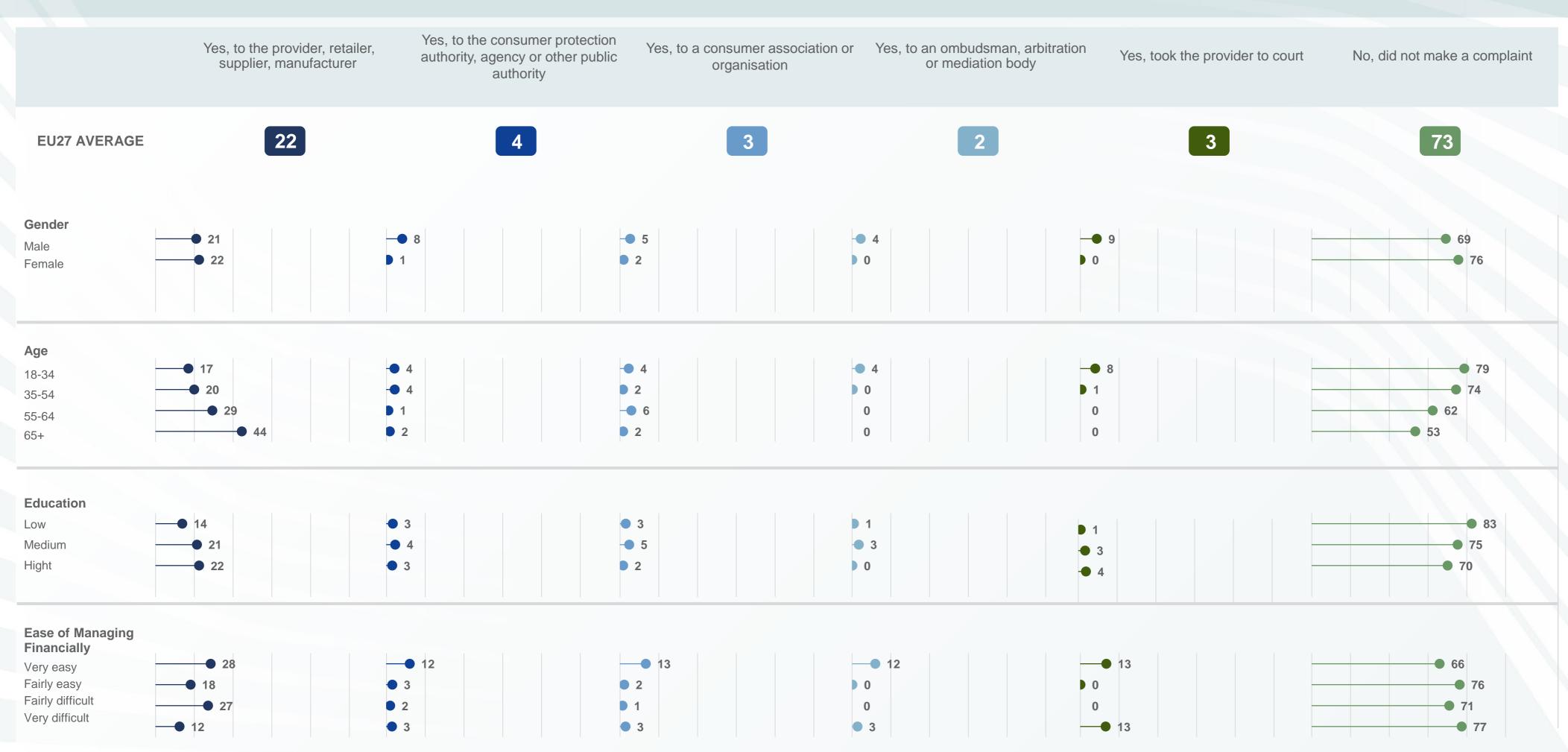


Thinking about the most recent problem did you personally experience financial loss/other non-financial impacts? (%)





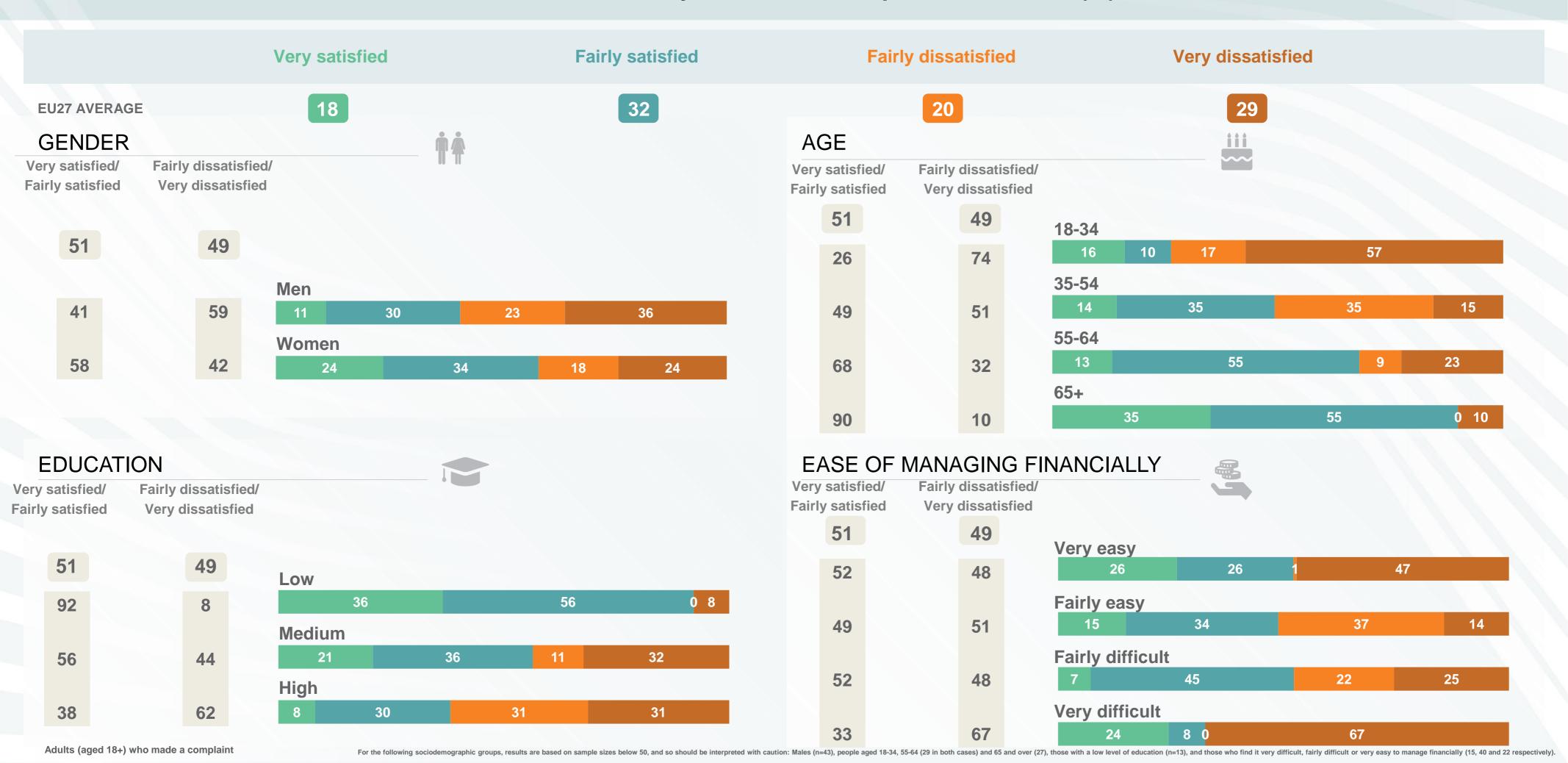
Thinking about the most recent problem, did you make a complaint? (%)







How satisfied were you with the complaint outcome? (%)





Annex



ANNEX 1: Market Monitoring Survey 2019 – technical notes





TARGET POPULATION

The MMS is conducted in a total of 30 countries: the 27 European Union Member States, the UK, Iceland and Norway. The target population is all adults aged 18 and over, resident in these countries who have sufficient command of (one of) the respective national language(s) of the countries to answer the questionnaire. Interviews were offered to respondents in 28 languages: the 24 official European Union languages, Luxembourgish, Russian, Icelandic and Norwegian



MARKET REFERENCE PERIODS

Respondents' eligibility to participate in the survey is based on their having had experience of the markets within a pre-defined 'reference period' (timeframe). The reference period is set with the aim of ensuring that they will be able to recall their experiences of the markets without too much difficulty. As detailed below, the reference period varies by market, reflecting the fact that some types of goods and service are purchased more frequently than others.



Household appliances

2 years



Electronic products

1 year



Products for children

3 years



Cosmetics

1 year



House and garden **Maintenance** products

2 years



Furniture and furnishings

1 year



Airline services

1 year

Holiday

accommodation

Ĥ

1 year



Loan, credit and credit cards

2 years

Internet connected products

1 year

ANNEX 1: Market Monitoring Survey 2019 – technical notes





WEIGHTING

The Market Monitoring Survey uses a multi-stage weighting procedure. Single weight factors per market interview are calculated by calculating consecutively:

- a separate design weight per country to control for unequal selection probabilities of sample units, based on phone type ownership of the respondent (% mobile, % fixed, % mobile and fixed).
- a post-stratification weight was performed separately per country to balance out an unequal representation of different age and gender groups in the unweighted sample, so that the weighted sample is representative for these two parameters.
- for results at the country group level (e.g., EU27), a population calibration weight so that the results for each country are included in the aggregate in the same proportion as their relative population share in that country group.



OTHER NOTES ON INTEPRETING THE DATA AND CHARTS

- This slide deck presents indicator results and allows for the comparison of differences between countries and sociodemographic groups. It should be noted that survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. For reasons of legibility and accessibility, indications of statistical significance are not included in this slide deck.
- Where percentages do not sum to 100%, this may be due to computer rounding or multiple answers. Rounding can also cause a slight deviation between aggregate percentages (e.g., "fairly satisfied / very satisfied") and the percentages of their separate components.
- In some of the charts showing results per country, bullets representing very small percentages (< 2%) are very slightly repositioned so that they are visible in the chart, meaning that they are visually closer to 2% than they would be if positioned exactly on the axis according to their true value. The numeric values shown are always accurate.
- Countries and sociodemographic categories for which question results are based on a sample size lower than 50 are indicated in a footnote in the respective questions. If for a given question the majority of countries have a low sample size, no country comparison is shown.