



The Digital Plate: Social Media's Impact On Consumer Buying Behavior In The Food And Beverage Industry.

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Abstract

This article investigates the profound influence of social media platforms (e.g., Instagram, TikTok, Facebook) on consumer buying behavior within the highly visual and rapidly evolving Food and Beverage (F&B) industry. Through a review of current literature and empirical findings, this paper establishes that social media engagement, driven by visual content, electronic Word-of-Mouth (eWOM), and influencer marketing, significantly impacts every stage of the consumer decision-making process, from awareness to post-purchase evaluation. Key findings highlight the crucial role of trust as a mediator between social media marketing activities and purchase intention (Source: 3.5, 3.6), and the positive correlation between engaging content and impulse buying in this sector (Source: 1.3, 1.4).

Keywords: Social Media Marketing, Consumer Behavior, Food and Beverage, Electronic Word-of-Mouth (eWOM), Purchase Intention, Impulse Buying.

1. Introduction

The advent of social media has fundamentally disrupted traditional marketing models, particularly within the F&B industry. Unlike conventional media, social platforms offer a two-way communication channel and unparalleled visibility, making them indispensable tools for F&B brands to connect with their audience \mathbf{(Source: 2.6)}.

The F&B sector relies heavily on sensory stimulation and visual appeal, which platforms like Instagram and TikTok are perfectly designed to deliver \mathbf{(Source: 1.5)}. Consequently, consumer purchasing decisions—often driven by emotional and hedonic factors \mathbf{(Source: 3.4)}—are increasingly shaped by digital interactions rather than purely functional needs. This research aims to synthesize the current understanding of how these specific digital factors translate into measurable changes in consumer buying behavior (CBB) in the context of food and beverage products and services.

2. Literature Review and Conceptual Framework

The influence of social media on CBB can be analyzed through established marketing frameworks, adapted for the digital sphere. The central constructs driving this impact are:

2.1 Electronic Word-of-Mouth (eWOM) and Trust

Social media empowers consumers to share their experiences instantaneously. eWOM, encompassing online reviews, ratings, and shared content, serves as a digital form of social proof \mathbf{(Source: 2.7)}. Studies indicate that eWOM, particularly user-generated content (UGC), is often perceived as more authentic and trustworthy than traditional advertising \mathbf{(Source: 3.3)}, significantly influencing purchase intentions in the F&B sector \mathbf{(Source: 3.1, 3.2)}. Establishing trust through transparent and responsive brand engagement is a critical mediator in the social media marketing-purchase intention relationship \mathbf{(Source: 2.4, 3.5)}.

2.2 Visual and Engaging Content

For F&B products, where visual appeal is often a precursor to desire ("eating with the eyes"), high-quality, visually enticing content (e.g., high-definition food photography, short-form recipe videos) directly grabs attention and drives consumer interest \mathbf{(Source: 1.5)}. The constant stream of such tempting content on platforms contributes to increased product awareness and a heightened desire for immediate consumption \mathbf{(Source: 1.2)}.

2.3 Influencer Marketing

The collaboration with digital influencers (both macro- and micro-influencers) is a core strategy \mathbf{(Source: 2.3)}. Consumers often regard these figures as credible, relatable sources of pre-purchase suggestions \mathbf{(Source: 1.2)}. Influencer endorsements create a sense of aspiration and authority, with the perceived authenticity of micro-influencers often yielding higher engagement and conversion rates compared to celebrity endorsements \mathbf{(Source: 2.3, 2.5)}.

3. Impact on the Consumer Buying Process

3.1 Need Recognition and Information Search

Need Recognition: Visually appealing content and timely promotions (e.g., limited-time offers) can induce impulse buying and create a desire for a product that was not initially planned \mathbf{(Source: 1.3, 1.4)}.

Information Search: Consumers actively use social media to search for restaurant recommendations, view menus, and check customer reviews/ratings before making a purchase or dining decision \mathbf{(Source: 1.5, 2.7)}.

3.2 Alternative Evaluation and Purchase Decision

Alternative Evaluation: F&B brands are evaluated based on their social media activity, brand perception, and the sentiment of their eWOM. A strong, positive digital presence can significantly lift a brand above competitors (Source: 1.1).

Purchase Decision: Over half (50.3%) of consumers report buying products or visiting venues they first encountered on social media (Source: 1.3, 1.4). The presence of promotional keywords (e.g., discounts, delivery offers) in advertisements drives consumers to seek further information, often resulting in a transaction (Source: 1.4).

3.3 Post-Purchase Behavior

Post-Purchase Sharing: Customers often become content creators themselves, sharing photos and reviews of their meal or product. This UGC feeds back into the process, acting as eWOM for future consumers and closing the loop on the digital influence cycle (Source: 2.7). Active engagement by the brand with this UGC (e.g., reposting, thanking, or addressing issues) enhances customer satisfaction and loyalty (Source: 1.2).

4. Empirical Findings and Digital Strategy

Recent studies using quantitative methods (e.g., correlation and regression analysis) have reinforced the theoretical impact.

Quantitative Correlation: Research has shown strong, positive, and significant relationships between factors like engaging content, collaboration with influencers, and effective monitoring of trends/news with consumer purchase behavior (Source: 1.3, 1.4). Monitoring trends and creating valuable content were found to be particularly substantial predictive influences (Source: 1.3).

Impulse Purchasing: Due to the hedonic nature of F&B products, a significant percentage of consumers report engaging in impulse buying based on digital cues (Source: 1.4). Personalized advertisements, visual enticement, and the ease of mobile ordering apps are key drivers that convert digital exposure into immediate sales (Source: 1.2).

Crisis Management: Social media's real-time nature necessitates prompt and transparent crisis management. Brands that address customer complaints and crises effectively via social platforms can maintain or even strengthen customer loyalty, demonstrating that responsiveness is a key component of the digital strategy (Source: 2.7).

5. Conclusion and Future Directions

Social media has cemented its role as the dominant medium shaping CBB in the F&B industry. Its influence is multidimensional, affecting everything from product discovery and brand trust to impulse purchases and post-consumption advocacy. F&B companies must develop targeted, data-driven engagement strategies that prioritize visually compelling content, actively manage eWOM, and strategically leverage influencer partnerships to maximize marketing effectiveness.

Future research should focus on the long-term effects of repeated, personalized digital marketing on consumer health and consumption behavior (Source: 1.6), as well as the evolving role of AI and sophisticated analytics in predicting and guiding F&B consumer choices.

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