

Bridging the Gap between Intention and Behavior in E-Commerce: Pilot Study of the Halal Cosmetics Consumption

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ABSTRACT

This pilot study bridges the intention-behavior gap in halal cosmetics consumption by scrutinizing the intricate roles of trust and distrust within the theory of planned behavior and trust frameworks. The research focuses on understanding how heightened awareness of halal products and nuanced perceptions of trust and distrust influence consumers' purchasing intentions and subsequent behaviors. This study assessed the psychometric properties of the measurement, which was administered to a random sample of 50 habitual cosmetic users. The survey instrument, including constructs such as halal awareness of brand manufacturing activities, demonstrates significant reliability, indicating its potential for broader application in future research. Preliminary findings suggest that trust in halal certifications and brand ethicality positively correlate with purchase intentions, while distrust, driven by a lack of transparency or perceived ethical incongruence, serves as a barrier to purchase completion. The study's implications highlight the need for halal cosmetic brands to foster trust through clear communication and verifiable halal practices to minimize the intention-behavior gap. These insights contribute to the academic discourse on consumer behavior in digital marketplaces and offer actionable strategies for marketers to navigate the evolving landscape of religiously compliant consumerism in various cultural contexts.

Keywords: Intention Behavior Gap, E-Commerce, Halal Cosmetics, Trust, Distrust.

1) INTRODUCTION

Halal cosmetics, defined by their compliance with Islamic law, are rapidly emerging as a significant segment of the global beauty and personal care industries [1]. Known primarily in the context of food [2], the term 'halal' extends to cosmetics, indicating products permissible for Muslim consumers. These products avoid 'haram' (forbidden) ingredients like alcohol and specific animal-derived components, ensuring purity and safety in line with Islamic principles. This focus on halal certification is reshaping market dynamics, leading to substantial global demand growth, notably in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Western countries [3], [4], [5]. The appeal of halal cosmetics transcends religious boundaries, indicating a broader shift in consumer preferences toward ethically produced and safe products. This trend is driven by increased awareness and concern regarding the environmental and ethical implications of personal care products. Consumers are more informed about the effects of cosmetic ingredients and gravitate toward products that resonate with their values and ethical standards. Halal cosmetics, emphasizing purity and ethical manufacturing, cater to this evolving consciousness [6], [7], [8]. Despite its growth, the halal cosmetic market is not homogenous. This caters to a diverse range of unique needs and preferences. Young urban Muslim demographics, in particular, significantly contribute to market growth [9]. Consumers seek products that match their religious beliefs and contemporary lifestyle choices, requiring brands to integrate modern design [10] and quality with halal compliance [11].

Anticipating the growth and successful marketing of halal cosmetics requires a deep understanding of cultural nuances. Brands must balance appealing to Muslim consumers, while maintaining inclusivity for non-Muslims [9]. Effective branding in this space involves demonstrating respect for Islamic values while positioning products as universally appealing, a task that is not only a business necessity, but also an ethical imperative [9],

[12]. Digital transformation has significantly affected how consumers discover and purchase cosmetics. In the halal cosmetics market, e-commerce platforms and online retail strategies are becoming increasingly important [13]. Brands must focus on building a solid online presence, leveraging social media, and creating engaging digital content to connect with their target audiences. The consumer base for halal cosmetics is multifaceted and dynamic, demanding a strategic approach from brands wishing to monetize in this growing market. The halal cosmetics market has also been poised for continued growth and innovation. Current trends include the adoption of artificial intelligence to personalize consumer experiences, an increased focus on men's cosmetics in the halal sector, and the development of more inclusive and diverse product ranges [2], [7], [14], [15]. Companies that are agile in adapting to changing consumer behaviors and trends are likely to lead the market.

This study is motivated by the need to understand the complex dynamics that influence congruence, or lack thereof, between consumers' purchase intentions and actual behaviors. Notably, this study seeks to unravel the elements of trust and distrust within the digital marketplace. The primary objective of this pilot study was to refine and validate a survey instrument that measured various psychological constructs related to the consumption of halal cosmetics. This study aimed to identify the factors that can potentially bridge the intention-behavior gap by gauging the nuances of halal awareness, trust, and distrust. This understanding is pivotal for developing strategies for predicting consumer purchasing patterns in the halal cosmetics sector. This study contributes to academic discourse by integrating the Theory with concepts of trust and distrust within halal cosmetics. By focusing on a niche but rapidly expanding market, this research provides fresh insights into the intention-behavior gap, a topic of considerable interest in consumer behavior literature. The findings enrich the theoretical understanding and have practical implications for marketers aiming to develop more effective strategies to promote and sell halal cosmetics. This pilot study lays the groundwork for future research to further explore these relationships in more extensive and diverse populations.

2) MATERIALS AND METHODS

1.1 A. Intention-Behavior Gap in Brand's Halal Cosmetics Consumption

In the preparatory stages of this literature review, the intention-behavior gap in the context of halal cosmetics consumption emerged as a compelling subject of inquiry. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) propounded by Ajzen and Fishbein [16], [17] serves as a foundational model that proposes that consumers' behavioral intentions are predicated on their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control and are indicative of their subsequent behaviors. This theory is also supported by some empirical results meta-analyzed by McEachan and Sheeran [18], [19], indicating that intentions predict behavior. However, Sheeran's scrutiny of this theory reveals a persistent gap [20]; intentions, while influential, are not always precise predictors of actual behaviors [19], [21], [22]. Their research suggests that a medium to large shift in intentions typically results in only a small to medium change in behavior. This discrepancy underscores the complexity of converting halal cosmetic consumers' intentions into consistent purchase behaviors [19].

Recent academic explorations have advanced dialogue on the intention-behavior gap, shifting the focus toward digital and e-commerce arenas. Maria et al. [23] investigated how social media marketing and customization can impact smartphone purchase intentions, and found that personalization significantly influences consumer behavior in the digital space. Similarly, Wang's research [24] highlighted the dual pathways through which Internet use affects green consumption, demonstrating the Internet's role in bridging the gap between green consumption intentions and actual behavior. Kaur et al. [25], also in the domain of sustainable consumption, specifically probed the influence of actual behavioral control on the purchase intention-behavior gap, underscoring its positive moderating effect in the context of sustainable clothing in India. These studies underscore the dynamic nature of e-commerce consumer behavior and enrich the understanding of the intention-behavior nexus within the sustainability-focused market.

This nuanced landscape of consumer intention versus action becomes particularly pertinent when examining brand loyalty in the halal cosmetics market. The prevailing hypothesis posits that a solid intention to remain loyal to a halal cosmetics brand or switch brands is a reliable indicator of purchasing behavior during subsequent shopping experiences.

H1. A stronger intention to remain loyal to the same brand of halal cosmetics or to switch to another brand is positively associated with the actual behavior in the next purchase.

1.2 B. Trust and Distrust on Intention-Behavior Gap in Brand's Halal Cosmetics Consumption

In the literature, we observe a predominant reliance on Morgan's theory of trust commitment [26] as the foundational framework to elucidate the impact of trust on customer relationships [8], [9], [27], [28]. This theory has been instrumental in shaping our understanding of how trust and commitment intertwine to forge solid customer-brand connections. However, the insights provided by Lewicki [29] offer a more expansive perspective by introducing critical nuances regarding the role of trust in customer behavior. Lewicki's approach not only complements but also extends the traditional understanding by incorporating the concept of distrust,

thereby enriching our understanding of the multifaceted nature of customer relationships. Morgan's theory of consumer behavior emphasizes that trust and commitment are critical for successful customer relationships. Trust is a customer's belief in a brand's reliability and integrity, leading to commitment, seen as loyalty, and continued engagement with the brand. Practically, this theory guides businesses to enhance trust through quality, consistent services, and ethical practices, leading to customer loyalty and repeat purchases. However, Lewicki's perspective adds a crucial element, distrust. Unlike Morgan's idealistic focus on building positive relationships, Lewicki acknowledges that trust and distrust can coexist in consumer relationships. Distrust, or anticipation of adverse outcomes from a brand, can significantly influence consumer decisions.

The contrast between Morgan's and Lewicki's theories suggests different business strategies. While Morgan advocates trust-building activities, Lewicki implies that businesses should also manage areas of potential distrust. A balanced approach would enhance trust and commitment (Morgan) and identify and address distrust factors (Lewicki). This dual strategy offers a more comprehensive understanding of consumer behavior, recognizing that trust and distrust are separate, yet influential dimensions in customer relationships. Trust, as evidenced by behavioral outcomes, emerges as a critical predictor of customer loyalty [30], [31], [32]. A customer's decision to continue patronizing a brand, recommending it to others, and their resistance to switching to competitors are often directly linked to the trust built through consistent, positive brand experiences [31], [33]. A customer's repeat purchases, even when alternatives may offer lower prices, often stem from a well-established trust in the product's quality and the brand's overall service, highlighting trust as a cornerstone of loyalty [30], [31], [34], [35], [36]. Trust and distrust can coexist in a complex interplay in customer relationships, affecting different facets of a brand or service [29]. Customers may trust a brand's product quality, but distrust its commitment to ethical practices or data privacy. This duality suggests that businesses must adopt a nuanced approach to managing their operations and communications, striving to cultivate trust while simultaneously addressing areas that may generate distrust [29], [37]. Trust and distrust manifest through observable behaviors in the customer behavior landscape. Trust may be reflected in actions such as repeat purchases, positive reviews, and social media engagement, whereas distrust might be evident in complaints, product returns, or negative advocacy. These behavioral indicators serve as vital metrics for businesses to gauge the levels of trust and distrust in their customer base, informing strategies to enhance customer relationships proactively [37], [38].

Many studies have explored the role of trust and distrust in halal cosmetic consumption, particularly regarding consumers' loyalty intentions. Rubiyanti [39] and Rahmawaty [40] found that trust, influenced by halal certification and Islamic branding, positively affects consumers' intentions to purchase and repurchase halal cosmetic products. However, trust also influences brand loyalty through other factors, such as product quality, religious beliefs, and repurchase intention [41]. These findings collectively suggest that trust plays a crucial role in shaping consumers' loyalty intentions toward halal cosmetics. Conversely, distrust can arise from inconsistencies in brand promises, perceived gaps in Sharia compliance [32], or negative word-of-mouth [36], [42] and can lead to consumer defection. In the context of halal cosmetics, in which personal values and religious adherence are significant, the impact of distrust can be particularly profound. Therefore, the balance between trust and distrust can be seen as a determinant of the intention-behavior gap [37]. Higher and lower levels of trust can mitigate this gap, ensuring that intentions are translated more accurately into purchase behaviors. This nuanced interplay suggests a symbiotic relationship in which high trust and low distrust enhance the probability of consumer intentions aligning with actual loyalty behaviors [29], [38]. Given this dynamic, the proposed hypothesis is as follows:

H2. Levels of trust-distrust in a halal cosmetics brand positively influence the intention to stay loyal to the current halal cosmetics brand.

C. Halal Awareness of Brand Manufacturing Activity on Intention-Behavior Gap in Brand's Halal Cosmetics Consumption

Halal awareness goes beyond basic product knowledge and encompasses a comprehensive understanding of the ethical and religious standards that halal products must meet [7], [40]. This heightened awareness is particularly pertinent in the cosmetics industry [9], [27], where ingredients and production processes are often scrutinized by consumers seeking assurance of compliance [43], [44], [45], [46], [47]. As consumers become more informed, their trust in a brand's halal claims is likely to increase, potentially enhancing their intention to purchase [8], [39], [40]. When trust is established through halal awareness [40], [44], [48] and transparent communication of manufacturing activities, the intention-behavior gap typically observed in consumer markets can be narrowed. Consumers are more likely to follow through on their purchase intentions when they believe a brand aligns with personal and religious values. Conversely, lack of knowledge or awareness can sow seeds of distrust, deterring consumers from acting on their initial intentions. Distrust arises when a perceived gap exists between a brand's

claims and the reality of its products and practices [37], leading to hesitation and potential withdrawal from the purchasing decision. Based on this discussion, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H3. Halal awareness of a brand's manufacturing activity influences trust-distrust on the brand and subsequently affects consumer intention.

D. Conceptual Model

Considering the above hypotheses, this study proposes a research model that encompasses the concepts of trust, distrust, and halal awareness to examine the intention-behavior gap in halal cosmetics consumption in the e-commerce sector. This model is constructed within the "trust-distrust-intention-behavior" framework, and is depicted in Figure. 1.

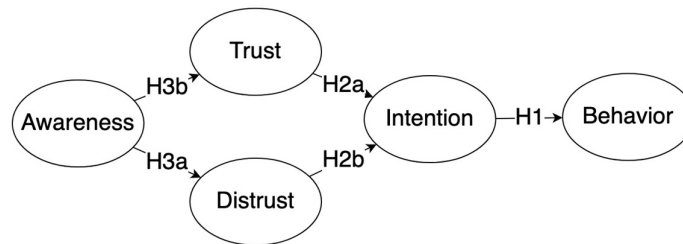


Figure. 1 Initial Conceptual Model

E. Sample and Data Collection

This pilot study employed convenience sampling to preliminarily assess the reliability of the research instrument. The sample comprised 50 habitual online cosmetics consumers chosen for their accessibility and relevance to the research context of halal cosmetics consumption. An online survey was conducted to collect data from participants. Given the constraints of the pilot study, this method was chosen to maintain consistency and efficiency in the data-collection process.

B. Questionnaire Design

In the design of the questionnaire for the pilot study, the research instrument incorporated a series of carefully crafted questions targeting the psychological constructs crucial to understanding halal cosmetic consumption. A pre-test was conducted to ensure that the questions were understandable, wherein three habitual users of halal cosmetics reviewed each question. This step was crucial for validating that the questions were understandable and effectively captured the intended meaning of the respondents. The primary research instrument was a structured questionnaire designed to gauge various psychological constructs related to the consumption of halal cosmetics such as trust, distrust, and purchase intention. Responses were recorded using a 5-point Likert scale, in which 1 (one) means "strongly agree," 3 (three) means "generally agree," and 5 (five) means "strongly disagree," allowing for a nuanced capture of participants' attitudes.

a). Actual Behavior

Participants were asked about their buying patterns over the last six months to measure the frequency of purchase behavior concerning halal cosmetics. Adapted from [16], this included the frequency of purchasing their current brand of halal cosmetics (AB1) and instances of switching from their current halal brand to a new one (AB2). These questions aim to capture both loyalty and variety-seeking behaviors among consumers.

b). Intention

Adapted from [8], [9], [27], [41], the participants' future purchase intentions were assessed through a series of statements gauging their commitment to continuing the purchase of their preferred halal cosmetic brand (PI1-PI4), such as:

- PI1. I intend to buy the same halal-brand cosmetics products in the future.
- PI2. I intend to choose the same halal-brand cosmetic products I have used compared to others
- PI3. I prefer to choose the halal brand cosmetics already known
- PI4. I will fulfill my future halal cosmetics needs with already-known halal brand cosmetics.

c) Halal Awareness

Adapted from [8] and [27], awareness of halal principles in cosmetic products was measured by asking participants about their knowledge of the ingredients used (HA1), their understanding of product safety and cleanliness (HA2), and their recognition of non-permissible substances in cosmetics (HA3).

d) Trust

Adapted from [27] and [41], trust in the current brand was evaluated by examining the participants' feelings

about the product's performance meeting expectations (TR1), trustworthiness (TR2), reliability (TR3), and overall confidence in the product (TR4).

e) Distrust

Adapted from [49], [50], [51], [52], distrust was probed with statements addressing skepticism toward cosmetic manufacturers (DT1), perceived exploitation of halal certification (DT2), engagement in damaging behavior (DT3), and the irresponsibility of the manufacturing processes (DT4).

C. Data Analysis

Upon completion of the data collection, using JASP statistical software, we computed Cronbach's alpha for each set of items associated with our defined constructs—trust, distrust, purchase intention, and others—following the conclusion of the data collection phase. With an established threshold for reliability set at a Cronbach's alpha of 0.7 or above, we determined the internal consistency of the survey scales was determined. Our findings indicated that each scale used in this pilot study achieved and, in some cases, exceeded the threshold, demonstrating satisfactory internal consistency. These results confirm the reliability of our measurement instrument for preliminary analysis. The calculated values ranged from 0.7xx to 0.8xx for the different constructs, showing a commendable degree of reliability across the board. This level of consistency reinforces the robustness of our survey items and the validity of our constructs in capturing the nuances of consumers' attitudes and behaviors toward halal cosmetics in an e-commerce context. These encouraging outcomes from our pilot study indicate the potential of the survey instrument for use in large-scale research. The reliability of our questionnaire suggests that it can reliably measure the constructs of interest and provide meaningful insights into the intention-behavior gap in halal cosmetic consumption.

3) RESULTS

The data collected from the pilot survey were subjected to reliability analysis using Cronbach's alpha. Reliability analysis of the given items showed high internal consistency across all measures, as indicated by Cronbach's alpha values. Each item's Cronbach's alpha exceeded the acceptable threshold of 0.70, suggesting that the items reliably measured the constructs they intended to assess (Table I). The Cronbach's alpha values for each item ranged from 0.878 to 0.903, indicating excellent reliability. Notably, items AB1, AB2, and DT1 had the highest alpha values of 0.897, 0.899, and 0.903, respectively. This high level of consistency ensures the reliability and validity of the measurement scales used in this study.

Table I: Indicator Reliability

Item	Cronbach's α	Item	Cronbach's α
AB1	0.897	TR4	0.880
AB2	0.899	DT1	0.903
PI1	0.882	DT2	0.899
PI2	0.881	DT3	0.889
PI3	0.882	DT4	0.886
PI4	0.884	HA1	0.880
TR1	0.879	HA2	0.879
TR2	0.879	HA3	0.891
TR3	0.878		

Following the reliability analysis, a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was carried out to validate the conceptual model. The CFA factor loading analysis (Table II) indicates strong and significant factor loadings for all measured indicators. Each indicator's estimate is statistically significant with p-values less than 0.001, suggesting a high level of confidence in the loadings. The Behavior factor has notably high loadings for BH1 (1.231) and BH2 (1.508). Intention and Awareness factors have moderate loadings, with Intention's I1-I4 ranging from 0.358 to 0.548 and Awareness's AW1-AW4 ranging from 0.435 to 0.634. Trust indicators (TR1-TR4) range from 0.422 to 0.575. Distrust indicators show high loadings, with DT1 and DT2 above 1, further affirming the robustness of the measurement model.

Table II: Factor Loading of CFA

Factor	Indicator	Estimate	p
Behavior	BH1	1.231	< .001
	BH2	1.508	< .001
Intention	I1	0.548	< .001
	I2	0.418	< .001
	I3	0.358	< .001
	I4	0.448	< .001
Awareness	AW1	0.579	< .001

	AW2	0.582	< .001
	AW3	0.634	< .001
	AW4	0.435	< .001
Trust	TR1	0.454	< .001
	TR2	0.422	< .001
	TR3	0.498	< .001
	TR4	0.575	< .001
Distrust	DT1	1.218	< .001
	DT2	1.34	< .001
	DT3	0.744	< .001
	DT4	0.625	0.001

4) DISCUSSION

The factor covariance analysis (Table III) revealed insightful relationships between the studied factors, forming the basis for a conceptual model. A significant negative relationship was observed between behavior and distrust (estimate = -0.554, $p < .001$). This indicates that, as behavior increases, distrust decreases, suggesting that positive behaviors might mitigate distrust. Positive relationships emerged between intention and awareness (estimate = 0.837, $p < .001$) and between intention and trust (estimate = 0.916, $p < .001$). These strong correlations imply that individuals with higher intentions exhibit greater awareness and trust. Similarly, awareness and trust were highly correlated (estimate = 0.927, $p < .001$), highlighting the strong interdependence between these constructs. The relationships between behavior and intention (estimate = 0.231, $p = 0.131$), awareness (estimate = 0.244, $p = 0.089$), and trust (estimate = 0.265, $p = 0.069$) were positive, but not statistically significant. These results suggest potential yet unconfirmed associations that warrant further investigation. Non-significant negative relationships were found between intention and distrust (estimate = -0.114, $p = 0.463$), awareness and distrust (estimate = -0.066, $p = 0.665$), and trust and distrust (estimate = -0.071, $p = 0.652$). These weak inverse relationships imply that distrust may not strongly counteract intentions, awareness, or trust. The conceptual model, therefore, emphasizes the significant interplay between intention, awareness, and trust while highlighting the crucial role of behavior in reducing distrust. Following this result, we modified the study model, as shown in Figure 2.

Table III: Factor Covariance

Relation		Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	
Behavior	↔	Intention	0.231	0.153	1.512	0.131
Behavior	↔	Awareness	0.244	0.144	1.700	0.089
Behavior	↔	Trust	0.265	0.146	1.816	0.069
Behavior	↔	Distrust	-0.554	0.117	-4.743	< .001
Intention	↔	Awareness	0.837	0.056	14.964	< .001
Intention	↔	Trust	0.916	0.040	23.077	< .001
Intention	↔	Distrust	-0.114	0.155	-0.734	0.463
Awareness	↔	Trust	0.927	0.035	26.601	< .001
Awareness	↔	Distrust	-0.066	0.153	-0.433	0.665
Trust	↔	Distrust	-0.071	0.157	-0.451	0.652

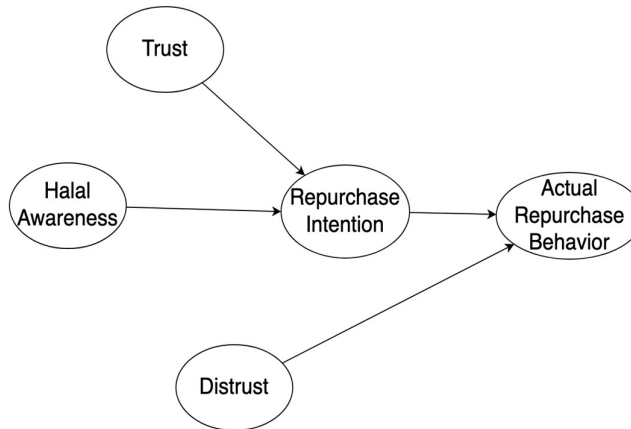


Figure. 2 Research Conceptual Model

The modified conceptual model illustrates the relationships between Trust, Halal Awareness, Distrust, Repurchase Intention, and Actual Repurchase Behavior. Trust and Halal Awareness positively influence Repurchase Intention [8], [9], [27], which in turn drives Actual Repurchase Behavior. Meanwhile, the model includes distrust as a negative influence on Actual Repurchase Behavior, bypassing Repurchase Intention. This addition is critical because it highlights that distrust can directly disrupt the transition from intention to behavior, independent of the intention stage. Previous studies have shown that distrust stemming from negative past experiences or perceived risks can significantly deter consumers from repurchasing, even if their initial intention is to buy again [50].

Despite the simplified nature of the modified conceptual model, several limitations can be articulated from different theoretical perspectives, highlighting areas where the model might benefit from further refinement and the consideration of additional factors for future research. From the perspective of Consumer Culture Theory (CCT), distrust can be viewed as a cultural construct influenced by societal norms, values, and power dynamics. For instance, in cultures with a high power distance, where hierarchical structures are accepted and expected, distrust in institutions and brands might be more prevalent. This cultural context can significantly shape consumer behavior differently than in low-power distance cultures, where equality and shared decision-making are valued [53]. The model, therefore, could be criticized for not considering how cultural factors, such as power distance, shape distrust, and, consequently, consumer behavior [54]. Integrating cultural dimensions could enrich the model, making it more applicable across different cultural contexts, and providing deeper insights into the role of distrust. Another critique is the model's exclusion of social influences and norms. Consumer behavior is often heavily influenced by social factors, such as peer opinions, social media, and community norms. These influences can significantly affect both Repurchase Intention and Actual Repurchase Behavior [55]. For example, positive reviews and endorsements from peers or influencers can enhance trust and awareness, whereas negative social feedback can increase distrust. By not accounting for these social dynamics, the model might overlook the critical factors that drive consumer behavior. The complexity of trust and distrust is another area where the model can be enhanced. Trust and distrust are not merely opposites but can coexist in complex ways. Consumers might trust a brand in some respects, such as product quality, but distrust it in others, such as ethical practices or data privacy. The model could not capture this complexity, which could lead to a more refined understanding of how trust and distrust influence consumer behavior [52]. Moreover, the model assumes a direct and straightforward transition from Repurchase Intention to Actual Repurchase Behavior. However, research shows that intentions do not always lead to actions owing to various intervening factors, such as situational constraints, changes in preferences, or external influences. The model could be enhanced by including factors that bridge this gap, providing a more realistic depiction of the intention-behavior link.

5) CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the modified conceptual model provides valuable insights into the dynamics of halal cosmetic consumption, particularly through the lens of trust and distrust. Trust and Halal Awareness are critical drivers of Repurchase Intention, ultimately leading to Actual Repurchase Behavior. However, Distrust serves as a direct barrier to this behavior, highlighting the importance of addressing consumer concerns about transparency and ethical practices.

Despite its strengths, the model has several limitations that need to be addressed for a more comprehensive understanding of consumer behavior. From a Consumer Culture Theory perspective, incorporating cultural factors, such as power distance, could offer deeper insights into how societal norms and values shape distrust. Additionally, considering the impact of social influences and norms could enhance the model's applicability because consumer behavior is often driven by peer opinions and social media. Moreover, the complexity of trust and distrust, and the transition from intention to behavior require further exploration. Trust and distrust are not mere opposites but can coexist, influencing different aspects of consumer perceptions and decisions. Including additional factors that bridge the gap between intention and behavior would provide a more realistic depiction of consumer actions.

This study's preliminary findings underscore the importance of fostering trust through clear communication and verifiable halal practices. These insights are crucial for halal cosmetic brands that aim to minimize the intention-behavior gap and enhance consumer loyalty in a culturally diverse marketplace. The implications for marketers and academics are significant and offer strategies for navigating the evolving landscape of religiously compliant consumerism.

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8) AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

MRG, FS, and AM contributed to the design and implementation of the research. MRG analyzed the results and wrote the manuscript. FS and AM conceived and supervised the project.

9) CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this study.

10) DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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