

Territoires du vin

ISSN : 1760-5296

: Université de Bourgogne

13 | 2021

Marchés du vin et cultures de consommation

Wine consumption behavior between Western and Mainland Chinese Consumer

Comportements dans la consommation de vin entre les consommateurs de la Chine occidentale et ceux de la Chine continentale

15 December 2021.

King Yau Yu Markus Schuckert

🌐 <http://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/territoiresduvin/index.php?id=2207>

Licence CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

King Yau Yu Markus Schuckert, « Wine consumption behavior between Western and Mainland Chinese Consumer », *Territoires du vin* [], 13 | 2021, 15 December 2021 and connection on 21 November 2024. Copyright : [Licence CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) ([http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)). URL : <http://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/territoiresduvin/index.php?id=2207>

PREO

Wine consumption behavior between Western and Mainland Chinese Consumer

Comportements dans la consommation de vin entre les consommateurs de la Chine occidentale et ceux de la Chine continentale

Territoires du vin

15 December 2021.

13 | 2021

Marchés du vin et cultures de consommation

King Yau Yu Markus Schuckert

🔗 <http://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/territoiresduvin/index.php?id=2207>

Licence CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Introduction

Problem statement

Objective

Literature review

- Wine culture and history in West and China

- Wine Motivation and Consumer Behavior and of Mainland Chinese and Western

Sample and data collection

Data Analysis

Research finding

- Demographic result

- Drinking Pattern

- Motivation

- Extrinsic factor

Discussion

- Drinking Pattern

- Discussion of Motivation

- Discussion of Extrinsic Factors

Conclusion, Implication and Recommendation

Limitation and future studies

Introduction

- 1 Since the late 1980s, wines and spirits consumption patterns have been changing throughout the world. The consumers drink less than the past while the demand for premium wines and spirits have been increasing¹. Capitello, Agnoli and Begalli² also observed this trend of decreasing wine consumption. However, they indicated that there is increasing demand for wine in the Pacific-Asia region, such as China, Japan and Taiwan. Pan, Fang and Malaga³ found that there is a large potential wine market in China after China joined the World Trade Organization. The International Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV) claimed Chinese consumers drank 1.72 billion liters of wine in 2016, with 6.9 percent year increase, the highest in the world⁴. China is currently the fifth largest wine-consuming nation in the world⁵. Many wine producers and vineyards regard China as the most potential market in the foreseeable future. At the same time, China was the world's fifth largest wine production country in terms of vineyard area and produced more than 490,000 tons of wine. It ranked the seventh largest wine production country⁶. China also has the potential to develop as a major wine production country in the future.

Problem statement

- 2 China can be an emerging wine consumption market and a competitor to existing wine production countries⁷. This phenomenon aroused the interest of academic in recent year. There were many previous studies about Chinese wine consumer behavior. Pettigrew and Charters⁸, as well as Somogyi, Li, Johnson, Bruwer and Bastain⁹ investigated the motivation of Chinese wine consumption. There were some studies related to the country-of-origin effects on Chinese wine consumers¹⁰. However, few academic scholars started looking in the different wine consumption behavior between Western and Chinese. There is no comprehensive study of analyzing the different wine consumption behavior between Chinese and Western. Williamson, Robichaud & Francis¹¹ only compared the Chinese and Australian consumers' liking responses for red wines. Jiang¹² compared the difference between Chinese and Western drinking culture. Because of the different culture, history and social environment, con-

sumer behavior may vary considerably from country to country, even if they face the same product. In the food/beverage model, culture is a factor influencing on consumer behavior¹³. The effective marketing strategy in the Western market may not be as successful as in China market. Cultural value plays a significant role in the decision process. People in a cultural environment will have a different response to the same marketing communication¹⁴. Previous researches did not study the difference of drinking pattern, drinking motivation and the effect of extrinsic factors between Chinese and Western. What are the differences between Chinese and Western wine consumer? And why do these differences exist? The paper will fill the academic gaps. It will investigate the different wine consumption behavior between Western and Mainland Chinese. It contributes to the understanding of the different wine consumption behavior between Western and Mainland Chinese so that the vintners, foreigner wine marketers, restaurant can adjust and localize their marketing strategy in China. They can promote, import some wines which Mainland Chinese consumers prefer.

Objective

- 3 The findings have relevance for marketers seeking a deeper understanding of the Chinese wine consumption behavior indifference to Western so that they can set up a more suitable strategy to promote their wine products in China. The main objectives of this thesis are to:
 - a). Examine the difference in wine drinking pattern between Mainland Chinese and Western
 - b.) Analyze the motivation for wine consumption and drinking of the Mainland Chinese and Western
 - c.) Analyze how Western and Mainland Chinese consider extrinsic factors (Price, Country-of-origin and Packaging) when buying wine

Literature review

Wine culture and history in West and China

- 4 Wine is an agricultural product produced from fermented grape juice. It is made from grape, water and yeast¹⁵. It is believed that wine was

invented as early as the Paleolithic period. Wine probably originated in Persia. Greek and Roman disseminated the winemaking technique around Europe. After the Age of Discovery, European immigrated into America, Australia and South Africa. They brought the technique of cultivation of wine. So, the USA, Australian and South African wines are called New World wine while the French, Italian wines are called Old World wine¹⁶. Wine played a significant role in Chinese culture and history as well. In the Han Dynasty (206-220 BC), Zhang Qiang was as an envoy to the Xin Jiang and Central Asia. It was the first time for Chinese recognizing the existence of fermented grape wine. In the Tang Dynasty (618-907 BC), there is a record that Chinese planted grape and produced red wine¹⁷. It seems that Chinese have long-history wine culture as like as European.

- 5 In terms of wine cultures, Chinese and Western have some similarities but also some differences. Roman regarded wine as medicine. It was recorded that Asclepiades (124-40 B.C) was the most prominent doctor who prescribed wine¹⁸. It is evident that wine has healthy value in Western people's mind in the past. Also, the Chinese believe that slight alcohol consumption is healthful¹⁹. Wine plays a healthful and medical role in both of their cultures. Wine and art have a very close relationship in Chinese and Western history. The Latin poet Horace stated that wine is conducive to writing²⁰. Many successful Chinese poets drank too heavy wine, such as Li Bai, the Poet Transcendent²¹. For Chinese and Western poets, wine is a stimulus for creation. On the other hand, there are some differences. Jiang²² stated, "Chinese liquor drinking culture manifests the respect for human beings. Wine is a communication tool in the Chinese eye. The rituals of wine drinking in West reflect the respect for alcohol". Chinese liquor drinking etiquette is very strict. Master and guests have their fixed seat and order of toast according to their authority and age. If someone disobeys the ritual, they will be regarded as impolite and immoral people²³. Western wine lovers have a strict appraisal ritual. First, they will observe the color of wine and feel the fragrance, then taste it, using the eyes, nose and tongue to appreciate the wine²⁴. Besides, they have a strict order to drinking wine in order to taste the delicacy of wine Jiang²⁵. Chinese think wine is important in social connection while Western appreciate the taste of wine.

Wine Motivation and Consumer Behavior and of Mainland Chinese and Western

- 6 Somogyi, Li, Johnson, Bruwer and Bastian²⁶ studied the motivation of Chinese wine consumption. They indicated that Mainland Chinese consumed wine because of health reason. They believed that wine was good for sleep and blood circulation. Li, Jia, Taylo, Bruwer and Li²⁷ studied the wine drinking behavior of Chinese young adult. Approximately 60% of respondents choose social communication as a major reason. The second-ranked reason was body health. Camillo²⁸ also investigated the determinants of consumption in China. Health reason was the main reason. Over half of the interviewees drank wine because of its healthful value. 21% claimed that they drank wine since it tastes good. Pettigrew and Charters²⁹ did research about Hong Kong Chinese's motivation and behavior of wine. They argued that Hong Kong Chinese consume wine because they want to achieve an altered physical state and get a means of communicating status to others. Hong Kong Chinese are willing to forsake their personal taste preference in order to desired images. It is evident that Chinese drink wine because of health, social communication and image enhancement.
- 7 There are also researches about Western wine consumer studies. Thompson and Vourrvachis³⁰ found five salient beliefs among UK wine consumer including, better taste than other alcoholic beverages, wine is only to accompany meals, wine is for special occasions, expensive wine is a good wine, and wine is sociable. However, James and Christodoulidou³¹ did research about factors influencing wine consumption in Southern California consumers based on the same methodology that Thompson and Vourrvachis used. The result was different from the result of Thompson and Vourrvachis. Health benefits became a major belief in South California wine consumers. 52% of respondents said the wine was good for their health and 32% of respondents wine was sociable, which was the second belief. This result was similar to the results of Li et al.³². It showed that health became major reason for Western drinking wine for a decade. Moran and Saliba³³ found that older Australian drank wine because of the taste

of wine. 86% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. The reasons for western drinking wine are similar with Chinese except for the hedonic reason, the taste of the wine. Williamson, Robichaud and Francis³⁴ compared the Chinese and Australian consumers' liking responses for red wines. They stated that Australians had a greater acceptance of higher alcohol and 'dark fruit'. Appearance, taste and mouthfulness are more important for Chinese consumers. Although Williamson et al.³⁵ provides an insight into differences in drivers of preference of wine between Western and Chinese, they did not investigate the cause of difference, wine consumption pattern and the effect of the moderate variables. In fact, there is no comprehensive study about the different wine consumption behavior between Western and Chinese.

- 8 There are a few journal articles about the relationship between the price and wine selection of Chinese. Liu & Murphy³⁶ stated that Chinese consumers purchase expensive wine for a public situation but they purchase inexpensive wine for private consumption. They explained that there was a strong association between price and "mianzi" (image). Chinese believed that higher price the wine is, the higher "mianzi" consumers can earn. Camillo³⁷ also found the similar result. Chinese prefer purchasing expensive wines as a gift but affordable for their own consumption. It is assumed that the price of wine will affect the usage of the wine.
- 9 Country-of-origin is a popular topic. Many researchers did studies about how country-of-origin affects wine purchasing. Bruwer & Buller³⁸ found that Japanese consumer with higher levels of objective knowledge did not use the country-of-origin. Recently, there are some researches about the country-of-origin effects on Chinese wine consumers. Capitello, Agnoli and Begalli³⁹ argued that Chinese pursue westernization so that new generation regarded the country-of-origin as an important indicator for good quality. So, French wine occupied approximately half of the Chinese market share from 2002 to 2012. Moreover, country-of-origin is an important factor when Chinese consumers evaluate the quality of wine, especially when the wine being for special occasion⁴⁰. Hu, Li, Xie and Zhou⁴¹ found a similar result. Country-of-origin is more important than brand when the wine is consumed at a special occasion. They deducted that the Chinese cannot establish wine selection criteria because they did not

have enough wine appreciation experience and wine knowledge. As a result, they rely on extrinsic factors such as country-of-origin. It is assumed that country-of-origin is an important consideration when purchasing wine. It is possible that Chinese emphasize country-of-origin of wine than Western since Chinese have less wine knowledge than Western consumers.

- 10 Some researchers studied how package affect the wine selection of Western. However, there is no study about the association between a package and the wine selection of Chinese. The visual appearance of a food package, such as shape, color, label, brand, is as important as the food appearance⁴². “High expectations for product quality induced by commercial packaging are met by high-quality foods”⁴³. Barber & Almanza⁴⁴ studied about how wine package influence on the wine purchasing. It showed that consumers were likely to purchase wine based upon the wine packaging. More important, consumers would regard the wine label as an integral information source when doing purchase decision. Consumers preferred front label with the country of origin and brand and back label with “style of wine” and “description of wine”. Flavor and taste descriptions such as “floral” or “essence of peaches and dried apricots” may not add real value to consumers. Information, such as, how dry or sweet the wine is, what the grape varietal is, were more useful for customers. However, there are some contrast results about the usefulness of the package in a mature wine market. Package has no significant effect on the Italian wine consumers⁴⁵. Goodman⁴⁶ indicated that the attractive front label is one of the least important elements for consumer staking into account when choosing wine. In fact, there is no conclusion whether or not the package will affect the wine consumer purchasing. There is a big gap existing in the effect of the package on the Chinese wine consumers.

Sample and data collection

- 11 This study investigates the different wine consumption behavior between Western and Chinese. The quantitative data collection technique was used since many previous researches adopted the quantitative technique to collect the data. Structured questionnaires were designed to collect the information for the study. In this research, a

non-possibility, convenience sampling method was chosen. Li, Jia, Taylor, Bruwer & Li⁴⁷, Camillo⁴⁸ and Hu, Li, Xie, Zhou⁴⁹ also used a convenience sampling method to collect data to study Chinese wine consumer behavior. 110 Mainland Chinese and above 109 Western wine drinkers were interviewed respectively. The Western are all Caucasian-looking because of convenient searching. The survey was conducted in February 2015. Hong Kong is selected to be the study site as Hong Kong was the Britain colony. There are many expatriates living in Hong Kong and Western tourists. Besides, many Mainland Chinese travel to Hong Kong every year. It is convenient to collect the data of wine consumption behavior of Western and Mainland Chinese in Hong Kong. The questionnaires were distributed in the traditional tourism regions, such as Tsim Sha Tsui, Admiralty, Wan Chai, Hom Hung and Stanley main market. Many tourists travel these places for drinking since there are many bars and restaurants there.

Data Analysis

- 12 The questionnaire was designed accordance with the information provided in literature review. The questionnaire was divided into 4 parts. The first section was about some demographic questions, such as the interviewee's age, income, education level. These questions of this part were based on the research of Hu, Li, Xie, Zhou⁵⁰. The second is the questions about wine consumption pattern, such as how much they spend on wine, how frequently they drink wine. The questions were accordance to the Barber, Almanza, Donovan⁵¹, Li, Jia, Taylor, Bruwer, Li⁵², Viot, Passebois-Ducros⁵³ and Camillo's⁵⁴ researches. The third section was about wine motivation. The questions in the Barber, Almanza, Donovan's⁵⁵ research were used. The final part was the effect of extrinsic factors (price, origin-of-country and package) on the wine behavior. There were some statements for respondents to answer. The statement adopted from the researches of Hu, Li, Xie, Zhou⁵⁶, Liu, Murphy⁵⁷ and Barber, Almanza⁵⁸. The respondents needed to answer how extent they agree to these statements, seven-point Likert scale items ranging from 1 (totally disagree) to 7 (totally agree). The majority of the data collected had a quantitative nature and information from the completed questions were therefore pre-coded and then entered into the Window version of the Statistical Package for Social Science 20. Frequencies and cross-

tabulations were worked out on the descriptive data. Besides, the independent T-test was conducted. The testing is to investigate the difference between means that in the specific values of the means themselves. This method used to analyze if there is the difference between Mainland Chinese and Western when considering various extrinsic factors (Price, Country-of-origin and Packaging).

Research finding

Demographic result

Illustration 1: Summary of survey sample by demographic characteristics of respondents (N=219).

| | | Race | | Total |
|-------------|--|---------|------------------|-------|
| | | Western | Mainland Chinese | |
| Gender | Male | 57 | 50 | 107 |
| | Female | 52 | 60 | 112 |
| Age | 18-25 | 16 | 28 | 44 |
| | 26-35 | 36 | 46 | 82 |
| | 36-45 | 28 | 28 | 56 |
| | 46-55 | 17 | 8 | 25 |
| | 56-65 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| | 66 or above | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Income | Less than 10,000US dollar; Less than 82,737RMB | 15 | 58 | 73 |
| | 10,000 – 29,999US dollar; 82,737 – 248,204RMB | 11 | 25 | 36 |
| | 30,000 – 49,999 US dollar; 248,205 – 413,679RMB | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| | 50,000 – 69,999US dollar; 413,680 – 579,154 RMB | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| | 70,000 – 99,999USDollar; 579,155 – 827,366 RMB | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| | 100,000 US dollar or above; 827,367 RMB or above | 32 | 1 | 33 |
| | Not answer | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Educational | Primary school | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Secondary school | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| | Vocational school | 12 | 40 | 52 |
| | University | 69 | 45 | 114 |
| | Postgraduate | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| Total | | 109 | 110 | 219 |

13 There were 219 respondents interviewed. 109 were Western and 110 were Mainland Chinese. 50% of the Western respondents and 50% of the Mainland Chinese respondents were males respectively. With re-

gards to age, the Mainland Chinese data sample was younger than the Western. One-third (33%) of Western and over two-fifths (41%) of the Mainland Chinese and belong to the 26-35 age range. But few (15%) Western were at the age of 18-25 while about one quarter (25%) of Mainland Chinese were at this age range. In terms of annual income, Western respondents earned much more salary than the Mainland Chinese. Almost one-third (29%) of Western respondents earned 100,000 US dollar or above. Only one Mainland Chinese respondents can earn the same salary level in China. Over half (53%) of the Mainland Chinese earn less than 82,737 RMB dollar (Less than 10,000 US dollar) annually. Generally, Western respondents acquired higher education than Mainland Chinese. Many Western and Mainland Chinese interviewees were educated at university, 63% and 41% respectively. More (22%) Western studied postgraduate program than (13%) Mainland Chinese did. In terms of nationality, half (50%) of Western came from USA, UK, Australia. About three-fifths (60%) of Mainland Chinese came from Guangdong.

Drinking Pattern

- 14 The result shows that Western consumed wine more frequently than Mainland Chinese. Nearly half (47%) of Western respondents consumed wine once a week. On the contrary, over one-fifth (23%) of Mainland Chinese respondents consumed wine once a week. And over one quarter (27%) of Mainland Chinese said they drank wine once a year or less. Red wine is the most popular wine in both groups. More than three quarters (76%) Western and over three-fifths (61%) of Mainland Chinese consumed red wine. Besides, over half (54%) of Western consumed white wine but only less than 13% of Mainland Chinese drank white wine. It is interestingly found that Mainland Chinese prefer sweet wine than Western. Almost one-fifth (21%) of Mainland Chinese consumed sweet wine. Unlike Mainland Chinese, very few (6%) Western consumed sweet wine. Both of two sample groups agreed vintage is an important factor. Regarding as the wine expenditure, almost three-fifths (60%) of Western respondents spend 10-29 US dollar to buy wine. But the result of Mainland Chinese is quite extreme. Although nearly half of (43%) of Mainland Chinese spent 70-200 RMB (10-29US dollar) on wine expenditure, 12% consumed more than 500 RMB (69 US dollar). In terms of the country of

wine selection, there were over three-fifths (64%) of Western respondents selecting French wine as their top three favorite wines. Over half (56%) of them selected French wine as the most favorite choice. More than three quarters (78%) of Mainland Chinese also selected French as their top three favorite wines. Half (50%) of Western respondents selected Italian wine as their top three favorite wines. Over two-fifths (41%) of Mainland Chinese selected Italian as their top three favorite wine. It seems that both Western and Mainland Chinese prefer French wine mostly and Italian wine secondly. Respectively, 37% and 35% Western selected Australian wine and USA wine as their top three favorite wines. Over one-third (39%) of Mainland Chinese chose Chinese wine as their top three favorite wines. In terms of wine knowledge, the general wine knowledge level of Western is higher than Mainland Chinese. Over half (51%) of Western claimed their wine knowledge achieved an average level. But, less than one-third (32%) of Mainland Chinese claimed their wine knowledge achieved an average level. Moreover, over one-third (38%) of Mainland Chinese said that they were not familiar with wine. Only three Western did the same option. Most Western liked drinking wine a restaurant (79%) and home (80%). The proportion of restaurant and home were 40% and 47% in Mainland Chinese group. The majorities of both groups prefer to drink wine with friends. However, 11% of Mainland Chinese preferred to drink alone while one Western did the same option.

Motivation

- 15 Western and Mainland Chinese have a different motivation for wine consumption. The most important reason for Western drinking wine was the tastiness of wine. The majority (90%) of Western select the taste of wine as the top three important reasons. Half (50%) of them who chose the taste of wine as the top three important reasons selected it as the most important reason. Secondly, three-fourths (75%) of Western selected social communication as the top three important reasons. 45% of them selected it as the most important reason. Over half (51%) of Western selected choice of wine pairing with food as the top three important reasons. However, the reasons for Mainland Chinese drinking wine were different from that of Western. Health reason was the most important reason for Mainland Chinese drinking

wine. Over half (55%) of Mainland Chinese selected the health reason as top three important reasons. Nearly three-fifths (57%) of them select as the most important reason. Social communication was one of the main reasons. Nearly three quarters (71%) of Mainland Chinese selected social communication as the top three important reasons. More than one quarter (28%) of them selected it as the most important reason. Over two-fifths (42%) of Mainland Chinese selected the image enhancement as the top three important reasons. Almost half (46%) of them selected it as the most important reason.

Extrinsic factor

16 An independent sample t-test was used to compare the differences between Western and Mainland Chinese wine consumer behavior in extrinsic attributes (price, the origin of country and package). Significant differences were focused when the significant value is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). There are 20 wine behavior statements. The illustration 2 shows that 10 of them have significant differences.

Illustration 2: Extrinsic factor considered differently by Western and Mainland Chinese.

| Question | Race | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | t | Sig.(2-tailed) |
|---|------------------|------|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|
| Q18. Do you agree that price is an important factor when you purchase wine?* | Western | 5.09 | 1.405 | .135 | 3.230 | .001 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.37 | 1.857 | .177 | 3.278 | .001 |
| Q19. Do you agree that I will consume expensive wine in occasional event while consuming affordable wine in private consumption?* | Western | 4.63 | 1.620 | .155 | 3.146 | .002 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 3.92 | 1.741 | .166 | 3.147 | .002 |
| Q20. Do you agree that there is a strong association between price and quality? | Western | 4.87 | 1.552 | .149 | .157 | .876 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.84 | 1.764 | .168 | .157 | .876 |
| Q21. Do you agree that there is a strong association between brand and price? | Western | 4.90 | 1.592 | .153 | -1.169 | .244 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 5.15 | 1.526 | .145 | -1.169 | .244 |
| Q22. Do you agree that expensive wine consumption or giving expensive wine to friend can enhance your social image? | Western | 4.19 | 1.658 | .159 | -1.583 | .115 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.55 | 1.640 | .156 | -1.583 | .115 |
| Q23. Do you agree that the price is more important than the aroma, color and grape variety?* | Western | 2.30 | 1.424 | .136 | -7.953 | .000 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.07 | 1.841 | .176 | -7.962 | .000 |
| Q24. Do you agree that country of the wine is important when selecting wine?* | Western | 5.17 | 1.506 | .144 | 2.587 | .010 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.64 | 1.519 | .145 | 2.587 | .010 |
| Q25. Do you agree country of the wine is more important than brand when selecting wine for special occasions? | Western | 4.55 | 1.530 | .147 | .109 | .914 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.53 | 1.629 | .155 | .109 | .914 |
| Q26. Do you agree that there is a strong association between country of the wine and price? | Western | 4.64 | 1.437 | .138 | -2.229 | .819 |
| | Mainland Chinese | 4.69 | 1.696 | .162 | -2.229 | .819 |
| Q27. Do you agree that there is a strong association between | Western | 5.01 | 1.560 | .149 | 2.136 | .034 |

17 Price is significantly different among Western and Mainland Chinese wine consumers ($p < 0.05$). Western (mean=5.09) agree that price is important more than Mainland Chinese do (mean=4.37). There is a

significantly different attitude of consumption expensive wine in an occasional event while consuming affordable wine in private consumption among Western and Mainland Chinese ($p < 0.05$). Western (mean=4.63) agree with this statement more than Mainland Chinese do (mean=3.92). There is a significantly different attitude that the price is more important than the aroma, color and grape variety ($p < 0.05$). Mainland Chinese (mean=4.07) agree with this statement more than Western do (mean=2.30). Country-of-origin is significantly different among Western and Mainland Chinese ($p < 0.05$). Western (mean=5.17) agree with that country of the wine is important more than Mainland Chinese do (mean=4.64). There is a significantly different attitude of association between country of the wine and quality ($p < 0.05$). Western (mean=5.01) tend to agree with this statement more than Mainland Chinese do (mean=4.54). There is a significantly different attitude of that country of the wine is important when for gift giving and consume in public ($p < 0.05$). Mainland Chinese (mean=4.38) tend to agree that the country of the wine is important when for gift giving and consume in public more than Western do (mean=3.82). There is a significantly different attitude of that the country of origin of wine is more important than the aroma, color and grape variety ($p < 0.05$). Mainland Chinese (mean=4.27) agree with this statement more than Western do (mean=2.71). The package is significantly different among Western and Mainland Chinese wine consumers ($p < 0.05$). Mainland Chinese (mean=4.67) agree with that package is important more than Western do (mean=4.06). There is a significantly different attitude of information in the wine label ($p < 0.05$). Mainland Chinese (mean=4.79) prefer more information in wine label more than Western do (mean=4.29). There is a significantly different attitude of that the package of wine is more important than the aroma, color and grape variety ($p < 0.05$). Mainland Chinese (mean=4.10) agree with this statement more than Western do (mean=2.49).

Discussion

Drinking Pattern

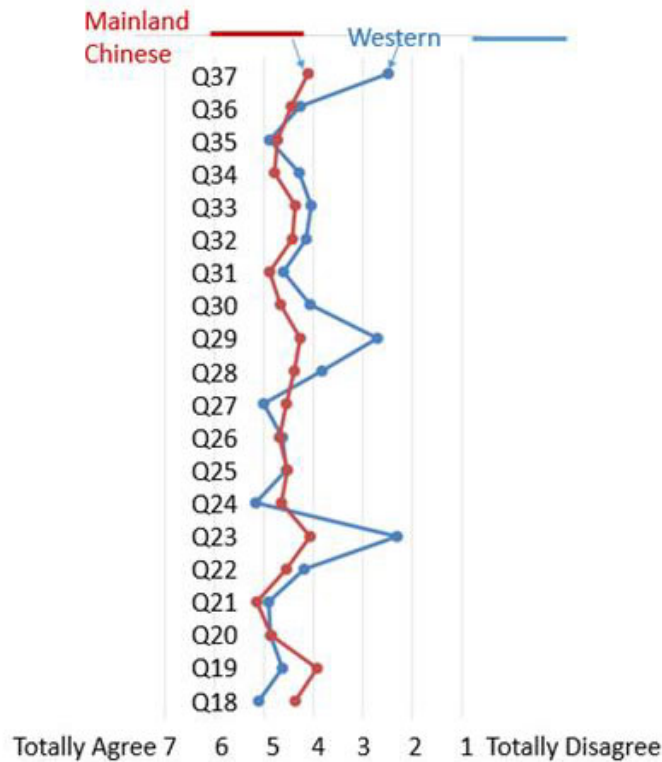
- 18 In 2010, Li, Jia, Taylor, Bruwer, & Li found that Chinese youngster did not drink wine frequently. Almost three-fifths (58.9%) of respondents drank wine once a year or less and very few (2.9%) drank wine once a week. In this research, over a quarter (27%) of respondent drank wine once a year or less and over one-fourth (23%) of respondents drank wine once a week. Although the frequency of wine consumption of Mainland Chinese is not as many as the Western (46% of Western respondents drink wine once a week), it is evident that Mainland Chinese drink wine more frequently than past. It indicates that wine consumption culture is emerging in Mainland Chinese. In this research, it discovers that Mainland Chinese prefer red wine and sweet wine whereas Western prefer red and white wine. This result is consistent with the findings of Li et al.⁵⁹ and Somogyi, Li, Johnson, Bruwer & Bastian⁶⁰. Both of Mainland Chinese and Western regarded vintage as an important factor. There is a difference in the expenditure of wine between Western and Mainland Chinese. Although most of Western and Mainland Chinese spend around 10-32US dollar on wine consumption per time, the proportion of expensive wine consumer of Mainland Chinese was higher than Western. This finding implies that there are two Mainland Chinese wine consumers. One group of Mainland Chinese spend money on wine as much as Western while another group spends much more money on wine. In terms of country of wine, Western and Mainland Chinese have a similar preference. Western prefer drinking French, Italian, Australian and USA wine while Mainland Chinese prefer drinking French, Italian and Chinese. This result is not fully consistent with the report of Capiello, Agnoli & Begalli⁶¹. In this research, Italian wine gets more popular while Australian wine gets less popular for Mainland Chinese. This finding perhaps indicated the change of the Mainland Chinese preference. Li et al.⁶² did a test about the wine knowledge of Mainland Chinese. The result indicated that Mainland Chinese lacked basic wine knowledge. Their research is similar to this research. This research proves that the level of wine knowledge of Western is higher than the Chinese.

Discussion of Motivation

- 19 Western drink wine because of the taste of wine, social communication, pairing with the meal while Mainland Chinese drink wine because of health reason, social communication, image enhancement. These findings are consistent with previous researches⁶³.
- 20 Most Mainland Chinese selected health reason as their most important reason for wine consumption. They believe that wine can improve their health. According to some medical research, daily moderate wine consumption can improve cardiovascular health and increase lifespan⁶⁴. This probably explains why most Mainland Chinese selected health reason for their most important reason. Although James and Christodoulidou⁶⁵ found that health benefits become more influential in the USA, this current research cannot find a similar result. It may be because James et al.⁶⁶ only focused on South California American, but this research focuses on all Western wine consumers. Owing to the different target groups, the results are variable. Both of the groups think that social communication is an important reason. It is mentioned that wine is a communication tool in Chinese⁶⁷. It is believed that the Chinese use wine to communicate with friends. Western also have the same intention to drink wine. Pettigrew and Charters⁶⁸ did research about alcohol consumption motivation in Hong Kong. They indicated image enhancement was a motivation for Hong Kong Chinese for drinking alcohol. The same motivation can be found in Mainland Chinese. In some extent, Hong Kong and Mainland China wine culture is similar. Apart from social communication, Western drink wine on account of taste and complementarities with food. These results are consistent with James et al.⁶⁹ research. According to Jiang⁷⁰, China's drinking culture mainly show the humanistic dimension. So, the motivations for Chinese usually get involved with human relationships, such as social communication and image enhancement. And Western drinking culture shows the respect and appreciation of wine. Taste of wine and wine pairing with meal become Western's main motivation. It is evident that cultural difference causes different motivations for wine consumption between Mainland Chinese and Western.

Discussion of Extrinsic Factors

Illustration 3: Extrinsic factor considered différentiai by Western and Mainland Chinese.



21 There are 20 wine behavior statements in illustration 3. 10 of them have significant differences. Illustration 3 shows that Mainland Chinese differ from Western significantly when they consider various extrinsic factors. Mainland Chinese tend to agree to the statements. Western consider price and country-of-origin of wine more important than Mainland Chinese do while Mainland Chinese think package of wine is important more than Western do. Western and Mainland Chinese consider different extrinsic factors. But Western disagree that price, country-of-origin and the package are more important than the aroma, color and grape variety. Mainland Chinese is quite neutral to these statements. Unlike Mainland Chinese, Western consider significantly aroma, color and grape variety. It is obvious that

Western and Mainland Chinese consider different factors when purchasing wine. Mainland Chinese consider the package first, then country-of-wine and price, aroma and the grape last. However, Western will consider aroma, grape first, then country-of-wine and price, package last. It implies that Western assess the quality of wine by intrinsic cues (physical characteristics of the product) while Mainland Chinese assess the quality of wine by extrinsic cues (cues external to the product). Liu and Murphy⁷¹ also argued that extrinsic cues dominate Chinese consumers' perceptions more than intrinsic cues. The difference may be attributed to the level of wine knowledge. Rao & Monroe⁷² found a high level of product knowledge buyer relied on the intrinsic factor more than a low level of the product knowledge buyer. According to current research, it is found Mainland Chinese wine knowledge was lower than Western. It is hypothesized that the level of wine knowledge causes different wine consumer reaction when they encounter intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Besides, since Mainland Chinese have lower level of wine knowledge than Western, Mainland Chinese prefer more information in wine label than Western.

Conclusion, Implication and Recommendation

- 22 According to Shepherd & Sparks⁷³, cultural factor affects consumer food and beverage preference. This study revealed that culture definitely influences the motivation for wine consumption. Western drink wine because of the taste of wine, social communication, pairing with the meal while Mainland Chinese drink wine because of health reason, social communication, image enhancement. Mainland Chinese and Western consider different extrinsic and intrinsic factors when buying wine. Mainland Chinese consider wine package while Western consider price and country-of-origin. And this study discovers that Western consider intrinsic factors, such as aroma and grape variety more than Mainland Chinese. Wine knowledge affects the selection of extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Mainland Chinese usually are low wine knowledge consumers. They tend to use extrinsic cues to identify the quality of wine. But Western have high wine knowledge consumers, so they will use intrinsic cues to select wine.

It is believed that some successful marketing strategies in Western countries might not have the same effect in China market due to the different consumer behavior. Based on the findings of this research, there are some suggestions. The vintners can emphasize the healthy value of wine, highlight the premium image of their wine to Chinese customers. Label and package of wine are important for them. Vintner should make the package of wine more beautiful to attract them. And more information should be covered in the wine label.

Limitation and future studies

- 23 There are some limitations to this study. First, the sample size was relatively small because of the limited time and manpower. 219 respondents may not comprehensively reflect the real wine consumer behavior. Moreover, the result of wine knowledge is judged by the respondents. This may affect the reliability of the result. Future studies can investigate other extrinsic factors, such as brand name, advertisement impact and other intrinsic factors, such as size, flavor.
- 24 Schiffman and Kanuk⁷⁴ indicated culture is shared. Particularly, belief, value or practice will influence others from a significant portion of society. Future studies can study the different wine culture among Mainland China. China is a large country. The economic development and ease of information attainment are different between the tier cities and/or rural areas. The wine consumer behavior of residents in tier cities differs from that in the rural area. These future studies will be very useful for wine companies because they can adjust their marketing strategy according to the difference in various provinces. According to Liu and Murphy's⁷⁵ study, Mainland Chinese consumed expensive wine in an occasional event while consuming affordable wine in private consumption. However, the finding is different in this research. It may be because the methodology is different. It is worthwhile for future studies to investigate how different methodologies affect the result of wine consumer behavior and find out the reason behind it.

- mers", *British Food Journal*, 108(5), 2006, p. 404-409
- Barber N. & Almanza B. A., "Influence of Wine Packaging on Consumers' Decision to Purchase", *Journal of Foodservice Business research*, 9(4), 2006, p. 93-95
- Bruwer J. & Buller C., "Country-of-origin brand preferences and associated knowledge levels of Japanese wine consumers", *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 21(5), 2012, p. 307-316.
- Camillo A. A., "A strategic investigation of the determinants of wine consumption in China", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 24(1), 2011, p. 68-90.
- Cardello A. V., "Consumer expectations and their role in food acceptance", H. J. H. Macfie. & D. M. H. Thomson (Ed.), *Measurement of food preferences*, Glasgow, Chapman & Hall, 1994, p. 253-297.
- Capitello R., Agnoli L. & Begalli D., "Asian growing markets and competition: evidence in the Chinese wine market", *The Globalization of Chinese Business*, 2014, p. 265-291
- Corduas M., Cinquanta L. & Ievoli C., "The importance of wine attributes for purchase decisions: A study of Italian consumers' perception", *Food Quality and Preference*, 2013, p. 416-417.
- German J. B. & Walzem R. L., "The health benefits of wine", *Annual Review of Nutrition*, 201 (1), 2000, p. 561-593.
- Gong W. Y., "A historical survey of Chinese wine culture", *Journal of Popular Culture*, 27 (2), 1993, p. 57-74.
- Goodman S., "An international comparison of retail consumer wine choice", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 21 (1), 2009, p. 43-46.
- Hu X., Li L., Xie C. & Zhou J., "The effect of country of origin on Chinese consumers' wine purchasing behavior", *Journal of Technology Management in China*, 3(3), 2008, p. 292-306
- Hutchings J.B., "The importance of the visual appearance of food to the food processor and consumer", *Sensory Properties of foods*, Applied Science Publishers, Barking, Essex, England, 1977
- James M., Christodoulidou M., "Factors influencing wine consumption in Southern California consumers", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 23(1), 2011, p. 36-48.
- Jiang L., "Comparison of the difference between Chinese and Western drinking culture", *Asian Social Science*, 7(5), 252, 2011, p. 251-257.
- Johnson H., *Story of wine*, London, Mitchell Beazley, 1989
- Kotschevar L.H. & Tanke M.L., *Managing bar and beverage operations*, East Lansing, Educational Institute of the American Hotel & Motel Association, 1996
- Laroche M., "Impact of culture on marketing strategy: Introduction to the special issue", *Journal of Business Research*, 62 (10), 2009, p. 921-923
- Li J. G., Jia J. R., Taylor D., Bruwer J & Li E., "The wine drinking behavior of young adults: an exploratory study in China", *British Food Journal*, 113 (10), 2010, p. 1310-1317
- Li Z. P., *Chinese wine*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 2011
- Liu F. & Murphy J., "A qualitative study of Chinese wine consumption and purchasing: Implications for Australian

- Wines", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 19(2), 2007, p. 98-111.
- Luo G. G., "The influence of the development of viticulture on the history and culture of grape wine in China", P. Kupfer (Ed.), *Wine in Chinese culture: Historical, literary, social and global perspectives*, Piscataway, Transaction Publishers, 2010, p. 58-67
- Mercer C., "Top wine consuming countries in 2015", *Decanter*, 2016, April 26, p.75
- Moran C. C. & Saliba A. J., "Reasons for drinking wine and other beverages – comparison across motives in older adults", *International Journal of Wine Research*, 4, 2012, p. 25-32
- Pan S., Fang C. & Malaga J., "Alcoholic beverage consumption in China: a censored demand system approach", *Applied Economics Letters*, 13(15), 2006, p. 975-979
- Pettigrew S. & Charters S., "Alcohol consumption motivations and behaviors in HK", *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 22(2), 2009, p. 210-221
- Qiu H. Z., Yuan J. J., Ye B. H. & Hung K., "Wine tourism phenomena in China: an emerging market", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality*, 25 (7), 2013, p. 1115-1134
- Rao A. R. & Monroe K. B., "The moderating effect of prior knowledge on cue utilization in product evaluations", *Journal of Consumer Research*, 15 (2), 1988, p. 253-264
- Roher M., "The motif of wine-drinking in the poetry of Tao Yuabming", P. Kupfer (Ed.), *Wine in Chinese culture: Historical, literary, social and global perspectives*, Piscataway, Transaction Publishers, 2010, p. 195-210
- Schiffman L. G. & Kanuk L. L., *Consumer behavior*, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 2000
- Shepherd R. & Sparks R., "Modeling food choice", H. J. H. Macfie. & D. M. H. Thomson (Ed.), *Measurement of food preferences*, Glasgow, Chapman & Hall, 1994, p. 202-226
- Somogyi S., Li E., Johnson T., Bruwer J. & Bastian S., "The underlying motivations of Chinese wine consumer behavior", *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 23(4), 2011, p. 473-485
- St James M., "Factors influencing wine consumption in Southern California consumers", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 23(1), 2011, p. 36-48
- Thompson K.E. and Vourvachis A., "Social and attitudinal influences on the intention to drink wine", *International Journal of Wine Marketing*, 7(2), 1995, p. 35-45
- Thorpe M., "The globalization of the wine industry new world, old world and China", *China Agricultural Economic Review*, 1 (3), 2009, p. 301-313
- Varriano J., *Wine: A cultural history*, London, Reaktion Books, 2010
- Viot C. & Passebois-Ducros J., "Wine brands or branded or branded wines? The specificity of the French market in terms of the brand", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 22(4), 2010, p. 406-422
- Williamson P., Robichaud J. & Francis I. L., "Comparison of Chinese and Australian consumers' liking responses for red

wine", *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, 18 (3), 2012, p. 256-267.

Wine & Spirit Education Trust, *Wine and Spirits: Looking behind the label*, Cambridge, Author, 2011

Xin H., "China now world's most attractive wine market: exporters & professionals", *China Daily*, October 18, 2017

1 Kotschevar L.H. & Tanke M.L., *Managing bar and beverage operations*, East Lansing, Educational Institute of the American Hotel & Motel Association, 1996

2 Capitello R., Agnoli L. & Begalli D., "Asian growing markets and competition: evidence in the Chinese wine market", *The Globalization of Chinese Business*, 2014, p. 265-291

3 Pan S., Fang C. & Malaga J., "Alcoholic beverage consumption in China: a censored demand system approach", *Applied Economics Letters*, 13(15), 2006, p. 975-979

4 Xin H., "China now world's most attractive wine market: exporters & professionals", *China Daily*, October 18, 2017

5 Mercer C., "Top wine consuming countries in 2015", *Decanter*, 2016, April 26, p.75

6 Qiu H. Z., Yuan J. J., Ye B. H. & Hung K., "Wine tourism phenomena in China: an emerging market", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality*, 25 (7), 2013, p. 1115-1134

7 Thorpe M., "The globalization of the wine industry new world, old world and China", *China Agricultural Economic Review*, 1 (3), 2009, p. 301-313

8 Pettigrew S. & Charters S., "Alcohol consumption motivations and behaviors in HK", *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 22(2), 2009, p. 210-221

9 Somogyi S., Li E., Johnson T., Bruwer J. & Bastian S., "The underlying motivations of Chinese wine consumer behavior", *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 23(4), 2011, p. 473-485

10 Balestrini P. & Gamble P., "Country-of-origin effects on Chinese wine consumers", *British Food Journal*, 108(5), 2006, p. 404-409 ; Hu X., Li L., Xie C. & Zhou J., "The effect of country of origin on Chinese consumers' wine purchasing behavior", *Journal of Technology Management in China*, 3(3), 2008, p. 292-306

- 11 Williamson P., Robichaud J. & Francis I. L., "Comparison of Chinese and Australian consumers' liking responses for red wine", *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, 18 (3), 2012, p. 256-267.
- 12 Jiang L., "Comparison of the difference between Chinese and Western drinking culture", *Asian Social Science*, 7(5), 252, 2011, p. 251-257.
- 13 Shepherd R. & Sparks R., "Modeling food choice", H. J. H. Macfie. & D. M. H. Thomson (Ed.), *Measurement of food preferences*, Glasgow, Chapman & Hall, 1994, p. 202-226
- 14 Laroche M., "Impact of culture on marketing strategy: Introduction to the special issue", *Journal of Business Research*, 62 (10), 2009, p. 921-923
- 15 Wine & Spirit Education Trust, *Wine and Spirits: Looking behind the label*, Cambridge, Author, 2011
- 16 Johnson H., *Story of wine*, London, Mitchell Beazley, 1989
- 17 Luo G. G., "The influence of the development of viticulture on the history and culture of grape wine in China", P. Kupfer (Ed.), *Wine in Chinese culture: Historical, literary, social and global perspectives*, Piscataway, Transaction Publishers, 2010, p. 58-67
- 18 Varriano J., *Wine: A cultural history*, London, Reaktion Books, 2010
- 19 Gong W. Y., "A historical survey of Chinese wine culture", *Journal of Popular Culture*, 27 (2), 1993, p. 57-74
- 20 Rohere M., "The motif of wine-drinking in the poetry of Tao Yuabming", P. Kupfer (Ed.), *Wine in Chinese culture: Historical, literary, social and global perspectives*, Piscataway, Transaction Publishers, 2010, p. 195-210
- 21 Jiang L., "Comparison of the difference between Chinese and Western drinking culture", *Asian Social Science*, 7(5), 252, 2011, p. 251-257.
- 22 *Idem.* p. 252.
- 23 Li Z. P., *Chinese wine*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 2011
- 24 Wine & Spirit Education Trust, *Op. cit.*
- 25 *Op. cit.*
- 26 *Op. cit.*
- 27 Li J. G., Jia J. R., Taylor D., Bruwer J & Li E., "The wine drinking behavior of young adults: an exploratory study in China", *British Food Journal*, 113 (10), 2010, p. 1310-1317

28 Camillo A. A , "A strategic investigation of the determinants of wine consumption in China", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 24(1), 2011, p. 68-90.

29 *Op. cit.*

30 Thompson K.E. and Vourvachis A., "Social and attitudinal influences on the intention to drink wine", *International Journal of Wine Marketing*, 7(2), 1995, p. 35-45

31 M. James, N. Christodoulidou (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Natasa-Christodoulidou?_sg%5B0%5D=pzQh-C0_1ZU86OK5mYIaheVXG4Zf6eOvLf8oxZHyeET_8aglg_-sgTCX0E2YfORuRB0Khf0.DT_I6rtxA7R0E80VY_7nFp9XBEX1Tm2PloY5dblKNGPipBFDYKI9RcJzbg6aogNbMuR0b0hC8cUyCTapQod63A&_sg%5B1%5D=3J70dTyHvrL507n8LaK_zP9QB0BjSTx9pCWKXATzYXklSTkdkArNWbPrdDuOTLeY8qtTCk0.i5GnvkjgoYG5DXz6vaTxmCtQCLYLgn7_kMJtilIhOh3SQh4SGmpvQ41BZabkPFMpx9N4OHrvWssZ0ZfpwjoNg), "Factors influencing wine consumption in Southern California consumers", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 23(1), 2011, p. 36-48.

32 *Op. cit.*

33 Moran C. C. & Saliba A. J., "Reasons for drinking wine and other beverages – comparison across motives in older adults", *International Journal of Wine Research*, 4, 2012, p. 25-32

34 Williamson P., Robichaud J. & Francis I. L., "Comparison of Chinese and Australian consumers' liking responses for red wine", *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, 18 (3), 2012, p. 256-267.

35 *Idem.*

36 Liu F. & Murphy J., "A qualitative study of Chinese wine consumption and purchasing: Implications for Australian Wines", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 19(2), 2007, p. 98-111.

37 *Op. cit.*

38 Bruwer J. & Buller C., "Country-of-origin brand preferences and associated knowledge levels of Japanese wine consumers", *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 21(5), 2012, p. 307-316.

Capitello R., Agnoli L. & Begalli D., "Asian growing markets and competition: evidence in the Chinese wine market", *The Globalization of Chinese Business*, 2014, p. 265-291

39 Capitello R., Agnoli L. & Begalli D., "Asian growing markets and competition: evidence in the Chinese wine market", *The Globalization of Chinese Business*, 2014, p. 265-291

40 Balestrini P. & Gamble P., "Country-of-origin effects on Chinese wine consumers", *British Food Journal*, 108(5), 2006, p. 404-409

Hu X., Li L., Xie C. & Zhou J., "The effect of country of origin on Chinese consumers' wine purchasing behavior", *Journal of Technology Management in China*, 3(3), 2008, p. 292-306

41 Hu X., Li L., Xie C. & Zhou J., "The effect of country of origin on Chinese consumers' wine purchasing behavior", *Journal of Technology Management in China*, 3(3), 2008, p. 292-306

42 Hutchings J.B., "The importance of the visual appearance of food to the food processor and consumer", *Sensory Properties of foods*, Applied Science Publishers, Barking, Essex, England, 1977

43 Cardello A. V., "Consumer expectations and their role in food acceptance", H. J. H.Macfie. & D. M. H.Thomson (Ed.), *Measurement of food preferences*, Glasgow, Chapman & Hall, 1994, p. 272

44 Barber N. & Almanza B. A., "Influence of Wine Packaging on Consumers' Decision to Purchase", *Journal of Foodservice Business research*, 9(4), 2006, p. 93-95

Goodman S., "An international comparison of retail consumer wine choice", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 21 (1), 2009, p. 43-46.

45 Corduas M., Cinquanta L. & Ievoli C., "The importance of wine attributes for purchase decisions: A study of Italian consumers' perception", *Food Quality and Preference*, 2013, p. 416-417.

46 Goodman S., "An international comparison of retail consumer wine choice", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 21 (1), 2009, p. 43-46.

47 *Op. cit.*

48 *Op. cit.*

49 *Op. cit.*

50 *Idem.*

51 *Op. cit.*

52 *Op. cit.*

53 Viot C. & Passebois-Ducros J., "Wine brands or branded or branded wines? The specificity of the French market in terms of the brand", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 22(4), 2010, p. 406-422

54 *Op. cit.*

55 *Op. cit.*

56 *Op. cit.*

57 *Op. cit.*

58 *Op. cit.*

59 *Op. cit.*

60 *Op. cit.*

61 Capitello R., Agnoli L. & Begalli D., "Asian growing markets and competition: evidence in the Chinese wine market", *The Globalization of Chinese Business*, 2014, p. 265-291

62 *Op. cit.*

63 Li J. G., Jia J. R., Taylor D., Bruwer J & Li E., "The wine drinking behavior of young adults: an exploratory study in China", *British Food Journal*, 113 (10), 2010, p. 1310-1317 ; Pettigrew S. & Charters S., "Alcohol consumption motivations and behaviors in HK", *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 22(2), 2009, p. 210-221 ; Moran C. C. & Saliba A. J., "Reasons for drinking wine and other beverages – comparison across motives in older adults", *International Journal of Wine Research*, 4, 2012, p. 25-32 ; Thompson K.E. and Vourvachis A., "Social and attitudinal influences on the intention to drink wine", *International Journal of Wine Marketing*, 7(2), 1995, p. 35-45 ; James M., Christodoulidou (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Natasa-Christodoulidou?_sg%5B0%5D=pzQh-C0_1ZU86OK5mYIaheVXG4Zf6eOvLf8oxZHyeET_8ag!g_-sgTCX0E2YfORuRB0Khf0.DT_I6rtxA7R0E80VY_7nFp9XBEX1Tm2PloY5dbIKNGPipBFDYKI9RcJzbg6aogNbMuR0b0hC8cUyCTapQod63A&_sg%5B1%5D=3J70dTyHvrL507n8LaK_zP9QB0BjSTx9pCWKXATzYXklSTkdkArNWbPrdDuOTLeY8qtTck0.i5GnvkjgoYG5DXz6vaTxmCtQCLYLgn7_kMJtili1lOh3SQh4SGmpvQ41BZabkPFMpx9N4OHrvWssZ0ZfpwjoNg) M., "Factors influencing wine consumption in Southern California consumers", *International Journal of Wine Business Research*, 23(1), 2011, p. 36-48.

64 German J. B. & Walzem R. L., "The health benefits of wine", *Annual Review of Nutrition*, 201 (1), 2000, p.

65 *Op. cit.*

66 *Idem.*

67 *Op. cit.*

68 *Op. cit.*

69 *Op. cit.*

70 *Op. cit.*

71 *Op. cit.*

72 Rao A. R. & Monroe K. B., "The moderating effect of prior knowledge on cue utilization in product

evaluations", *Journal of Consumer Research*, 15 (2), 1988, p. 253-264

73 Shepherd R. & Sparks R., "Modeling food choice", H. J. H. Macfie. & D. M. H. Thomson (Ed.), *Measurement of food preferences*, Glasgow, Chapman & Hall, 1994, p. 202-226

74 Schiffman L. G. & Kanuk L. L., *Consumer behavior*, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 2000

75 *Op. cit.*

English

This research aims to investigate the different wine consumption behavior between Western and Mainland Chinese. It conducted questionnaires to interview 109 Western and 110 Mainland Chinese in Hong Kong. Due to a different culture, Western and Mainland Chinese have various motivations to drink wine. Western drink wine for a taste of wine, social communication, pairing with a meal while Mainland Chinese drink wine for health reason, social communication, image enhancement. Another interesting finding is that wine knowledge influences the selection of extrinsic and intrinsic factors when buying wine. Western have higher wine knowledge level than the Mainland Chinese. Mainland Chinese use extrinsic cues to select wine. By contrast, Western use intrinsic cues to select wine.

Français

Cette recherche vise à étudier les différents comportements de consommation du vin entre la Chine occidentale et la Chine continentale. Les auteurs ont mené des questionnaires en vue d'interroger 109 Chinois occidentaux et 110 Chinois continentaux à Hong Kong. En raison d'une culture différente, les Chinois occidentaux et continentaux ont des motivations différentes pour boire du vin. Les Occidentaux boivent du vin pour le goût du vin, la communication sociale, l'association avec un repas tandis que les Chinois continentaux boivent du vin pour des raisons de santé, de communication

sociale, d'amélioration de leur image. Une autre conclusion intéressante est que la connaissance du vin influence la sélection des facteurs extrinsèques et intrinsèques lors de l'achat de ce produit. Les Occidentaux ont un niveau de connaissance du vin plus élevé que les Chinois du continent. Les Chinois continentaux utilisent des indices extrinsèques pour sélectionner le vin. En revanche, les Occidentaux utilisent des indices intrinsèques dans leurs choix.

Mots-clés

wine consumption behavior, mainland Chinese, cross-culture, package, wine knowledge

Keywords

comportements de consommation du vin, Chine continentale, culture croisée, groupe, connaissance du vin

King Yau Yu

Mandarin Oriental Hong Kong

Markus Schuckert

School of Hotel & Tourism Management, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University