

LEVEL 7 ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

Student name:	Hung Steve Yik Kwan	Student ID number:	1710334
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Submission method:	All written assessments, where practical and possible, must be submitted via Turnitin unless otherwise instructed by the Lecturer. (Please DO NOT put this assessment specification into Turnitin or it will match many similarities with other students' submissions.) Alternative submission method (if applicable): Late submission of the assessment will result in a late penalty mark. Penalties for late submission: Up to <u>one week</u> late, maximum mark of 50%. Over one week late, 0%. Only the Extenuating Circumstances Panel may approve a change to submission dates.		
Academic honesty / referencing:	Academic honesty is required. In the main body of your submission you must give credit to authors on whose research and ideas your work is based. Append to your submission a reference list that indicates the books, articles, etc. that you have used, cited or quoted in order to complete this assessment.		

University of Wales Trinity Saint David
DBA Programme

Module: SBPD 7002
Qualitative Research

Part 3: Research Presentation 20%
Submitted to Dr Stephanie Lee

Student: Hung Steve Yik Kwan (ID# 1710334)

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The wine market in Hong Kong presents tremendous opportunities for growth and expansion of business for wineries and marketers. An extensive research is critical in understanding the characteristics of the market.

The primary purpose of the proposed study is to examine the perceptions of wine purchase among the consumers. The paper investigate the consumers' attributes towards brand recognition, label design, critic's grade, and winery marketing.





Focus group interviews and a questionnaire were administered to 15 respondents to identify their perceptions towards wine purchase. The sample composed of two focus groups of consumers of the product who are also be recipients of quarterly and monthly wine newsletters. The suggested study expects to find the four independent variables (influential factors) as important in informing the choice and purchase of wine among the subjects.



Aims and Objectives

Primary objective

To examine the perceptions of consumer wine purchase based on brand recognition, label design, critic's grades, and winery marketing.

Specific objectives

To identify the perceptions of the consumers towards the purchase of wine.

To establish the relationship between the identified four influential factors and the purchasing behavior of wine consumers in Hong Kong.



Research Question

Which consumer perceptions influence the purchase of wine?

What is the relationship between the four identified cues (consumers' attributes towards brand recognition, label design, critic's grade, and winery marketing) and the consumers' wine purchasing behaviors?



Research Philosophy

The investigation of the subject will be grounded on the expectation-confirmation theory (ECT) which is referred by many scholars as the best suit model for understanding post-purchase behaviour, consumer satisfaction, and service marketing. The theory was first developed by Oliver (1980) who argued that the purchase intentions of customers are largely intertwined with satisfaction, an attribute that acquired through expectation and perceived performance of the products. In the consumer behaviour literature, anticipations are conceptualized as predictions or beliefs about products or brands having preferred attributes.

Literature Review

According to Kelley et al. (2015) and Brochado et al. (2015), the decision-making process, buying behaviour, and client perception in the wine market have a robust relationship with critics grading, label design, recognition, and winery marketing. The prominence of most wine companies has mainly been pinned on strong brand image that resonates well in the consumers' mind.

The literature review section insightfully evaluates the scholarly works that support the subject matter of the proposed study. The reviews are majorly focus on the four marketing factors – brand recognition, critic's grade, label design, and winery marketing – and their influence on wine buyer perceptions.



Brand recognition

A study conducted in the green wine sector of Portugal by Brochado et al. (2015) to determine the link between consumer perception and brand recognition found that the latter greatly depends on the knowledge of a customer regarding a particular product. The scholars described brand recognition as the ability to identify or spot a certain product from a variety of commodities based on its design components and features. Brochado et al. (2015) further realized that developing an awareness system and a robust brand recognition have become increasingly important for corporate bodies in their bid to sustain the public brand image. Besides brand recognition, Heslop et al. (2010) found personality trait as another factor that influence the perceptions of the consumers as regards to their readiness to buy the product.

Critic's grade

The study by Chocarro and Cortinas (2013) investigated the effect of reviews by experts on the customers' buying decisions for red wines. The researchers discovered that the information from the experts eases the judgment process of the customers based on the existing brands. The responses of the consumers to the expert reviews differ and, therefore, it is important for the marketers to align their products with the shoppers' attributes for easy identification. The findings of Chocarro and Cortiñas (2013) have been supported by Carsana and Jolibert (2017) who argue that critics and expert opinions greatly inform the decision-making process of the shoppers. Some of the aspects highlighted by experts and critics and considered significant by the customers include sensory definitions, expert grading, star quality ratings, and consistent awards.

Label design (LD)

According to Hirche and Bruwer (2014), the colour and the appearance of the packaging materials are some of the brand awareness cues that cannot be ignored as being influential in changing consumer perceptions. The cues have been given a general term – the label design. Wine manufacturers tend to modify the appearance of wine bottles to attract the shoppers. Captivating label designs increase the buyers' probability of purchasing certain commodities. LD is commonly applied to communicate or reveal the uniqueness of the product to the customers. Some of the LD features that attract the attention of the shoppers include the manufacture date, ingredient variety, techniques of consumption, and the winery's history. The study conducted by Hirche and Bruwer (2014) revealed that the packaging design (PD) was one of the critical determinant factors that impacted on the buying patterns of wine shoppers. The researchers narrowed their study to specific elements of PD – the bottle design as well as the back and front label. These features have been integrated into the marketing strategies of firms as they facilitate the differentiation of products.

Winery Marketing

Bruwer and McCutcheon (2017) investigated the relationship between the winery-marketing concept and the variations in preferences for brands among the customers. In their study, the scholars discovered that the rate of wine consumption was high among the males than the females. As a result, much focus in winery marketing has been directed towards men.

Moreover, since most of the wine products are branded as gender-specific, people tend to relate to categories that appeal to either masculine or feminine. However, despite the variations, the females have manifested their superiority in preferences and tastes of wine. They consider aspects such as attractive color, grape variety, low alcohol content, better smell, and eye-catching bottle designs. Having realized feminine wine consumption habits, the marketers engage in practices that seek to satisfy the female market segment. In a nutshell, winery marketing target specific preferences adopted by varied segments of clients in the industry.

PREPARATION

Aim of the project

Aim of the qualitative data collection in the project

Qualitative research questions

Select the data collection technique

Planning qualitative data collection in the project

Sampling (participants and number)

Recruiting participants

Develop topic list / questionnaire

Pilot topic list / questionnaire

Identify interviewer / moderator
+ note taker + observer

Organize meeting (time, place...)

DATA COLLECTION

Introduce the session

Collect data

Synthesis and thanking

Debriefing

transcription

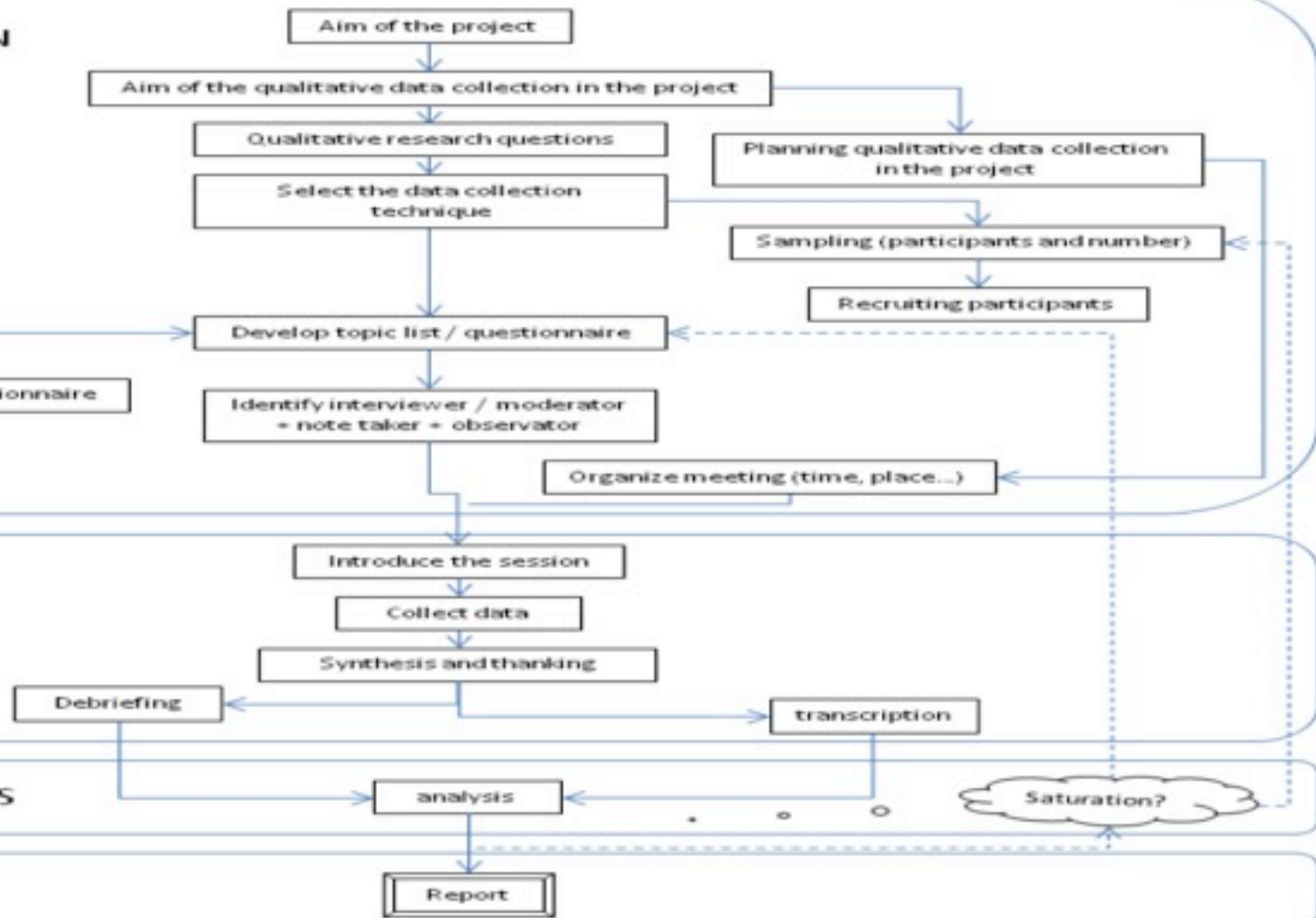
DATA ANALYSIS

analysis

Saturation?

REPORTING

Report





Explanation of the Data Analysis Procedure

The information gathered will be utilized to establish the link between the four cues and the wine consumers' purchasing decisions. According to Gibbs (2008), computer-supported data analysis software programs have been developed to enhance the process of synthesizing research information. The proposed study will deploy the appropriate software technologies in analysing the collected data. The associations between the nominal variables, for instance the winery marketing and buyers' perceptions will be examined using a Chi-Square test. Coding of the collected data in form of the responses from the interview will be done using the SPSS software program. To get the sense of the finding, the research will summarize each sentence using themes.

Marketing has helped the wineries create a positive image of the product. The increasing technological advancements have made it difficult for companies to control the data that reaches the consumers. Therefore, buyers have been capacitated to form varied expectations towards the firms' practices.

Figure 1. A wine purchasing decision model

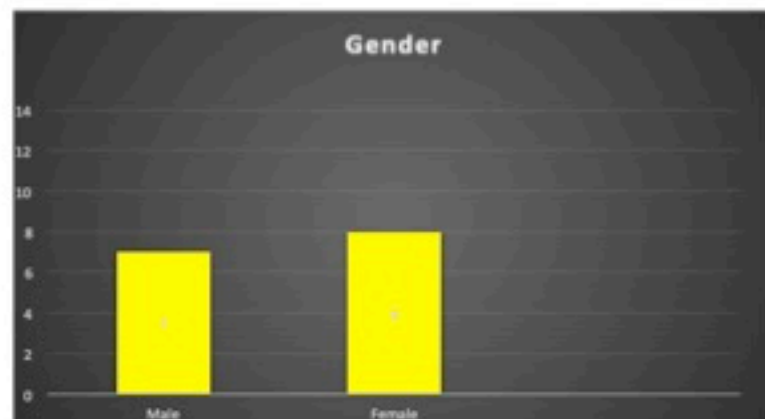


In the research, the study subjects was considered three vital story-receiver antecedents – age, gender, and education.

A total of 15 participants were sampled. This size of the sample found to be easy to manage and still obtain rich answers. Both men and women were included in the study. Eight women and seven men were chosen to avoid appearance of the gender issue as an undesirable variable. Furthermore, men and women have been found to exhibit different preferences. Therefore, incorporating the gender aspect in the study helps in understanding the reasons behind the variations in their preferences.

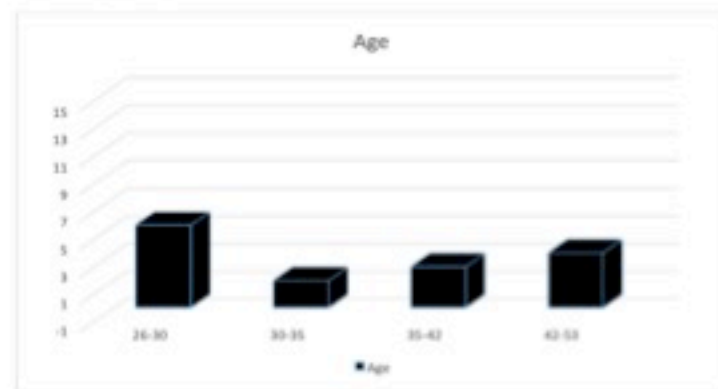


Figure 1. Sample's gender composition



(Source: Author)

Figure 2. Age composition



(Source: Author)

Figure 3. Population's education levels



(Source: Author)

Questionnaire

Q1. Your Gender?

Q2. Your Age?

Q3. What is your education background?

Q4. What is your level of knowledge about wine?

Q5. The reason of consume/buy wine?

Q6. When buying wine what are your key criteria?

Q7. When buying wine, what is your budget (in HKD)?

Q8. Will you pay extra for better designed bottle?

Q9. What source of information helped you to gain knowledge about different wine brands?

Q10. Which element of the wine label do you consider when determining the quality of wine?

A list of five wine brands between "New World" and "Old World" were selected to test the brand awareness of the interviewees. The brands were varying in terms of levels of relationship with the manufacturers. The research methodology adopted favours the participants because of their expertise in wine testing and experience in drinking. The opinions and responses provided are expected to be reliable.

The interview questions and the questionnaire were designed in the format that addressed the four categories of the identified cues – brand recognition, critic's grades, label design, and winery marketing.





Preliminary Findings

The study anticipates that over 80% of the subjects admit of being knowledgeable about wine showing the level of interest in wine. The spending of the participants in wine is expected to range from HKD \$500 to \$1200. It is expected for split answers to the question on "which element of the wine label do you consider when determining the quality of wine?" However, since most of the participants were females, a higher percentage of mention aspects, such as appellation, vintage, taste, aroma, colour, and the country of origin. Moreover, it is anticipated that the most prominent brand out of the five selected was preferred for drinking by over 50% of the subjects. Brand awareness and winery marketing found to have a positive influence on the buying behaviours of the participants. When faced with the question as to "which source of information helped people to gain knowledge about different wine brands?" a higher percentage expected to mention experts' and critics' opinions.

Conclusion

The study has serious implications to the winery industry. The finding positively helps the marketers to improve their selling strategies. Since the study anticipates to find a positive relationship between the consumers' attitude and winery marketing, the wineries will be required to design their sales strategies based on the interests of the buyers.

The wine companies can obtain critical knowledge about the purchasing behaviour of the shoppers. The recommendations from this research will help the management of these firms to address the consumers' needs when producing wine and designing the labels of the brands.

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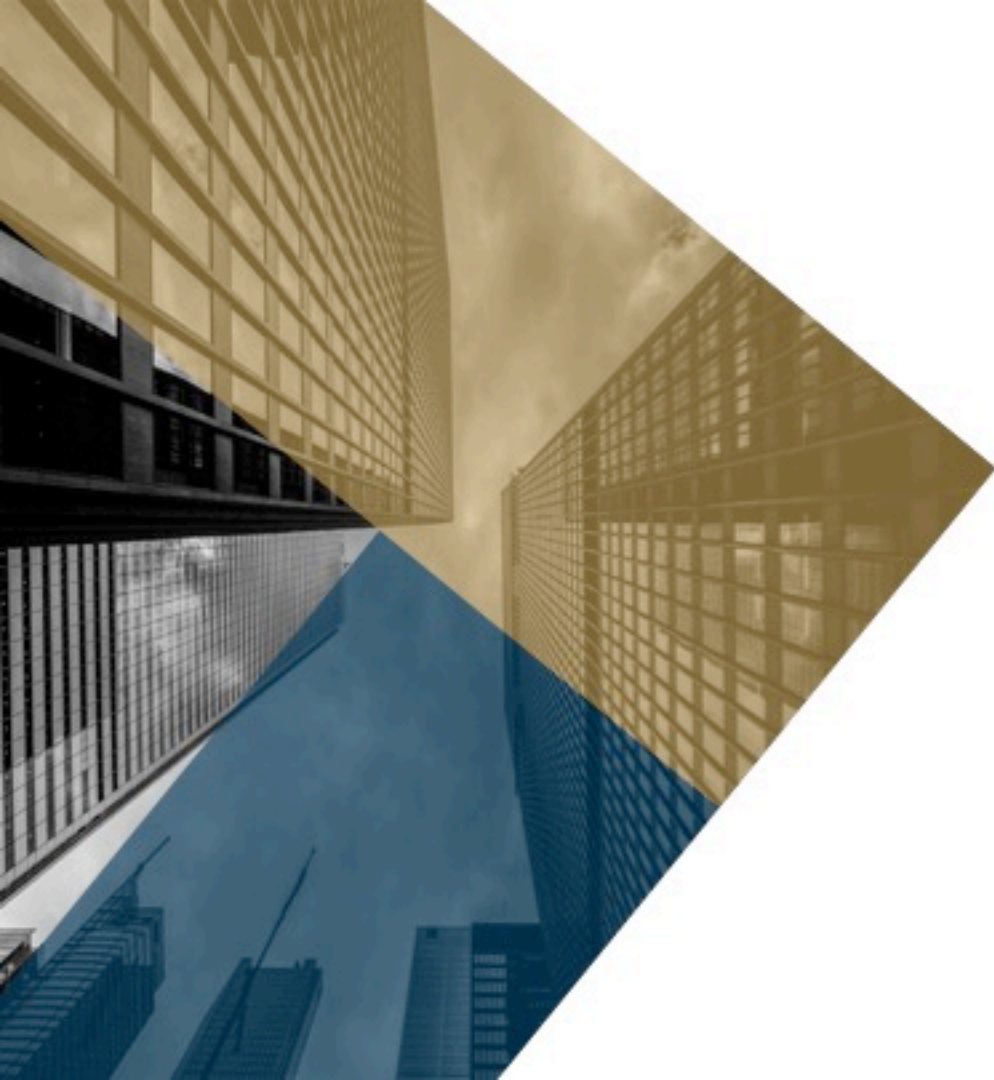
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THANK YOU