

Investigating the Image of Japanese Food on Intention of Behavior: Indonesian Intention to Visit Japan

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Abstract

Country-of-Origin Image (COI) has been recognized as a possible factor to influence the image of product especially toward international products. COI occurred due to the consumer's behavior which uses the nation image on some international products to consider the quality before they build a bearing on the products. The better the country's image in some products, the greater influence and impact will be given to their products image. Many previous studies have been done on COI toward foreign products, focused on the intention behavior. The intention behavior in this study is including a purchase intention or intention to try a product. However, research about its impact in the term of tourism is limited. Moreover, the use of international food as an object is limited as well. This study addressed an insight of tourism impact about Indonesian intention to visit Japan which influenced by image of Japanese food, which given by country's image (Japan). The results showed that the image of Japanese food perceived after they consumed it, significantly influence an intention to visit Japan. Therefore, marketing and promotions of a countries as one entity should focus to use their traditional food (international product for other people from other countries) to promote their country as tourism destination.

Keywords: Country of Origin Image (COI), Intention to Visit a Country, International food.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the behavior of tourist are found more informed, mobile and adventurous than before. This phenomenon is important to be traced because it is not only a market for the future development of the tourist themselves but also the motivation to choose a country as a tourist destination. However, there are a lot of motivations behind the decision of the most tourist to visit a country. The attitude of many people such as like to try international product can be used as a prediction on their intention behavior [1]. For example, a recent study has been done by Phillips [2] which use country image of Korea and knowledge about Korean food, to build an intention to try the food and furthermore to visit South Korea. Therefore, the willingness on consuming international food can be used to predict their intention to visit a country.

The forming of consumer's intention to visit a country can occur due to the novelty seek. Novelty seek is one of the push factors or motivation that can be used as a precursor to increase the intention to visit a country. It can be described as follows; after a consumer have an experience in consuming international food,

which is sushi and/or sashimi, they will feel curious to try sushi and/or sashimi in its original country. Therefore, to fulfill their curiosity and to get a new experience, then visiting Japan is an action which may be taken. However, it still need a further research to confirm this presumption.

International food such as Chinese, Japanese and Italian have shown significant popularity growth within the ethnic food market in Indonesia. The existence of the international food offers a unique concept of food, especially Japanese Food. Beside sushi and sashimi, Japan has many popular foods known by people in other country, e.g. tempura, nankotsu, tonkatsu, Chinese noodles, nuts, curry, yakiniku, cream puff, manju, dango, ochazuke, mochi, nigiri-zushi, udon, soba, donburi, okonomiyaki, takoyaki, and many more. However, based on Japan Guide [3], sushi and sashimi which use raw seafood such as fish, shellfish and shrimp as main ingredient, are the most well-known Japanese food. Therefore, sushi and sashimi were traditionally attached to the image of Japan which can provide a special experience on consuming it, both in Japan and in other countries. Image of sushi and/or sashimi as one of the well-known Japanese food, is healthy and fresh food [4] which contain omega 3 fatty acids, beneficial minerals and carbohydrates from the rice.

Only a few researches have been done on targeted food products [5] and exploring the country-of-origin image (COI) together with the

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international food and the intention to visit the country where the food is comes from [6]. Then this study aims to address the research need and provide meaningful information to international food marketers and developers for expanding their markets globally. We were investigating whether sushi and/or sashimi influences the intention of Indonesian to visit Japan after they consume it or not. It is appropriate when the researcher try to explore sushi and/or sashimi as an object to attract tourists to visit Japan.

RESEARCH METHOD

Questionnaire survey was developed to investigate the intention of Indonesian to visit Japan before and after consuming sushi and/or sashimi (Table 1). Most of the measurement items were adapted from previous studies: though/believed that sushi and/or sashimi is healthy; though/believed that sushi and/or sashimi is nutritious [7]; have plan to visit Japan soon [8]; Japan is safe and secure country to visit [9,10]. These fourth items include a statement about the image of Japan, Japanese food image and the level of consumer intention to visit japan.

Table 1.Items of Questionnaire

No	Before	After
1	I thought that sushi and/or sashimi is healthy.	I believed that sushi and/or sashimi is healthy.
2	I thought that sushi and/or sashimi is nutritious.	I believed that sushi and/or sashimi is nutritious.
3	I have plan to visit Japan in the near future.	I have plan to visit Japan in the near future.
4	Japan is safe and secure country to visit.	Japan is safe and secure country to visit.

Respondents were asked about their level of agreement on each of the 4 statements about image of Japan and Japanese food on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 3 = neutral, 5 = strongly agree). The survey also included respondents' demographic information such as gender, age, previous experience of consuming sushi and/or sashimi, and monthly income.

In this studies, the object was food product form Japan, i.e. sushi and sashimi. The concept in this study is aimed to develop a greater understanding about the overall study (Fig. 1). Based on previous study, an international food can be found as attractive things by consumer. Uniqueness was one of the reasons. Faced with a

phenomenon above, consumers will have a curiosity not only to try those international food but also gathering various information related to the international food, such as where the food comes from.

International foods itself represent the image of the country origin. The image of a country origin will be automatically attached. Japanese people began eating sushi and sashimi in the 8th century. The images of Japan is a sophisticated country in food producing that consider eating sushi and sashimi as protein sources. The habit of eating sushi and sashimi are believed to make Japanese people smarter.

To directly experience the international food and satisfy the curiosity of consumers, a visit to the country origin of an international food was a great choice for consumers. Thus, forming motivation to visit a country can be clearly explained step by step throughtout the evaluation of country of origin image attached in the international food. The dotted line in Figure 1 shown that consumer is potential to be a tourist after they tried the international food of a particular country. Researchers expected that these intention can be carried out by the consumer in the future. Therefore, intention in this study refers to consumer desire to visit Japan which may be performed in the future. In addition, a recent study showed that food is motivation for travel [11] and it is a key factor destination choice [12]. Therefore, some experts suggest that food is a good promotional tool for tourism destination [13].

Sample and Data Collection

The purpose of this study was to get a better understanding on Indonesian market and to assess the potency of Japan as tourism destination based on country image to build a future intentions. This study also considered a concept of country image which traditionally have been applied to the international products. We empirically investigated the application of these concepts to study potential consumers' intentions to visit the country of origin. The sample used for this study was consumer of three Japanese restaurants (Sugoi Tei, Saboten, and Hachi Hachi) in Malang, East Java which represent general Indonesian. Total of 300 questionnaires collected and processed. The demographic profile of respondents is shown in Table 2. This study employs convenience sampling of non-probability to consider the convenience and efficiency of the sampling.

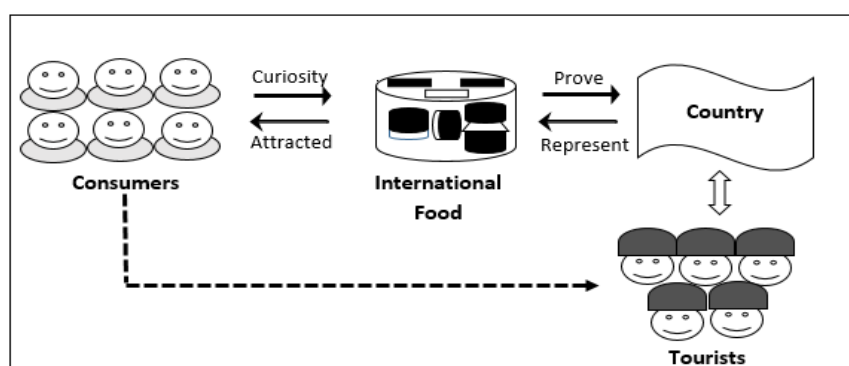


Figure 1. Concept of the Study

Table 2. Demographic profile of respondents (n =300)

Demographic profile	n	%
Gender		
Male	105	35
Female	195	65
Age		
19 – 21	51	17
22 – 23	46	15.3
24 – 25	203	67.7
More than 25	0	0
Previous experience consuming sushi and/or sashimi on the last 1 year		
Never	0	0
1 times	47	15.7
2-5 times	172	57.3
More than 5 times	81	27
Monthly Income (Rupiah)		
< 500,000	22	7.3
500,000 – 1,000,000	66	22
1,000,001 – 1,500,000	45	15
1,500,001 – 2,000,000	31	10.3
> 2,000,000	136	45.3

From 300 respondents, 35% were females and 65% were males. Over half of the respondent group (67.7%) was under the age of 24-25 and 17% is 19-21 years or older. Half of the respondents had a previous experience consuming sushi and/or sashimi on the last one year around 2-5 times (57.3%) and 27% had more than 5 times consuming sushi and/or sashimi in the past one year. Almost a half (45.3%) of the respondents were had a monthly income more than Rp. 2,000,000,- per month and 22% were around Rp. 500,000 – Rp. 1,000,000,-.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were calculated by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS v.20). T-test was used to analyze the data by involving two measurements on the same subject against a particular treatment effect. The first measurements were carried out before

before consuming sushi and/or sashimi and the second measurement was done after consuming sushi and/or sashimi. Intention to visit Japan before they consume sushi or sashimi compared to the situation after they consume sushi or sashimi by using T-test.

RESULTS

Table 3 of T-test showed that there is an intention increasing on respondents to visit Japan, from a number average of 3.30 to 3.75. It also show that there are more respondents who answered agree (4) after they consume sushi or sashimi compared to respondents who answered the statement before eating sushi or sashimi, with most disagree answer.

Table 3. T-test Results

Consuming Sushi or Sashimi	Mean	N	Std.	Std. Error Mean
Before	3.30	300	.960	.055
After	3.75	300	.825	.048

Meanwhile, the Sig (2-tailed) comparison (0.000) < α (0.025), which implied that there is a significant effect of consuming Japanese food to the intention to visit Japan. The respondents' intention to visit Japan is increasing after consuming Japanese food (Table 4).

Table 4. Paired Samples Test

Variables	Paired Differences		Sig. (2-tailed)
	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
Consuming Sushi or Sashimi	1.064	.061	.000

DISCUSSION

This study considered two important concepts, country image and intention to visit a country which traditionally have been applied to the study of international food products. This study empirically investigated the application of these concepts to study potential consumers' intentions to visit the country of origin [14].

The study findings showed that Indonesian people's intention to visit Japan is influenced after they consume sushi and/or sashimi (Table 3). Therefore, we can assume that the attitude on consuming sushi and sashimi gives a significant effect to Indonesian people's intention to visit Japan. Thus, this result also confirmed the idea about seeking novelty that underlies to form the intention to visit Japan using sushi and/or sashimi as a push factor motivation.

Japan government and private sectors need to educate the potential market segment about the country and food using various methods in order to promote travel to Japan in the future. Japan might have Food Network specialists, which could focus on certain aspects of sushi or sashimi, including healthy and fresh characteristics as a promotional tool.

This result can give additional information to the marketing of Japanese Restaurant that constructing franchise from Japan, e.g. Katsusei, Hoka-hoka Bento, Sushi tei, Hanamasa and many more which exist in Indonesia. Those kinds of restaurant can be a strategic place to promote Japan as a tourism destination.

Since the increasing of respondents' intention to visit Japan after consuming sushi or sashimi was significant, then it can be concluded that sushi and sashimi can be used as an object to attract tourists to come to Japan. This result is also supported by the research of Phillips [2], which stated that individuals with a positive attitude on consuming international cuisine are more likely to form their intention to visit the original country of the international food.

CONCLUSION

We concluded that the use of international food of a country can be used as a media to attract consumers. Thus, it can be the right media to promote the origin country of an international food as a tourism destination country to visit along with the delivery of culture through the international food.

Most tourists may choose their tourism destination for many reasons. Food can be one of the reasons to choose the destination. It may not

only food as their reason to visit, but at least they can end up remembering their travel on the food they experienced at the tourism destination.

RECOMMENDATION

The object of various international food and different country as a tourist destination could be used for a more representative and credible further research. Some other variables such as actual behavior may be included to investigate the possible effects of COI on consumer's actual behavior to visit a country origin.

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