

2024 China

Produce Industry Brand



Who we are:

International Fresh Produce Association (IFPA) is the leading global trade association representing companies in the fresh produce and floral supply chain.

We are here to:

- advocates for members and industry;connects individuals and
- connects individuals and organizations with ideas, data and with each other;
- with each other;
 guides with education, insight, expertise, and solutions.





Produce Industry Branding

In today's fast-paced world, people turn to quick, convenient meals and snacks. But where will they look tomorrow? The fruit and vegetable industry's brand is vital in capturing consumers' attention and preference.

Why it matters: Understanding our brand is crucial. By resonating with consumers, we can increase our share of stomach and compete against other grocery store products.

The big picture: A brand is shaped by consumer perception and every aspect of the industry. And to win the food fight, fruits and vegetables must compete with various grocery store sections.

The bottom line: Consumer feedback helps us understand brand perception and increases our share of stomach.





Understanding Brand Perception

Brand perception is crucial in developing relationships with customers and winning their loyalty.

Why it matters: Consumers always consider their emotional connection when choosing between items that fulfil a similar purpose whether it be hunger in the produce category or indulgence in the floral category.

The big picture: Understanding the personality and attributes of our industries helps us connect with consumers.

The bottom line: Leverage industry personality and attributes to help shape your brand perception with consumers.





A guide for marketers

What this research tell us:

- The reputation of the produce industry is strong for businesses to build their messaging.
- The produce industry is not seen as dynamic so we can benefit by demonstrating innovations in breeding and growing as well as showing produce in modern settings.
- Produce marketing can build off the industry's personality of being consistent and trustworthy—"fruits and vegetables should be the highlight of every meal."
- There are opportunities to build on transparency in its production and helping society's most pressing problems.
 These matter to consumers, yet the produce industry is not leveraging these attributes.
- To attract the best talent, is important that consumers have a line of sight to production.
- Gen Z has the least favorable impression of the produce industry, making it important to demonstrate the modernity of the industry to attract new talent.





Our Research Methodology

The study was conducted using an <u>online methodology</u>, with all fieldwork conducted on the Russell Research survey website.

A total of 4,533 interviews were conducted from February 9 – 28, 2024.

To qualify for study inclusion, respondents were screened to meet the following qualifications:

- Age 18 78
- Primary or shared responsibility for purchasing groceries for household
- Purchase groceries once a month or more often
- Typically purchase groceries at a supermarket/grocery store or online retailer
- Reside within the United States, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Germany, China or Australia
- Does not work in a competitive industry



All research was carried out in compliance with all relevant legal and ethical requirements within the United States and in compliance with ISO 20252:2019.



China Consumer Perception

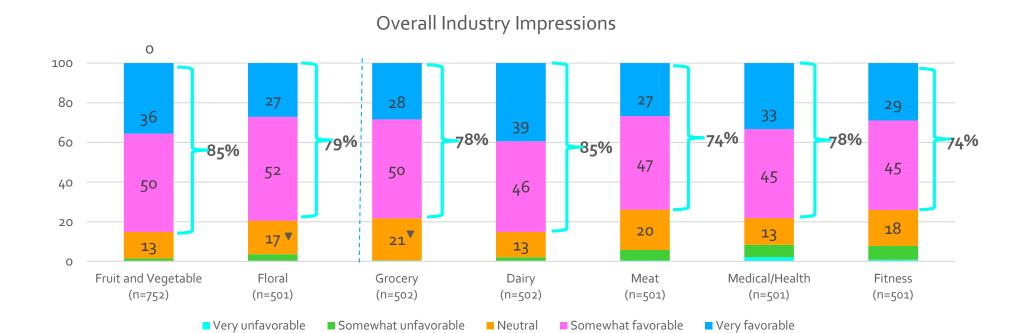
- Consumer impressions of the Fruit and Vegetable industry were very positive (higher than all other industries except Dairy where there is parity).
 - More than 8 in 10 consumers have a <u>favorable</u> impression
 - More than 8 in 10 consumers believe the industry is 'on its way up' while the small balance of consumers believe it's at least 'holding its ground'. These momentum ratings are above Grocery and Meat.
 - In terms of Reputation, the Fruit and Vegetable industry is among the top-tier vis-à-vis competitive benchmarks (alongside Dairy), with 8 in 10 consumers describing it as very or somewhat Favorable.

| Fruit & Veggie Industry | Fruit & Veggie Industry Personality Traits |
|---|---|
| Adapts quickly to meet the needs of consumers Promotes both public <u>and</u> individual health Trustworthy Offers affordable options. | TrustworthyApproachableFriendly |



A relative importance analysis indicates it is beneficial to communicate the industry Helps solve some of society's most pressing problems and Is transparent in its production/service methods.

Consumers in China have a favorable impression of the fruit & veggies industry. This is a great foundation on which to build marketing messages.

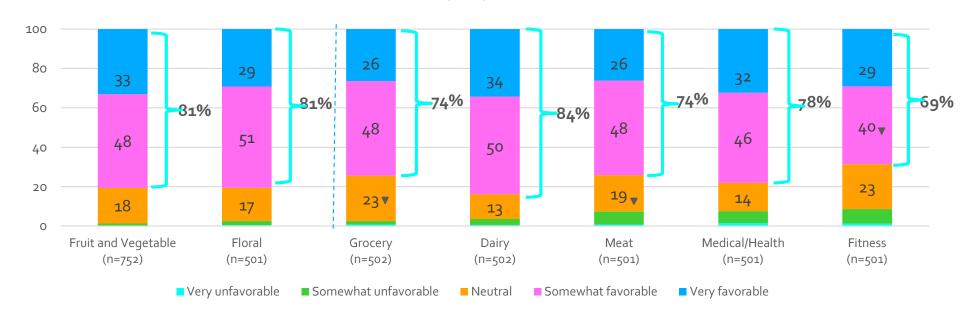






The produce industry has a strong reputation in China.

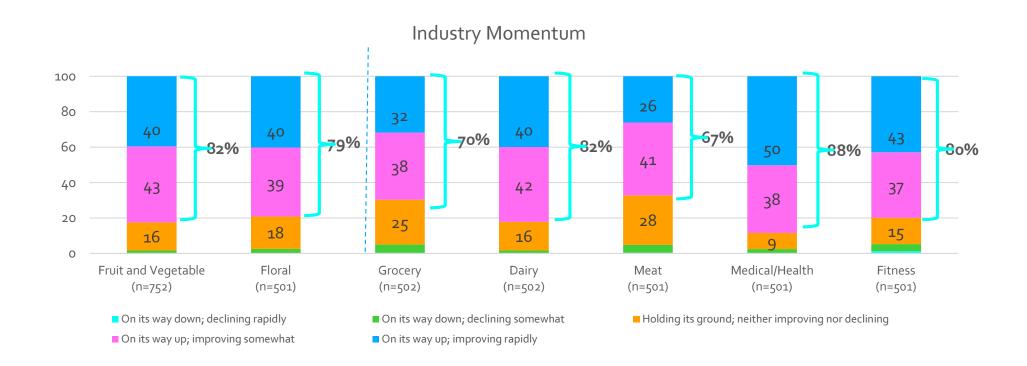
Industry Reputation







Consumers in China perceive the produce industry to be dynamic and on its way up.









Relative Importance for the Produce Industry

Relative Importance

What is it?

It is an extension of regression analysis that allows us to assess which attributes are most important and exactly how much more important one is than another.

The most important factors to Chinese consumers when evaluating the produce industry are:

Adapts quickly to meet the needs of consumers
Offers affordable options

| | Relative Importance | Rank Order |
|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Total China Respondents | (752) | |
| | | |
| Adapts quickly to meet the needs of consumers | 15.38 | 1 |
| Offers affordable options | 11.55 | 2 |
| Helps solve some of society's most pressing problems | 8.59 | 3 |
| Promotes individual health | 8.40 | 4 |
| Is trustworthy | 8.39 | 5 |
| Is transparent in its production/service methods | 7.62 | 6 |
| Values diversity, equity and inclusion | 5.50 | 7 |
| Creates products or services worth paying extra for | 4.79 | 8 |
| Treats employees fairly | 4.72 | 9 |
| Promotes public health | 4.46 | 10 |
| Offers unique products and experiences | 4.42 | 11 |
| Attracts top talent | 4.29 | 12 |
| Is innovative | 3.60 | 13 |
| Is mindful of the environment | 3.34 | 14 |
| Makes room for a wide variety of brands | 3.28 | 15 |
| Uses technology wisely | 1.67 | 16 |





Stated vs. Relative Importance

The results of the Relative Importance Analysis are compared to what consumers state is important to them and plotted on a quadrant map. From this map, three important groupings of attributes are defined as follows:

Critically Important

(High Relative / High Stated Importance)

- > These are strong positioning attributes if an industry can deliver in these areas.
 - Promotes individual health
 - √ Is trustworthy
 - ✓ Offers affordable options
 - Adapts quickly to meet the needs of consumers
 - Helps solve some of society's most pressing problems

Hidden Opportunities

(High Relative / Low Stated Importance)

- These drivers may not be expressed but are important positioning attributes.
 - ✓ Is transparent in its production/service methods

Cost of Entry

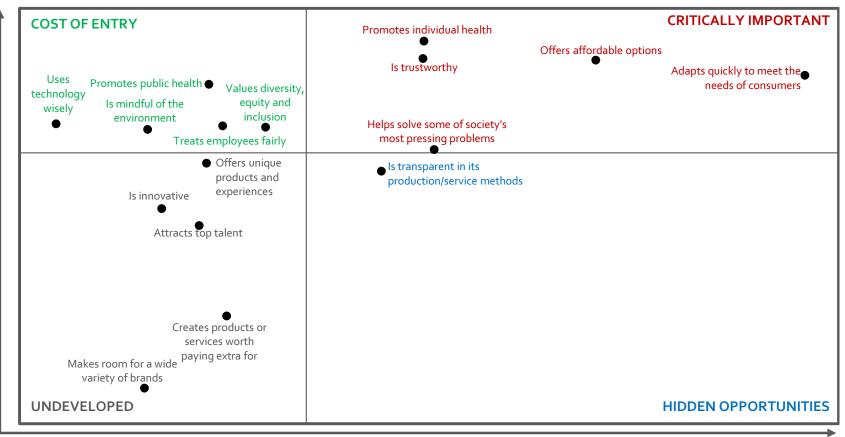
(Low Relative / High Stated Importance)

- These are important for all category industries to deliver.
 They are necessary but provide no leverage.
 - ✓ Promotes public health
 - ✓ Is mindful of the environment
 - ✓ Treats employees fairly
 - √ Values diversity, equity and inclusion
 - ✓ Uses technology wisely





Stated vs. Relative Importance



RELATIVE IMPORTANCE





Industry Descriptor Agreement Ratings

(Top-Two Box Ratings: Agree Completely/Somewhat)

Consumers were most likely to agree that the Fruit and Vegetable industry:

Adapts quickly to meet the needs of consumers
Promotes both public and individual health
Trustworthy
Offers affordable options.

| | Fruit and Vegetable | Floral | Grocery | Dairy | Meat | Medical/ Healthcare | Fitness |
|--|------------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|------------------------|---------|
| Total China Respondents Evaluating Industry | (752) | (501) | (502) | (502) | (501) | (501) | (501) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Adapts quickly to meet the needs of consumers | 87 | 83 | 86 | 86 | 84 | 83 | 81 |
| Promotes individual health | 85 | 70 | 78 | 91 | 80 | 89 | 88 |
| Is trustworthy | 85 | 79 | 84 | 85 | 80 | 82 | 77 |
| Offers affordable options | 84 | 79 | 87 | 84 | 81 | 68 | 70 |
| Promotes public health | 83 | 74 | 73 | 87 | 81 | 90 | 86 |
| Is mindful of the environment | 79 | 81 | 72 | 82 | 72 | 74 | 65 |
| Offers unique products and experiences | 76 | 81 | 78 | 80 | 72 | 80 | 81 |
| Is transparent in its production/service methods | 76 | 69 | 72 | 77 | 72 | 69 | 68 |
| Uses technology wisely | 75 | 72 | 73 | 84 | 70 | 87 | 72 |
| Values diversity, equity and inclusion | 75 | 77 | 78 | 82 | 68 | 78 | 74 |
| Helps solve some of society's most pressing problems | 75 | 67 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 87 | 67 |
| Is innovative | 72 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 66 | 82 | 77 |
| Treats employees fairly | 71 | 68 | 73 | 76 | 67 | 72 | 65 |
| Creates products or services worth paying extra for | 69 | 69 | 68 | 77 | 64 | 76 | 71 |
| Makes room for a wide variety of brands | 65 | 62 | 67 | 68 | 61 | 69 | 67 |
| Attracts top talent | 63 | 64 | 58 | 73 | 60 | 85 | 63 |





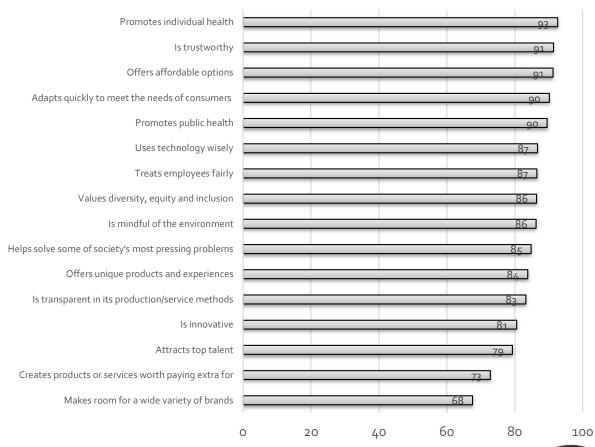
When thinking about any type of industry...

Chinese consumers place the highest importance on

Promoting individual health,
Trustworthiness,
Affordability,
Able to adapt quickly to meet consumer needs, and Promotes public health.

Stated Importance for Any Industry

(Top-Two Box Ratings: Extremely/Very Important)



Base: Total China Respondents (n=752)

^{1.} How important is it to you that any type of industry ...?





The relative importance of each statement and respondents' agreement that the industry portrays that statement was plotted on this map.

Attributes on the right side are most important to respondents.

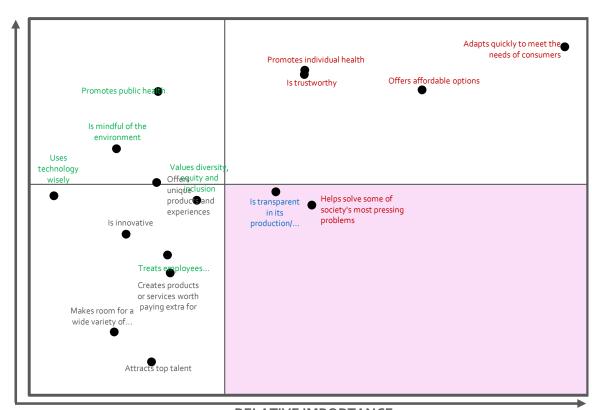
AGREEMENT RATINGS

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

Attributes appearing in the <u>lower</u> <u>right quadrant</u> need the greatest attention—they are high in relative importance but rated low for the industry.

The Chinese produce industry is currently not delivering on transparency in its production and helping to solve society's problems.

Relative Importance vs. Produce Agreement Ratings











Produce Industry Personality



Al Chosen Image to Depict Produce Industry

| | Fruit and Vegetable | Floral | Grocery | Dairy | Meat | Medical/ Healthcare | Fitness |
|--|------------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|------------------------|---------|
| Total China Respondents Evaluating Industry | (752) | (501) | (502) | (502) | (501) | (501) | (501) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Trustworthy | 37 | 26 | 33 | 40 | 32 | 39 | 23 |
| Approachable | 35 | 34 | 29 | 34 | 23 | 25 | 18 |
| Friendly | 34 | 35 | 32 | 38 | 27 | 31 | 28 |
| Honest | 27 | 19 | 27 | 29 | 25 | 21 | 15 |
| Simple | 26 | 19 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 13 |
| Budget-Conscious | 25 | 12 | 31 | 12 | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| Confident | 25 | 24 | 25 | 30 | 24 | 31 | 34 |
| Modern | 23 | 31 | 23 | 32 | 19 | 40 | 35 |
| Classic | 22 | 12 | 23 | 18 | 30 | 15 | 7 |
| Accepting | 21 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 14 |
| Formal | 20 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 12 |
| Fun | 18 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 28 |
| Trendy | 15 | 38 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 40 |
| Casual | 14 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 17 |
| Expert | 10 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 10 |
| Adventurous | 10 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 28 |
| Exotic | 7 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 24 |
| Consistent | 6 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 5 |
| Uptight | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| Boring | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Outdated | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |



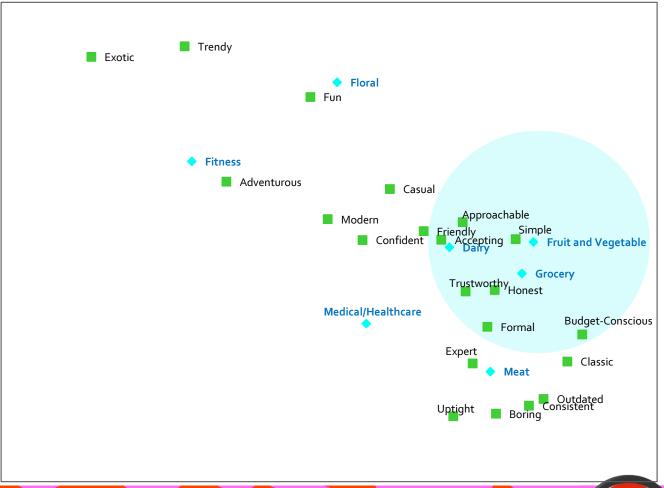


Industry Personality Correspondence Map

Correspondence analysis What it is:

A mapping technique that allows us to determine which industry attributes are most differentiating for and which attributes would need to be changed to move industry perceptions closer or farther from another industry.

Industries and attributes that are rated similarly are placed close to each other on the map, while those that are rated differently will appear in a different area of the map.







Fruit and Vegetable Industry Findings By Key Segments

Gen Xers were less likely to have a strong overall impression, believe the industry has a positive momentum, as well as a strong reputation comparted to all other generations.

| | | Ger | nder | | Genera | ation | | Inc | ome |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under RMB | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | | Boomers | 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Overall Impression of Industry | | | | | | | | | |
| Very Favorable | 36 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 45 | 25 | 33 | 25 | 42 |
| Very/Somewhat Favorable | 85 | 81 | 91 | 89 | 91 | 77 | 88 | 80 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Industry Momentum | | | | | | | | | |
| On its way up /Improving rapidly | 40 | 37 | 43 | 47 | 50 | 29 | 40 | 32 | 44 |
| On its way up /Improving rapidly or somewhat | 82 | 78 | 88 | 86 | 91 | 74 | 84 | 79 | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Industry Reputation | | | | | | | | | |
| Very Favorable | 33 | 29 | 39 | 40 | 45 | 22 | 33 | 23 | 39 |
| Very/Somewhat Favorable | 81 | 74 | 89 | 86 | 90 | 71 | 82 | 77 | 83 |





Fruit and Vegetable Industry Findings By Key Segments

| | | Ge | nder | | Genera | ition | | Inco | ome |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | Boomers | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Adapts quickly to meet the needs of | | | | | | | | | |
| consumers | 87 | 84 | 91 | 84 | 92 | 80 | 92 | 81 | 90 |
| Promotes individual health | 85 | 81 | 90 | 90 | 95 | 78 | 81 | 77 | 89 |
| Is trustworthy | 85 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 92 | 79 | 85 | 77 | 89 |
| Offers affordable options | 84 | 80 | 88 | 89 | 92 | 74 | 85 | 78 | 87 |
| Promotes public health | 83 | 83 | 84 | 87 | 93 | 76 | 82 | 74 | 88 |
| Is mindful of the environment | 79 | 78 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 77 | 68 | 67 | 86 |
| Offers unique products and experiences | 76 | 75 | 78 | 84 | 84 | 70 | 73 | 63 | 84 |
| Is transparent in its production/service | | | | | | | | | |
| methods | 76 | 73 | 80 | 83 | 86 | 71 | 68 | 63 | 83 |
| Uses technology wisely | 75 | 75 | 76 | 86 | 87 | 70 | 66 | 62 | 83 |
| Values diversity, equity and inclusion | 75 | 72 | 79 | 73 | 86 | 70 | 72 | 62 | 83 |
| Helps solve some of society's most pressing | | | | | | | | | |
| problems | 75 | 72 | 78 | 81 | 84 | 67 | 73 | 66 | 80 |
| Is innovative | 72 | 70 | 76 | 79 | 82 | 65 | 69 | 60 | 80 |
| Treats employees fairly | 71 | 68 | 75 | 81 | 81 | 67 | 59 | 57 | 79 |
| Creates products or services worth paying | | | | | | | | | |
| extra for | 69 | 69 | 70 | 79 | 79 | 65 | 61 | 55 | 77 |
| Makes room for a wide variety of brands | 65 | 63 | 67 | 74 | 77 | 60 | 53 | 49 | 74 |
| Attracts top talent | 63 | 62 | 64 | 70 | 75 | 63 | 45 | 44 | 73 |





Fruit and Vegetable Industry Findings By Key Segments

| | | Gei | nder | | Genera | ation | _ | Inco | ome |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Trustuorthy | 27 | 20 | 26 | [Z] 26 | [M] | [X] | [B] | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Trustworthy | 37 | 38 | 36 | | 36 | 35 | 46 | 42 | 34 |
| Approachable | 35 | 34 | 36 | 33 | 37 | 30 | 39 | 35 | 34 |
| Friendly | 34 | 33 | 34 | 30 | 33 | 29 | 43 | 29 | 36 |
| Honest | 27 | 28 | 26 | 18 | 30 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 26 |
| Simple | 26 | 26 | 26 | 34 | 29 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 23 |
| Budget-Conscious | 25 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 40 | 36 | 20 |
| Confident | 25 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 28 |
| Modern | 23 | 26 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 24 |
| Classic | 22 | 24 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 35 | 31 | 17 |
| Accepting | 21 | 22 | 19 | 11 | 18 | 26 | 21 | 23 | 20 |
| Formal | 20 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| Fun | 18 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 22 |
| Trendy | 15 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 19 |
| Casual | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Expert | 10 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Adventurous | 10 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Exotic | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Consistent | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Uptight | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Boring | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Outdated | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |





Shopping Habits

| | | Gei | nder | | Genera | ition | | Inco | ome |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | Boomers | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Responsibility for Grocery Purchases | | | | | | | | | |
| Primarily responsible | 87 | 84 | 92 | 87 | 94 | 85 | 84 | 74 | 95 |
| Share responsibility | 13 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 26 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency of Purchasing Groceries | | | | | | | | | |
| Several times per week | 55 | 54 | 57 | 75 | 59 | 43 | 60 | 52 | 57 |
| Once a week | 32 | 34 | 30 | 15 | 33 | 37 | 32 | 31 | 33 |
| 2 to 3 times per month | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 16 | 10 |
| Once a month | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mean times per month: | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Groceries Purchase on a Regular Basis | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh produce (fruits and vegetables) | 95 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 94 | 96 |
| Dairy milk | 87 | 85 | 89 | 85 | 93 | 84 | 85 | 82 | 90 |
| Beef and/or poultry | 85 | 81 | 90 | 57 | 93 | 79 | 96 | 84 | 85 |
| Fresh flowers | 30 | 20 | 42 | 31 | 45 | 24 | 20 | 21 | 34 |



Shopping Habits

| | | Ger | nder | | Genera | ition | | Inco | ome |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | Boomers | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Typical Grocery Purchase Locations * | | | | | | | | | |
| Supermarket/Grocery Store | 93 | 93 | 94 | 97 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 92 |
| Online retailer | 74 | 73 | 75 | 88 | 82 | 71 | 62 | 56 | 84 |
| Mass Merchandiser | 64 | 62 | 66 | 77 | 75 | 49 | 67 | 50 | 71 |
| Farmer's Market/Farm Store | 56 | 59 | 53 | 39 | 52 | 58 | 66 | 63 | 52 |
| Convenience Store | 53 | 51 | 57 | 76 | 67 | 39 | 49 | 52 | 55 |
| Warehouse Club | 35 | 28 | 44 | 37 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 46 |
| Drug Store | 10 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Dollar Store | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 8 |

^{*} Respondents had to purchase from a supermarket/grocery store and/or from an online retailer to qualify for this study.

Demographic Summary

| | | Gei | nder | | Genera | ntion | | Inco | ome |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | Boomers | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 57 | 100 | - | 55 | 33 | 73 | 62 | 59 | 56 |
| Female | 43 | - | 100 | 45 | 67 | 27 | 38 | 41 | 44 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Generation</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Gen Z (18 - 26) | 11 | 11 | 12 | 100 | - | - | - | 8 | 12 |
| Millennials (27 - 42) | 28 | 16 | 43 | - | 100 | - | - | 11 | 37 |
| Gen X (43 - 58) | 36 | 46 | 23 | - | - | 100 | - | 37 | 35 |
| Boomers (59 - 78) | 25 | 27 | 22 | - | - | - | 100 | 43 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean Age: | 45.7 | 47.9 | 42.7 | 22.9 | 34.7 | 48.3 | 64.2 | 52.0 | 42.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 82 | 81 | 84 | 33 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 77 | 85 |
| Not Married | 18 | 19 | 16 | 67 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 15 |





Demographic Summary

| | | Ger | nder | | Gener | ation | - | Inco | ome |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | Boomers | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) | (116) | (215) | (536) |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 79 | 82 | 77 | 90 | 99 | 95 | 31 | 59 | 91 |
| Not Employed | 20 | 18 | 23 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 68 | 40 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Education</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school | 7 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 19 | 1 |
| High school | 35 | 44 | 22 | 64 | 6 | 49 | 33 | 37 | 33 |
| College | 58 | 50 | 69 | 36 | 93 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 66 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Median Monthly Household Income: | RMB 19.6K | RMB 19.0K | RMB 20.5K | RMB 21.5K | RMB 24.7K | RMB 18.5K | RMB 12.8K | RMB 9.7K | RMB 23.4K |

Demographic Summary

| | | Ge | nder | | Genera | ition | | Inco | ome |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | | | | | | | Under | RMB 15,000 |
| T | China | Male | Female | Gen Z | Millennials | Gen X | | RMB 15,000 | or More |
| Total China Respondents | (752) | (386) | (366) | (122) | (352) | (162) % | (116) % | (215) | (536) % |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Area Live In | | | | | | | | | |
| Beijing Municipality | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 12 | 23 | 12 | 20 |
| Guangdong Province | 15 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 19 |
| Shanghai Municipality | 14 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 23 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 19 |
| Jiangsu Province | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| Chongqing Municipality | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Anhui Province | 4 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Zhejiang Province | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Henan Province | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Fujian Province | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Sichuan Province | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Hubei Province | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Hebei Province | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Liaoning Province | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Shandong Province | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Hunan Province | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Heilongjiang Province | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Jiangxi Province | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Tianjin Province | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Shanxi Province | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Shaanxi Province | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

Note: Only areas with 2% or more mentions among Total Respondents are shown



