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New Forms of Mobility and Social Practices: The Starbucks Cafés in Beijing

Blandine Pons, Jin Xiaoting, Gilles Puel

Translated by Michael Black

The multinational coffee shop chain Starbucks has proved to be a pioneer in the United States, with the deployment of Wi-Fi access. Declaring itself to be an ethical company, it provides a non-smoking environment and non-alcoholic beverages and charges a fee for secure internet access, in the fashionable areas of big cities.

Having first placed the company's economic model in the global context of new forms of mobility and of the development of the commercial opportunities they provide, the authors present the initial findings of research, carried out in April 2006, on the users of the Starbucks cafés in Beijing. The social practices observed reveal the need for access to distant services and a strong desire for local social interaction. These new areas of mobility, which are semi-public/semi-private spaces, have elements of both the SOHOⁱ and the meeting place.

Introduction

Analysing the spread of the "Starbucks" model (10,800 coffee shops in 34 countries with 25 million clients per week in 2006) in the sociocultural context of contemporary China is an opportunity to reconsider mobility, which is to say the way in which the movements of individuals interact with their activities and with space. Traditionally, mobility is limited to movement: the relation between individuals and space depends on transport alone. With mobile communication tools, individuals can situate their actions on different geographical scales in a quasi-instantaneous manner and combine local and non-local relationships in all forms of social interaction. Thus the mobility linked to ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) makes possible a continuity in the occupation of time and renews space/time links. Space becomes less discontinuous and the distinctions between mobility and immobility, between proximity and distance, are reduced.

Starbucks' senior management have chosen to occupy urban space in order to make available to individuals placesⁱⁱ where professional and/or private interaction will not be interrupted and can even be simultaneous. In 2002 the company innovated by offering Wi-Fi access and developing the concept of a third place, between the office and home.

Our study, centred on the utilisation in Beijing of these new territories of mobility, semi-public semi-private spaces, show social practices that reveal need for access to distant services but also for nearby social interaction. Their technical equipment makes possible a partial escape from the constraints of time and space (Mei Po Kwan, 2002). However this is not in any way to announce the end of geography: on the one hand, the choice of their location is closely dependent on urban geography, and on the other they polarise within a new spacial formⁱⁱⁱ a supply of services linked to mobility and certain urban social practices.

Our remarks are arranged in four sections: a presentation of the methodology used; an overview of the Starbucks model and of its development in China and in Beijing; the geographical context and its local determinants; and the results of our research.

Methodology

This analysis is essentially based on existing research in the fields of urban geography and ITCs, but it also draws on economics, sociology and other disciplines.

A number of reports produced by various consultancies, and articles in the press—most of which are available on the Internet—were used. The company's websites as well as pro- and anti-Starbucks sites^{iv} also offer interesting information about its economic

model and the development strategy of its network. These numerous materials, mostly published in English, remain difficult to assess, however. Lastly an approach to the territorial context in all its cultural, economic and social dimensions, proved essential in order to analyse its interactions with the spread and the appropriation of the Starbucks phenomenon.

This study, carried out in April 2006 on a limited sample of 30 people between 20 and 60 years old, has an exploratory scope. The methodological approach combines a face-to-face questionnaire with an in-depth interview of users. The corpus was treated statistically^v and analysed from the perspective of other research (Hwang, 2005).

Among the fifty Starbucks listed in Beijing, we eliminated the corners^{vi} (and similar places) as well as those which seemed unrepresentative (such as those at the airport and at Tiananmen), and then selected two establishments characteristic of the network. The store in the Grand Pacific (the Nokia building) is located on the ground floor of a luxury department store in the embassy quarter, at the intersection of flows that link it to the towers close to the CBD (Central Business District). It is mostly frequented by businessmen, both expatriate and Chinese, and by the very trendy milieu of fashion and the cinema. Less centrally located, the Lido (a shopping mall close to the Holiday Inn) receives more Chinese and tourists, as well as expatriates who work in the west of the capital (which includes Ikea and the Olympic Centre, see Figure 2).

Given the lack of objective data on their users, we resorted to pure observation in order to construct a sample that combines characteristics such as gender, geographical origins and social profiles. The hypothesis is that appropriation practices vary according to social and cultural profiles.

The cultural diversity of the team was essential for the questionnaires and the interviews. The concept of mobility does not have the same value or meaning to a Chinese as to an American. In fact, the word "mobility" is understood by the Chinese rather in the sense of "floating population" (*liudong renkou*). This is the word used today to designate the worker-peasants (*mingong*) who leave the countryside to work in the cities. When one mentions the words "mobile" or "mobility" in the Chinese context, the first image that comes to the mind is often that of a *mingong*. Mobility therefore has to be explained by describing a way of life with a lot of travel or many missions (*liudongxing bijiao da de gongzuo/shenghuo*), or by a job or a life with a high degree of mobility (*jingchang yao chuchai de gongzuo*). Cultural barriers are also found in the understanding of questions

about time or about the quality of the coffee. These sometimes reveal differences between Europeans and Americans.

These two approaches, the documentary and the qualitative, were enhanced by interviews with people who are very familiar with the metropolis of Beijing.

The "Starbucks" model: from the café to nomadism in the city

Starbucks was founded in Seattle in 1971, and acquired by H. Schultz in 1987, who changed its name, and created its logo^{vii} and the economic and social model of "the third place". "We are not in the café business, serving people. We are in the people business, serving coffee". Starbucks is more than "just a wonderful cup of coffee", it's "an extension of daily life", a " 'third place' between home and work, an extension of home or of the office".^{viii}

The formula reveals a strategy which breaks away from traditional cafés as well as from the third market^{ix}: it is not a transposition of the fast food model to the public consumption of coffee (Dépierre, 2004). The vision of "McCoffee" (Klein, 2000) is overly simplistic. Although the phenomenon is part of a certain standardisation of the world, it is something other than a producer of unaesthetic "junk space"^x, an urban product of modernisation.

The model of the European-style café was adapted to suit mobility in contexts where it did not exist^{xi}. It can be envisaged as an open public space, in the sense that it is not only a place for social activity, but also because it contributes to "producing the city".

The choice of location is strategic; placed in the middle of the flows connected with mobility, it offers a pause in the course of moving around. It has to be easily accessible, convenient, highly visible and ubiquitous. "The Starbucks strategy is based on the principle of having establishments in clusters close to each other. Saturating the market increases consumption and creates virtual billboards from one wall to another [...]. It also expels competitors from the street"^{xii}.

The strategy of clustering, of saturating the available space and eliminating the competition can also be explained by the new practices connected with mobility and nomadism^{xiii}, which incite consumers to save time. What Schultz calls this "third space" in the American way of life offers a range of services which differentiate it from other cybercafés as well as from its imitators. It offers a wide range of coffees and associated products: one can eat and drink almost anything, except alcoholic beverages; it is a non-smoking space; the comfortable seating ranges from chairs to sofas; takeaway sales and self-service are the rule; one can sit down and chat for hours without buying anything; the

carefully prepared atmosphere seeks to be a reflection of the American model, with soft jazzy music; the seats are equipped with electric outlets and Wi-Fi access is possible for a fee^{xiv}.

Everything is an invitation to a stop in a visible café which is accessible and open to the world, "always on", functional, where all social interactions are possible and can be carried on simultaneously; work, meeting, leisure, even just having a cup of coffee. Up to 1986, coffee accounted for 86% of turnover: espresso had become its main activity and most of its turnover was before 11 am. Since 1996, however, when the *Frappuccino*^{xv} was launched, coffee has only accounted for 15% of turnover.

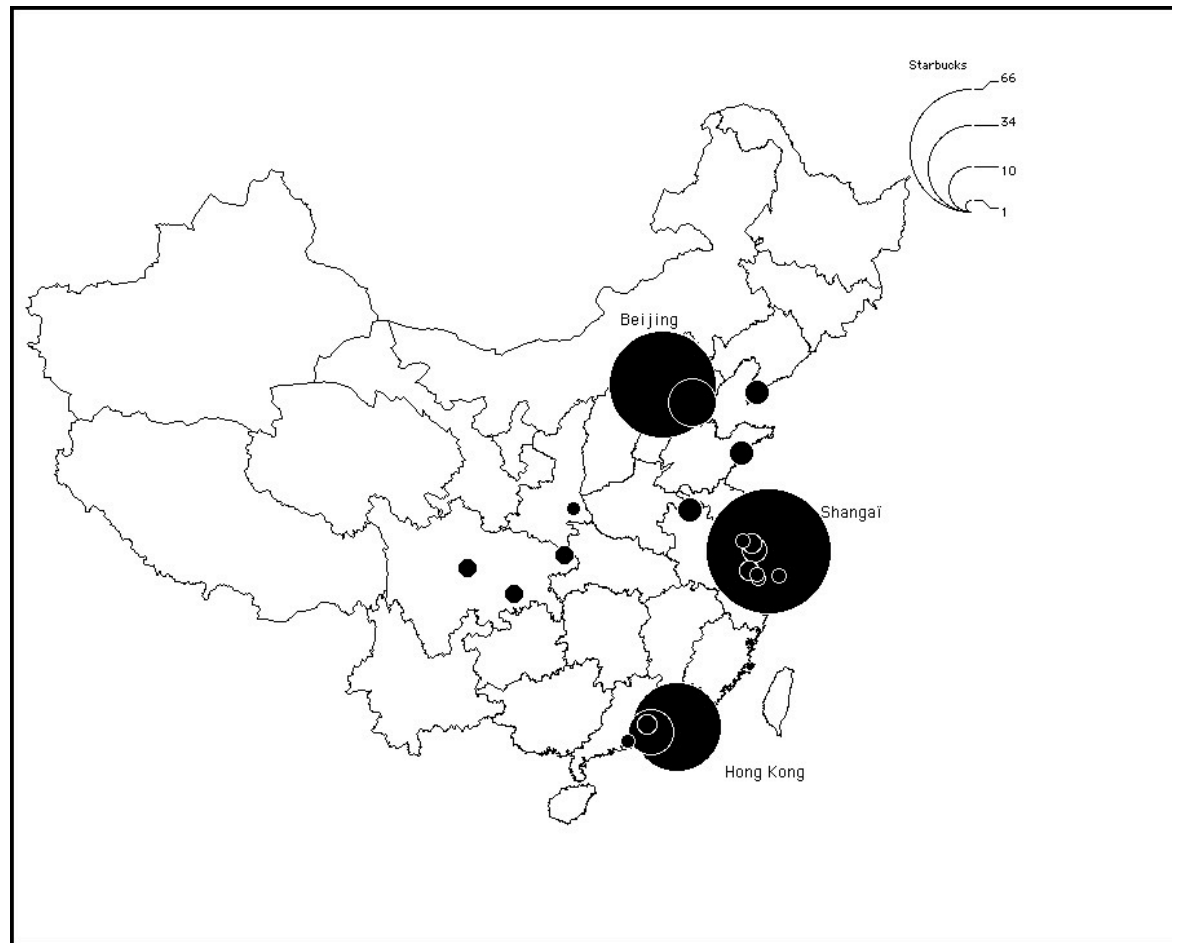
It is no surprise that the chain has invested in Wi-Fi: on the one hand the expansion strategies of Wi-Fi service providers are identical, and on the other, the technology corresponds to the profile of the professional clientele, "trendy" and nomadic. Accordingly, T-Mobile^{xvi} has built one of the world's biggest hot spot networks^{xvii} for Starbucks. As S. Glaziou (2002) states, "The alliance between the major high-tech brands and the café has [...] a marketing objective for the various players who position themselves on the mobility chain. It aims to provide a framework of reference for the professional nomad". Thus Starbucks is a customary social setting in the city since it provides spacial capital (see note 1).

The Starbucks network in China

International expansion began with Asia in 1996 (in Tokyo): the company positioned itself as the first arrival on a market "to be educated" in order to make the brand the standard for "good coffee".

The construction strategy for the Chinese network followed the proven methods in the United States: selection of a hub^{xviii} in a great metropolis followed by cluster development. These are beginning to become visible in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Beijing. By May 1st 2006, there were 206 Starbucks in China, with 50 in Beijing and 66 in Shanghai. In association with a local partner, the company has divided China into four markets: Taiwan (1998), Shanghai (2000), Beijing (2000^{xix}), and southern China.

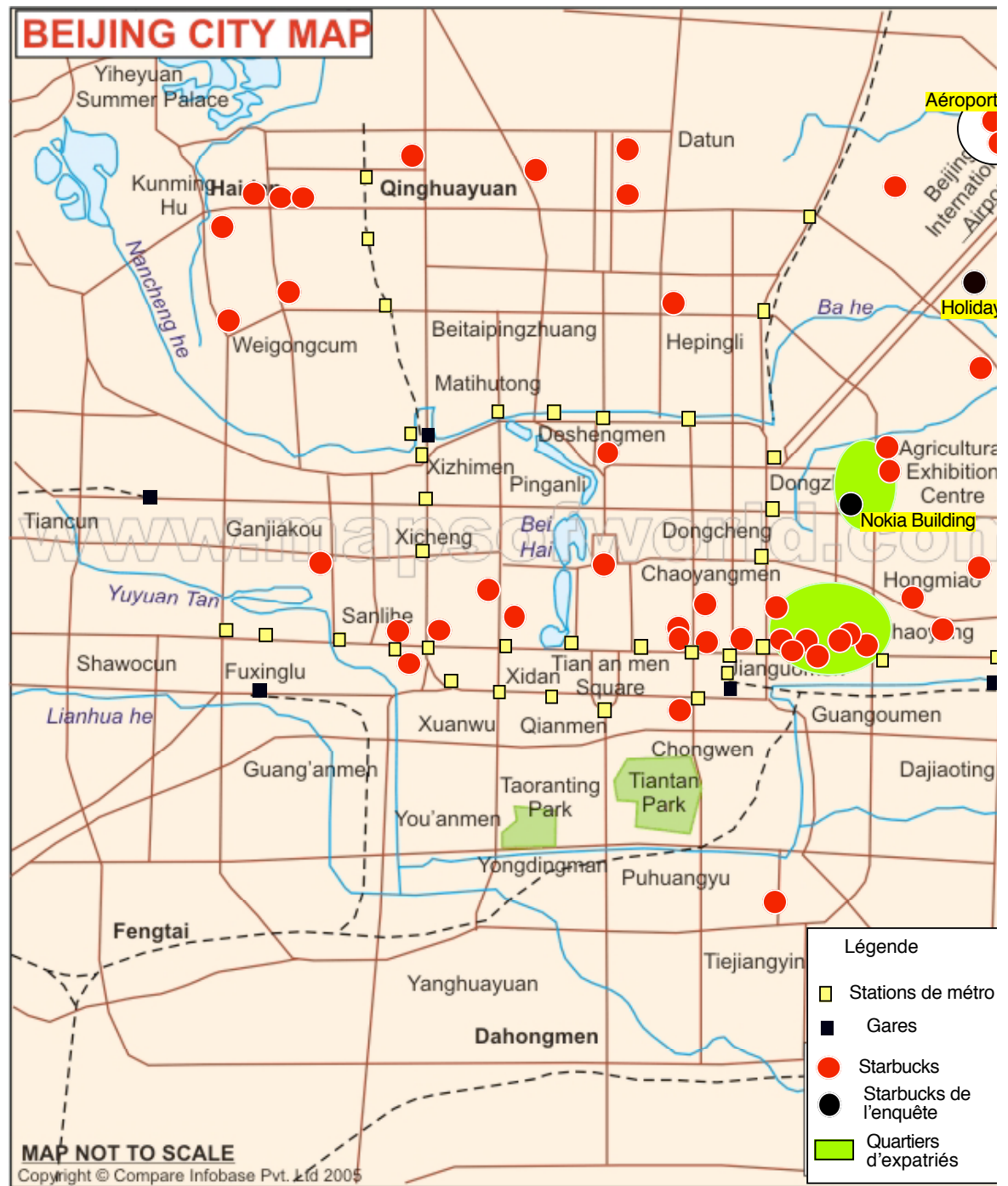
Figure 1. The Starbucks in China



Source : GP.

The network shows the predominance of coastal China and the preference for a metropolis with large expatriate communities^{xx}; however the company's recent expansion has followed the dynamism of the country and the new development "frontiers", the northeast and the centre. The rate of openings is high, with a new café every week.

Figure 2. Map of Starbucks locations in Beijing

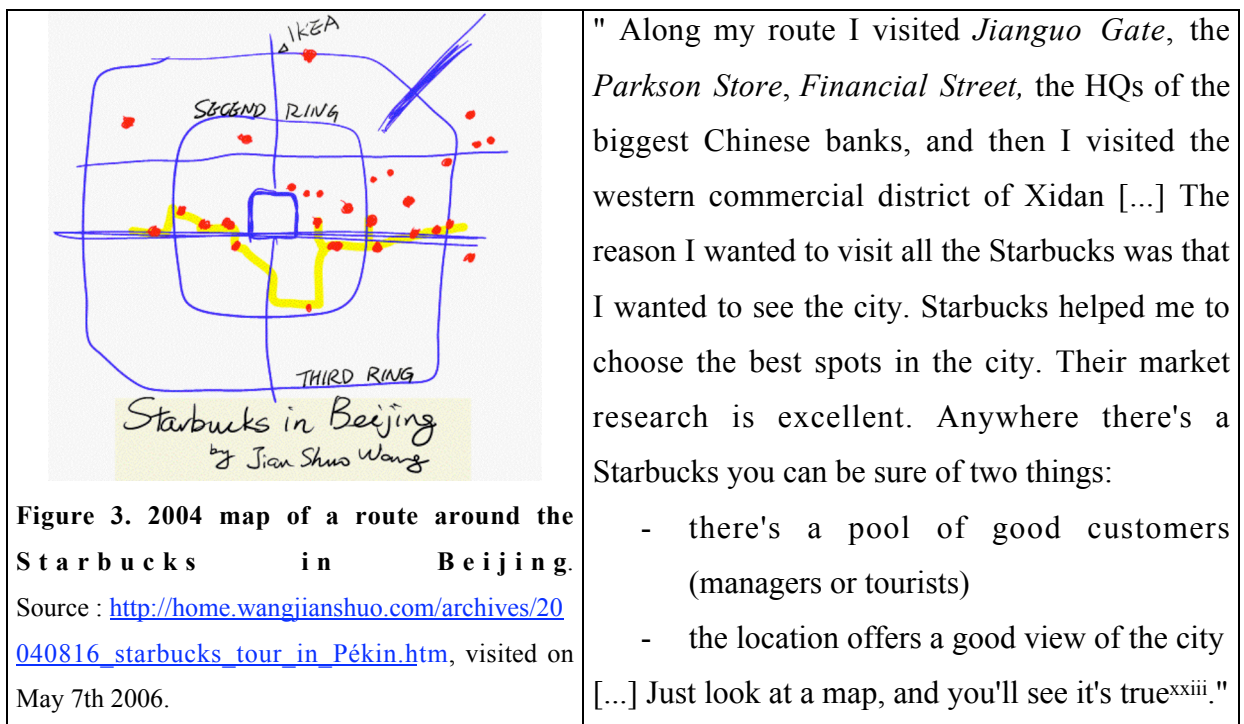


Source : GP.

The implantation strategy aims to attract clients with high purchasing power by locating the shops in the "trendiest" and busiest localities, where the most expatriates circulate. The automated databases used in the United States are not much help in Chinese cities, which are in a state of constant transformation. "In the United States, if you see a shopping mall, it will probably still be there in two years time. After a year goes by in a

Chinese city, you will hardly be able to recognise the place^{xxi}. So the hot spot prospectors, in their search for the ideal locations, follow the trails between the places where potential clients live, work and spend their leisure time.

A cult has developed around the brand: fans list and localise Starbucks outlets on interactive maps, and set up blogs about them. Thus Wang Jianshuo, from Shanghai, explores Beijing by travelling from one Starbucks to another, in order to be sure not to miss out on anything in the city^{xxii}.



This quotation shows the relationship between the brand and geography and urban practices. Many internet sites, such as hotels and public places, refer to a Starbucks café to show their geographical position. If Starbucks cafés avoid the fate of the malls and are not listed as "non-places" by American radical geography^{xxiv}, it is no doubt because of their urban functions: as landmarks for journeys and as havens for individuals in search of a pause or a meeting-place. All the more so as in Beijing there are few public meeting-places; the Starbucks cafés partially fulfil this function.

The context of the research

The rise of Starbucks coincides with the development of coffee-drinking, of access to the Internet, and now to Wi-Fi, in the context of tight control of the web by the government (Mengin, 2004). Its strategy has had to come to terms with the territorial context.

Coffee in China

China, which is known for its thousand-year-old tea culture, is witnessing the gradual growth over several decades of a new habit, that of coffee-drinking. Coffee consumption is still on a small scale, restricted to the urban coastal regions, and concerns only 0.1% to 0.5% of Chinese, according to Euromonitor. However its introduction is an inevitable trend. Between 1998 and 2003, coffee sales increased by 90%, reaching 6,504 tons, while domestic production has almost quadrupled.

Nestlé was the first multinational to introduce coffee into China, with the marketing of Nescafé instant coffee in the 1980s, and has invested in coffee-growing mainly in Yunnan, a province traditionally known for its production. Nescafé can now be found in most supermarkets. Nestlé presently controls 85% to 90% of the instant coffee market.

However it was Starbucks which in 1999 introduced the consumption of "real coffee". Since then there has been a huge increase in the number of chain's outlets and of their local clones, a multitude of small cafés which have appeared in the largest urban centres based on the Starbucks model.

Figure 4. Announcement of the forthcoming opening of a Starbucks in Dalian in 2005...in a shopping mall



Source : <http://www.maskofchina.com/2005/05/starbucks-is-coming-here.html>

Such a distribution cannot be explained by the coffee itself, but rather by the lifestyle and the social and cultural symbolism that it represents. In China, coffee is associated with the West. The new coffee-drinkers are part of a population which is exposed to Western

influences (young urban dwellers, white collar workers, and expatriates as well as Chinese who have returned from abroad).

As coffee is the symbol of a new lifestyle, the new coffee-drinkers are very susceptible to major brands. Davidoff, although a brand not reputed for its coffees, launched itself on the market in partnership with Mandarin Fine Food by means of a selection of highly refined coffees, consumed or distributed in well-known restaurants, private clubs and gourmet supermarkets. Sales of its coffee depend on the symbol of its brand, associated with luxury and good taste. Foreigners who only a few years ago were still complaining that they could not get a decent cup of coffee in China now have the choice: *Latte* and *Cappuccino* are now the two most popular kinds of coffee while *espresso* is still considered to have too strong a taste. But you have to pay the price: a cup of coffee at Starbucks costs around 25 yuan^{xxv}. Its premium price is justified by the sale not just of a coffee, but also of a concept.

While predictions about coffee consumption are very optimistic, some analysts^{xxvi} are more cautious. Tea culture is deeply rooted in people's habits. Many drink tea at home and coffee in public ("it's an attitude"). Since coffee is expensive, it is likely that its consumption will grow slowly.

Cybercafé and Wi-Fi, a recent expansion in China

The spacial distribution of Starbucks accompanies and interacts with a multitude of aspects of modernity^{xxvii} such as Wi-Fi technology, the new mobility and the American Way of Life.

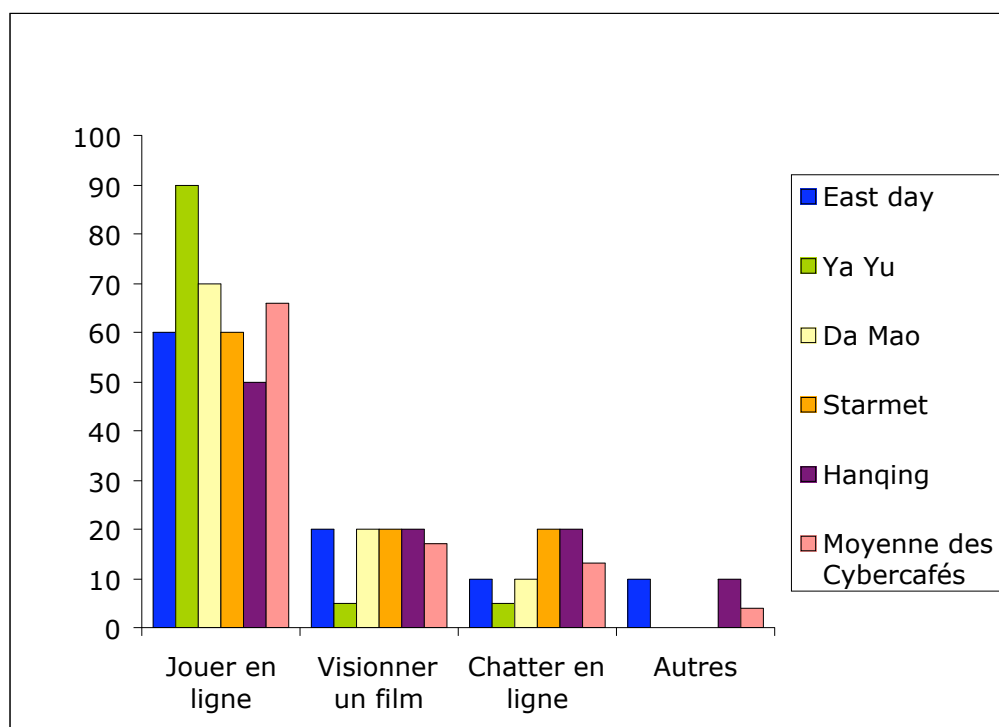
The Starbucks cafés occupy a unique place among the thousands of cybercafés in Beijing. There are three reasons for the large number of cybercafés: on the one hand, while the rate of computer ownership is one of the highest in the world, the rate of home access to the Internet remains low; on the other, leading computer games such as those made by Microsoft and Sony are not sold on the Chinese market because of fears of piracy; and finally, a new "business ecosystem" (Moore 1993) which links the multinationals, the authorities and private local enterprises appeared in 2003. "The establishment of strict industrial regulation and new controls brought respectability, profits and government control to the once extensive and wild otherworld of the cybercafé industry in China^{xxviii}."

Oscillating between periods of uncontrolled proliferation and shutdown campaigns on the part of the authorities, the exact number of cybercafés remains unknown, but their profile has changed. "Today, all over China, the Internet is leaving the hidden backstreets

of its past for the malls and department stores in the clean attractive neighbourhoods^{xxxix}." They offer non-smoking sections, usually don't serve alcohol, and are concentrated in the area of Haidian in the north of Beijing, where two of China's most prestigious universities are located, the University of Beijing and the University of Tsinghua. This neighbourhood has a very large student population and has the reputation of having become the new heart of the ICT market in Beijing. For all that, the clandestine venues have not disappeared, but have moved into the interstices of the metropolis. " Some unlicensed cybercafés, especially in certain suburbs, neighbourhoods or areas between the city and the country still have not been suppressed. However, some local governments do not impose severe sanctions on these cafés, which allow minors to enter^{xxx}."

In such places, university and high school students naturally surf the Net, but above all it is the internet games networks that bring them together for only a few yuan per hour.

Figure 5. Practices in Cybercafés in 2003



Source: Thirteenth Statistical Survey on Internet Development in China (2004), China Internet Network Information Center, in <http://www.cnnic.net.cn/en/index/00/index.htm>, visited on May 16th 2006. Graph adapted by GP.

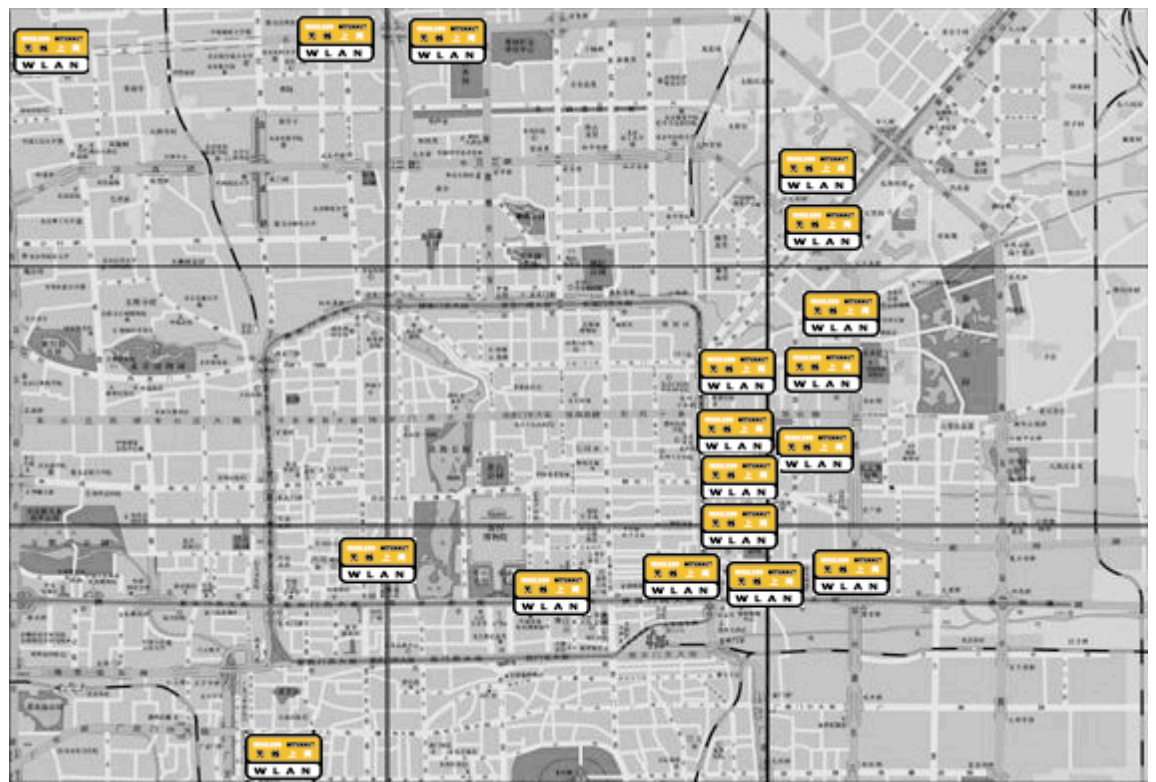
A promising market for computer producers^{xxxii}, the cybercafés remain politically controversial. While Internet access inside university campuses can still be controlled by the government (it is impossible to access certain sites), controlling the thousands of little cybercafés which proliferate in Beijing is much more difficult. Worried about the

dependence of the young, the Ministry of Culture, in December 2005, launched a plan aimed at "promoting a healthy development of the cybercafé industry^{xxxiii}" and imposing a standard of computer specially designed for cybercafés, which is to say controllable by the authorities.

Price remains a discriminatory factor: most people spend less than 20 yuan per month^{xxxiii} for their connection. The quality of the service provided (speed and free access to websites) varies according to price. Wi-Fi access is mainly restricted to cybercafés located in the desirable parts of the capital and remains expensive. The Starbucks outlets comprise over half of the cybercafés in Beijing which offer a Wi-Fi connection.

Only about twenty establishments, mostly located near the embassy quarter (Sanlitun, Chaoyang, etc.), offered free hotspots in 2006^{xxxiv}.

Figure 6. Free Wi-Fi hotspots in Beijing in 2004



Source : <http://www.wlan.com.cn/eng/didian/Pékin/Pékin.htm>, visited on May 14th 2006.

The Survey

As an urban retreat, a Starbucks café serves as a rendezvous for friendly or professional meetings. "It's our coffee machine, with the advantages, but no drawbacks" as one member of an embassy puts it. Here one makes the best use of time; even if one comes alone without any particular objective", "you are certain to run into someone you know".

Everyone speaks highly of the location (most work nearby), the amenities that forge the brand image (the range of coffees and the cleanliness which is on a par with modern standards, a much appreciated rarity in public places in Beijing today) and the certainty of running into someone you know.

Differences appear between expatriates and Chinese. Expatriates, who respond more readily to the location and the range of coffees available, appreciate the self-service, which allows them to save time as well as to avoid pressing invitations to consume. "Here we're left alone, there's no pressure, it's not like among the Chinese". However they are less responsive to Starbucks prices and culture. All in all, they opt for the most convenient place depending on their urban route, where they know they will be able to activate their work-centred social networks.

In contrast the Chinese put the price at the top of their list of reasons for their attraction. The price plays a discriminatory role, selecting the clientele^{xxxv} and guaranteeing agreeable company. This is confirmed by the favourite amenities (cleanliness, the range of coffees, the atmosphere, the clientele and the Starbucks culture). The attraction of the complementary products is linked to a cultural difference, which has already been noted in the research on Shanghai (Hwang, 2005). "I come here because it's a good place; there are Starbucks cafés closer to my office and sometimes I go there to work. But I come here with friends and there are lots of people. It's clean. [...] I like the atmosphere". They often come from further away^{xxxvi} and seek above all signs of social distinction and a favourable atmosphere for their networks of professional and especially friendly relations.

Evenings and weekends are the times when Beijingers are most numerous among the customers. However the biggest crowds are found in the afternoon, which is a time for encounters between two meetings or just after work ends. The lunch break is still the time for expatriates and white collar workers who are "making the best use of time". Two out of three people visit every business day, one out of three every day of the week. The Chinese stay the longest (often for over an hour) but while expatriates and businessmen usually stay less than an hour, many come several times a day. "Every morning, I start by coming and having a coffee, even though I have of course had one at home; I don't stay long, just long enough to organise my day, then I generally come back after lunch and at that moment I manage to make a professional appointment. On Fridays, I come at the end of the day, to relax and meet my colleagues or some customers".

A new public space: office or convivial meeting-place ?

All the people in our sample have a computer and an Internet connection at home and at work. The availability of electric outlets near each seat is greatly appreciated. Ignoring the availability of Internet access, a young woman explains that she comes to recharge her digital equipment (her computer and her mobile phone). Half of our sample use a computer and over a quarter use Wi-Fi. The relatively low number is explained by the (unsatisfactory) quality of the service. Connection is expensive (everyone agrees on this), it is slow and the environment is sometimes noisy. "In the United States I had got used to working at Starbucks several afternoons a week. Here it's impossible. "They" make too much noise. I come less often and I just organise my work or send emails here"... "When I have big files to send, I go to SPR (a rival chain) because it's faster and free, but the coffee's bad"; others surf the Net for free at the Grand Pacific Starbucks, using the open and free network of the café next door. The seats next to the adjoining wall of that café^{xxxvii} are always occupied by people using their computers !

While some deplore the high price for connection and the noisy atmosphere of the place, which is not very favourable for working in, there is a definite attraction for the available technology; 43% say they prefer to surf the Net and don't look for social interaction."

An apparent paradox is that the interior layout (the comfortable furniture) and the way of functioning (self service with available technology) are designed to save time and/or to stay for hours. Thus it is both a "pause" in their journeys (to 76%) and a place which is "connected with mobility" (to 63%). To managers, the answer seems obvious. "Having a coffee is saving time", because it makes multi-tasking possible.

Saving time and multi-tasking seem to be the rule. However interpreting the responses is difficult because of cultural differences, since the sensation of saving or wasting time varies according to social position, and also because of the complexity of situations which makes the responses confusing: "On Sundays I waste time because I come to hang out, read a book or talk to friends; but during the week I save time; I have a quick coffee while setting up my appointments". Others admit to wasting time while noting that "they take advantage of these moments for exchanges with colleagues" over a coffee.

Starbucks cafés serve as a window on the world through which to see and to be seen. The Chinese consider the price to be synonymous with quality and modernity, and have no hesitation in being seen in the street holding a bag or a cup with the Starbucks logo

on it. This practice, which flies in the face of a local culture which frowns on eating or drinking in the street, surprised all the experts brought in by the brand (Hwang, 2005).

People show themselves in Starbucks cafés, above all to their friends, but also to their professional contacts, seeking to catch the mirror reflection of a claim to modernity. They are places of social mixing where certain social groups meet and mix: company cadres, diplomatic personnel, entrepreneurs, trendy young people, etc. As with the big metropolitan hotels (Sanjuan, 2003), they are both an image and a means of opening up the country socially, and provide "social and spacial permeability". But the prices give this public place the quality of an eligibility-based public space which is relayed by other places in Beijing nightlife, located in Chaoyang (Den, etc.), where a certain cultural mixing can be seen. However, apart from business meetings, the porosity between milieux remains difficult to assess. Our questions about private meetings gave rise to a lot of reservations and it was often only at the end of the interview that the initial refusal to discuss them yielded to tentative confidences. In fact, many people meet at Starbucks cafés and some, especially expatriate men, admit that they come partly for that reason. These can be discreet or longer-lasting encounters, but also times of shared pleasure in being among "ourselves".

There is also the blending of spatial dimensions. Here technology (Wi-Fi, and especially the mobile phone) plays an essential role. Patient observation makes it possible to notice to what extent the people who frequent the place are there without being present. One young man sends text messages to a young woman sitting on the terrace, while calling to make a dinner reservation. Another is using Skype, and another is on the Internet, etc.

Conclusion: public office, private opportunities

To conclude this preliminary study, it seems that the Starbucks cafés in Beijing serve the function of urban public places. They polarise the supply of mobility linked to the technical networks (wireless and electric outlets, access to transport networks) and of social mobility, whether imaginary (blended images of modernity—depending on the culture and the imagination of the user) or real (social mixing set apart by the situation of a selective public place). They constitute, on a metropolitan scale, both a linking space with the globalised economy and a new form of space that renews the urban landscape, blending the local and foreign social elites. Their strategic geographical location and their amenities, linked to the new social practices of nomadism have created a different place which has many more functions than just that of cybercafé. The spread of Starbucks cafés has

followed all the modern contours of its proven American model, but has adapted to the territorial context, even if they present certain aspects (extraterritoriality and standardisation) that make them like non-places (Augé, 1992).

In Beijing, the Starbucks ecosystem seems to be a two-fold answer: to an absence (the public place as meeting place), and to a new demand (a territory for mobility). The third place, as conceptualised by Schultz, is aimed at people in a nomadic situation. It's an *ad hoc* place to free oneself from spatial constraints and to be *everywhere* and *always on*. It serves as a bridge, making continuity possible in urban space, but remains highly dependent on geographic localisation. The logic of the selection of Starbucks' locations leads to a geographic concentration in the city which cannot be neutral in the production of urban space and practices. While Starbucks cafés are evidence of the spatial externalisation of the office function (whether SOHO or not), here they serve as urban meeting-places. This dual characteristic produces a new urban configuration, with highly contextualised and coded forms of sociability.

Aware of the dangers of perspective distortion linked to the small size of the sample and the number of places observed, the authors wish to enlarge their research both in Beijing and in other Chinese cities. Can the same processes be observed in Hong Kong ? Are we looking at a Chinese particularity in Asia ? Can a more accurate measure be taken of the variations from the American model ? What spatial configurations are produced in other territorial contexts of expansion such as Europe ?

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ⁱ Small Office Home Office. This function, which is predominant in the United States, is highlighted on the website.

"I work at home and sometimes it's hard for me to concentrate... I go over to Starbucks and use my T-Mobile account. Downloading is as quick as at home"... "Starbucks cafés with T-Mobile HotSpots let me be more productive. I can be online when I'm with my clients or work there for a couple of hours. It's great for consultants who are always in the field." http://www.starbucks.com/retail/wireless_cs.asp, visited on September 19 2006.

ⁱⁱ A "place" is a "location" as well as a contextualised ecosystem. It is localised by means of relative topological coordinates (it is situated at X and at Y but also close to A, far from B, etc., with which it interacts); but it is also endowed with certain qualities, with an environment which is spatially differentiated, all the "spatial capital" (Levy 1994/2003) which every Starbucks offers.

ⁱⁱⁱ "A spatial form is a configuration produced by the interaction of its technical disposition and its various utilisations by the territorial actors, with the preexisting structures. Spatial dynamics can thus be read as an answer to social practices of technical innovation" (Puel, 2006).

^{iv} A collective, After School, has created a coalition against "Starbucks, which is accused of standardising urban life and of killing off small independent cafés"; a site has been created where alternative outlets can be listed. <http://www.marketing-alternatif.com/index.php?p=173>, visited on June 1 2006.

^v Using SHINX 2000 software. Because of the small number of respondents, only the qualitative part is presented: 15 interviews were carried out in Chinese, 11 in English, and 4 in French.

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- ^{vi} Small spaces where people consume quickly without really stopping; they are located in busy places like the metro.
- ^{vii} A stylised version of Hans Christian Andersen's mermaid.
- ^{viii} H. Schultz.
- ^{ix} The third market is that of fast food, a cross between a restaurant and a shop.
- ^x "...Junk space is the residue which humanity leaves on the planet. The built production [...] of modernisation is not modern architecture, but junk space. This junk space is what is left after modernisation has followed its course, or more precisely, what coagulates while modernisation moves on, its fallout. Modernisation had a rational programme: the universal sharing of the benefits of science. Junk space is its apotheosis or its fusion...". Monacelli Press, 2nd edition, S,M,L,XI, R. Koolhaas, B. Mau, H.Werlemann, 1997.
- ^{xi} International expansion was directed first to the coffee frontiers, avoiding the European market, where it has since encountered considerable resistance.
- ^{xii} Mac Clure, 2004.
- ^{xiii} Temporary and desired immobility in one's movements.
- ^{xiv} Starbucks hopes to make wireless Internet connections profitable by offering music downloads. The service, called Hear Music, offers a million titles and 10,000 Cds for sale. Customers can hear their selection, and then buy the songs on a CD. Coffee bar, store, the vocabulary follows the company's model.
- ^{xv} A brand name for Italian style iced coffee
- ^{xvi} A subsidiary of Deutsche Telecom.
- ^{xvii} A monthly subscription costs \$30 for one metropolis (compared with \$50 for national coverage in the United States). Metropolitan coverage avoids having to reconfigure one's computer. In China one can pay according to the length of connection time.
- ^{xviii} "A nodal point where, in synchronised rhythm, takes place the arrival, transfer and redistribution of streams of traffic coming from a range of origins on their way to a range of destinations, each of these places being thus indirectly connected to each of the other places." J.J. Bavoux, F. Beaucire, L. Chapelon, P. Zembri, *Géographie des transports*, Paris, Armand Colin, 2005.
- ^{xix} The opening of the first Starbucks in the Forbidden City in December 2000 was above all a marketing operation.
- ^{xx} The number of expatriates in China (apart from Hong Kong, where they numbered 300,000 in 2005) is growing steadily and rapidly but remains difficult to know with certainty. There were 150,000 "legal" expatriates in 2003, according to the Ministry of Labour and Social

Security, and 350,000 in 2005, according to the American Chamber of Commerce. 55% of them are thought to be concentrated in Shanghai (where there are only 34,000 "legals" according to the government), about 1% of its total population though they pay 15% of the income tax. These figures can be compared with the 353,000 expatriates in Tokyo.

<http://www.globalautoindustry.com/article.php?id=907&jaar=2006&maand=8&target=Global>, visited on July 8 2006.

^{xxi} Hwang (2005).

^{xxii} A "modern" Chinese, he doesn't seek to visit the *hutongs*, but to see the towers which symbolise modernity, of which around 900 have been built or are under construction, with names such as Cyber Tower A, Château Regency Tower 1, or China World Trade Centre. <http://www.emporis.com/fr/>, visited on May 16 2006.

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http://home.wangjianshuo.com/archives/20040816_starbucks_tour_in_Pékin.htm, visited on May 7 2006, excerpted by the author.

^{xxiv} <http://www.radicalcartography.net/?non-place-malls>, visited on May 7 2006.

^{xxv} The average salary in Beijing in April 2006 is estimated at 1,300 yuans, or 48 cups of coffee. According to *The Economist*, the relative price of a *Latte*, calculated in [Purchasing Power Parities], is twice that of a Big Mac. This distortion is said to be due to the local effects of competition.

^{xxvi} Allen Liao, " Starbucks brings in coffee culture to China ", <http://www.teacoffeeasia.com/archive/current/feature/f3.htm>, visited on May 12 2006.

^{xxvii} It is not our aim here to discuss the concept of modernity in contemporary China. We will however put forward the hypothesis that modernity is associated with America (America is literally "*mei guo*" the "country of beauty") and that it is a new society that modernity is trying to bring into being, modernity as it is understood by the dynamic social strata, those who frequent the Starbucks cafés which have appeared in the cities of the "winning regions".

^{xxviii} R. Wallace, " China's Internet Cafes Ignite Thriving Gaming Industry ", 17/03/2004, <http://www.techweb.com/wire/26804222>, visited on May 12 2005.

^{xxix} *Ibid.*

^{xxx} Sun Jiazheng, Minister of Culture, May 6 2004, http://www.theregister.co.uk/2004/05/06/china_cybercafes_mental/, visited on May 15 2006.

^{xxx} "The market for cybercafé computers is estimated at between 6 and 10 million units", according to Tsinghua Tongfang Co Ltd, China's number three computer builder. " PC maker clicks with Net cafes ", http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2006-04/04/content_559164.htm, visited on May 12 2005.

^{xxxii} Wallace, *Ibid.*

^{xxxiii} About two euros.

^{xxxiv}

http://www.danwei.org/china_information/wireless_internet_Pékin_free.php, visited on May 12 2006.

^{xxxv} However it was a European woman who stated that the place ensured that she would see Chinese who were " respectable and clean... not like those in the street. Here is the real China... a lot of artists, of film and television people"(sic).

^{xxxvi} The location of home and of the workplace were among the questions asked.

^{xxxvii} That Starbucks café now offers free connection.