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BALANCED SCORECARD: A TOOL TO IMPROVE STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION IN RESTAURANT BUSINESS

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Abstract

This article is focused on the practical purpose, the main objective is to elaborate the step in building Balanced Scorecard as the strategic implementation tool for the restaurant business and support by two case studies; KFC Denmark and McDonald's.Balanced Scorecard is the performance measurement tool that provides the overall picture for the top administrators, and it can cascade some KPIs which related to the strategic plan that helps the general managers and staff in each branch of the restaurant with an appropriated indicator in evaluating performance. The Balanced Scorecard has extended more perspectives than the traditional financial one that makes it different from previous performance measurement. However, the Balanced Scorecard needs to be modified during its formulation in order to fit with each organization.

Keywords Balanced Scorecard, performance measurement, restaurant business

Introduction

Restaurant business is one of the most profitable business nowadays. Food and beverage is a basic need in everyday life that must be fulfilled by everyone. In the United States, for instance, the National Restaurant Association (NRA)estimated that the restaurant business has seen healthy growth over the past few decades. As a leading contributor to the global restaurant market, the U.S. restaurant, food and drink sales have more than doubled since 2000, reaching an all-time high of approximately 800 billion U.S. dollars in 2017.

Since restaurant business is not only depending on product innovation or service, but a good management system is also significance. This argument is supported by Marr (2014) that management can work well when all aspects of a business can be measured. Performance measurement system should be employed as an important tool by manager to understand the condition of the company. Among several performance measurement methods that have been recently developed to overcome the defects inherent in using the traditional performance measurement is Balanced Scorecard, which includes 4 perspectives for evaluating organizations; financial perspective, customer perspective, internal process perspective, and learning and growth perspective. In addition, Balanced Scorecard is also a tool that supports the implementation of the organization's strategic plan since the objectives and indicators that appear in Balanced Scorecard must be the ones that are aligned with the organization's strategy.

This paper will argue that the successful implementation of the Balanced Scorecard would be significantly improved organization performance. It is anticipated that a framework to formulate Balanced Scorecard for restaurant will be elaborated that provides more on practical purpose. Building on the later point, the key objective of this paper is to describe the key concept of Balanced Scorecard, overview the process in building Balanced Scorecard in restaurant business, and give some examples of Balanced Scorecard in several types of restaurant.

Literature Reviews

Strategic control system

Measuring performance is a very important part of the business operations, especially as measuring the work linked to the organization's strategic plan will greatly increase the company's success. According to a 1996 survey by Lingle and Schiermann (1997) percent of measurement-managed companies had successfully improved their work. Therefore, the organizations needed to devote time, energy, human resources and financial resources to measure their performance whether they met their goals in accordance with the established strategies.

Although most organizations had put a lot of effort into their budgets and measurement system, according to a 2001 survey by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Lawrence S. Maisel (2001) as cited in Niven, (2002, p 11), it was found in turn: 35% of respondents from different organization commented on their measurement systems as unsatisfactory or ineffective enough. This meant that 7 out of 10 agencies or organizations were dissatisfied with the current measurement system and found that these organizations had found the significant conclusions; "although measurements are more important nowadays, the monitoring system, including distributing or disseminating information about current performance, is quite a failure." In modern times, it has changed dramatically over the past decade, but the evaluation system remains the same as it has been in the past, and the basic characteristics of the measurement system mentioned will focus on measuring specific financial performance while this system is not suitable for the current conditions. Instead, it is appropriate for past conditions where work to emphasize the view of humans like machines or focus only on tangible physical performance or productivity. These measurement systems have several limitations to implement in their current conditions. This has changed dramatically. The current system focuses on intangible assets or highly abstract things such as personnel knowledge, customer feelings, or raw material exporters. The company's relationship with raw material exporters, as well as the culture of initiatives, has become an important factor today.

In addition, the strategic management is a crucial component of businesses. Whether a company that uses modern or an obsolete technology, the need to implement strategies effectively is at the heart of the success of all businesses in the globalized world.

Balanced Scorecard and strategic implementation

Balanced Scorecard is an instrument which originally employed as the performance measurement tool. It is an instrument that connects the measurement system with the strategic plan by translating the mission and strategy of an organization into a broad collection of action metrics and indicators (Kaplan & Norton, 1996a, 1996b). The Balanced Scorecard is also an integrated management system consisting of three components: 1) strategic management system, 2) communication tool, and 3) measurement system (Niven, 2002, p. 12). As elaborated by Kaplan and Norton (1996a, p. 2) "The Balanced Scorecard translated an organization's mission and strategy into a comprehensive set of performance measures that provides a framework for a strategic measurement and management system."

In 1999, Fortune Magazine mentioned that 70 percent of chief executive officer (CEO) failures did not come from the inefficient strategy, but come from the poor execution (Charan & Colvin, 1999). In addition, research in the area had suggested that there were a number of barriers to strategy execution including (Niven, 2002, pp. 9-11). 1) visions and strategies were not actionable, 2) strategies were not linked to department and individuals' goals, 3) strategies were not linked to long and short term resource allocation, and 4) feedback was tactical not strategic. In respond to these barriers, Kaplan and Norton suggested that Balanced Scorecard was the tool that could overcome the majority of the barriers. Balanced Scorecard, as argued by Kaplan and Norton (1996a), was a system

that balanced the financial numbers with the drivers of future performance, while also assisting organization in implementing their differentiating strategies.

The Balanced Scorecard translates the strategic goals of an organization into tangible objectives and measures. It is an approach for driving organizational improvement toward preselected goals which keep track of progress through carefully selected measures. Organization that adopts this approach will use the Balanced Scorecard to (Kaplan and Norton, 1996a, pp. 10-19):

- 1) clarify and gain consensus about vision and strategic direction;
- 2) communicate strategy throughout the company;
- 3) align departmental and personal goals to the organization's vision and strategy;
- 4) link strategic objectives to long term targets and annual budgets;
- 5) conduct periodic and systematic strategic reviews;
- 6) obtain feedback to learn about and improve strategy.

Originally, Kaplan and Norton (1996c) declared that the Balanced Scorecard was an instrument that helped administrator to formulate strategy objectivity. Nair (2004:20) also suggested that, "making strategy work in organizations demands that we take advantage of all the competencies within the organization and articulate strategy with several perspectives in mind to ensure that balance is maintained." Its framework provided administrator with a comprehensive view of an organization from non-financial perspectives - customer, internal process, and employee learning and growth - as well as a traditional financial perspective (Kaplan & Norton 1996c). The followings are four historical perspectives:

- 1) financial (considers how the firm looks to shareholders);
- 2) customer (considers how the firm looks to customers);
- 3) internal processes (concerned with what the firm must excel at); and
- 4) learning and growth (concerned with actions to improve and create value).

After introduction of the Balanced Scorecard in 1992, it has gone through several stages of development which according to Urrutia and Eriksen (2005, p. 17) had divided the development into three stages:

First Stage: The Balanced Scorecard was initially intended as a measurement tool, with an operational and tactical focus. It was a collection of indicators arranged by perspectives. The first generation of the Balanced Scorecard was primarily aimed at controlling the system for the administrators with the "red, yellow, green" reporting of the targets achievement. Kaplan and Norton's original focus was on the selection and reporting of a limited number of measures in each of the four perspectives. The original work made no specific observations concerning how the Balanced Scorecard might improve the organization performance; the implication was that the provision of accessible relevant measurement data itself will trigger the improvement of the organization performance.

Second Stage: In the first stage, indicators were identified as the performance measurement tool which had no relationship with the organization's strategy. In the second stage, it was discovered that it was not enough to simply identify indicators, but it was necessary that said indicators were extracted from the strategic plan in order to identify and explicitly the causal relationships with the organization's strategy. As Kaplan & Norton (2004b), suggested that this second stage as an evolution from an improved measurement system to a core management system. Maintaining the focus that the Balanced Scorecard was intended to support the management of strategic implementation.

Third Stage: The Balanced Scorecard communicated the organization's strategic plan via strategic maps in which the cause-effect relationships between the different strategic objectives could be visualized. A strategic map could be used to specify the critical elements and their linkages for the

organization strategy. The strategic map was usually formulated as two-dimensional perspectives of the Balanced Scorecard objectives or strategies of the organization. Financial objectives being the final goal were at the top of the strategic map, with the strategic objectives of customer perspective, internal process, and learning and growth connected by using the arrows indicating the cause-and-effect analysis.

How to build a Balanced Scorecard to support the strategic implementation?

It is hardly found the textbooks written about the process of Balanced Scorecard in a clear order. The books in the market as far as the steps of creating a Balanced Scorecard were written, such as Olve, Roy and Wetter (2000) stated that there are 11 steps to complete the Balanced Scorecard, including:

- 1. Assess the organization
- 2. Determine or review of the organization's vision
- 3. Determine the evaluation perspectives
- 4. Set the overall objectives
- 5. Create the strategy map
- 6. Determine the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- 7. Set the target for each KPI
- 8. Create the Balanced Scorecard
- 9. Cascade the Balanced Scorecard and KPIs to sub-agencies
- 10. Formulate the action plans according to the Balanced Scorecard
- 11. Implement the Balanced Scorecard

Step 1: Assess the organization

The goal of this procedure intended to explain the basic characteristics and basic features of the agency, understand the current situation or position of the agency, which will be linked to the strategic plan. In case the agencies already have their own strategic plans, the procedure must be adjusted by starting with step 2.

Organizational assessment is the first step in strategic planning, which is sometimes called the environmental analysis. To analyze information about the organization's environment, it is necessary to analyze strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the organization. The subject used in the analysis is SWOT Analysis, which at this stage is an attempt to answer the question "Where are we now?"

Step 2: Determine or review the organization's vision

Vision refers to a given text or wording based on basic information indicating a goal. The status of future entities that a person or group of individuals deems attractive (Nanus, 1995. p. 2), especially the formulation of visions, must be defined based on the organization, from environmental analysis or SWOT analysis and possibilities, as well as readiness for the potential of the agency. The characteristics of a good vision are as follows:

- 1. It must be consistent with reality and be appropriate.
- 2. It must be a challenge.
- 3. It can be easily converted into concrete indicators.

Here are some examples of visions:

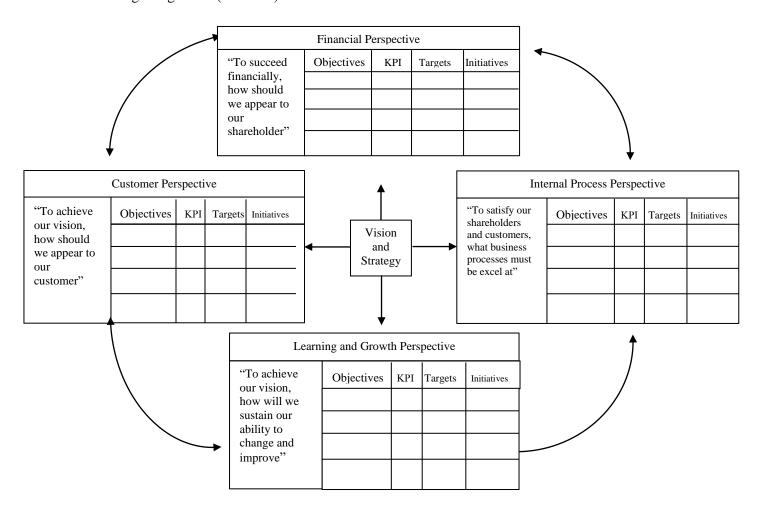
- Vision of THAI Public Company Limited is "the world's leading airline".
- Vision of Kasikorn Bank is "strives to be the most stable bank that initiates new things and does everything possible to be the best service to our customers."

However, we often find highly abstract visions; therefore, we need to review our vision by asking three questions to that vision: (Olve, 2000. p. 56).

- 1. How challenging is the vision?
- 2. How much vision can help us in targeting subdivisions and individuals?
- 3. Do we have a sense that vision is valuable and admired to that vision?

Step 3: Determine the evaluation perspectives

After reviewing the agency's vision and basic characteristics, the next thing to consider is the determination of the evaluation perspectives. According to the Balanced Scorecard, which Kaplan and Norton have traditionally defined the important 4 perspectives: financial, customer, internal process, and learning and growth. (Picture 1)



Picture 1: Perspective chart of the original Balanced Scorecard based on the concept of Kaplan and Norton

Step 4: Set the overall objectives

The overall objective is to transform the vision from abstract to more concrete. The following are the 4 major perspectives and the examples of overall objectives.

- Financial objectives may include profit growth, market penetration, adding new customers, asset management, and cost reduction, etc.
 - Customer objectives may include excellent service and good customer relationships, etc.

- Internal process objectives may include management efficiency, purchasing efficiency, and the creation of new marketing channels over the internet, etc.
- Learning and growth objectives may include employee skills, engagement culture, and the use of modern technology, etc.

Step 5: Create the strategic map

When the objective is defined and the dimension is determined successfully, next step is to create a strategic map which refers to a diagram that illustrates the organization's strategy in the form of cause and effect relationships. That is, the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is explained accordingly. In the case of strategic map, it is the same because it is basically an explanation of the causal and result factors. In the private sector, for instance, the relationship between cause and effect factors is hypothesized. The strategic map consists of 4 dimensions: 1) Financial Perspective, 2) Customer Perspective, 3) Internal Process Perspective, and 4) Learning & Growth Perspective. In each perspective, the strategies or objectives are grouped together and relationships are linked to each strategy or objective.

Step 6: Determine the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

There are usually many Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) but in the case of Balanced Scorecards only the important KPIs are included. According to Kaplan and Norton's opinion, KPIs are divided into two categories: lagging indicators and leading indicators. Lagging indicators are the indicators that cannot be used to make change to other indicators. These are usually a group of indicators used to tell the end result such as cash flow, customer satisfaction, sales, etc. Leading indicators or indicators that lead to or a group of indicators that are the desired result or indicators that can predict the desired result such as training rate, computer downtime, space utilization, etc.

The following are the examples of indicators in each perspective:

Financial indicators may include the proportion of capital gains, profit before tax, proportion of profit to sales, share value, and dividends per share, etc.

Customer indicators may include customer satisfaction, market share, complaints from customers, re-service rates, sales, and number of new customers, etc.

Internal process indicators may include temporary absentees, defect rates, waiting times, reducing the number of machine down time, and capacity utilization, etc.

Learning and growth indicators may include resignation rates, job satisfaction index, number of training hours per employee, violation of ethics and discipline of the organization, and the rate of participation in the team, etc.

Step 7: Set the target for each KPI

When the indicators are determined successfully, the next step is to set the target by taking the current value into account. For example, the financial dimension should focus on the objectives of profit growth. The growth we want to be is probably 15 per cent, which is the target value, compared to the current value: 8 per cent and other dimensions have the same principles. Targeting should be defined for all indicators, which an organization usually targets both in the short and long term. This is to be able to continuously monitor the performance and solve problems in a timely way. For a good goal, it should be a goal that supports success based on a set of vision and strategy especially the same direction.

Step 8: Create the Balanced Scorecard

After 7 steps have been taken to determine the indicators, all elements of the Balanced Scorecard are combined into the Balanced Scorecard of the organization for the executive approval and presenting to stakeholders as shown in the following table.

Table 1: An example of a restaurant's Balanced Scorecard (BOB'S PIZZA & PASTA)

	STRATEGIC	KEY PERFORMANCE	TARGETS			INITIATION	
	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	CURRENT	INTERVAL	NEXT	PROJECTS	
FINANCIAL	Profit	% Profit growth	7%	annually	12%		
		\$ Cash revenue	22.101	monthly	24	N/A	
NA.	Sale and cost control	\$ Amount of sale	30.564	3 months	35.05	IVA	
EU		% Reduced cost	8%	annually	6%		
	Customer satisfaction	% Customer satisfaction index	75%	3 months	80%	Customer	
~		% Call abandon rate	16%	monthly	10%		
CUSTOMER	Increase customer profitability	\$ Revenue per client	300	monthly	350	project	
CUST		\$ Acquisition average	12	monthly	5	Training in customer service	
	Customer relationship	# New customers	315	monthly	350		
		% Customer retention	70%	annually	80%		
- 70	Increase call-handling expertise	Average call-handling time	315	monthly	350	Call handling improvement	
INTERNAL PROCESSES		% Scheduling adherence	6%	3 months	10%		
BRN	Service delivery	Delivery time	9min	monthly	7min		
NE NE		% Projects running on time	75%	monthly	•		
I		and on budget	50%	monthly	55%	delivery process	
	Innovative culture	% Employee satisfaction index	80	annually	90		
OWTH		# New ideas from employees	25	3 months	30	Recognized of	
& GR	Performance improvement	% Efficiency index	75%	3 months	85%	Restructure the bonus system	
		% Employee turnover	9%	monthly	5%		
LEARNING & GROWTH	Competency rate	# Training hours per year	15	annually	18		
		% Standardizing of work	72%	3 months	85%		

Source: Retrieved March 17, 2021, from https://d2myx53yhj7u4b.cloudfront.net/sites/default/files/IC-Restaurant-Balanced-Scorecard-Example.xlsx

Step 9: Cascade the Balanced Scorecard and KPIs to sub-agencies

Cascading the Balanced Scorecard into sub-agency depends on the organization size. If it is a large entity or company, scorecard consists of 4 dimensions, which converts the Balanced Scorecard into all the subdivision level. However, if it is a small company, it will be vice versa, where the company may have only one scorecard, and the sub-level units may only have some important indicators. Therefore, cascading the Balanced Scorecard into action is a consideration as appropriate according to the size of the agency.

Step 10: Formulate the action plans according to the Balanced Scorecard

This is the last step before the Balanced Scorecard implementation created by which we should have established the implementation process to achieve the organization's total goals in accordance with the vision set. In the action plan, the person in charge of the operation should be defined and the report should be scheduled in both the interim and final reports.

Operational planning is usually prepared in the form of a plan chart that determines what we do, when, in a step-by-step plan to enable scorecards to operate, or may be adapted to develop into a strategy focus organization. It defines the operation according to the time or the exact date and time of the operation and what to do, as well as indicates the roles and duties of the executives and operators in the second order, how each person is responsible according to the action plan, so that the plan can continue.

Step 11: Implement the Balanced Scorecard

In order to perform organizational evaluations based on Balanced Scorecards, the most important thing to keep in mind is the consistency of tracking performance in order to achieve an upto-date picture of the work. Most often, modern information systems are used to assist in the operations. In addition to that, the use of Balanced Scorecard should be performed broadly across the organization, as part of day-to-day tasks. Because operating in such a way will cause the Balanced Scorecard to become something that personnel must take into account at all times, similar to normal work that requires regular reporting and impact control. Executives must regularly monitor all indicators. They should conduct a monthly meeting to review whether the preset assumptions can be fulfilled accordingly. However, in practice, it is often found that the executives have time constraints, especially at the top level. They hardly have time to conduct the meeting or follow-up the Balanced Scorecard action plan. Therefore, the meeting time may need to be adjusted as appropriate. They might have a regular meeting every 3 months to follow up the target results by using the traffic right color. For instance, if the indicator is green, it means that the result meets the specified target. If it is yellow, it means that it is still uncertain whether the target will be achieved or not. Red means that the indicator does not meet the target. Therefore, the executives need to pay more attention to the problematic indicators in both red and yellow.

Examples of Balanced Scorecard in restaurant

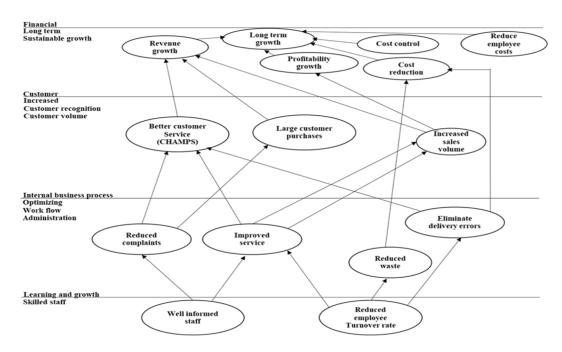
KFC Denmark (You, 2012)

Background: In 1986, Isken Aps which is a family owned company purchased the franchise of the Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC)'s brand. The Isken Aps began with four KFC restaurants in the Copenhagen area in Denmark. Since then, the gross revenue had increased to 43 million Danish kronor in 2010 and the annual revenue of the company had consistently grown by 9% every year for the last ten years.

Balanced Scorecard Evolution Processes: Since KFC Denmark has owned by a family, most decisions regarding to the company were handled by the top management, with little decentralization of the authority. Centralized decision-makings included the procurement system, staff recruitment, the day to day work of the employee, warehouse and inventory system. The implementation of Balanced Scorecard was also under the top down approach. Each of the four perspectives was reconsidered for several times. The following were the processes in creating and implementing Balanced Scorecard at KFC Denmark:

1. Formulating a vision: Several tentatively visions were considered and finally management decided that "The best fast food chain in Denmark" would be the most suitable one.

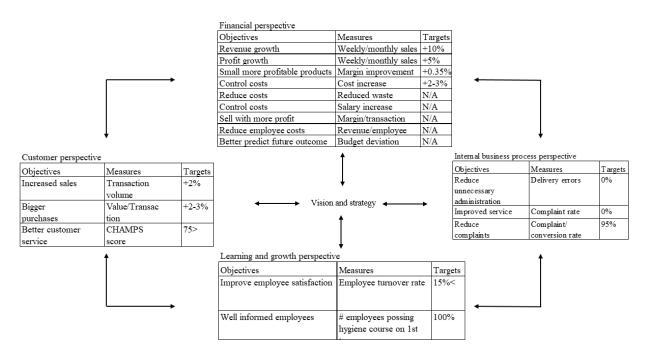
- 2. Determining the evaluation perspectives: The four Balanced Scorecard basic perspectives were employed which composed of financial, customer, internal process, learning and growth perspectives.
- 3. Setting the overall strategic goals: The strategic goals of KFC Denmark for the implementation of Balanced Scorecard were decided. They were included opening of new restaurants, expanding into the new markets and increasing of market share.
- 4. Building of strategic map: After the process of setting goals and targets for each goal, a strategic map was formulated as the method for linking the different decisions together. (Picture 2)



Picture 2: Strategic Map of KFC Denmark

Source: You, Z. 2012: 83

5. Creating the Balanced Scorecard: after strategic map was formulated, several KPIs had been selected with an appropriated target for each KPI, a Balanced Scorecard was built as the strategic implementation tool. (Picture 3)



Picture 3: Balanced Scorecard for KFC Denmark Source: You, Z. 2012: 82

McDonald's (Qian and Chen, 2019; O'Brien, 2014; and Raj and Singh, 2020)

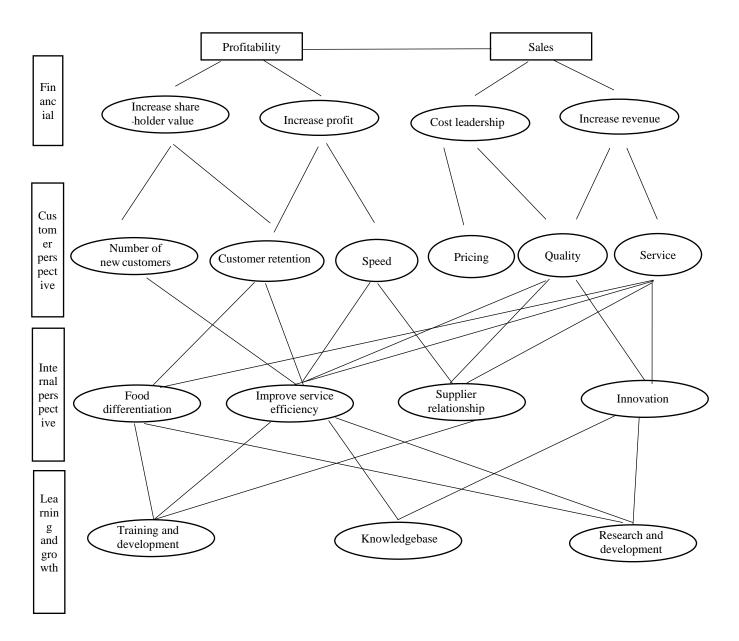
Background: McDonald's is the world largest fast-food restaurant chain which was founded in Chicago, USA. Today, it has more than 30,000 restaurants in over 100 countries. 15 to 20 percent of the restaurants are actually owned by the company, while the rest is in the hands of the franchisees. In 2017, McDonald's introduced a strategy named "Velocity Grow Plan" in order to speed up growth of business value.

Balanced Scorecard Evolution Processes: Since the beginning, McDonald's has worked hard to differentiate itself and adjusted to a market that has become increasingly fast-paced (O'Brien, 2014). The strategies of McDonald's are highly correlated with its values (Raj and Singh, 2020: 258). McDonald's vision is supported by five strategies; food quality, reasonable prices, fast service, dining in clean environment, and convenient location. The successful implementation of Balanced Scorecard as the measurement tool helps McDonald's having strong competitive position, as confirmed by O'Brien (2014) that McDonald's adaptation of Balanced Scorecard has made it what it is today. The following were the processes in creating and implementing Balanced Scorecard at McDonald's:

- 1. Setting the organization's vision and strategies: Vision or philosophy of McDonald's was focused on being "the best fast-food chain." The vision was supported by five global strategies, including food quality, reasonable prices, fast service, dining in clean environment, and a convenient location. (Raj and Singh, 2020: 263)
- 2. Determining the evaluation perspectives: The current Balanced Scorecard of McDonald's was based on the four original perspectives composed of financial, customer, internal process, learning and growth perspectives.
- 3. Setting the overall objectives: in term of the financial perspective, McDonald's main revenue came from a corporate-owned restaurant, and franchise royalty fees. For customer perspective, McDonald's customers were more emphasis on quality, speed, pricing, and customer retention. From the internal process perspective, McDonald's continued to focus on food differentiation, improved service efficiency, strength relationship with suppliers, and innovations. In

addition, learning and growth focused on the needs of its employee efficiency and research and development as top priorities.

4. Creating of the strategic map: after the process of setting the overall objectives for each perspectives, a strategic map was formulated as the method for linking the four perspectives together. (Picture 4)



Picture 4: Strategic Map of McDonald's **Source:** O'Brien, T. (2014)

5. Creating of Balanced Scorecard: after strategic map was formulated, several KPI had been selected with an appropriated target for each KPI, a Balanced Scorecard was built as the strategic implementation tool. (Table 2)

Table 2: Balanced Scorecard for McDonald's

	Strategy Objectives	Measure	Target	Initiatives
Financial	Improve return to shareholder	% return on investment	Increase 2%	N/A
	Increase Profit	% increase of sale profit	Increase 3%	N/A
	Cost leadership	% decrease of supply cost	Decrease 1%	N/A
	Increase Revenue	%sales growth rate	Increase 2%	N/A
Customer	Customer Demands	Number of suggestions	100% respond rate	More variety of food
	Increase new	Number of new	Increase 3%	Increase
	Customer	customers		campaigning project
	Customer retention	% of customer retained	80% retention	Create customer
				relation system
	Expand Customer based	Market share	50% market share attended	Identify performance through feedback.
Internal	Create new product	Time taken to develop	Launch one	Product development
Process		new product	product per	
			quarter	
	Improve Services	% Decrease customer's	Decrease 10%	Launch automatic
	efficiency	average waiting time		order machine
	Supplier relationship	Number of meeting	Monthly	Monthly meeting
		with supplier		with suppliers
	Improve quality of	Food standard index	100%standard	Food standard
	food		meeting	monitoring
	Technology	Product development	Time taken to	Extend the research
	innovation		develop new	units
			product	
Learning	Training Staff	% of employee	100% of	Provide training
and		complete training	employee	course at
Growth		program		McDonald's
				University
	Knowledge Staff	Number of	Increase 10%	Provide reward
		improvements created by staff		system
	Research and	Store cleanliness and	Number of	Create new standard
	Development	hygiene	complaints	for each branch

Source: Qian and Chen, 2019: 205

Conclusion

Balanced Scorecard has been established since the 1990s, as a result of research by two scholars, Professor Robert S. Kaplan and Dr. David P. Norton. Nowadays, this tool has become a popular tool. Balanced Scorecard includes 4 important perspectives for evaluating organizations: financial perspective, customer perspective, internal process perspective, and learning and growth perspective. In addition, Balanced Scorecard is a tool that supports the implementation of the organization's strategic plan so the objectives and indicators in the Balanced Scorecard must be aligned with the organization's strategy.

This article is focused on the practical purpose, the main objective is to elaborate the steps in building Balanced Scorecard which include the organization's assessment, determination or review of the organization's vision, determination of evaluation perspectives, setting the overall objectives, creation of the strategy map, determination of key performance indicators (KPIs), setting target for each KPIs, creation of the Balanced Scorecard, cascading the Balanced Scorecard and KPIs to subagencies, formulation of the action plans according to the Balanced Scorecard, and implementation of the Balanced Scorecard.

From the two case studies, KFC Denmark and McDonald's, it is clearly found the importance of both the general operation and strategic implementation using the Balanced Scorecard concept. The Balanced Scorecard is the performance measurement tool that provides the overall picture for top administrators, and it can cascade some KPIs that helps the general managers and staff in each branch with an appropriated indicator in evaluating performance. The Balanced Scorecard has extended more perspectives than the traditional financial one that makes it different from previous performance measurement. However, in formulating the Balanced Scorecard, there are some modification among each organization. For instance, the vision of KFC Denmark was reconsidered and decided by the management, but vision of McDonald's was employed for some times, and it focused more on five supporting strategies. Also, the strategic map of McDonald's is more advance, it is divided into two strategic themes, profitability and sales which have their own set of objectives and indicators.

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FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMER'S DECISION-MAKING IN THE SELECTION OF LIPSTICKS AMONG CONSUMERS AGED 18-50 YEARS IN BANGKOK AREA

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Abstract

This research is focused on the driveing factors, which influenced decision-making in the selection of purchasing lipstick among consumers aged 18-50 years In the Bangkok area. The objective of this research was to study the personal factors of consumers purchasing lipstick in Bangkok and to examine the several marketing factors behind it, which stimulate consumer's decision to purchase lipstick in Bangkok areas. This research applied the quantitative research methods by using questionnaires as the main tool to collect data from a sample of consumers, who have bought lipstick and lived or stayed, or worked in this particular area. Consequently, the sample composed of 400 people with both male and female aged between 18 to 50 years. The statistics used for data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation, Independent Sample t-test, One-Way ANOVA, and Multiple Regression Analysis by applying stepwise independent variable selection method. (Stepwise Regression)

The results were illustrated that personal factors classified by gender, occupation, education, the average salary wear generally different, which affect the decision to purchase lipstick in Bangkok. Conversely, personal factors classified by different ages apparently affected the decision to buy lipstick in Bangkok were not apparently different. Based on the collected data, it demonstrated statistically at level 0.05 together with the marketing factors including promotion, marketing, and product, which performed its powerful influence over the customer's decision to buy the product. Moreover, the prices or distribution factors were no influence on the decision making. This is due to the fact that the consumer concentrated more on the beautiful packaging and variety of products as well as the promotion, advertising, or public relations through the online platform or on broadcasting through television, radio, magazine, or the advertisements, which were displayed on various billboards without paying much attention to product prices or distribution channels.

Keywords: Lipstick, The Combination of Marketing Factors, Purchasing Decision

Introduction

Making up is what always come along with women for centuries. It has been innovated for 5,000 years. It started from Ancient Egypt which was believed that was the origin of making up. Then, it passed to Ancient Greek, the Middle ages, the 16th century until now. In the beginning, natural materials were used in making up (Nanthaviroj, 2017). Later, artificial products from different chemicals were invented. The purposes of making up were to reflect on the ideologies and social beliefs each time. Also, making up represented the social status and classes and up-to-date beauty trends (Nanthaviroj, 2017). In modern society, it becomes typical that women wear make-up in daily life to enhance their personality and beauty. Therefore, beauty-related and cosmetic businesses continuously expand (Nanthaviroj, 2017). The research from the Center for Economic and Business



Forecasting, UTCC rank the outstanding business in 2020. It shows that the beauty-related business is in the first on the list for 6 years while the cosmetic and skincare businesses are ranked in the second (Bangkokbiz, 2016).

There are 762 factories in the Thai cosmetic industry. Five hundred twenty of them are small enterprises, 220 are medium enterprises and the other 22 are large enterprises (Color Cosmestics, 2017). According to the Euromonitor report, the Thai color cosmetic is the biggest market of ASEAN. In 2015, there are 4.4% growth rate with a market value of 19,052 million dollars, which was divided into 10,598 million baht for facial cosmetics, 5.049 million baht for lip cosmetics, 3.185 million baht for eye cosmetics and 220 million baht for nail cosmetics(Think Trade Think DITP, 2017) Recently, many more international cosmetic brands have invested in Thailand. Korean, Japanese, or even American and European cosmetic businesses tend to look for new markets after the domestic cosmetic market deteriorates due to the decelerating economy. Moreover, entering the Thai cosmetic market and establishing the manufacturing bases here can be an opening door for the ASEAN market. Furthermore, the Chinese cosmetic businesses also break into the market, focusing mainly on the lower market. Meanwhile, Thai cosmetic has invested in the neighbouring country industry easier. The Thai beauty market is interesting and has full potential for drastic growth with the current market value is 57,000 million baht, which expanded 3.8% from 2013 to 2016. Facial products have driven the highest growth rate of the market. Currently, face care and make-up products own more than half of the market proportion. Regarding make-up products, the regular basis make-up, such as eyebrow pencils, foundation, and lipstick, is the main products that forward the growth. The turnovers grow to 74% from current customers and 4% from the new customers. The target groups mostly are the urban people who want to increase their confidences (Kantar Worldpanel, 2018). In addition, lipstick is one of the products that is capable to grow due to the high demand in the market.

Lip care cosmetics, or lipsticks, have a dramatic growth rate every year. Lipstick markets are divided into 3 levels: the upper level, the middle level, and the lower market. In the middle market, lipsticks are sold in supermarkets and convenience stores, consisting of a 50% market share of the overall lipstick market. The lower-level market, concerned lipsticks which are sold in up-country general shops, and the upper-level markets are containing 30%. At the same time, 20% of the market share of lipsticks are sold through the cosmetic section at the department stores. The net value of the whole lipstick market is approximately 400 million baht at the present. (Bangkokbiz, 2020)

Nowadays, lipsticks are considered the important basic need of modern women. In 2015, there were high competitions in the cosmetic business after the opening of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). It is expected that the total market value will double in 2020. Especially, the export sector can expand to more than 200 billion baht. As a result, the famous international cosmetic brands gradually and increasingly break into the cosmetic market in Thailand.

Therefore, the researchers are interested to study the relevant factors that influence the customers' decision to buy lipsticks in the Bangkok area and in order to acknowledge the purchasing factors for lipstick and also at the end, the researchers intend to collect the result to adjust and develop the products to help the entrepreneur to create the lipstick product that can response to customer need benefit the other work in the future.

Literature review

The research explores both primary and secondary sources in order to establish the profound knowledge to study in this thematic area as followed.

Lipstick

Lipstick is one of the cosmetic products, which composed of pigments, oils, beeswax and moisturizing ingredients in order to fulfill the color, and shield on the lips. There are many different colors and styles of lipstick. Generally, it is more famous among female customers, but male can also use it. The invention of lipstick has a history drawback to the Middle Ages. Ancestors of Thai people who lived in other provinces are often called lipstick as "Rut" (Wikipedia, 2019).

There is the progressive development of lipstick over the past to the present and during the modern times it provides a smoother texture. The ingredients are extracted from animal's oil (rather than synthetic ones). Further, there is an attempt to formulate the process in making lipstick, making its texture is smother as well as staying last longer than the one before. The ancient lipsticks lack the softness and smoothness to apply, so it requires a using of lip brush. While nowadays, new technologies and textures make it become easier for the users to apply.

It makes the customer feels more comfortable because of the gentle nourishment texture and it is more convenient to apply on the lops. Coloring is easier than in the past because ingredient, made from wax in the lipstick, is designed to melt when it touches the lips. Consequently, the lipstick spreads more easily throughout the lips. The product also included an ingredient like moisturisers, making lips look naturally juicy (Postjung, 2020). Moreover, the business platform for the lipstick market is expanding and growing consistently. Nowadays, lipsticks are considered the important prerequisite 5 basic needs of modern women. Referring to the consumer behavior survey found that on average, a woman has 3-5 lipsticks, or a maximum of 200 due to the fact that women's make-up trends have changed rapidly. The influence of the beauty blogger, who produce the contect of online make-up teaching and tutorials, can perform a significant a role in women's lives, and make them more enjoyable with make-up materials.

Concepts and theories of the marketing mix

Philip Kotler (1999) mentioned that 4P Marketing are combined in operation state involving manufacturing, pricing, distribution, logistics and sales in order to meet customer needs as much as possible by dividing them as followed;

- 1) Product is the characteristics that affect the purchasing behavior of consumers that means in terms of newness and quality of the product. It should offer an easy option so consumers who do not want to find new products in consideration product style. It can shape the consumer's purchasing process, and the label shown also explains the consumer in considering the product.
- 2) Price can affect consumers' buying behavior. Entrepreneur have to concern about the price in order to reduce the cost of the consumer and also makes a purchasing decision. Price must determine the cost of production, competitive price therefore businesses need to choose appropriate strategies for pricing their products and services.
- 3) Distribution channels (Place) should reach target customers to meet the needs of customers. Marketing strategies for preparing products to ready for sale and also affects the setting of marketing factor such as pricing, advertising, distribution of products from manufacturers to consumers.
- 4) Promotion focuses on creating a good and satisfying experience for customers such as advertising and public relations. This will lead to the impression of consumers. It is expected to influence people, feelings, beliefs to create attitudes and buying behavior also communication which take the consideration the suitability to achieve the goals set

From the theories of the marketing mix mentioned above, it can be concluded that the marketing mix is a marketing tool which the manufacturer will use this tool to meet the customer needs and attempt to create satisfaction for customers. The marketing mix is divided into 4 groups: 1)

Products by the manufacturer to generate a product / service which interest and attract customers, and make a difference and crate the product development 2) Price, this is what the consumer pays to the manufacturer to get products / services, so the price should be appropriate for the target product / service group. It must consider cost and competition. 3) distribution, it starts from logistics, warehousing, storage and distribution to the consumer market and 4) marketing promotion is to promote advertising in order to create a positive attitude towards customers towards products / services is an important tool for customers' purchasing decisions by the study of the four marketing mix aspects of the study of factors influencing lipstick purchasing decisions in the region Bangkok is as follows

- 1) Products is including
 - Nice packaging
 - Product development
 - Product variety
 - Good quality
- 2) Price is including
 - There are variety of the product price
 - The lipstick priced is reasonable to buy
 - Clarity of the price on product display
 - Prices for the products sold are international standard prices.
- 3) Distribution channels (Place) is including
 - Able to buy and easy to find in many channels such as shops or online etc.
- Product display within the store is divided into clear categories, easy to find and can response to customer
 - The place of sale has a wide variety of products that are sufficient to meet the needs.
 - Distribution locations are good trust and good reputation.
 - 4) Promotion:
- There is a suitable sales promotion, such as a special price reduction, giveaway or limited-edition product distribution
 - Salesman can answer any questions and give advice about lipstick.
 - Salesman to give advice on products at the point of sale
- The product sets are available on the festival and also the save cost set for attracting the customer

Concepts and theories about purchasing decisions

Chuchai Smithkai (2013) mentioned that consumption can be considered a human activity which is the action on a daily life basis from the first day until the last day of life and it occurs 24 hours a day. The meaning of consumer behavior refers to the actions of individuals in relation to the selection, purchase, use, and disposal of the rest of the goods or services in order to meet their needs and desires (Solomon, 2009). These behaviors can be described in more information as the following; making a choice which is the behavior and psychological processes of the consumer in making a decision to purchase a product or service covering behaviors ranging from recognizing the need for searching information, evaluating options and making purchasing decisions, the operation to acquire the goods or services the consumer wants.

Belch and George (2015, p. 67) explained about purchasing decisions; consumers will stop to search for and evaluating brand choices. A purchasing decision is made after the option evaluation process. Consumers may have a purchase intention or there is a bias in choosing certain brands. The purchase intent is typically due to matching the purchase incentive to the details or nature of the brand considered. It may consist of the steps mentioned above includes building attitude and information gathering. Making is different from the actual purchase when consumers choose the brand, they still

have to decide. There may be additional decisions such as when they will to buy, and where they will buy, as well as how much money will be spent. There is usually a delay between the actual purchase decision especially for complex or high-value purchases, such as cars, personal computers, and long-lived items.

Kingkarn Phutiphat (2014) mentioned that the buyer's response (Buyrr's Response) or the consumer or the buyer's purchasing decision.

- 1) Product Choice is the type of product that consumers need to buy.
- 2) Brand Choice is a selection of brands that consumers will buy.
- 3) Dealer Choice is a decision on which vendors to buy.
- 4) Purchase Time Selection (Purchase Timing) Consumers choose the time to purchase products such as morning, daytime or evening time.
- 5) Purchasing quantity (Purchase Amount) is a decision that How much or how much to buy? Which may be viewed from discounts or freebies, etc.

Research objectives

- 1) To study the personal factors which affect the purchasing decision of lipstick among consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok.
- 2) To examine the factors of marketing mix influencing factors regarding purchasing decision on lipsticks among consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok

Research methodology

Population and sample

In this research, the population are both female and male consumers and aged between 18-50 years old who used to buy lipstick in Bangkok. Due to the fact that the exactly number of consumers who have bought lipstick in Bangkok cannot be found. The researcher then calculated the sample size by using the Cochran formula (Cochran, 1977) at a 95% confidence level and an error that would occur 0.05%.

Formula:

$$n = \frac{P * [1 - P] * Z^2}{d^2}$$

n = sample size

P = the proportion of the population determined by the researcher to be random Assign it to be equal to 0.5.

d = tolerance allowed at 95% confidence level. equal to 0.05

Z = level of confidence set by the researcher

In terms of Z, Z obtained from the open statistical table was found to be 1.96 at a 95% confidence level ($\infty = 0.05$).

Put the number in the formula

$$n = \frac{0.5*[1-0.5]*(1.96)^2}{(0.05)^2}$$

n = 384.16 samples ≈ 400 examples

Therefore, this study Therefore, a total of 400 samples were collected.

Research instruments

The construction of the tools used in this research created a questionnaire in order to obtain a complete and quality tool. The researcher has created the instruments in a sequence of steps as followed.

- 1) The researcher studies through the concepts and theories by reviewing through related documents and previous research in order to define goals and guide in or der to provide theoretical framework and questionnaire.
- 2) the research forms a draft of the questionnaire by studying related documents as well as former research to create appropriate messages covering the factors that influence lipstick purchase decision in Bangkok.
- 3) The researcher presented the questionnaire, which created and presented to the advisor for independent study together with consulting with content validity from 3 experts. This questionnaire was equal to 0.98, which passed the IOC criteria from 0.50 1.00 of the IOC (Thippayapornkul, 2016). Therefore, this questionnaire was consistent with the researcher's objectives. After that, consider checking and asking for suggestions for improvement.
- 4) The questionnaire was revised and improved according to the expert's recommendation, including the questionnaire returned to the independent study advisor to consider its suitability once again.
- 5) A questionnaire was used to try out on a population of 30 non-sample groups (Thippayapornkul, 2016) to examine the use of questions usability and the data obtained to determine the confidence and the reliability of the questionnaire by means of Dronbach's alpha coefficient method. The confidence value of the questionnaire should be at least 0.75 (Raksa, 2015), which has a confidence value of 0.83.
- 6) The questionnaire that was validated and verified for confidence was collected to collect 400 samples for further analysis of the data

Data collection

1) Primary Data (Primary Data) is a study of the data which obtained from the research survey. The questionnaire was used as a tool to collect data from a sample group of 400 samples from the Bangkok area (inner area), middle class Bangkok and the outer part of Bangkok by bringing a total of 3 groups then bring them to draw a lot the area for each group. After that, making the random for 3 area from inner area of Bangkok, 3 middle class Bangkok and 3 outer part of Bangkok. The researcher used a multi-step sampling method with Stratified Sampling by divided into the selected area according to the location around Bangkok composed of 3 different groups (Office of Strategy and Evaluation Bangkok, 2014) are including the inner Bangkok, Middle Bangkok area and outer Bangkok. Due to the fact that the number to study each area group has 134 samples, it cannot be distributed evenly to all 3 districts, thus setting a rule for this draw that in each area of any draw in the first time total of 44 samples were studied. After that the 2nd and the 3rd time of draw study a total of 45 samples. The researcher fielded in data collection at cosmetic stores in department stores and in general cosmetic shops as shown in Table 1. Moreover, the researcher choose respondent to do the survey by asking the question that have you ever buy the lipstick? and also the question that are you study or working in Bangkok area?. For this research, there are two distinguished assumptions; namely, different personal factors influence on different lipstick purchasing decision and marketing mix factors (4Ps) influence lipstick buying decisions in Bangkok area. The hypothesis is in the following; different personal factors influence on different lipstick purchasing decision and marketing mix factors (4Ps) influence lipstick buying decisions in Bangkok area



Table 1: shows the number of random samples in each area.

Area group	area	sample	Total	
Inner area Bangkok	Ratchathewi	44	134	
	Chatuchak	45		
	Din Daeng	45		
Middle class	Rat Burana	44	134	
Bangkok				
	Phra Khanong	45		
	Khanna Yao	45		
Outer area Bangkok	Laksi	44	134	
	Don Mueang	45		
	Minburi	45		

2) For the secondary data, it can be obtained from various data sources and referenced from textbooks, documents, theoretical articles, theses, essays, as well as Internet sources and in the part of government, etc.

Data analysis

The descriptive statistics used statistical values, mean, percentage, and standard deviation.

Inferential statistics were used statistical independent sample t-test, one-way ANOVA analysis and a correlation test between the variables. It is using statistical analysis MRA (Multiple regression analysis) analysis by stepwise regression method.

Results of research and discussion

Part 1 General information of the respondents. The analysis results showed that most of the respondents' personal characteristics were female, 79.3%, age 26-34, 42.5%, occupation of private company staff 45.5%, bachelor's degree education 69.8%, average monthly income of more than 30,000 baht, 28.5%.

Part 2 Marketing Mix Factors that Influence Lipstick Buying Decisions can be summarized as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Level of opinion on marketing mix factors influencing lipstick purchasing decision among consumers aged 18-50 years. In Bangkok, in general, all factors

Markating mix factor	C	opinion level		
Marketing mix factor	\bar{x}	S.D.	result	
1. Product factor	4.46	0.68	maximum	
2. price factor	4.56	0.67	maximum	
3. Distribution channel factor	4.56	0.60	maximum	
4. promotion factor	4.44	0.66	maximum	
total	4.51	0.65	maximum	

From Table 1, it was found that the respondents had opinions on the marketing mix factors affecting the lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok Opinion was at the highest level (x = 4.51, S.D. = 0.650). When considering the factors on each factor, the opinion was found at the highest level in all aspects. Due to the fact that the questionnaire found that the



reliability analysis is 0.89, this means that this questionnaire is in the high accuracy level after checking the validity of tool with complexly two process.

Part 3 Classified by gender, the results of comparative data analysis by using statistics for analyzing one-way variance, One-way ANOVA found that different genders affect the lipstick buying decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok Overall, the different which is consistent with the hypothesis set. When considered individually set, there was a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level.

Classified by age, the results of comparative data analysis by using one-way ANOVA analysis of variance statistics, it found that the age difference was different. It affects the lipstick buying decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok. Overall there was no different which is inconsistent with the assumptions set . When considered individually set, there was a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level.

Classified by occupation Comparative data analysis results by using statistics and analysis of one-way variance, One-way ANOVA, it found that different occupations. It affects lipstick purchase decision of consumers. Overall, the different which is consistent with the hypothesis set. When considered individually set, there was a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level.

Classified by education Comparative data analysis results by using one-way ANOVA analysis of variance statistics, it was found that different education. It affects the lipstick buying decision of consumers in Bangkok. Overall the different which is consistent with the hypothesis set. When considered individually set, there was a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level.

Classified by average monthly income Comparative data analysis results by using the Oneway ANOVA analysis of variance statistics, it was found that the different mean monthly income was different. It affects the lipstick buying decision of consumers. Overall the different which is consistent with the hypothesis set. When considered individually set, there was a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level.

1. Marketing Mix Factors can be influenced the Lipstick Purchasing Decision of Consumers 18-50 Years Old in Bangkok.

The hypothesis testing was to test whether the marketing mix factors influencing the lipstick purchasing decision of 18-50-year-old consumers in Bangkok. In the analysis of multiple regression to determine that the perform a stepwise multiple regression analysis, the details of the analysis results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: it shows regression analysis results between marketing mix factor predictors and purchasing decisions affecting lipstick purchasing decisions (n = 400).

Variables entering the	Regression coefficient			t	Sig
equation	В	SEb			
(Constant)	1.006	0.242		4.412	0.000*
Promotion factor	0.417	0.054	0.365	7.791	0.000*
Distribution	0.356	0.057	0.306	6.421	0.000*
Product factor	0.284	0.048	0.048	5.870	0.000*
Price	0.147	0.055	0.140	2.693	0.007*

R Square = 0.545 Adjusted R Square = 0.297 Std. Error of the Estimate = 0.464

F = 83.957 p=0.000*

From Table 2, it found that the marketing mix factors had a statistically significant effect on lipstick purchasing decisions at the 0.05 level of importance as follows: Promotion, marketing and product

Analysis results had multiple correlation coefficient (Multiple R) of 0.545, decision coefficient (R Square) of 0.297, adjusted decision coefficient (Adjusted R Square) of 0.297, and standard error in decision making (Standard Error) equal to 0.464

It Show that the marketing mix factor in promotion, marketing and product can predict 29.70% lipstick purchasing decision. In terms of marketing promotion and product aspect, there was a statistically significant change in the dependent variable at the level of 0.05.

The overall decision to buy lipstick in Bangkok

 $= 1.006 \pm 0.417$ (marketing promotion factor) ± 0.284 (product factor) ± 0.147 (pricing facor) From the equation, it shows that marketing promotion factors influencing the lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok, this can be mentioned that 1 unit increase in marketing promotion factor can be increase purchasing decision by 0.417 units and other factors are stable

Product factor is the factor influencing the lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok, this can be mentioned that 1 unit of product factor increases purchasing decisions by 0.284 units and other factors are stable

Product factor is one of the persuasive driven-factors on lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok area. This means that one unit of product factor increases will affect customer purchasing decisions by 0.284 units while other factors are stable

Price factor is the factor influencing the lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50. in Bangkok area, this means that one unit of product factor increases will affect customer purchasing decisions by 0.147 units while other factors are stable

Discussion

- 1) Personal factors which affect Lipstick Buying Decisions of consumers 18-50 Years Old in Bangkok Area can be classified by gender, age, education level, occupation and income. It was found that the personal factors classified by age were different which affect the decision to buy lipstick in Bangkok. Overall, there was no different but personal factors classified by gender, occupation, education level and different income affect the decision to buy lipstick in Bangkok. Overall different with statistical significance at the 0.05, which is consistent with Piyamaporn Chuaychuu (2016), the researcher who studied the factors influencing online social shopping decisions found that demographic factors such as gender, age, education level, occupation, income, had no different effect on making online shopping decisions. As for the factors of marketing mix such as personnel and product quality price aspect, marketing promotion Image of products and stores and store information, product information and service process. Every factor can influence online shopping decisions.
- 2) Marketing Mix Factors can be influenced the Lipstick Purchase Decision of Consumers 18-50 Years Old in Bangkok Metropolitan Region. Summarized as follows.

The analysis of the predictive relationship of marketing mix factors with lipstick purchasing decisions in Bangkok. It found that the factors of marketing mix were promotion marketing and product. It is a factor influencing lipstick purchasing decision in Bangkok with a statistically significant level of 0.05, it was able to predict the purchasing decision of 29.70% of consumers.

Conclusion

Discussion of the findings of the research on factors that influence lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok are as the following;

- 1) Opinion on marketing mix factors Influencing the lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok, it found that consumers focus on the overall and individual factors; Products, price, distribution and promotion are in the highest level. It is same as Dien Li (2017), mentioned that factors affecting the purchasing behavior of women in Bangkok, it found that their opinions on the four marketing mix factors for purchasing cosmetics. It consists of product, price, distribution channel and marketing promotion, the overall level is the most important. Marketing mix factors and product factor contains the quality of the product, brand credibility, reputation of brand and product features (scents, colors, prices) are including the affordable prices and convenient payment methods. (Cash and credit card) and the distribution channel is decorating the store to be beautiful
- 2) The results of the study of marketing mix factors influencing lipstick purchasing decision among consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok area. Marketing and product promotion factors influenced lipstick purchasing decisions of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok.
- 2.1) From the results of the study, product factor can influence lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok. This is because each brand of lipstick product develops the better packaging. There are always developing new products to meet the needs of consumers including a variety of products. This is same as research of Dien Li (2017), who studied research on Factors affecting the behavior of choosing to buy cosmetics of women in Bangkok, which found in the issue of marketing mix factors. Product factor had a statistically significant influence on buying behavior of cosmetics due to product quality, brand credibility, reputation and product features (scents, colors, prices) are including affordable prices and convenient payment methods. (Cash and credit card)
- 2.2) From the study of factors, price factor found that there was no influence on the lipstick purchasing decision of the consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok. Consumer need to purchase products directly from the qualification of the product which can be able to meet the needs of suitable usage. No matter how high the retail price is, it does not affect consumers' purchasing decisions. It means that customers are not focus on the price of the product. They would be focus on the quantity and quality

Therefore, this assumption is inconsistent with the stated objectives. As it is same as Punnyanuch Laomipol's studied (2016), the factors affecting the decision to buy cosmetic products that help skin whitening were found that the marketing promotion factors the reputation factor and the physical appearance of the product distribution factor and the quality factor and product variety. There was a statistically significant effect on the decision to buy cosmetic products in whitening category at 0.05, while the price factor and packaging details did not affect the decision to buy cosmetic products in whitening category

2.3) From the results of the study, distribution factor found that there was no influence on the lipstick purchasing decision of consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok. Due to the fact that the lipstick distribution channels such as stores, department store and online channels can meet the needs of consumers easily and conveniently. Moreover, it is easily to make the purchasing

Therefore, this assumption is inconsistent with the stated objectives. It is same as the studied of Aksika Nantaviroj (2017), factors influencing the decision to purchase 3CE cosmetics brand of women who living in Bangkok and perimeter which found that the price product features,

packaging branding factors, product model factor, distribution factor and also promotion factors are not influence on the decision to buy 3CE cosmetics brand of women living in Bangkok and perimeter

2.4) According to the results of the study of the marketing mix factors in marketing promotion, it found that influencing the lipstick purchasing decision of the consumers aged 18-50 years in Bangkok. there are many ways to promote marketing to increase sales through online advertising, public relations. Promoting on television, radio, magazine, or in the billboards can be known and to be able to reach the group of consumers more conveniently and faster. Therefore, making this assumption consistent with the stated objectives. The result is the same as research of Thanwa Theerathammathada (2015), the factors influencing the counter-brand purchasing decision of facial skincare products among consumers living in Bangkok, it found that the factors influencing the purchasing decision of Counter Brand facial care products of consumers who live in Bangkok. The factors consist of 4 factors: 1) promotion factors, 2) brand and product quality factors, 3) travel convenience and reliable research and 4). The price of the product. Almost all factors were positively related to purchasing decisions for Counter Brand facial care products, excepting for the price factor of the product which had a negative correlation to purchasing decision for Counter Brand products.

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OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA ADVERTISING RESEARCH IN THE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE ERA

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Abstract:

The information transmission method of traditional outdoor paper advertising has long been unable to meet the needs of modern people for emotional resonance in advertising with the diversified development of information technology. In the current era of big explosion of self-media, multimedia, and technological interactive media, the single form of traditional outdoor paper billboards is gradually declining, and outdoor environmental media that emphasizes consumer emotional interaction experience has emerged as the times require. In order to effectively play the role of environmental media advertising, it is necessary to innovate the advertising form, and the premise of the innovation of advertising content and form is to consider the emotional experience and psychological resonance of consumers. This topic uses comprehensive research methods such as observation, literature analysis, and exploratory research to interpret and study the current status of outdoor media advertising and introduce the design psychology theory of American cognitive psychologist Donald Norman, Columbia Business School professor Schmidt Bird's experience classification methodology, and the "father of interaction design" Alan Cooper's theory of the essence of interaction design. This article discusses how to apply these theories to the innovative forms of outdoor environmental media advertising. This article focuses on the four aspects of consumer sensory experience, emotional experience, thinking experience and interactive action experience to discuss the form innovation and scenario of outdoor environmental media advertising. Innovation, content innovation and interactive innovation. The outdoor environment media and the advertising information ontology are combined in these four innovative ways of expression, so that consumers and advertising audiences can effectively associate and interact, so as to achieve a deeper consumer heart and a disruptive experience for advertising content effect. The innovative research conclusions of these four aspects provide theoretical guidance and method reference for advertisers to invest and try new media, and to promote the better development of the advertising industry.

Key words: Environmental media outdoor advertising, Emotional experience, Interactive experience

Introduction:

With the advent of the era of self-media, multimedia, and interactive experience, in the communication system of the modern technology society, the relationship between consumers and the media has undergone tremendous changes. Consumers who used to be in a passive position of receiving information, now their needs have become I want to get a certain amount of initiative and control. This change is of great significance. It directly detonated people's doubts about traditional paper-based media advertising. (Yang, 2011) Emotional experience refers to the psychological feelings and emotional feedback of the individual audience. It is the beautiful feeling produced in the individual's consciousness when the emotion, physical strength, intelligence and spirit reach a certain level. And the "emotional experience" of this personality varies from person to person, from

time to time, from place to place, and has great subjective differences. Therefore, under the vision of "emotional experience", the traditionally divided advertising masses will no longer exist, and traditional media advertising relies on the influential communication objects-"mass" will be subdivided into "minority", or even in the process of releasing individual subjective feelings, it becomes fragmented. The fragmentation of the audience has made traditional media advertising lose its "bulls-eye." as while. Against the background of this problem, the influence of traditional outdoor advertising has been declining, and "environmental media" that emphasizes consumer interactive experience have emerged. The so-called "environmental media", literally translates as "environmental media". From a conceptual point of view, "environmental media" emphasizes the relationship between advertising and the "environment", and its creative forms are mostly based on the specific communication environment of advertising information and make full use of the elements in the space and environment to achieve unique visual effects and communication. (Shneiderman et al., 2017) Environmental media advertising is different from traditional outdoor advertising preaching appeals. Environmental media advertising is based on an open media environment, emphasizing the integration of the physical attributes of the media and the natural attributes of the environment into the advertising creativity, and paying more attention to the participation of the audience Interactive and emotional experience. Therefore, the research object of this article is outdoor environmental media advertising. The article starts with studying the status quo of outdoor environmental media advertising and introduces the design psychology theory of American cognitive psychologist Donald Norman and the experience classification of scholar Schmidt Bird Methodology, and the "father of interaction design" Alan Cooper's theory of the essence of interaction design. Trying to guide the changes in the innovative forms of environmental media advertising through these theoretical reviews, so that environmental media advertising can penetrate consumers' hearts and generate more emotional resonance. The purpose of this paper is to analyze and discuss the changes in outdoor environmental media advertising models under the emotional experience of "people-oriented", the creative characteristics of environmental media advertising design, and the ways of media utilization, and to exploratorily put forward relevant environmental media advertising innovative form design strategies, this strategy It is executable and can create emotional experiential advertisements with more dissemination effect. Specifically, the approach is to organically combine the information carriersenvironmental media and advertising information ontology, as well as the emotional and psychological needs of the public, and explain how environmental media advertising should coordinate with the consumer market, with the beauty of the city, and with the psychological acceptance of consumers., The relationship with cultural inheritance. Through the emotional connection and interaction with the audience, the audience can have more in-depth contact with advertising and a subversive experience. The focus of this design strategy lies in the three aspects of the choice and utilization of environmental media, innovative visual expression techniques, and the way the audience's emotional experience is output. The dominant position among these three strategies is consumer emotional experience psychology. Advertising innovation should not only consider the characteristics of environmental media, but also the emotional experience of consumers. In the following, the author discusses the innovative ways of studying outdoor environmental media advertising from several basic forms of consumer emotional experience.

Contents:

1. Environmental media advertising innovation based on sensory experience

Donald Norman regards user experience as the core. His point is that in order for a design to be affirmed and loved by users, it must deeply understand the inner feelings of consumers, so that

users can choose and experience products with a good mood. Consumers' experience first comes from the senses. From the perspective of human senses, they have at least five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell, and even the "sixth sense" proposed by some psychologists, so called new sense. These senses can create a sensory experience for consumers, but traditional media advertisements mostly use pictures, text, music, sound and other elements to stimulate consumers' vision and hearing to create a sensory experience. It is difficult to stimulate consumers' other tactile sensations. The senses of taste and smell. If environmental media advertising wants to get closer to the hearts of consumers, it must make breakthroughs in form, stimulate more consumers' senses, and create a richer sensory experience. (Ray, 2014) What kind of advertising can create sensory appeal? How to innovate the form of environmental media advertising? It is the question we mainly think about and discuss. For consumers, a novel form of advertising that contrasts strongly with the surrounding environment can certainly create a sensory experience. The development of high-tech technology has provided a broad space for the expression of environmental media advertising. We can cleverly combine photoelectric art, innovate media images, and stimulate consumers' vision. We can also make full use of the combination of biotechnology and the surrounding environment, aiming at consumers' multiple sensory forms (touch and smell), creating advertising works that are not only tangible and colorful, but also sound and taste, giving consumers a brand-new experience of composite sense. The innovation of environmental media advertising forms can be carried out on two levels. The first level is the innovation in the use of media, such as creating new media forms, exploring new media spaces, or creating new uses of traditional media. Discovering new, unique, and effective new advertising carriers, or discovering new applications of traditional carriers, is tantamount to opening up new space and channels for dissemination, and its impact is significant. In reality, it can be as small as a straw for drinking beverages, as large as the design and transformation of a certain building, to the possibility of discovering new media forms. The second level is the innovation in the expression of advertising works in specific media, such as creative expression in outdoor billboards, waiting halls, bus bodies and other media. It mainly refers to the creativity of advertising works. As long as you can find the most suitable form of expression from the characteristics of the product or brand itself, as long as it is the first time for the audience to receive experience, you will receive a good communication effect. For example: Coca-Cola Company in a certain subway station, from time to time puts out smelly and sound 3D holographic projection advertisements, using electronic induction technology and innovative forms of projection advertisements based on 3D holographic projection technology, the purpose is to stop consumption The user just simply sees the shape of the Coca-Cola external bottle, and more is to allow consumers to truly feel the taste of Coca-Cola and stimulate the sense of coolness through 3D holographic projection and scent distribution, which stimulates consumers' taste buds and senses. Consumers can't wait to buy a glass of Coke to drink (Picture 1). Another example: Japan's third-largest advertising group Asahi Co. (ADK) planned for IKEA's "Home furnishing liner" event. A train passing through Kobe's city center and IKEA Harbor's artificial island store was transformed. Both inside and outside have been packaged and arranged in different styles. Through the direct effect display and the personal experience of the majority of passengers, everyone directly feels the charm of IKEA furnishing "turning the home from a place to sleep into a space full of inspiration". This unique experiential advertising campaign has created an extraordinary word-of-mouth communication effect, which fully enables consumers to experience the tactile sensory experience. (Picture 2) The above two advertisements have changed the traditional media world, and at the same time innovated the form of advertising expression, breaking through the traditional outdoor advertising form.



Picture 1: The Coca-Cola Company's 3D Holographic Projection Advertising

Source: https://www.digital-xp.com/list/index?scene=128



Picture 2: IKEA Special Train Experience Advertising

Source: https://fashion.ifeng.com/777/200806/0608_1740_586191_1.shtml

2. Environmental media advertising scene innovation based on emotional experience

Scholar Dr. Bernd H. Schmitt pointed out in his book "Experiential Marketing" and Experiential Marketing stands in the sense of consumers, five aspects: Feel, Think, Act, and Relate, redefine, and design the way of thinking in marketing. (Schmitt, 2010) This way of thinking breaks through the traditional assumption of "rational consumers" and believes that consumers are both rational and emotional when they consume. Consumers' experience before, during and after consumption is the study of consumer behavior and enterprises. The key to brand management. Among these five aspects, emotion has always been an important element in the appeal of publicity. There are more positive in their emotional experience, such as happiness, joy, hope, satisfaction, romance, etc.; there are also more negative, such as anger, rage, frustration, fear, embarrassment, etc. As an advertisement creator, you should carefully explore the emotional response patterns of



consumers, understand which stimulus factors can inspire some of their specific emotions, and strive to create positive emotional experiences for them, avoid and remove their negative feelings, so as to guide consumers to the advertising product or brand creates a good impression and forms a preference attitude. In traditional media advertisements based on emotional appeal, we often see children, beauties, small animals and beautiful scenery, because these can arouse the positive emotions of the audience and make people have a pleasant and beautiful experience. For environmental media advertising, we can not only consider innovations in this area, but also combine the characteristics of environmental media to carry out scene innovation from the perspective of the relationship between advertising and the surrounding environment. Compared with traditional media, environmental media emphasizes the relationship between advertising and the "environment". Its advertising innovation can start from the specific dissemination environment of advertising information, make full use of the elements in the space and environment, and combine the inner feelings and emotions of consumers to create a unique emotional experience. For example: On Valentine's Day, a French razor company designed a billboard with a very emotional experience. The creative design is a huge floor-to-ceiling billboard with a man on it, and only the beard part of the man's mouth is shown. The highlight of the design is that every beard is a rose. Passers-by saw this advertisement and they all had an interactive experience. Under the atmosphere of Valentine's Day at this time, every passer-by had a very good emotional experience process at the moment of pulling out the roses (Picture 3). Another example: A public welfare advertisement in China posted images of children in need on glass doors and used people's "push" or "pull" actions when opening the door to imply "Are you going to pull him over or do you want to He pushes it out, so that people's emotions change due to their different behaviors of "pushing" or "pulling". This kind of emotional experience advertisement can be deeply rooted in people's hearts (See Picture 4). Because consumers' emotions are most intense in the consumption process. Consumers will have strong emotions in the process of contacting and interacting with products, and this emotion will continue to develop over time. In traditional advertising media, through the description of a certain lifestyle, consumers can imagine a certain consumption scene through associations, so as to anticipate (or experience) the feeling, but the effect is often not good. Environmental media fully utilizes the spatial advantages of environmental media to create a more profound emotional experience for consumers by creating appropriate consumption scenarios and emotional connections. Another example is the advertisement of Yamaha motorcycles. When the advertisement is placed in front of the cart, consumers are like manipulating Yamaha when shopping in the supermarket (Picture 5). The three ad cases appealed all use the characteristics of environmental media to create a certain emotional consumption scene, allowing consumers to experience a beautiful emotional feeling during the consumption process.



Picture 3: A French company designed a billboard with a very emotional experience on Valentine's Day

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YTxxny5N70Q



Picture 4: Pay attention to children's public welfare emotional experience advertising **Source:** The picture comes from the book of emotional experience



Picture 5: Yamaha Motorcycle Emotional Experience Advertising **Source:** The picture comes from the book of emotional experience

3. Innovation of environmental media advertising content based on the form of thinking experience

"Theory of Creative Thinking" is a philosophical work edited by Wang Tiancheng. This book mainly discusses the basic theories of creative thinking, focusing on the essence of the creative thinking thought of German classical philosophers, and introduces some important viewpoints of scholars before and after German classical philosophy (Saffer, 2010). The author drew reasonable conclusions from a critical examination of German classical philosophy. The author focuses on the imagination in creative thinking, the will in creative thinking, the intuition in creative thinking and the process of creative thinking, which is a useful attempt to study the laws and internal mechanisms of creative thinking. The thinking experience in the creative thinking theory refers to the experience of people creatively acquiring knowledge and solving a certain problem through the use of their own intelligence. There are usually two ways of thinking experience, that is, convergent thinking experience and divergent thinking experience. Convergent thinking experience refers to the experience process in which consumers gradually concentrate their thoughts until they find a solution to a problem. In traditional media advertising, consumers are often encouraged to analyze, reason, think and draw conclusions by setting issues and providing certain product information. The divergent thinking experience is an experience process of broadening one's thinking and brainstorming. In traditional media advertisements, novel and interesting things are often used to stimulate the imagination of consumers and generate rich associations. In environmental media advertising innovation, advertising content can be fully integrated into environmental media, and the form of environmental media advertising can be used to trigger consumers' thinking about advertising content. (Norman, 2017) The thinking process is also a series of activities for consumers to penetrate the brain and psychology of advertising. Through such a series of thinking and psychological activities, advertisements can penetrate into consumers' hearts and increase the memory of advertisements in users' minds. For example, in a blood donation public interest advertisement in Singapore, the advertiser designed a multimedia advertising induction light box in the bus shelter. The copywriting was "In the rainy season, it becomes more and more ischemic." The subtlety is that it uses faded pigments, because it is an induction light box, it will change according to temperature and humidity. So, after the rain you will find that the red on these ads' fades, as if blood is dripping down. When people see this advertising light box, they force the audience to think about it (See Figure 6). For another example, a public welfare advertisement for the Anti-Drug Association in Singapore was designed to innovate from the design. A billboard was designed as the door of the prison on one side and the door of a warm home on the other side. The billboard is hollowed out in the middle, and the front and back sides of the billboard are echoed by the design of the shelter billboard, inspiring consumers to think from both sides: whether it is a person in prison or his relatives who are suffering from the price of mental lack of prison (See Figure 7). It should be noted that the audience of environmental media has great fluidity, and the time for the audience to contact and pay attention to the media is very short, even "at a glance." In view of the characteristics of environmental media, if its advertisement creation wants to fully expose the advertisement information within the acceptable range of consumers in the shortest time, and encourage consumers to think creatively, it is necessary to fully consider the audience's perception of advertisement information in different environments. Reading time and concentration should minimize the obstacles to the environmental media and the audience, such as observation angle, observation distance, observing visual obstacles, and clear and complete communication content, etc., in order to create a good contact state and achieve advertising information It's easy to recognize and understand. Only in this way can we achieve the innovation of environmental media advertising content in the form of thinking experience.







Picture 6: Multimedia advertising induction light box for public blood donation in Singapore bus shelter

Source: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_5225e95a01009izc.html









Picture 7: Singapore Anti-Drug Association Public Welfare Lightbox Advertisement **Source:** http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_5225e95a01009izc.html

4. Interactive innovation of environmental media advertising based on the form of mobile experience

In the field of interaction design and user experience, Alan Cooper, who is known as the "father of interaction design". "The Essence of Interaction Design" by Alan Cooper himself is an introductory book for learning and researching interaction design. Systematic research focuses on the humanization and usability of product design. It discusses the connection between human and technology and proposes interaction design as the basic concept of "people-oriented". The interaction in interaction design is derived from the English "Interaction" and "Interactive", indicating the interaction and influence between the two. From a design perspective, interaction can be considered as a process of behavioral information exchange and interactive perception between product users and products. (Cooper, 2015) The basic characteristics of interaction are: two or more participating objects; interactive behavior of mutual perception between objects accompanied by information



exchange. Interactive behavior refers to the action behavior between the user and the product. In modern life and work, people interact with products everywhere. With the development of information technology and the continuous improvement of people's proficiency in using these technologies, the field of interaction design has to master more and more advanced technologies and interaction philosophy. The interaction between people and products is defined as people understand and experience product design from the way they use them. (Preece, Yvonne, & Helen, 2014) It includes perceptions, actions, emotions, cognition, and manifestations. New products are constantly emerging, functions are increasing, user experience is becoming more and more complex, users' cognition of inherent products is becoming more and more outdated, and people's cognition of new interactive behaviors is becoming more and more profound. However, the application of interactive experience in multimedia advertising is also increasing. Because the mobile interactive experience is the experience formed by consumers after a certain experience, this experience is related to their body, or their lifestyle, or the experience they get after contact with people, etc. Traditional media advertisements often describe a model's physical experience in the process of using a certain product, or describe a model's activities, interests, and opinions to express a certain lifestyle, allowing consumers to learn a certain way through observing models After the action can bring some kind of experience they expect. This kind of experience lacks interaction and makes it difficult to impress consumers. Environmental media is a very interactive media form. We can use this kind of interactivity to innovate advertising activities, let consumers participate in advertising activities, and deepen consumers' impression of advertising information. In specific operations, environmental media advertisement creators must provide consumers with appropriate experience environments and facilities to stimulate consumer participation and enable consumers to obtain a positive mobile interactive experience through interaction with advertisements. For example, in the downtown square of Stockholm, Sweden, DDB did an outdoor environmental media advertising campaign for McDonald's with coupon interactive games. Users don't need to download the app; they only need to connect their mobile phone to the game website specially designed by McDonald's. The system will ask the user to allow the background to capture the user's geographic location information, and then enter the user's nickname, so that the current user will be displayed on the big screen, so that the user is ready, followed by a game similar to table tennis, the user only needs to hold on for 30 seconds to get a McDonald's coupon. Users can claim prizes nearby with coupons sent to their mobile phones. DDB has done an outdoor game for McDonald's before. For similar games in the same place, users can grab the jumping pictures with their mobile phones and get prizes. This kind of novel interactive outdoor advertising has aroused great interest of consumers and has produced a super interactive effect between the advertisement and the audience. At the same time, it also stimulates the desire to consume. Such interactive game advertisements not only achieve the purpose of advertising sales but also give users a good emotional experience (See Figure 8). Another example: an interactive advertisement of the International Foundation for the Protection of Animals, "Animal Catcher". The advertisement was posted on Wangfujing Pedestrian Street in Beijing. When the iron-toothed trap was placed on the Wangfujing Pedestrian Street, everyone was attracted. Some people want to try to step on it, some people squat down to read the text on the folder carefully, and even take a picture. (Yu, 2016) "It's very dangerous to trap animals here. Wouldn't it be crueler if you put them on the road where animals that are about to become extinct?" The advertisement stimulates people's participation through physical facilities and implements empathy to "think you are an animal" to reveal wild animals. Every day, if you want to prevent illegal hunting and killing of wild animals, please work with IFAW (See Figure 9). The success of this kind of interactive advertising creation mainly depends on whether the design of the media itself can stimulate the interest of consumers and whether

consumers can participate in a natural and relaxed state. Another point is how easy it is to participate and whether There is good emotional resonance in the process of participating in the interaction. Only when consumers are willing to actively participate can it be possible to achieve the purpose of advertising.



Picture 8: Outdoor environment media advertising for McDonald's coupon interactive game **Source:** https://kknews.cc/finance/e8o8v4.html



Picture 9: The interactive advertisement "Catching Animals" of the International Foundation for the Protection of Animals

Source: The picture comes from the interactive design book

Conclusion:

From the above discussion, we can see that with the rapid development of informatization today, environmental media has penetrated into our lives, and environmental media advertising has begun to be widely used in outdoor spaces, bringing many changes to the form of outdoor advertising. If you want environmental media advertising to enter or penetrate the hearts of the public, consumers'

sense, emotion, thinking, and action interaction experience cannot be separated. Emotion and thinking experience are based on sensory experience, and emotional experience and thinking experience are also intermingled with each other. The interactive experience of action is often accompanied by emotional experience and thinking experience. (Kotler, 2015) Advertising innovation based on consumer emotional experience needs to consider the various emotional experience psychology of consumers and create targeted creation according to the purpose of advertising communication to achieve a good communication effect. In addition to appealing to the four aspects of advertising innovation based on the "people-oriented" emotional experience needs, the author believes that environmental media advertising, in addition to focusing on the creativity of the advertising work itself and the emotional experience of consumers, combines the concept of creative marketing activities with outdoor environmental media advertising. Combine organically for promotion. The specific suggestions are: (1) Establish an incentive mechanism. The incentive mechanism must be able to form sufficient material or mental stimulation for the target consumers. (2) Innovative ways of participation. Participation methods should focus on modernity, entertainment and interaction, etc., to enhance the desire of target consumers to participate. (3) The availability of rewards. The complexity of the target consumers' reward pathways is inversely proportional to their enthusiasm for participation, so a feasible participation path must be designed. Because the concept of creative marketing activities is also set based on understanding the emotional needs of consumers, as long as it is advertising, it must be matched by marketing. It is foreseeable that environmental media advertising will be a typical representative of innovative forms of outdoor advertising, and environmental media advertising will be increasingly valued by advertisers and advertising companies. However, it is necessary to be sober that not all brands and products are suitable for environmental media advertising. Only those environmental media advertisements that are reasonable, appropriate and cleverly selected, and can be perfectly integrated with the advertising theme and creativity, can finally realize the environment and advertising. Perfect combination of spreading effect.

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THE IMPACT OF SALES PROMOTION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: A CASE STUDY OF COFFEE OUTLETS IN CONVENIENCE STORE IN BANGKOK AREA

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Abstract

This research aimed to pinpoint and analyze the coffee product consuming behavior and sales promotion affecting the buying decision of consumers of fresh coffee products in convenience stores. The results demonstrate that most male consumers bought hot coffee, while females preferred iced coffee. Younger people tended to buy iced coffee, while people aged more than 40 years preferred hot coffee. Regarding the impact of sales promotion on customer buying intention, the membership benefit was the most influential factor, followed by discount coupon, point accumulation, price reduction, limited-time offer, and "buy X get Y free" offer. Additionally, the research indicates that there were statistically significant differences in mean score of importance of price reduction and limited time offer between genders; statistically significant differences in mean score of importance of point accumulation, discount coupon, and limited-time offer between different education levels; and statistically significant differences in price reduction among age groups. Meanwhile, respondents' monthly income showed no significant differences in any sales promotion tool.

Keywords: Sales promotion, Purchasing decisions, Convenience store, Fresh coffee

Introduction

Social constraints, norms, and cultural changes in Thai society nowadays affect people's lifestyles in various ways. The influence of Western culture contributed significantly to the country's cultural changes and subsequently its citizens' consuming behavior, especially in urban areas. The trend of coffee product consumption in Bangkok city is increasing continually. It can be easily seen from the luxurious international brands to the tiny sidewalk coffee stalls that spread throughout the entire Bangkok area. According to Euromonitor, the market value of coffee shop consumption reached 21,220 million baht in 2017, representing a growth of 10% from the previous year (Kasikorn Research Center, 2018). The opportunity for business expansion is still high since the average coffee consumption rate of Thai consumers is 300 cups per year, which is lower than that of consumers in developed countries. Also, the government support and subsidiary encourage the business growth continuously. (Sriwong, 2020)

The number of convenience stores in Thailand increased rapidly from 2015 to 2018, with more than 15,000 convenience stores nationwide as of 2018 (Tunpaiboon, 2019). The Thai population has embraced modern retail formats, which has created sufficient demand for retailers to enhance their growth. The new convenience store format evolved from the traditional mom-and-pop shop to a one-stop service. Evidently, convenience stores provide a wide range of products and services, offering consumer products, delivery services, banking agencies, and coffee and bakery shops. In this retail format, 7-Eleven is one of the most successful retail businesses in Thailand, with more than 12,000

shops spreading throughout every province. Coffee outlets in convenience stores may be seen as a new business model in Thailand. As mentioned above, the rapid growth of coffee shops in Thailand has prompted businesses to invest in many kinds of the retail industry. Jitpleecheep and Hick (2019) report that 8,025 coffee shops operated in Thailand in 2018, demonstrating a 4.6% growth from the previous year. Coffee shops can be seen as a potential market in this period. There are many coffee shop brands in Thailand, such as Kudson Bakery & Coffee, Tesco Coffee, Arigato, Lawson Café, and Bow Café. Kudson Bakery & Coffee plays a market leader in this business. However, due to the new business model, the success of coffee and bakery store in the convenience store is still questionable. Despite the enormous potential for development that this business has, the rate of new store expansion is still limited. Marketers adopt several marketing techniques to create brand awareness, increase revenue, and create consumer demand by using promotional tools. Sales promotion has been widely used to create customer demand within a short period. It is interesting to examine the kinds of sales promotions that significantly affect coffee shops in the convenience store.

Research Objectives

This research aims to explore the coffee product consuming behavior and how sales promotion influences consumers' buying decisions regarding fresh coffee products in convenience stores.

Literature Review

1. Seven Ps of service marketing mix

Researchers and practitioners have widely accepted the concept of the marketing mix since the 1960s. In the service industry, which includes coffee shops, the most common marketing mix elements can be seen as the Four Ps and Seven Ps marketing mix. Service marketing mix components include product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evidence (McCarthy, 1978; Booms & Bitner, 1981).

- 1.1 Product refers to both tangible and intangible products, including all of the features and benefits that customers will be able to acquire by purchasing a company's goods or services.
 - 1.2 Price refers to the cost that consumers pay for a product or service.
- 1.3 Place or distribution channel refers to the place where products and services should be seen, made, sold, and/or distributed.
- 1.4 Promotion refers to the components of marketing communications that encourage increased customer awareness, create interest, and generate sales. Promotion tools can be used in many contexts based on the objectives of the company in question. Some examples of promotion tools include advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and public relations.
 - 1.5 People refers to the staff who get involved and interact with the customers.
- 1.6 Process refers to the activity of standard operations that the business has designed to deliver the service to the customer.
- 1.7 Physical evidence refers to all physical components that customers can perceive during the service.

2. Sales promotion

Sales promotion is a crucial key element of promotion strategy. Kotler and Armstrong (2017) describe sales promotion as a short-term incentives strategy whose purpose is to boost the purchase or sale of products or services. Sales promotions are widely used in every aspect of business, including manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. Brattberg and Briesch (2012). present price

discount as an example of a commonly used promotion tool. The average of sales promotion tools accounts for 60% of all marketing budgets (Kantar Retail, 2012).

Consumer sale promotion techniques applied in the retail business are as follows:

Free samples – The most effective but most expensive technique. Samples are normally used for the purpose of introducing new products.

Coupons – Designed to save customers money when purchasing specific products that appear on coupons.

Rebates or cash refunds – An offer for a cash return on the purchase of a consumer good or service.

Cents-off deals or price packs – Offer many kinds of reduced-price strategies. Customers are offered lower prices on products, or two products for the price of one.

Premiums – Prizes, gifts, or other special offers received when a consumer purchases a product in specific promotional campaign.

Point-of-purchase (POP) promotions – Marketing material or advertising placed near products. POP displays are generally located at the checkout counter or where purchase decisions are made.

Contests, sweepstakes, and games – Challenges or competitions that offer consumers the chance to win a prize within the stated timeframe.

In the convenience store setting, it is evidently common for companies to use only some sales promotion tools, such as coupons, cents-off deals, price packs, premiums, or POP promotions.

3. Related research

In Jindawong's (2015) exploration of consumer selection regarding coffee products, the author found significant differences in the choice of coffee and drinks between different age and gender groups. Conversely, Suvarnaphaet and Suvarnaphaet (2018) found no difference between males and females regarding their types of coffee purchase. However, their results indicated that the service's marketing mix factors had an impact on customers' buying decisions.

In Kamsod and Aditto's (2016) study of fresh coffee consumption behavior among university students, the authors found no statistically significant difference between undergraduate and master students' buying behavior. Besides, the most important sales promotion strategies for encouraging customer buying intention have been found to be special events, loyalty programs, and premiums.

Methodology

- 1.1 The population studied in this research was consumers living in Bangkok who bought fresh coffee products in Kudson stores at least once per week. However, the exact size of this population is unknown.
- 1.2 The sample size was calculated using Taro Yamane Equation (Yamane, 1973) to determine the confidence level of 95% and the proportion of tolerances that could be equal to 0.05, representing a total of approximately 400 samples (according to the Official Statistics Registration System, the population of Bangkok province in 2018 was 5,666,264).
- 1.3 Random sampling s defined randomly by a variety of selection techniques by the probability determination multi-step method to represent Bangkok's large and complex population. Samples were selected from six districts, namely Phra Nakhon, Bang Rak, Chatuchak, Bang Kapi, Thon Buri, and Phasi Charoen. Moreover, the researcher increased the number of expected observations equal to 10%, to avoid insufficient samples due to missing data. The total number of observations from all six districts was 440.

1.4 Different types of statistical tools were used in this study to compare the importance of sales promotion techniques on customers' buying decisions. One-way ANOVA and independent sample T-tests were used to analyze the data by comparing mean differences in each variable.

Results

Demographic Profiles

The questionnaire was originally distributed to 440 respondents, and the final valid data used for further analysis comprised 399. Considering demographic profiles, the frequencies of populations, including gender, age, income, education, and income, are presented in Table 1. Most respondents were female (236, 59.1%) compared to male (163, 40.9%).

Regarding the age groups, 190 respondents (47.6%) were aged 21-30 years. The next most populous group was respondents aged more than 40 years, of which there were 84 (21.1%). There were 73 respondents (18.3%) who were aged 31-40 years, while 52 (13.0%) were aged less than 21 years.

More than half of the sample (207 respondents, 51.9%) had attained a bachelor's degree or higher. The remainder of the sample (192 respondents, 48.1%) had finished high school or lower.

Considering income level, 150 respondents (37.6%) earned 10,001–19,999 baht/month. Meanwhile, the lowest number of respondents (104, 26.8%) had an income of less than 10,001 bath/month.

Table 1: Demographic profiles of respondents

Demographic Characteristics		Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	163	40.9
	Female	236	59.1
	Total	399	100.0
Age	21 or under	52	13.0
	22-30	190	47.6
	31-40	73	18.3
	41 or above	84	21.1
	Total	677	100
Education	Below bachelor's degree	192	48.1
	Bachelor's degree or above	207	51.9
	Total	399	100.0
Income per month	Less than 10,001 baht	107	26.8
	10,001 – 19,999 baht	150	37.6
	More than 20,000 baht	142	35.6
_	Total	399	100.0

Table 2 demonstrates that most customers preferred iced coffee, namely 227 out of the 399 people (56.9%). More than half of the respondents bought fresh coffee in convenience stores at least

three times per week. Most respondents (173, 43.4%) had a budget for fresh coffee of approximately 51-100 baht. 7-Eleven stores are the most preferred place to buy fresh coffee in the convenience store format, accounting for more than 70% of consumers' use of all brands.

Table 2: Fresh coffee consumption behavior

Consumer behavior		Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Types of coffee	Hot	96	24.1
	Iced	227	56.9
	Frappe	76	19.0
	Total	399	100.0
Frequency	Less than 1 time per week	96	24.1
	1-2 times per week	92	23.1
	More than 3 times per week	211	52.8
	Total	399	100.0
Budget	Less than 50 Baht	156	39.1
	51-100 Baht	173	43.4
	More than 100 Baht	70	17.5
	Total	399	100.0
Location	7-Eleven	286	71.7
	Family Mart	49	12.3
	Lawson108	23	5.8
	Tesco Lotus Express	17	4.3
	CJ Supermarket	24	6.0
	Total	399	100.0

In general, most retail businesses use a point-of-sale (POS) system to collect data related to customer information and shopping behavior. The staff is required to record consumers' age and gender before finishing each transaction, after which the resultant data are used to create a suitable marketing campaign. Therefore, this research focused only on age and gender, and coffee consumption behavior.

Table 3 shows the percentage of age and gender and types of coffee consumption, frequency, budget, and location of purchase. Overall, most male consumers bought hot coffee, while females bought iced coffee more than hot or frappe coffee. Frappe coffee proved to be the least favorite option compared to the others.

In terms of age, most respondents aged below 40 years preferred to buy iced coffee over other types of products, whereas the most favored coffee drink for older adult consumers (41 years or above) was hot coffee.

Table 3: Gender, age, and coffee consumption behavior

Gender	Hot	Iced	Frappe	Total
Male	73	64	26	163
	44.8%	39.3%	16.0%	100%
Female	23	163	50	236
	9.7%	69.1%	21.2%	100%
Age	Hot	Iced	Frappe	Total
Below 21 years	6	29	17	52
	11.5%	55.8%	32.7%	100%
21-30 years	10	136	44	190
	5.3%	71.6%	23.2%	100%
31-40 years	25	41	7	73
	34.2%	56.2%	9.6%	100%
41 years or above	55	21	8	84
	65.5%	25.0%	9.5%	100%

The consumer importance level toward sales promotion techniques was reported in this research. The data were analyzed in terms of importance level by categorizing different factors within the following five levels:

Average score of 1.00 - 1.49: not important.

Average score of 1.59 - 2.49: slightly important

Average score of 2.50 - 3.49: moderately important

Average score of 3.50 - 4.49: very important

Average score of 4.50 - 5.00: extremely important

The results presented in Table 4 indicate that respondents rated all sales promotion techniques as very important influential factors on their buying intention. The average score ranged from 3.85–4.16. The most important factor of sale promotion techniques used in convenience store coffee shops was membership benefit, followed by discount coupon, point accumulation, price reduction, limited-time offer, and "buy X get Y free" offer, respectively.

Table 4: The consumer importance level toward sales promotion techniques

Variable	Importance score		Importance level
	Mean	SD	
Price reduction	3.95	0.70	very important
Buy X get Y free	3.85	0.72	very important
Point-accumulation	4.02	0.76	very important
Discount coupon	4.01	0.74	very important
Limited-time offer	3.86	0.72	very important
Membership	4.16	0.69	very important

To ascertain whether certain groups of respondents differ in terms of the importance score assigned to each type of sales promotion, the respondents were divided into groups according to their gender and level of education. Independent samples t-test was applied to determine the differences in the mean of importance score between the respondents regarding their gender and educational level. The results indicate statistical differences in the mean of importance score between male and female consumers in the categories of price reduction and limited-time offer. The data demonstrate that males scored higher than females in both categories. Regarding education level, there were statistical differences in the mean of importance score between those who had attained a bachelor's degree or higher and those who had not. Point accumulation, limited-time offer, and membership program significantly impacted customer buying decisions in different education levels. More information is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Results of the hypothesis testing of sales promotion techniques on different genders and education levels

Dependent variable	Gender	Mean	SD	t value	Sig.
Price reduction	Male	3.99	0.75	2.545	0.01
	Female	3.91	0.65		
Buy X get Y free	Male	3.89	0.73	1.475	0.14
	Female	3.81	0.71		
Point accumulation	Male	4.10	0.69	0.670	0.50
	Female	3.93	0.81		
Discount coupon	Male	4.10	0.62	1.337	0.18
	Female	3.92	0.83		
Limited-time offer	Male	3.95	0.70 2.258		0.02
	Female	3.77	0.73		
Membership	Male	4.17	0.67	044	0.66
	Female	4.14	0.72		
Dependent variable	Education level	Mean	SD	t value	Sig.
Price reduction	Below bachelor's degree	4.00	0.75	1.148	0.25
	Bachelor's degree or above	3.91	0.65		
Buy X get Y free	Below bachelor's degree	egree 3.89 0.73		1.023	0.30
	Bachelor's degree or above	3.81	0.71		
Point accumulation	Below bachelor's degree	4.10	0.69	2.200	0.03
	Bachelor's degree or above	3.93	0.81		
Discount coupon	Below bachelor's degree	4.11	0.63	2.466	0.01
	Bachelor's degree or above	3.92	0.83		
Limited-time offer	Below bachelor's degree	3.95	0.70	2.257	0.01
	Bachelor's degree or above	3.77	0.73		
Membership	Below bachelor's degree	4.17	0.67	0.458	0.64
	Bachelor's degree or above	4.14	0.72		

Regarding respondents' age differences, the respondents were divided into four groups: less than 21 years old, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, and above 40 years. Using the One-Way ANOVA method for investigating the significance of mean value differences, statistically significant differences in price reduction were revealed among the different age groups (F value 4.011, p-value = 0.01). One-Way ANOVA was also applied for investigating the differences between three groups of respondents based on their income level (less than 10,001 baht, 10,001-20,000, and more than 20,000 baht per month). The results presented in Table 6 show that there was no statistically significant difference between groups of respondents regarding their income level on any sales promotion strategy.

Table 6: Results of hypothesis testing of sales promotion techniques on age and income differences

Dependent variable	Age	Mean	SD	F value	Sig
Price reduction	Less than 21 years	4.06	0.66	4.011	0.01
	21-30 years	3.83	0.78		
	31-40 years	4.05	0.56		
	41 years or above	4.08	0.58		
Buy get free	Less than 21 years	3.97	0.73	1.356	0.26
	21-30 years	3.80	0.72		
	31-40 years	3.94	0.66		
	41 years or above	3.80	0.76		
Point accumulation	Less than 21 years	4.14	0.70	0.919	0.43
	21-30 years	3.99	0.85		
	31-40 years	4.06	0.60		
	41 years or above	3.94	0.71		
Discount coupon	Less than 21 years	4.09	0.65	0.290	0.83
	21-30 years	4.01	0.77		
	31-40 years	4.02	0.741.163		
	41 years or above	3.96	0.750.856		
Limited-time offer	Less than 21 years	3.85	0.86	2.244	0.08
	21-30 years	3.83	0.75		
	31-40 years	3.75	0.64		
	41 years or above	4.03	0.62		
Membership	Less than 21 years	4.26	0.76	1.786	0.14
	21-30 years	4.19	0.68		
	31-40 years	4.15	0.70		
	41 years or above	4.01	0.68		

Table 6: Results of hypothesis testing of sales promotion techniques on age and income differences (Cont.)

Dependent variable	Monthly income	Mean	SD	F value	Sig
Price reduction	< 10,001 baht/month	3.90	0.79	2.415	0.09
	10,001 - 20,000 baht/month	3.89	0.72		
	> 20,000 baht/month	4.05	0.59		
Buy get free	< 10,001 baht/month	3.90	0.72	1.274	0.28
	10,001 - 20,000 baht/month	3.7	0.77		
	> 20,000 baht/month	3.89	0.66		
Point accumulation	< 10,001 baht/month	4.07	0.82	0.694	0.50
	10,001 - 20,000 baht/month	3.96	0.74		
	> 20,000 baht/month	4.03	0.73		
Discount coupon	< 10,001 baht/month	4.07	0.73	0.562	0.57
	10,001 - 20,000 baht/month	3.97	0.78		
	> 20,000 baht/month	4.0	0.72		
Limited-time offer	< 10,001 baht/month	3.88	0.79	1.085	0.34
	10,001 - 20,000 baht/month	3.7	0.71		
	> 20,000 baht/month	3.91	0.69		
Membership	< 10,001 baht/month	4.22	0.72	0.774	0.46
	10,001 - 20,000 baht/month	4.11	0.70		
	> 20,000 baht/month	4.16	0.67		

Discussion

According to the research findings, more than half of the respondents bought iced coffee. It can be assumed that coffee may be a beverage used for energy and refreshment due to the hot climate characteristic of Thailand. However, male and older adult customers largely tended to buy hot coffee. It is possible that adult consumers focus more on the aroma and taste of coffee. The results of this research were consistent with those of Kamsod and Aditto (2016) in demonstrating that the most important sales promotion tool that impacted customers' buying intention was the membership program. The research findings also revealed that price reduction and limited-time offers had a larger impact on male customers than female. It is possible that male consumers tend to be allured by quick and easy promotion strategies. If it is not complicated to understand and does not take too much time to produce the benefit, male customers will buy it more easily than females.

Education level played a crucial role in this research. The result demonstrated that consumers who had attained a higher education level gave lower importance scores to point accumulation, discount coupons, and limited-time offers. It can be considered that these consumers do not pay attention to sales promotions that take time to reap the rewards or are related to a rigid timeframe. Unlike the other group, they may consider it fun and challenging to spend more time in securing rewards or other benefits.

Regarding age differences, adult consumers paid more attention to price reduction than younger consumers (except for those aged less than 21 years). Post-hoc testing revealed statistical

differences between respondents aged 41 years or above and those aged 21-30 years regarding price reduction. It can be assumed that adult consumers pay more attention to price discounts due to the underlying concern of other monthly expenses. If it is cheaper than other brands, the buying decision can be made.

The direction for future research into coffee shops in convenience stores can be to explore the customer's needs and expectations in traditional coffee shops compared to coffee shops located in convenience stores. This would benefit academics and marketing personnel by improving the current understanding of customers' needs and expectations in different styles and formats of coffee outlets.

Conclusion

At present, Thailand's coffee shop industry has a bright future due to several internal and external factors. The business environment encourages the growth of these businesses; since the average coffee consumption rate among Thai people remains low, it can be assumed that Thailand is a potential market for the coffee business. Within the specific context of coffee shops in convenience stores, it would be beneficial for the firms if the shop owners or marketers were to gain a thorough, comprehensive understanding of customer behavior, increasing sales volume, and expanding new stores continuously. The convenience store format is designed to enable customers to grab and go, meaning that they spend less time in coffee shops situated within this environment than traditional coffee shop venues. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze and implement a suitable marketing strategy for this specific type of coffee shop. If successful, it could attract customers who want something quick and easy. Finally, this would be an effective way to encourage customers' repurchase intention and cultivate brand loyalty.

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THE SERVICE MARKETING MIX FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMER DECISION ON SELECTING BUFFET RESTAURANT AT SIAM SQUARE COMMUNITY MALL IN BANGKOK

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Abstract

This research aimed to investigate the service marketing mix factors that influence consumers' decision in choosing a buffet restaurant in Siam Square Community Mall in Bangkok. A purposive sampling method was used to select the questionnaire with 400 samples used to select the buffet restaurant in Siam Square Community Mall in Bangkok. The data were analyzed in terms of percentages, mean and standard deviation, including multiple regression. The result showed that most respondents were female (66.5%), 20-30 years old (50.3%), single (83.5%), with bachelor's degree or equivalent (62.4%), student (54.3%), and monthly income of THB 20,000-30,000. (28.8%). The most popular meal that respondents selected was Yakiniku or Barbeque (31.1%), they went three times per month (69.3%), went on Saturday (45.4%), went at 16:01-18:00 (34.5%), went with friends (59.5%), the average price was less than 399 THB. (58.8%), the reason to choose the buffet restaurant because it is worth the money you pay for it (40.8%). In order of mean, it was found that price was considered most important (x=4.18, S.D.=0.649), followed by promotion (x=4.14, S.D.=0.666) and process (x=4.17, S.D.=0.709). When deciding on a buffet restaurant, social media advertising/influencers $(\bar{x} = 4.42, S.D. = 0.671)$, followed by restaurant advertising $(\bar{x} = 4.30, S.D. = 0.805)$, and recommendations from friends/family (x = 4.26, S.D.= 0.613) were considered very important. The correlation of service marketing mix factors influencing consumers' decision to choose a buffet restaurant revealed that product, price, place, promotion and people factors influence the decision to choose a buffet restaurant, with statistical significance at the 0.05 level. The service marketing mix factors can predict 55.6 percent of consumers' decisions.

Keywords: The service marketing mix (7P's), Buffet restaurant, consumer decision

Introduction

Food is essential for sustaining human life. Human beings need different foods and have different preferences. With the change in society, economy and technology, the lifestyle of consumers is also changing. The adoption of ethnic, cultural, and culinary cuisine influences consumer behavior when deciding on a restaurant. Although many industries have been affected by the pandemic, the restaurant industry has recovered from the crisis faster than other industries because food is necessary for human life. According to estimates by Kasikorn Thai research, the restaurant business will be worth 4.10-4.15 billion baht in 2021, accounting for 1.4-2.6 percent of the total value of the restaurant business in Thailand (Kasikorn Research Center, 2021). AU Poll's survey found that consumers choose buffet (62.75%), cooked-to-order Thai food (48.49%), fast food (45.30%), noodles (26.17%), and street food (22.82%) when dining out. (AU Poll, 2018) Currently, there are abundant buffet restaurants that were every community mall, shopping center, department stores, etc. Buffet restaurants were considered cheap by consumers. This is because they paid a single fixed price and

can consume a variety of food. For this reason, buffet restaurants are popular and expanding rapidly to meet the needs of consumers. (Mongkhongvanit et al., 2019)

Siam Square is a center of commerce and a civilized area in Bangkok. This area is surrounded by offices, schools, universities, government offices, hotels, apartments, department stores, and shopping malls that are conveniently accessible by public transportation. In this location, there are many types of restaurants that have caused high competition in terms of multi-sided factors, for example, product and service, pricing, location, and promotion. The importance of service marketing factors were people, host and server to build customer satisfaction by focusing on consumer listening, surveys and customer satisfaction for restaurant business development. (Serirat, 2017) Previous studies on factors influencing consumer selection of a restaurant for dine-in were standard price, convenient transportation, servers who can recommend service, and variety of food. (Lumphakdee and Sutameung, 2012) Service marketing mix factors that influence consumers' decision to choose service at a shabu buffet restaurant in Bangkok consist of product, price, location, staff, and physical evidence. Promotion and process did not influence consumers' decision to choose a shabu buffet restaurant in Bangkok. (Fakthong, Srisamran, & Homsood, 2020)

To increase the efficiency of product and service, including consumer satisfaction. Restaurateurs need to understand the consumer needs and behaviors that lead to the decision to choose the restaurant to eat. This study focuses on service marketing mix factors: product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evidence. The results of the study can help in the development of a buffet restaurant platform and help to develop a product and service that meets the needs of the target customers.

Research Objectives

- 1. To study demographic characteristics affecting a consumer's decision to select a buffet restaurant at Siam Square community mall in Bangkok.
- 2. To analyze the correlation between the service marketing mix and consumer decision to select buffet restaurants at Siam Square community mall in Bangkok.

Literature Review

Service marketing mix

Sereerat (1998) refers to Philip Kotler's concept of service mix as a concept that relates to a service business that is a Marketing Mix or 7Ps to define a marketing strategy which consists of

- 1. Product is what the seller has to give to the customer. Must respond to customer needs, and customers must be benefited and valued from that product. Product is divided into two characteristics; tangible product and intangible product. In Hidayat (2015), the study found that the customer has realized that it has become important to have a good quality of their product for any restaurant. Sanitvong (2018) sound that the most affected marketing mix factor affecting consumer frequency behavior in consuming clean food was the product factor on taste. In general, products factor in buffet restaurants is a taste of food, food quality, food quantity, and food variety.
- 2. Price means price of the product that customers compare the value with the price, which must be higher than the set price. Hence, the price factor in this study is reasonable price with quality and quantity and obviously price display.
- 3. Place means activities related to the atmosphere or presentative environment or selling products to customers, affecting customer perception of value and the benefits of products that the sale representative wants to offer. Which operators have to consider in terms of location and

channel in which to offer or sell products. Hence, place in this study is convenient to reach the restaurant, has many restaurant branches, and has a parking lot for customers.

- 4. Promotion is one of the important tools to communicate between sale representative and buyers. To inform various news or persuade buyers to have a positive attitude towards products and stores and make buyers more interested in the product. In general, the promotion that restaurants offer to customers is redeeming vouchers and points in credit card, an interesting promotion, and advertising via the social channel.
- 5. People or employee means proprietor or sale representative who can create customers satisfaction differently and beyond the competitors to build a good relationship with regular customers. Hence, people or employees for this study are people or employees with courteous and polite staff, respond appropriately, and well-trained staff; ability to solve problems and respond appropriately.
- 6. Physical evidence and presentation, physical creation, and presentation give customers an impression by creating overall quality, whether a beautiful storefront. Trading negotiations must have gentleness and fast service or other benefits that customers should receive. Thus, physical evidence in buffet restaurants is the dining area clean and hygienic, having a nice decoration, and having a nice ambiance.
- 7. Process is an activity that deals with process and operation in customer service. To make an impression on customers, Amofa et al. (2016) said in the study of the influence of service marketing mix on customer choice of repeat purchase of restaurant in Kumasi, Ghana that Process had the most significant influence on customer's decision to repeat purchase. The process in the buffet restaurant is the process of the restaurant services; quick turntable, accurate payment, and fast serving food. Moreover, offering a variety of payment processes; cash, credit card, and bank transfer. Lastly, offering enough time for the customer to enjoy the food.

Consumer selecting decision

Kotler and Keller (2012) said that the factors such as their previous experience, taste, price, and branding on which the consumers base their purchasing decision.

Schiffman and Kanuk (2007) also said that consumer searches information related to desired product or service. The information search process can be internal and external.

Adhikary (2014), according to the decision making process, consumers evaluate the alternatives available to them before they purchase the product. Advertising plays an important role during the phase of information search.

In this research, consumers' decision are choosing the buffet restaurant with a reasonable reasons by following; restaurant rating score and restaurant reputation. Moreover, social media advertising, influencers, promotion, location and friends, and family suggestions affect consumer decisions.

Buffet restaurant

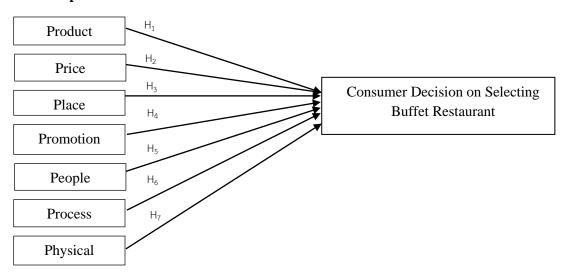
Lumpakdee and Sutamueang (2012) stated that a buffet is a food service that offers many kinds of foods. Food display in outstanding areas where customers can see and decide to pick up the food and drink by themselves.

Wang and Lin (2017) stated that the all-you-can-eat buffet is a popular buffet-style for people who have eating habits for large meals and want a wide variety of food. By serving a buffet system, consumers can decide how much food they can consume for a fixed price. In general, food will display in an area where consumers can directly view and immediately select which dish they wish to consume.

Hypothesis

- H₁ The product factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.
- H₂ The price factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.
- H₃ The place factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.
- H₄ The promotion factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.
- H₅ The people factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.
- H₆ The physical evidence factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.
- H_7 The process factor affects consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.

Conceptual framework



Picture 1: Conceptual framework

Methodology

This study is a quantitative research methodology with purposive sampling was applied in this study. It used a questionnaire to collect data that was tested a validity from 3 experts, and the Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) is 0.84. A similar population tested the tool for 30 people for testing reliability with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient is 0.81, which more than 0.70. Hence, this questionnaire is considered reliable. The data were analyzed by percentage, mean and standard deviation, and multiple regression.

The population in this study is consumers who used to dine in a buffet restaurant at Siam Square community area, which does not know the amount of population.

The sample size was calculated by Cochran's formula to determine the confidence level of 95% with an error of 5. (Cochran, 1977). The total sample size is 385 samples. In this study, we add 4% to the sample. Thus, the total sample size in this study is 400 samples.

Results and Discussion

The most respondents are 66.5% female and 33.5% male, 50.3% of respondents aged between 20-30 years old, 83.5% were single, and 62.4% of respondent's highest education were bachelor's degrees or equivalent, 54.3% were student, and 28.8% of respondents earned 20,000-30,000 baths as monthly income.

The type of buffet restaurant that respondents decision are 31.1% yakiniku or barbeque, 69.3% went for three times per month, 45.4% went on Saturday, 34.5% went at 16:01-18:00 p.m., 59.5% went with friends, 58.8% average paid less than 399 Bath, 40.8% selected the buffet restaurant because it's worth the money to pay.

Table 1: Means and Standard Deviation of the service marketing mix

Convice Montreting Miv	Level of Important				
Service Marketing Mix —	\bar{x}	S.D.	Interpret		
Product	4.08	0.684	High		
Price	4.18	0.649	High		
Place	4.01	0.713	High		
Promotion	4.14	0.666	High		
People	4.04	0.803	High		
Process	4.17	0.709	High		
Physical Evidence	4.07	0.779	High		
Total	4.10	0.596	High		

From Table 1, it is shown that the most service marketing mix factors is Price (\bar{x} = 4.18, S.D.= 0.649), followed by Promotion (\bar{x} = 4.14, S.D.= 0.666) and Process (\bar{x} = 4.17, S.D.= 0.709), respectively.

Table 2: Means and Standard Deviation of the deciding factor in buffet restaurant

Deciding Factor —	Level of Selecting Decision				
Deciding Factor —	$\bar{\chi}$	S.D.	Interpret		
Deciding factor in restaurant rating score/ reputation	4.11	0.606	High		
Deciding factor in social media advertising/influencer	4.42	0.671	Very High		
Deciding factor in the restaurant promotion	4.30	0.805	Very High		
Deciding factor in the restaurant location	4.07	0.680	High		
Deciding factor in friends/family suggestion	4.26	0.613	Very High		
Total	4.23	.496	Very High		

From Table 2, it is shown that the most respondents decision on selecting buffet restaurant influenced by social media advertising/influencer (\bar{x} = 4.42, S.D.= 0.671), followed by deciding factor in the restaurant promotion (\bar{x} = 4.30, S.D.= 0.805) and deciding factor in friends/family suggestion \bar{x} = 4.26, S.D.= 0.613), respectively.

5.793

P=0.000*

0.000*

Adjusted R Square = 0.784

Marketing mix factor	b	SE.b	β	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1.195	0.104		11.446	0.000*
product	0.118	0.024	0.162	4.854	0.000*
Price	0.097	0.029	0.127	3.323	0.001*
Place	0.106	0.048	0.152	2.203	0.028*
Promotion	0.120	0.041	0.161	2.921	0.004*
People	0.090	0.039	0.146	2.325	0.021*
Process	0.083	0.025	0.119	3.363	0.001*

R Square = 0.788

0.198

0.022

F=207.874

0.126

Physical Evident

R = 0.888

Std. Error of the Estimate=0.230

The result showed that all service marketing mix factors: product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evident affecting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok with the significant level at 0.05. The result was related to Lumphakdee and Sutameung (2012), who studies factors that affect consumer decision to dine-in were a standard price, convenient transportation, food servers can recommend the service and variety of food. A study of Mongkhongvanit, Phraikaew, and Kanokvalaiwan (2019) found that key factors influencing Thai customers decision on choosing buffet service in a hotel were the speed of service, price, and food quality. There are also studies by Hidayat, P. (2015) that the customer has realized that it has become important for any restaurant to have a good quality of its product. Moreover, this study also related with the study of Fakthong, Srisamran and Homsood (2020) that factors of the service marketing mix in consists of product, price, place, personnel, and physical evidence affect consumer's decision on choosing shabu buffet restaurant in Bangkok.

A prediction of consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok is 78.4% (adjusted R-squared), and the standard error is 0.230. The relationship between the service marketing mix factors and customer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok. Thus, the result of the service marketing mix factors and consumer decision could be written in the form of Equation Model as follows:

Consumer selecting decision = 1.195+0.118 (Product) + 0.097 (Price) + 0.106 (Place) + 0.120(Promotion) + 0.090 (People) + 0.083 (Process) + 0.126 (Physical evident)

The constant of 1.195 means predicting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok equal 1.195.

If the product factor increases 1 unit, then predicting of consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.118. Thus, accept the H₁ such that product affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok.

If the price factor increases 1 unit, then predicting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.097. Thus, accept the H₂ such that price affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok

If the place factor increases 1 unit, then predicting consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.106. Thus, accept the H₃ such that place

^{*}Significant level at 0.05

affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok

If the promotion factor increases 1 unit, then predicting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.120. Thus, accept the H_4 such that promotion affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok

If the people factor increases 1 unit, then predicting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.090. Thus, accept the H_5 such that people affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok

If the process factor increases 1 unit, then predicting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.083. Thus, accept the H_6 such that process affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok

If the physical evidence factor increases 1 unit, then predicting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square in Bangkok will increase 0.126. Thus, accept the H_7 such that physical evidence affecting a consumer decision on selecting a buffet restaurant at Siam square community mall in Bangkok

Conclusion

- 1. Characteristics demographic that affect consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square community mall, Bangkok were age, occupation, marital status, and monthly income.
- 2. Consumer behavior of the respondents, they went to yakiniku or barbeque buffet restaurant. They usually go to the buffet restaurant three times per month at 16:01-18:00 p.m; on Saturday with their friend because it's worth the money to pay, and average paid less than 399 baht.
- 3. The service marketing mix factor affecting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant at Siam Square community mall, Bangkok, were 7 factors: product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evidence. The most affected consumer decision with price followed by promotion, process, product, physical evidence, people, and place. The results is useful and helpful for entrepreneurs to develop a marketing strategy of the buffet restaurant and help to design a product and service to serve a need of the consumer.
- 4. A social media advertising and influencer decided the most respondent decision to select a buffet restaurant at Siam Square community mall in Bangkok. Therefore, this result helps entrepreneurs choose a media channel to promote a promotion to the target customer and select influencers that can persuade customers to the buffet restaurant.

Suggestions

Entrepreneurs should focus on service marketing mix factors which are product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evidence as they significantly positive that affecting consumer decision on selecting buffet restaurant as below;

- 1. The product factor should focus more on the taste of food, food quality, food quantity, and various food. Entrepreneurs should maintain the quality of product, but they should also focus on a suitable quantity of food. Moreover, providing a variety of food can meet customer needs.
- 2. The price factor should focus more on a reasonable price with food quality and quantity, and obviously price display. Customers are willing to pay for a good quality of food and quantity of food that they can enjoy. Moreover, a prominent price display has persuaded a decision of the customer.

- 3. The place factor should focus on a convenient location for reaching the restaurant, having many restaurant branches, and having a parking lot for customers and .Having an accurate directions to reach a restaurant. Having many branches of the restaurant can be a consumer choice. Moreover, offering a parking lot is convenient for the customer.
- 4. The promotion factor should pay important to redeem vouchers and points in credit cards, having an interesting promotion, and advertising via social media. Entrepreneurs should have various promotions, including investment in social media advertising for attracting a customer such as Facebook, Instagram and connect directly to a target customer.
- 5. The people factor should focus on a courteous and polite of food servers, respond appropriately, and well-trained staffs; ability to solve problems, respond appropriately. Entrepreneurs should train and attend the workshop for food servers regularly.
- 6. The process factor should focus on the process of the restaurant services; quick turntable, accurate payment, and fast serving food. The process including offer a variety of payment process such as cash, credit card, and bank transfer .Moreover, offering enough time for customers to enjoy the food.
- 7. The physical evidence should focus on the dining area clean and hygienic, also having a nice decoration, and having a nice ambiance. Not only a good food with great taste but also more busy restaurant were concerned about the cleaning and sanitizing which keep the restaurants nice and clean. Restaurants that have a nice decoration and nice ambiance will bring more business to the restaurant.

Recommendations

The limitation of this study is used the purposive sampling method to collect the data. The respondents were collected by random customers from many buffet restaurants in Siam square community mall. The data might not cover all the represent population. The further study should collect the data using quota sampling or stratified random sampling method because both methods can cover more represent population in each buffet restaurant and the data will be more accurate.

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变革型领导对项目团队内知识共享的影响研究——基于团队氛围的中介作用THE IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON KNOWLEDGE SHARING IN PROJECT TEAMS

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摘要:

项目导向型组织是目前我国最主要的企业组织形式之一,绝大多数企业都依靠独立项目的落实与运营来获得盈利。项目团队的管理者作为项目实施的核心,其领导行为对项目团队内部的知识共享行为有着重要的影响。本文以变革型领导行为、团队氛围、知识共享行为的理论研究为基础,通过文献阅读、理论研究等方法建立基本的关系模型,并提出项目团队环境下变革型领导行为对团队内部知识共享行为具有正向影响的假设。在这一基础上,本研究采用问卷调研法、数据分析法等方法,以调查问卷收集到的样本数据为基础,运用 SPSS 分析等工具进行基本的计算。在相关性分析、中介效应检验等分析结果的支持下,最终得出变革型领导行为对团队内部知识共享行为具有正向影响,且团队氛围在这一过程中起中介作用的结论。伴随着知识资源对企业发展影响的强化,管理者需要重视变革型领导行为对团队内部知识共享行为的重要影响,在项目运行的过程中,注重项目团队管理者的选拔与培养,并以团队氛围调节为介质,实现团队内部知识共享的提升。

关键词:变革型领导 项目团队 知识共享 团队氛围

Abstract

Project oriented organization is one of the most important forms of enterprise organization in China. Most enterprises rely on the implementation and operation of independent projects to make profits. As the core of project implementation, project team managers' leadership behavior has an important impact on the knowledge sharing behavior within the project team. Based on the theoretical research of transformational leadership behavior, team climate and knowledge sharing behavior, this paper establishes a basic relationship model through literature reading and theoretical research, and puts forward the hypothesis that transformational leadership behavior has a positive impact on team internal knowledge sharing behavior in the project team environment. On this basis, this study uses questionnaire survey, data analysis and other methods, based on the sample data collected by the questionnaire, using SPSS analysis tools for basic calculation. Supported by the results of correlation analysis and mediating effect test, it is concluded that transformational leadership behavior has a positive impact on team internal knowledge sharing behavior, and team atmosphere plays a mediating role in this process. With the

strengthening of the impact of knowledge resources on enterprise development, managers need to pay attention to the important impact of transformational leadership behavior on team internal knowledge sharing behavior. In the process of project operation, they should pay attention to the selection and training of project team managers, and take team atmosphere adjustment as the medium to realize the improvement of team internal knowledge sharing.

Keywords: bank employees Intergenerational differences Family boundary preference

引言

1. 研究背景

2015年3月,中国国务院办公厅印发《关于发展众创空间推进大众创业创新的指导意见》, "众创空间"、"创客"等词被首次写入中国政府工作报告,作为创新发展的新动力,"众创空间" 与"创客"等词语引起了国内外学者的广泛关注。本研究将从创客所需资源、创客资源需求与创 客入驻关系进行分析,从资源层面探讨创客入驻的相关问题。

1.1 众创空间现状

根据中国科技部中国火炬统计年鉴及前瞻产业研究院中国众创空间发展分析数据显示,中国众创空间已从 2014 年的 50 多家发展到 2018 年的 6959 家,数量高居世界第一,且仍呈现继续增长态势,截至 2019 年末,中国共有 8000 多个众创空间,国家备案的众创空间数量达 1888 家,发展规模不断壮大(中国科技部火炬中心与前瞻产业研究院,2020)。但是从中国科技部火炬中心发布的 2020 年民间孵化器、众创空间复工数据来看,公布的截至 2020 年 3 月 24 日火炬中心创业孵化机构复工复产监测上报数据:全国众创空间共有 5512 家填报数据,复工率为 88.5%,而 2019 年,中国众创空间数量约为 7874 家左右,大部分未复工的众创空间基本属于关停或注销状态(中国科技部火炬中心,2020)。

在政策驱动和创业氛围高涨的环境下,各地众创空间以及其他创业服务机构增速过快,早在 2018 年,学者黄嘉伟就对众创空间孵化能力存在的问题做出了分析,其认为:目前中国众创空间存在问题是,由于政策的利益驱使、众创空间扩张速度过快,许多众创空间建设未考虑自身能力与资源,服务水平过低,缺乏资源聚集整合的手段,很多众创空间无法提供创业团队所需要的服务;众创空间缺乏相关实验室以及资料库等,使服务孵化能力受限,从而导致创客及团队、企业入驻率低下继而关闭。很多民营企业的资本实力远远不及政府以及科研院所建立的众创空间以及孵化机构,根本无法提供创业团队所需的实验室等相关产品试验设备,也少有大学中的数据库资源,使得一些优秀的项目最终搁浅,虽然目前相关部门一直在推动高校与科研机构的资源向社会共享开放,而在具体实施与操作上仍存在不少困难(黄嘉伟,2018)。

由此可见,中国的众创空间发展在资源方面依旧需要进一步对创客所需资源进行了解,并根据创客资源需求进行更深入的研究。

1.2 JC 众创空间现状

2018 年 4 月成立于苏州的 JC 众创空间是一家以室内设计师为主体的众创空间。该众创空间截止到 2020 年 10 月入驻人数均未达到 2017 年 11 月正式下发的《苏州市众创空间管理实施细则(试行)》中苏州市众创空间的管理办法和绩效管理标准所规定的"在孵企业和团队(个人)数量不少于 20 家(个),其中企业占比不少于 50%;新增在孵企业包含在孵团队(个人)转化为企业"之要求(苏州市政府(苏市府),2017)。从目前的实际情况看,破解 JC 众创空间创客入驻问题至关重要。

为解决入驻率不达标的问题,JC 众创空间进行了三个阶段的策略调整,但均未有成效。第一阶段,从 2018 年 4 月起到 2019 年 3 月,通过媒体宣传、网络宣传、数字营销等方式进行品牌曝光。第二阶段,从 2019 年 4 月起到 2020 年 5 月,除通过品牌曝光的方式外,与第三方室内设计业务培训机构进行合作;同时在本阶段 JC 众创空间也通过搜集和洽谈装修材料供应商,举办了一系列的装饰材料及室内软装展来吸引室内设计师到场进行参观交流。前两阶段均未有效吸引创客及创客团队入驻。第三阶段,从 2020 年 5 月至 2020 年 12 月,为回笼资金,JC 众创空间开始进行单一的场地租赁服务,改变之前完全面向室内设计师群体的定位,也开始对有场地需求的各种个人和团队提供场地租赁服务。

JC 众创空间的初衷由于室内设计师创客及团队入驻率低下的问题已经被迫改变,所以破解影响目标群体即室内设计师创客及创客团队入驻的问题已迫在眉睫。经过本文作者的走访调研,通过曾到访过 JC 众创空间但未入驻、试入驻但期间退出的、试入驻期满后未正式入驻选择退出的室内设计师创客及团队负责人处了解到,JC 众创空间在创客所需资源的了解、满足创客资源需求方面存在为创客及团队提供的客户数量不足;提供的室内装修设计物料耗材的供应商品牌数量不多、品类不全、供应价格偏高;与室内设计相关的学习、交流机会少等问题。

2. 文献综述

移动网络购物的出现与移动电子商务的发展有着密切的关系,是指消费者通过移动设备在网络上完成购买过程的活动(Ko, Eun, and Lee, 2009)。移动网络购物离不开移动网络购物平台的作用(张武康与郭关科,2019),其最大的特点在于打破了空间以及时间层面存在的制约,使消费者能够随时随地享受移动网络购物(Yang与 Kim, 2012)。

Marangunié与 Granié (2015)对 TAM 的广泛文献回顾表明,在对网络用户消费行为进行分析时,采用 TAM 的优势更高。在具体研究过程中,通过对 TAM 模型进行相应优化,便可实现对研究使用范围的拓展,与单独使用 TAM 结构相比,这种整合为消费者对技术的接受提供了更好的解释(Bailey, Pentina, Mishra, & Mimoun, 2017; Muñoz-Leiva, Climent-Climent,&Liébana-Cabanillas, 2017)。本研究在 TAM 中添加四个不同因素以扩展 TAM,将TAM 模型通过合并具有重大影响的新因子和变量进行了扩展,将补充因素和变量纳入模型中,以便更好地解释消费者移动网络购物购买意愿的预测因子(Voss,Spangenberg,&Grohmann,2003Maranguniéet al,2015)。

将感知风险,信任加入研究,能提高其预测移动商务态度和意愿的能力(例如,Demoulin & Djelassi, 2016; Groß, 2014; Marangunić & Granić, 2015)。Pavlou(2003),Kim,Ferrin 与 Rao(2008)提升消费者信任和减少消费者风险是成功的电子购物网站和营销活动的重要因素。Schierz,Schilke 与 Wirtz (2010)研究注重于主观规范与态度之间的关系,但没有研究主观规范对感知有用性的影响。另一方面,Yang(2010)使用了一种由社交网络和图片组成的称为社会影响力的结构,其主要也将主观规范用以扩展 TAM。消费者网络购物决策将会受到感知价值的影响,伴随感知价值的提升,消费者购买意愿也就更为强烈(王崇与刘健,2012)。

综上所述,TAM 对信息系统接受度的研究做出了决定性的贡献,其优势塑造了研究格局。

基于这些原因,本研究也依赖于 TAM。为了能够最准确地测量即时购物的接受程度,在 Davis 等人(1989)的原始 TAM 中添加变量,使其适应本研究的研究背景。通过对本研究相关变量的文献进行梳理,在网络购物消费者行为的研究中购买意愿的研究比较丰富,而在移动网络购物平台环境下消费者购买意愿的研究较少。因此,本研究在结合移动网络购物平台环境下的特征,以消费者移动网络购物平台购买意愿为主线,对移动网络购物平台环境下主观规范、信任、感知风险和感知价值的内涵与结构维度及其对购买意愿的影响进行研究。

3. 研究假设

3.1 主观规范的研究假设

主观规范被定义为一个人的感知,是指个人对于是否采取某项特定行为所感受到的社会压力,亦即在预测他人的行为时,那些对个人的行为决策具有影响力的个人或团体对于个人是否采取某项特定行为所发挥的影响作用大小(Young & TKent, 1985)。Ajzen 与Driver(1991)指出主观规范是个人在执行某种行为时所感知的重要参考人是否同意其行为的压力程度。Venkatesh 与 Davis(2000)的 TAM 扩展版本(TAM 2)在原始模型中增加了组织和社会因素,例如印象和主观规范。Pedersen(2005)通过合并行为控制和主观规范来扩展 TAM,以产生可分解的 TPB,这被证明对解释早期研究移动购物的行为很有用。Gerpott 与Thomas(2014),Ovčjak,Polančič与 Heričko (2015)的研究表明,较高的积极态度,主观规范,信任和自我效能感会导致使用移动购物的可能性更高。罗杰(2011)研究中认为大学生主观规范和周边影响也与消费者行为有着重要影响,同时 Phong,Khoi 与 Le (2018)也认为主观规范对移动购物的意愿有着积极影响。因此,在以前学者的研究基础上,本研究提出了以下假设来验证主观规范对消费者移动网络购物平台的影响:

H1: 主观规范正向影响感知易用性。

H2: 主观规范正向影响感知有用性。

H3: 主观规范正向影响平台使用态度。

3.2 感知易用性与感知有用性的研究假设

根据 Davis(1986)的观点,使用信息技术的行为开始于对信息技术的有用性和易用性的认知,根据有用一词的定义来定义有用性,即能够被有利地使用,或者可以被用于有利的目的,对有用性的感知是一个人相信他在使用它时能得到的好处。Denni Ardyanto(2015)Budyastuti and Iskandar(2018)探讨了电子商务的有用性、易用性和信任度对使用者行为的影响。除了感知易用性之外,感知有用性是 TAM 的主要决定因素(Brusch & Rappel2019)。感知有用性、易用性和行为意图是预期和实际结果的关键预测因素(King 与He,2006)。同时感知有用性也受到感知易用性的影响,因为任何新技术如果更易于使用,都会被认为更有用(Venkatesh & Davis, 2000)。在本次研究中认为,当在移动平台上进行网络操作时,大学生消费效率的提升,可借助于感知有用性和感知有用性概念来进行解释。因此,本研究提出以下假设:

H4: 感知易用性正向影响感知有用性。

H5: 感知有用性正向影响平台使用态度。

3.3 信任的研究假设

信任是一种主观的信念,即当受托人面临更高的不确定性和更大的失控风险时,当事人将履行其义务(Lu, Yang, Chau, & Cao, 2011; Zhou, 2013)。许多现有的研究将信任视为信息系统中的决定因素(Lee,MoonKim,&Yi,2015;H.-H.Lin&Wang,2006;Luo,Li,Zhang,&Shim,2010)。信任的建立有多种机制,根据以往的文献以及网络平台自身的特点,网络平台的信任建立机制可分类为(Stewart,2003);McKnight,Choudhury 与 Kacmar(2002); Grabner-Kraeuter (2002)Wang 和 Emurian(2005);Pizzutti 与 Fernandes (2010)): 1.基于知识的信任。2.基于特征的信任。3.基于制度的信任。4.基于个人特质的信任。

对成员的信任包括两个维度,一是对其他成员能力的信任,二是对其他成员诚实和善行的信任,即相信其他成员会自觉遵守社会规范或原则。Marriott 与 Williams(2018)发

现与感知风险和信任有关的方面可以预测客户使用移动购物购买意愿的意图。如果用户相信网络商家能够完成交易,会信守承诺并注重用户利益,那么用户的信任信念就更高。

因此,本研究提出以下假设:

H6: 感知易用性正向影响信任。

H7: 信任正向影响感知有用性。

H8: 信任正向影响平台使用态度。

3.4 感知风险的研究假设

感知风险理论认为消费者采取任何行为都有一定的无法预测的结果,结果的属性有可能是不好的,而这些认知都会影响其使用移动网络购物平台的态度(AlSoufi & Ali, 2014),本研究认为感知风险可以反映大学生对感知风险的态度,会影响其使用移动网络购物平台意愿。感知风险是指消费者使用移动网络进行购物可能预期造成的伤害或损失。用户在进行消费操作时,实际上并无法较为准确的实现对自身行为后果的预测。基于此,在此过程中实际上会感知到一定风险,但是,对于该风险而言,同实际风险存在较大差异。Marangunić等(2015),Groß(2015),Demoulin与 Djelassi(2016)等学者为了提高移动购物态度及意愿的解释度,呼吁将感知的风险,信任和享受加入 TAM 模型进行扩展研究。当消费者使用移动网络购物平台交易时,其感知风险越强烈,那么这种感觉会影响大学生使用移动网络购物平台的购买意愿。因此本研究提出了以下假设:

H9 感知风险负向影响感知有用性。

H10 感知风险负向影响平台使用态度。

3.5 感知价值的研究假设

感知价值理论是来源于市场营销学中的消费者价值理论(Zeithaml,1988),他认为感知价值就是消费者对于所能够感知到的利益与其所获得的产品(服务)时所付出的成本进行比较权衡之后,对于产品或者服务的效用的总体的评价。

消费者网络购物决策将会受到感知价值的影响,伴随感知价值的提升,消费者购买意愿也就更为强烈(王崇与刘健,2012)。耿黎辉与姚佳佳(2020)研究表明感知价值对购买意愿具有正向影响。敖娇(2014)针对感知价值进行了划分,将其分为下述方面,即:安全、娱乐、产品、服务、易用性。感知价值是消费者基于其所得和付出而对产品或服务效用的总体评价(白长虹,2001)。是消费者在交易中所获得利益与为获取该利益而付出成本的二者权衡(Wood & Scheer 2006)。董岩、时光与时雨甜(2020)研究了线上营销对网络消费者购买行为的影响发现消费者感知价值对消费者感知风险有显著负向影响;消费者感知价值对消费者态度有显著正向影响。因此本文提出了以下假设:

假设 H11 感知价值正向影响感知有用性。

假设 H12 感知价值正向影响平台使用态度。

3.6 平台使用态度的研究假设

Davis(2000b) 认为人们对新技术的采纳平台使用态度是影响其使用新信息技术系统意向前置因素。在许多现有研究中,人们已经证实了使用新技术的态度与意愿之间存在正相关关系,其中,感知易用性和感知有用性是确定消费者对采用技术态度的先决条件(Kang,Hahn, Fortin,Hyun,andEom,2006;H.D.Yang&Yoo,2004;S.Yang,Lu,Gupta,Cao,andZhang,2012)。李东进、吴波与武瑞娟(2009)在对中国消费者购买意愿模型中发现行为平台使用态度与行为之间的也是呈现显著影响的关系。Davis(1986)认为构建 TAM 对某个系统或技术进行研究取决于用户的行为意向,用户的行为意向受感知系统的影响较大,其次则是用户想用的态度。

形成和巩固积极的消费者使用态度可以被认为是移动购物成功的关键(Khoi & Trang, 2018)。 在本研究中,平台使用态度既是购买意愿关系中重要变量。基于此观点,本研究提出以下假设:

H13: 平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿。

H14: 感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用态度的正向影响中起中介作用。

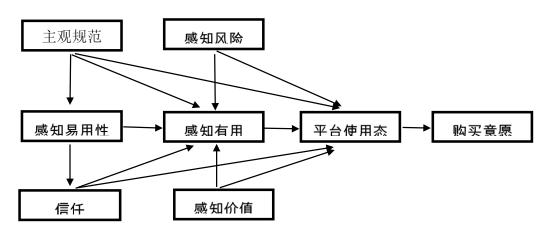


图 1: 假设模型图

4. 研究方法

本研究使用以下方法和数据分析工具分析问卷数据:

描述性统计分析。以样本数据为基础,对数据进行整理和归纳,借助频率、频数等统计指标来分析数据的趋势及整体特征。结构模型分析。结构方程模型旨在分析变量之间的相互作用关系,是多元统计的重要分析方法。在 Amos 26.0 中绘出测量模型,载入所收集的数据,

结合相关分析指标,分析模型结构的拟合程度,当模型的拟合指标符合一般标准,便可以进行路径检验,以分析变量之间是否存在依赖关系以及确定其影响程度。

样本和数据测量:

本研究采用了目前最常用的 5-Point Likert Scale 调查问卷量表。问卷中,"1,2,3,4,5",代表"完全同意、同意、不确定、不同意、完全不同意"五个层次。根据问卷中选取的具体项目,可以判断被调查者选择选项的意愿,即他们对某一问题的态度,这为本研究的数据基础奠定了基础。

调查问卷量表中使用 Davis(1989)、Venkatesh 与 Davis(2000)、Heijden, Verhagen 与 Creemers(2003)、Lin(2007)、Kim(2009)改编的题项来衡量 TAM 感知有用性; 感知易用性和行为意图的题项,主观规范的变量改编自 Venkatesh 与 Davis(2000);信任的题项来自于 Kim, Ferrin 与 Rao(2008)、ElSamen (2015);感知风险 4 个题项来于 Featherman 与 Pavlou(2003)、Rafiqetal.(2012),George 与 Kumar(2014);感知价值题项来自于 Sheth(1991)。

本研究对象为贵州大学生消费者,随着一线和二线城市销售市场的日益饱和,移动网络购物平台迫切需要解决发现销售市场增加的问题,而下沉市场就成为各平台开创全新市场的未知空间,截至 2019 年 12 月,贵州网民网络购物的比例为 73.2%,其中移动购物网民占43.9%,贵州市场还有很大的发展空间(贵州省通信管理局, 2020)。通过专业调查网站进行问卷调查和数据收集,为了尽可能地使样本具有代表性,调查问卷向贵州省本科学校和专科学校发放,发放学校包含了贵州省各地区院校,由学校老师随机发放并收集,其中本科院校为: 1.铜



仁学院; 2.凯里学院; 3.黔南民族师范学院; 4.安顺学院; 5.贵阳学院; 6.贵州医科大学; 7.遵义医科大学; 8.六盘水师范学院。专科院校为: 1.铜仁幼儿师范高等专科学校; 2.铜仁职业技术学院; 3.凯里职业技术学院; 4.贵阳职业技术学院; 5.贵州电子信息职业技术学院; 6.贵州交通职业技术学院。共收回问卷 1453 份,其中无效问卷 239 份,最后获得有效问卷 1214 份。问卷调查的背景指标主要为相关人口统计指标的测量,分别为性别、年龄、收入水平等。分析结果具体数值汇总如下表:

表 1: 人口统计表

		频率	百分比
性别	男	597	48.18
[生力]	女	617	50.82
	18 岁以下	34	2.80
年龄	18-24 岁	1160	95.55
	24 岁以上	20	1.65
学历	专科	590	48.60
子川	本科	624	51.40
	省会城市	126	10.38
居住城市规模	地级市	204	16.80
	县级及以下地区	884	72.82
	500-1000	730	60.13
平均每月可支配金额	1001-1500	362	29.82
1 均每月 月 又癿 並	1501-2000	78	6.43
	2000 以上	44	3.62
	100 以下	385	31.71
最高能接受的每笔消费	100-300	566	46.62
取同比汝又的母毛汨负	301-500	136	11.20
	500以上	127	10.46

5. 实证结果

5.1 信度和效度测试

本研究首先进行因子分析,巴特利球体检验结果表明 KMO 值为 0.958, 并在 0.001 的水平下显著,根据下表的值判断区间,表明数据间相关性强,适合进行因子分析。在 进行主成分抽取和最大方差旋转后的因子结构如下表所示,析出特征值大于 1 的 8 个因子,方 差解释率为 68.321%。

表 2: KMO 和 Bartlett 的检验

KMO 值□		0.958
	近似卡方□	22588.684
Bartlett 球形度检验	df	528
	<i>p</i> 值	0.000

为了本研究调查问卷的可靠性和准确性,测量结果内部较高的一致性,本研究 采用 Cronbach's α 系数进行信度检验,其中 Cronbach's α 值越大表示信度越高,当 Cronbach's α 大于 0.7 时,表示信度较好,当该值大于 0.8 时则表示信度很好 (Eisinga,Grotenhuis,& Pelzer,2013)。

表 3: 模型 AVE 和 CR 指标结果

Factor	平均方差萃取 AVE 值	组合信度 CR 值	Cronbach's α值
感知有用性	0.465	0.813	0.816
感知易用性	0.612	0.826	0.823
感知风险	0.594	0.810	0.795
感知价值	0.509	0.805	0.805
主观规范	0.511	0.805	0.797
信任	0.603	0.883	0.882
平台使用态度	0.602	0.858	0.857
购买意愿	0.612	0.863	0.860

本次针对共 8 个因子,以及 32 个分析项进行验证性因子分析(CFA)分析。从上表可知,共 6 个因子对应的 AVE 值全部均大于 0.5,且 CR 值全部均高于 0.7,意味着本次分析数据具有良好的聚合(收敛)效度。过去学者建议 AVE 数值应高于 0.5 以上,但因 AVE 若要高于 0.5 以上,表示因素负荷量皆须高于 0.7 以上,考量数据资料的实际面向,亦可以 AVE 高于 0.36 以上为勉强接受标准(Fornell & Larcker, 1981)。

表 4: 区分效度: Pearson 相关与 AVE 平方根值

	有用	易用	风险	价值	主观规范	信任	态度	购买意愿
	有用	勿用	八八四	川頂	土水水	JEJT	心/又	州大总总
有用	0.682							
易用	0.667	0.783						
风险	0.329	0.454	0.771					
价值	0.563	0.471	0.316	0.713				
主观规范	0.528	0.483	0.307	0.660	0.715			
信任	0.386	0.300	0.110	0.636	0.599	0.777		
态度	0.561	0.436	0.239	0.685	0.678	0.653	0.776	
购买意愿	0.602	0.532	0.291	0.601	0.651	0.518	0.764	0.782

5.2 假设验证

表 5: 模型回归系数汇总表格

X	\rightarrow Y	非标准化路径系数	SE	z (CR 值)	p	标准化路径系数
感知有用	→平台使用态度	0.245	0.037	6.702	0.000	0.239
感知易用	→感知有用	0.784	0.056	13.926	0.000	0.699
感知易用	→信任	0.524	0.044	12.040	0.000	0.426



X	→ Y	非标准化路径系数	SE	z (CR 值)	p	标准化路径系数
感知风险	→感知有用	-0.026	0.020	-1.305	0.192	-0.034
感知风险	→平台使用态度	-0.039	0.019	-2.037	0.042	-0.048
感知价值	→感知有用	0.308	0.055	5.632	0.000	0.329
感知价值	→平台使用态度	0.184	0.049	3.709	0.000	0.190
主观规范	→感知有用	-0.020	0.074	-0.272	0.786	-0.018
主观规范	→感知易用	0.660	0.041	16.002	0.000	0.670
主观规范	→平台使用态度	0.441	0.065	6.752	0.000	0.389
信任	→平台使用态度	0.282	0.023	12.401	0.000	0.301
信任	→感知有用	-0.052	0.024	-2.184	0.029	-0.057
平台使用态度	→购买意愿	0.999	0.040	24.824	0.000	0.890

感知风险对于感知有用影响时,此路径并没有呈现出显著性(z=-1.305, p=0.192>0.05),因而拒绝 H9。主观规范对于感知有用影响时,此路径并没有呈现出显著性(z=-0.272, p=0.786>0.05),因而拒绝 H2。信任对于感知有用影响时,标准化路径系数值为-0.057<0,与假设相反,因而拒绝 H7。

通过修正后得结构方程模型路径可知,感知有用对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.239>0,并且(z=6.777,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H5 成立。感知易用对于感知有用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.684>0,并且(z=15.780,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H4 成立。感知易用对于信任影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.418>0,并且(z=11.968,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H6 成立。感知风险对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 -0.049<0,并且(z=2.087,p=0.037<0.05),因而 H10 成立。感知价值对于感知有用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.276>0,并且(z=8.325,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H11 成立。感知价值对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.190>0,并(z=3.727,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H12 成立。主观规范对于感知易用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.667>0,并且(z=15.971,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H1 成立。主观规范对于感知易用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.667>0,并且(z=15.971,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H1 成立。主观规范对于感知易用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.390>0,并且(z=6.758,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H3 成立。信任对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.300>0,并且(z=12.219,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H8 成立。平台使用态度对于购买意愿影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.890>0,并且(z=24.781,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H13 成立。

表 6: 模型回归系数汇总表格

X	\rightarrow Y	非标准化路径系数	SE	z (CR 值)	p	标准化路径系数
感知有用	→平台使用态度	0.248	0.037	6.777	0.000	0.239
感知易用	→感知有用	0.759	0.048	15.780	0.000	0.684
感知易用	→信任	0.513	0.043	11.968	0.000	0.418
感知风险	→平台使用态度	-0.039	0.019	-2.087	0.037	-0.049
感知价值	→感知有用	0.257	0.031	8.325	0.000	0.276
感知价值	→平台使用态度	0.183	0.049	3.727	0.000	0.190
主观规范	→感知易用	0.658	0.041	15.971	0.000	0.667
主观规范	→平台使用态度	0.442	0.065	6.758	0.000	0.390
信任	→平台使用态度	0.281	0.023	12.219	0.000	0.300
平台使用态度	→购买意愿	0.999	0.040	24.781	0.000	0.890

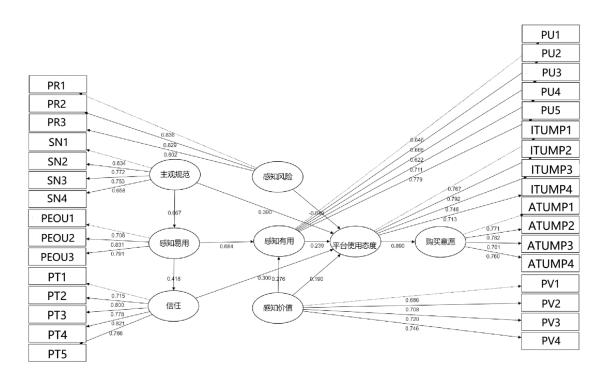


图 2: 结构方程路径图

结构方程模型拟合指标情况分析,其中 RMSEA 0.067,RMR 0.065,CFI 0.907,NFI 0.909,NNFI 0.900,TLI 0.900 达到指标标准,IFI 0.887,GFI 0.844 未达到大于 0.9 的判断标准,但是达到了大于 0.8 的最低判断标准。

表 7: 结构方程模型拟合指标

常用指标	GFI	RMSEA	RMR	CFI	NFI	NNFI	TLI	IFI
判断标准	>0.9	< 0.10	< 0.05	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9
值	0.844	0.067	0.065	0.907	0.909	0.900	0.900	0.887

5.3 中介变量验证

表 8: 中介作用效应量结果汇总

项	检验结论	c 总效应	a*b 中介效应	c' 直接效应	效应占比计 算公式	效应占比
感知易用性=>感知有用性 =>平台使用态度	完全中介	0.189	0.153	0.036	-	100%
感知风险=>感知有用性=> 平台使用态度	中介作用不显著	-0.027	-0.002	-0.025	-	0%
感知价值=>感知有用性=> 平台使用态度	部分中介	0.651	0.082	0.568	a * b / c	12.627%

由上表可知,感知价值=>感知有用性=>平台使用态度起着部分中介作用,感知易用性=>感知有用性=>平台使用态度起着完全中介作用,H14成立。

6. 结论与启示

本研究探索与验证了移动网络平台购物环境下购买意愿的结构维度。已有的移动网络购物结构维度研究还不够全面、系统,尤其是缺乏针对感知价值、感知风险、主观规范和信任变量的研究。通过对研究文献的梳理,构建了基于移动网络购物平台的大学生购买意愿的理论模型,并进行了理论逻辑推演和阐释。本研究在 TAM 基础是引入主观规范和信任因素,加深了移动网络购物平台购买意愿的研究。

- 6.1 研究得出得主要结论有:
 - 1) 主观规范正向影响感知易用性,主观规范正向影响平台使用态度。

主观规范属于社会影响的一种,人类作为社会群体中的一员,其行为深受社会群体的影响,且常有从众现象。移动购物新用户通常是经身边的亲戚、朋友介绍和推荐而了解到这一新兴购物方式,消费者将对亲戚朋友的信任会投射到他们推荐的东西上,因此在消费者感知到他人希望我采取进行移动购物行为的观点时,就会产生移动购物意愿,这也说明了H3的合理性。同时除亲戚朋友外,电视媒体等的肆意宣扬也可能会对消费者造成影响(H1),了解得越多其对易用性得影响也就越多。

2) 感知有用性正向影响平台使用态度,感知易用性正向影响感知有用性,感知易用性正向影响信任。

说明了消费者之所以更倾向于使用移动网络购物平台,是因为移动网络购物平台的感知有用性和感知易用性高过了其它交易手段(H5)。消费者们更喜欢快捷、方便、简单的交易形式。

实证结果表明,将 TAM 与主观规范和信任因素结合起来比单独使用 TAM 构造更好地说明了消费者的使用态度和意图。感知易用性对感知有用性和信任均具有积极而显著的影响(H4)。如果系统不复杂且易于使用,消费者对采用移动网络购物平台的使用态度会更积极。如果消费者发现只用一根手指就可以轻松地浏览,比较商品和购物,而无需复杂的过程,那么消费者会更倾向于对移动网络购物平台有用性的看法。而感知易用性同时也积极得影响着信任因素(H6),随着 5G 时代得来临,移动网络环境得到了大幅度的发展,各类移动网络购物平台更加方便快捷,移动网络支付形式简单且安全,移动网络购物平台的便利性和更人性化的设计让消费者对使用移动网络平台购物的信任得到提高。

3) 信任正向影响感知有用性。信任正向影响平台使用态度。

信任是个复杂的因素,它通常适合积极的态度联系在一起的。消费者对移动购物方式产生信任,意味着消费者认为移动购物是可靠的。由此也可说明 H8,信任对移动购物态度产生正向影响,消费者对移动购物方式越信任,移动购物态度越积极,消费者对移动购物方式越怀疑,移动购物态度越消极。在移动购物环境中,消费者看不见也摸不着商品,更是见不到卖家,难免会对这种情境产生不信任感,此时消费者对移动购物会产生怀疑、疑虑等负面态度,不利于促进移动购物行为。

4) 感知价值正向影响感知有用,感知价值正向影响平台使用态度。

国外学者较早地对消费者感知价值的驱动因素进行了研究(Sheth,Newman & Gross,1991),将 TAM 与感知价值因素结合起来比单独使用技术接受模型构建更好地说明了消费者的态度和意图。感知价值正向影响感知有用,感知价值正向影响平台使用态度。目前,Park,Yap与 Makkar(2019)的研究极大地丰富了感知价值理论,提出了移动购物感知价值属性的

十个维度,即:信息价值,界面价值,定制价值,游戏化价值,满足价值,信誉价值,社会价值,便利价值,经济价值和视觉价值。这些维度是由于其独特的特性而专门针对移动电子商务而提出的。

5) 感知风险负向影响平台使用态度。

消费者感知风险的概念是由哈佛大学的 Bauer(1960)从心理学延伸出来的,消费者感知风险的影响因素有多种,包括环境因素(互联网因素、网站因素、网站的可信度);主体因素(消费者因素、零售商因素),其中消费者因素包括消费者的性别、喜好、网购经验、消费能力等;客体因素(产品因素、价格因素),本研究通过对 TAM 模型进行扩展研究,证明了感知风险负向影响平台使用态度(H10)。

6) 平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿。感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用 意图的正向影响中起中介作用。

平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿(H13),在许多现有研究中,人们已经证实了使用新技术的态度与意愿之间存在正相关关系,其中感知易用性和感知有用性是确定消费者对采用技术态度的先决条件。同时感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用意图的正向影响中起中介作用(H14),当内在因素、对象动机、中介因素三方面互相作用,便会产生态度以及购买打算,随着其他因素的参与,最终出现购买行为。

6.2 相关建议

1)移动网络购物平台企业以大学生为服务对象时,应注重大学生的消费能力,提升大学生消费者对移动网络平台感知价值的感受。同时移动网络购物平台在推广过程中,需要提升对有用性方面的重视度,通过强化此方面的宣传力度来更好的实现对平台的推广。

- 2) 增强对移动客户端优化的重视程度,降低大学生依托移动网络购物平台交易的难度,使平台的可操作性更强。若要增强感知易用性,必须兼顾硬件以及软件两个角度。因此,对于电子产品提供商而言,其应将重点放在硬件升级研发,以给予市场体验更佳的购物载体。其次,对于软件,服务提供商必须不断优化移动网络购物平台以及 APP 客户端,提供更好的视觉效果,健全网站信息架构,优化购物支付渠道,提升消费者的综合购物体验。为大学生消费者提供便利的同时,使其对此类交易方式形成依赖。
- 3) 企业推广应提升消费者的社会影响效应。创建一种以消费者信任为标准,以经验营销为指导的营销方法。一是最大限度方便消费者,扩大消费群体。企业可以重点简化用户的购物程序,简化付款的流程。二是进行自我改进,使消费者对企业产生好感。企业要以优质的服务赢得消费者的认可,从而成为企业的忠实消费者。
- 4) 注重提升移动网络购物平台交易中的附加价值,让大学生消费者在交易的同时获得更多感知价值,创造移动网络购物平台的竞争优势。作为移动网络购物平台企业,在推广其移动网络购物平台时应对其平台内的产品信息选高质量价格较好的产品,给予像大学生这种经济状况较差的消费者物超所值的映像及体验。在吸引力上,必须令大学生感受到其趣味性、时尚能够获得人们的关注,在交易的过程中能获得互动性的服务,增加交易的趣味性。使大学生消费者能够在使用移动网络购物平台时获得其它平台交易所不能得到的主观价值,这也是移动网络购物平台竞争优势的所在。

6.3 研究局限及展望

本研究虽然对构建的理论模型进行了理论逻辑推演和阐释,并进行了实证研究 验证,但是研究只是一个初步的尝试,仍然存在局限性,意图并不能完全反映消费者的实际行 为,变量选择还可以更加的全面。同时本研究调查只安排在一个时间点,因此是一项横断面研 究。纵向研究将有可能观察被检查变量的特征变化及其随时间的相关性。随着时间的推移,也可以观察到缓和作用。

在未来的研究中,消费者如何使用移动网络购物平台进行购物是值得探讨的。除此之外,测试移动网络购物平台使用者和非使用者之间的差异也很有价值,因为之前的研究表明这两个群体之间存在差异。其次,未来的研究可以考察消费者个性因素等其他因素的影响,例如创新性和自我效能、系统质量等作为现有关系的潜在调节因素。同时,本研究发现感知风险并没有对使用意图和使用行为有影响,未来的研究可以检查这一发现不一致背后的原因。

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地方高校高层次人才效能发挥的激励机制

THE INCENTIVE MECHANISM OF HIGH-LEVEL TALENTS IN LOCAL UNIVERSITIES

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摘要

当前,科技的创新已经成为一个国家全面提高综合国力支撑的关键点,引领社会生产方式,以及推动生活方式的大变革,若率先登上科技创新的船头,就会占领先机、取得优势,然而,推动科技的创新"关键靠人才,基础在教育"这一宏伟目标的完成前提是必须提高高等教育的质量和高校的办学水平,高层次人才是这项宏伟目标的直接作用者和具体执行者,更是实现社会科技进步创新的第一梯队。本研究主要采用问卷调查法,对地方高校高层次人才效能发挥的现状作了调查研究,按照发现问题、分析问题,和解决问题的思路,实践研究和理论研究相结合,深入探究地方高校在高层次人才的效能发挥方面存在分配机制激励不足、人才创新意识不强、考察方式不够多元等现象,提出地方高校要系统的加强建立激励措施、强化内部管理的高层人才效能对策建议,以期能够为地方高校在高层次人才效能发挥方面的体制建设和机制创新作出贡献。

关键词: 地方高校 高层次人才 效能发挥 激励机制 师资队伍建设

Abstract

At present, the innovation of science and technology has become a key point for a country to improve its comprehensive national strength in an all-round way, leading the way of social production and promoting great changes in its way of life. This research mainly uses the literature method, the questionnaire survey method, has made the investigation research to the local university high-level talented person's efficiency display present situation, according to the discovery question, the analysis question, and the solution question train of thought, the practice research and the theory research unifies, deeply explores the local university in the high-level talented person's efficiency display aspect existence distribution mechanism incentive insufficiency, the talented person innovation consciousness is not strong, the inspection way is not diverse and so on, proposes the local university should strengthen the establishment incentive measure systematically, strengthens the internal management high-level talented person's efficiency countermeasure suggestion, In order to contribute to the institutional construction and mechanism innovation of local colleges and universities in the aspect of high-level talent efficiency.

Keywords: Local colleges and universities, high-level talents, effectiveness, incentive mechanism, construction of teaching staff

一、引言

在科技的创新已经成为一个国家全面提高综合国力支撑的关键点的背景下,一所高校 的发展与兴衰主要依靠学科发展与否,学科的建设核心又主要系于高层次人才效能的发挥,在 当前的经济发展形势下,如果高校要想发展壮大且拥有强大的学科后盾,无异于先满足以下两 个方面的基础性要素;一方面是拥有一批相当数量高层次人才的师资队伍,另一方面是这支队 伍的稳定和保证每一位高层次人才在各自的岗位上发挥了应有的积极作用和效能。前者大家已 经早已知晓其中真味,正在以各种不同的方式在努力实施,后者当中的稳定队伍方面各高校倒 是制定了一定的约束政策, "效果"与"评价"可谓是众说纷纭, 尤其高层次人才队伍的效能 的发展显得至关重要,关系到整个高校的教学质量和科学研究生水平,关系到整个高校的综合 实力提升和可持续发展的战略,这一块诸多高校还未真正的完全意识到,抑或说是目前还未更 多行之有效的政策和办法。因此,结合地方高校的发展趋势,参照目前中国高层次人才的政策 导向,按照《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》《统筹推进世界一流大 学和一流学科建设的总体方案》及相关人才政策精神,在高层次人才的存量是有限的,需要是 无限的情况下,在人才的开发利用方面,不能靠以往的"先下手为强"的方式就可以促使人才 提高学科建设的质量。本文目的在于发现问题、分析问题、解决问题,提出构建地方高校高层 次人才效能发挥的激励机制研究。近期,笔者组织了调查研究得出,地方高校高层次人才的效 能发挥上主要存在以下几方面的问题;第一,高层次人才产出不够理想,形式不够丰富,质量 不够过硬导致效能发挥状况制约了学校发展; 第二, 高层次人才的管理机制不健全, 缺乏导向 性和指导性的精神影响其效能的发挥。第三,评价方式不够多元,有很多高校为了促进高层次 人才的成长制定很多激励促进的措施,导致很多高层次人才为了完成基本的考核工作疲于应付, 无暇顾及科学研究; 第四, 地方高校管理思路不清晰, 各部分间为了方便考核制定各种不同的 考核办法甚至出现政出多门,扰乱的高层次方向和目标;第五,高层次人才对学校的办学目标 和理念不熟悉、不关心,未将效能的发挥与办学方向相统一,与学校的发展目标不符合,寻找 和利用机会意识和能力不强,缺乏施展才能的途径。

二、文献综述

(一)核心概念界定

1. 地方高校

中国的高校分类分为中央部属高校、省属高校、地方所属高校等类型。地方高校是我国的高等教育系统按照投资和行政管辖隶属关系划分的学校类型的其中一类,是指地方政府投资、主管的高等学校,只要是服务助力地方经济社会的发展,为地方培养高质量的人才。本研究中的地方高校主要包括: 1. 主办者市级人民政府,投资者以市级人民政府为主; 2. 服务面向以投资者管辖的市及其所辐射的区域为主; 3. 各地方由民间投资、管理的民办高校; 4. 各省和各地方举办的高职高专院校; 5. 人才培养规格以专科、本科教育为主,包括部分硕士研究生和博士研究生教育。

2. 高层次人才

高层次人才,亦可称高层次人才;目前也未有具体的定论,通常是指学术水平高、教学能力强,其所从事的研究成果在区域和领域具有一定的影响力,且研究成果突出的人才。对学校发展而言高层次人才是推动教学质量提升、加强学科建设、专业建设乃至建设高水平应用型的领军人物;对全社会而言,要提高学校的办学水平,建设"双一流"高校,关键就在于

要具有一支有师德优良、素质过硬、业务精深的高层次人才队伍。地方高校对高层次人才定义是除了具有上述特征之外还将教授、博士纳入其中。

3. 人才引进方面

地方高校引进高层次、高水平的人才是提高师资队伍整体素质的重要途径之一,在 人才引进的过程中应该充分考量学校的实际,视"量"与"质"匹配程度而定,人才引进的 "量"必须符合学科建设的需求,同时,引进的人才不仅要保证高水平的产出,还要保证有良 好的团结协作精神和奉献精神。人才引进方式也可以灵活多变,既要科学管理流入,又要合理 管理流出,真正做到需要的人能流得进来,留得住并发挥他们的作用,实现高层次人才的合理 良性流动。学校尽量做到"从感情上留人,从待遇上留人,从事业上留人",避免因管理体制 不完善而导致的高层次人才的流失。

(二) 相关研究综述

1. 人才的使用与管理

加强对高层次人才的管理,主要表现在对他们的培训和培养,提高师资队伍的整体素质,使其能不断满足与变化发展的教学与科研需求,注重高层次人才培养和继续教育,鼓励他们参加各种不同类别的继续教育平台,为他们提供更多、更丰富的发展机会和空间。在物质待遇方面不断完善绩效评价机制,职称聘任、职务晋升、奖励都参照绩效考核的标准,促进其综合素质的全面提高。

2. 个人诚信与组织忠诚度

提高高层次人才的组织忠诚度。市场经济为主的背景下,诚信在市场要素在资源配置过程中的作用非常重要,诚信的缺失会导致交易成本的提高。诚信即是诚实守信,既是法律问题,也是职业道德的问题。在高层次人才的使用过程中,涉及学校组织和人才个体两方面的诚信问题。诚信要求组织和个体双方"立约以诚、如实履约、按约赔偿",现实生活当中,组织或个人违背诚信原则的现象时有发生,甚至对簿公堂也并不鲜见。如一些地方高校管理经验不足,采取由"政策留人""感情留人"演化而来的到期不放的"合同留人"现象,造成很多高层次人才担心易进难出,有些地方高校不考虑被聘用人员与上家的合同关系,按需聘用,损害原单位的利益。反过来,一些高层次人才为了个人的多种需求,无视契约精神,拒不履行完合同义务,单方面解除合约,流动到其他高校或行业,也给组织管理带来混乱,造成不良的影响。诚信原则要求组织和个人都严格遵循合同条款,在法律允许的范围内解除合同的,协商处理,尽量降低合同解除给双方造成的利益损失。个人诚信度与对组织的忠诚度密切相关,个人行为的积极性取决于内在需求度与环境刺激的乘积。个人的忠诚度不能完全依赖于自觉行为,组织应该通过营造良好的环境、发挥非正式组织的作用来提高个人的组织忠诚度,增强个人对组织的信任、提高其忠诚度对高层人才的流出有一定抑制作用。

3. 高校教师激励管理

根据前人学者研究收集整理出以下文献理论:一是高校需要结合自身人才战略特征,制定出结合本校实际引入竞争机制,建立以岗定薪、多劳多得、优劳优酬的向优秀人才的倾斜收入分配制度,只有这样的制度才是真正充满生机与活力的分配制度。二是注重精神激励与物质激励的结合,合理拉开薪酬差距,努力创造公平条件,兼顾竞争与公平,强度公平性是教师激励理论的核心内容之一,他总结了公平激励理论研究的历史进程,包括先后出现的经典公平理论、内容型公平理论、公平差别阈理论和群体公平理论等。三是经济学家将薪酬视为提高组织效率的"强激励因素",重视薪酬管理对员工工作绩效的作用,关注组织目标的达成及其经济效益;心理学家则将薪酬看成为"低层次激励因素",重视非经济性的激励因素,如需求、

目标、期望、认知过程、学习发展等内在因素对员工行为的影响,关注奖惩转化为员工行为的测度及个体差异。最后指出,有效的高校激励制度要兼顾"组织目标"和"个人需要"因人而异。四是高校教师的激励管理应遵循其运行规律。基于权变理论,分析高校教师激励的运行机制与管理模式,指出高校教师激励效能最大化的核心是高校教师激励方式与激励环境的匹配度,在不同环境下,针对不同的激励对象应该施以各自不同的有针对性的激励方式。五是高校教师工作具有其他行业不同的特殊性,选择恰当时机,及时评估,及时强化,重视对高校教师隐性工作价值的绩效评估,因其绩效评估标准与评估模式的决策需遵循高校教师的职业特点,认为绩效评估的细节设计必须考虑教师的个体差异化需要。

三、研究方法

本文主要采用问卷调查法展开研究工作。

问卷调查法。根据前人学者的研究成果,结合本文的焦点和选题,拟定本研究的抽样的对象,以及测量的关键要素变量编制调查问卷。为了研究的严谨性,又能科学、合理、客观的地反映当前地方高校高层次人才的效能发挥现状,从而制定真实、可靠的理论依据,为地方高校高层次人才效发挥提供参考指标,让地方高校的管理者们能够针对性地制定政策。

综上所述,考虑到覆盖面和研究信度、效度的关系,本研究特意的选取G省的具有典型的几所高校的高层次人才作为研究样本(包括主要以教学、科研、社会服务、文化传承、国际交流、行政管理工作者为主要工作智能的高层次人才)而且不同年龄段、性别、专业技术职能,行政职务、社会兼职等方面;问卷调查的方向主要围绕高层次人才的服务类别、服务年限、平台、物质激励、精神激励、发展机遇等方面设计问卷项目。这些题项主要从高层次人才的效能发挥方面反映出来的现实问题。调查主要分类、分期、分型、分层为高层次人才归类后,再根据各种之中的分布采取随机抽样调查的方式。

四、研究对象的基本情况分析

根据调查研究组问卷调查等方式得出一下结果:

4.1 调查数据分布

调查者人数总计400人; 其中博士150人,占总人数的37.5%;教授130,占总人数的32.5%;其他高层次人才120人,占总人数的30%。各学历组的分布情况见表1。

表 1: 被调查对象的基本信息分布表

选项	小计	比例
A. 博士	150	37.5%
B. 教授	130	32.5%
C. 其他高层次人才	120	30%

4.2 调查对象的基本现状

当前,地方高校在高层次人才的引进、培养、使用以及师资队伍的建设,人事制度的完善等方面积累了一些经验和做法,取得了初步的成效;但是,高层次人才效能的发挥问

题也开始日益凸显。高层次人才效能的发挥与否直接影响学校高水建设发展进程,这一问题如果长期的得不到解决势必甚至阻碍发展。如何正确对待并科学合理解决地方高校高层次人才效能发挥的中存在的问题,就成为学校相关部门必须重视和加强研究的一个重大理论与现实问题。

4.2.1 高层次人才的基本特征

高层次人才,亦可称高层次人才;目前也未有具体的定论,通常是指学术水平高、教学能力强,其所从事的研究成果在区域和领域具有一定的影响力,且研究成果突出的人才。对学校发展而言高层次人才是推动教学质量提升、加强学科建设、专业建设乃至建设高水平应用型的领军人物;对全社会而言,要提高学校的办学水平,建设"双一流"高校,关键就在于要具有一支有师德优良、素质过硬、业务精深的高层次人才队伍。当前尚无一个边沿清晰、区分合理的普适性分类方式。目前通常将"高层次人才"的定义为:两院院士;"百人计划"获得者、"长江学者"或国家杰出青年基金获得者;国务院"有突出贡献专家";享受国务院或省政府特殊津贴专家;"百千万人才工程"入选者;拥有博士学位的人才以及有博士后经历者。教育部人才发展战略提出了"领军人才"、"骨干人才"和"后备人才"的概念,并较为详细地列出每一个概念下包含的人才称号。根据上述的定义结合地方高校的实际情况,地方高校对高层次人才也作了一个基本定义。如下表2。

表 2: 地方高校高层次人才的基本定义

人才称号	所属类别
中国科学院院士	第一类(顶尖人才)
中国工程院院士	另一关(项类八分)
国家千人计划入选者	
长江学者	
国家杰出青年基金获得者	第二类 (领军人才)
国家"百千万人才工程"人选	
国家级教学名师	
青年千人计划	
百人计划	
青年长江学者	
国家优秀青年科学基金获得者	△一 来 / □ 〒 ↓ → \
万人计划青年拔尖人才	第三类(骨干人才)
国务院有突出贡献专家	
国务院或省政府特殊津贴专家	
新世纪优秀人才支持计划入选者	
跨世纪优秀人才培养计划入选者	
教授	
博士	第四类(地方高校定义高层次人才)
其他高层次人才	

来源:根据 G 省地方高校高层次人才招聘简章收集整理

五、研究结果

从目前调查研究的情况进行分析来看,地方高校高层次人才队伍中最突出的问题;管理机制当中存在分配机制激励不足,人才创新意识不强,考察评价方式不够多元的情况,导致大部分高层次人才主动性不够,积极不高,进取心不强,在这样的背景影响下,严重地降低了高层次人才的能力,从而影响其效能的发挥。

5.1 机制中存在的具体问题

5.1.1 分配机制激励不足

高层次人才分配机制不够灵活,收入水平偏低。当前,地方高校分配方面的主要一下几个方面问题;一是思想守旧观念滞后,分配形式单一,各级职称之间的绩效分配并未形成明显的梯队。尤其是在二级学院内部普遍存在一种现象,只实行奖励不进行惩罚,或者只惩罚不进行奖励,甚至年终分配无科学合理的具体可操作性指导意见,直接结果就是指挥棒功能失去,无法调动队伍积极性。目前各二级学院的教学工作量、科研工作量、行政管理量三者之间的奖励分配没有找到平衡点,造成分配不均和分配不科学合理的现象大面积发生,能真正做到教学、科研、社会服务、文化传承、国际交流等工作分配促进高层次人才积极性的管理机制并不多。这就使得高层次人才的收入与非高层次人才的差距没有得到真正的体现,那些做出突出成绩的高层次人才实际工资水平达不到预期心理期望值,不能明显体现他们所拥有知识和能力真正的价值,致使激励作用不足。

5.1.2 人才使用创新意识不强

一是在人才流动没有打破传统思维定式。在调查中发现部分地方高校没有 领会为"人才松绑,实现高校办学自主"的意图,在突破固有条框束缚,突破靠等、靠、要, 敢闯敢试、敢为人先等方面存在创新的意识不强;在人才高地建设,聚力打造人才航母意识方 面存在规模不大、吸引力不强的问题。二是高层次人才配置机制没有形成。人才资源的流动配 置程度还比较低,高层次人才使用的效率还不高,各用人部门之间没有达到人力资源共享,阻 断了人才优化配置的路径。三是忽视高层次人才引进后的培训,高层次人才培养与培训的平台 基地和资金投入不足。在思想观念上,存在着人才引进后就算大功告成了的问题,部分用人部 门还常以此为工作成绩。但是,却忽略了人才引进以后重要的发展阶段在于后期的培养培训, 没有真正意识到高层次人才的效能作用发挥才人才引进的目的,才能实现人才的自我价值、自 我效能感,所以,目前,没有制定完善的高层次人才培养培训政策,更未在实际工作中为高层 次人才搭建发展平台。在引进高层次人才的工作中,有的只是一味地为完成引进任务而往往忽 视了对人才的后续管理和服务,在发现了"千里马"之后又把"千里马"拴起来,没有根据每 个人才的特点及时为他们创造良好的教学、科研的平台、工作人文环境,当初的承诺无法及时 兑现,后续配套政策连贯,致使一些人才的才华不能施展才能而失去信心,很多人才被引进后, 面临陌生的人文环境,使用着淘汰落伍的实验器材,科研项目又缺乏,渐渐丧失了前进的信心, 造成人才归属感不强,无法安心工作。

5.2 考察评价方式不够多元

高层次人才作用的发挥往往依赖于科学、多元的考察与评价方式,没有科学、多元的评价机制,无法保证高层次人才引进的质量和引进后的管理效能,高层次人才的引领作用会渐渐扁平化,从而也就背离了当初人才引进的初衷。在实际生活中,高层次人才在人们的意识里面应该著作等身,几乎等于科研的创新和成果尖端丰厚的代名词,这种对高层次人才评价的思维惯性也影响着在引进、管理和评价高层次人才的整个过程。在对高层次人才的考察评价方式上不够丰富,过于单一评价指标,往往是参照有无高学历(学位),仅仅注重量化发表了

多少篇高水平的文章,承担过到多少国家项目等等这些"硬指标",因"能"的突出,而对 "德"方面的人品、职业的精神、事业的忠诚度、发展潜力的挖掘开发和综合素质等不容易量 化的方面则常常忽略,或者"弱"化,导致很多所谓的"高层次人才"即使学术上有一定的成 绩,但情商和人品较差,不合群还缺乏团队意识,合作精神差,急功近利,学术态度不端正出 现造假作弊、抄袭剽窃等的短视行为,学校名声甚至遭受连带污染,造成不好的社会影响。固 然,在高层次人才评价标准中,不能忽视其科研成果占的比重,但根据很多著名人才的成功的 诸多要素规律来看,智力因素断不可缺,但情商等非智力因素也起着举足轻。

六、策略与建议

6.1 高层次人才的激励措施

6.1.1 立足发展,科学规划,完善制度

地方高校引进高层次人才应从学科与专业的实际出发,从学科建设和专业 发展需要出发,人才引进要有重点和针对性,按需引进,避免盲目攀比引进。地方高校根据学 校的发展目标和定位制定师资队伍规划目标,制定一定时期的科学人才引进规划,制定详细的 高层次人才管理细则。地方高校根据个体成长、工作自主、业务成长、物质激励等方面来制定 中长期规划,从玛汉坦姆仆这位被誉为"世界著名人力资源管理专家"对高层次人才激励问题 的研究调查数据表明;人才在激励工作的动力系统中的指标排在前三位是:个体成长、工作自 主、业务成长,物质激励排最后,占比分别是: 33.74%、30.51%、28.69%、7.07%。按照赫茨 伯格的"双因素理论"高层次人才的"生理需要""安全需要"等属于低层次的保健性需要, 而"被尊重"和"自我实现"的需要则属于高层人才激励因素。根据这个理论的推定,地方高 校应与高层次人才达成提高服务水平的契约,一方面积极为高层次人才提供舒适的生活环境, 科研必需的实验室设备以及教学所需教育设备,支付足够的科研启动基金等等;另一方面充分 尊重高层次人才的个性,高校应当拿出更高的包容性和气度,在充分信任的基础山最大限度给 予工作自由空间,建立一个让高层次人才能够获得他们所偏好的工作环境和精神满足等激励因 素的柔性激励机制,鼓励成功允许失败。另外,还应按照"优劳优酬"角度改革收入分配制度, 建立岗位工资和绩效奖励相结合的灵活分配机制,做到稳定和激励高层次人才队伍,真正实现 "在待遇上留得住人,在事业上留得住人,从感情上去留人"的目标。

6.1.2 厘清关系,分类管理,内外兼修

高校人力资源管理部门应协调好人才团队之间的关系,防止和杜绝"引来 女婿,气走儿子"的情况发生,意思就是既要做到关心新引进人才,又要做到对已有的校内原 有高层次人才的支持,协调好"新""老"高层人才之间的磨合,更要注意引导他们公平竞争, 盘活现有人才队伍,坚持"外引"与"内培"多重并举的措施,在物质待遇上既适当拉开档次 又要注重公平性,在发展机遇方面,对不同层次的人才要制定不同的培养计划,形成人才梯队, 让大家都能看到希望。对于高层次人才队伍后期的打造上,选择合适的时机将他们推送至科学 研究的风口浪尖,锤炼其承担竞争性强风险大的国际外前沿项目的能力,砥砺其科研优良品质; 对于有发展潜力的青年人才,要让他们积极参与重大项目的研究,为其创造尽可能多的学习与 培训机会,锻炼其科研与教学能力,为今后科研之路"上道"打下坚实基础。

6.1.3 正本清源,提升服务,科学考评

在高层次人才引进规划制定时,根据工作种类"因需设岗",设置不同种类的岗位准入门槛,择优聘用,面向国内外公开招聘,在考察过程中除了注重其学历学位职称之外,还更应看其综合能力,包括其受教育经历与背景、教学与科研成果、社会声誉和影响等,

还要注意考察其道德品质、团队协作能力以及身心健康等方面的因素。聘用高层次人才实行契约化法制化管理,与之建立详细的明确的合同实行任期目标责任制,明确考评时实绩,如不达标非降即走。创新人才使用机制,实行灵活聘用,实施"固定编制"和"流动编制"相结合交替使用,可根据人才的意愿选择长期聘用形式与短期工作聘用形式,也有针对特殊任务的不定期形式,达到"不求所有但求所用"灵活交替的人才使用方式,实现高层次人才资源的共享,盘活高层次人才资源。对工作成果的考核可以参照国际上的先进做法实行代表性成果制度,改变过去注重数量而忽视质量的做法,重视成果的社会影响和转化程度,注重同行专家和社会认可度,比如对于自然科学成果注重考察其成果的影响大小,对于社会科学成果注重考察其被转载引用及获奖情况。在考评其科研教学成果的同时,还要对忠诚度进行考察,通过民意测评、组织定性、同行评价等综合的方式测评其对学校以及事业的忠诚度,学术道德遵守情况以及社会公德践行状况等等,使高层次人才全面发展。为了保证考评结果客观公正,多元评价,分层评价;第一步,组织校内专家评价意见加邀请校外专家评价意见相结合,第二步,校内外专家评价意见与民意测评相结合的原则,力求评价客观公正。总之,在引进和管理高层次人才的工作中,必须做到思想过关,科学规划,服务到位,考评合理,只有做到以上的几方面方能保证"人尽其才,才尽其能"实现地方高校高层次人才管理工作健康有序的发展。

6.2 高层次人才的培养激励路径

6.2.1 增强科研团队的培养

对于高校的发展而言,发展特色学科是其中重要的内容之一。而特色学科的建立必须以高层次人才队伍)为前提,积极组建成为一个优秀的科研团队。采用此种方式,除了能够推动全体高层次人才的成长,还可以使其成为科研团队发展的中坚力量。应该对学科团队的相关优惠政策进行调整、完善,在特色学科发展的背景下,实现高层次团队的建设。借此机会,可以将更多不同学科、不同学院的人才组建在一起。同时将大师级的高层次人才作为带头人,而中青年的高层次人才则属于团队的支撑。不仅如此,还可以在团队中,引入具有国际背景的高层次人才,优化团队中人才的知识结构,推动特色学科建设的步伐。

6.2.2 强化内部管理的完善

制定了一套完善的高层次人才管理体系。无论是高层次人才的引进、培训,还是后续的绩效考核、保障措施以及激励措施,均有着明确的规定、标准。其中,可以提高科研论文在标准体系中的权重,但是应该避免高层次人才过度重视论文而影响教学质量现象的出现。另外,也应该在考核的过程中关注高层次人才的努力过程、态度。也就是说,高校对于高层次人才的管理、评价,应该将多方面的影响因素结合起来,并对其思想意识进行引导,使其在认识到科研重要性的同时,也能够积极承担起育人的重任,进而为学校奠定良好的发展基础。

七、总结

高层次人才队伍效能的发挥是多因素综合作用的结果,基于当前地方高校的高层次人才的政策趋势,以及人才资助力度、经济因素、环境因素与综合调查研究数据的表明,根据资助力度、经济因素、环境因素、综合水平等方面来分析对高层次人才效能发挥更加具有科学合理性。高层次人才的培养、激励是其效能发挥,建设高水平师资队伍的关键。从目前调查引进的情况进行分析,地方高校高层次人才队伍中最突出的问题就是人才质量有待进一步提高;具体而言,学科带头人、大师级人才很少。同时,已有的内部的高层次人才数量也极度的匮乏,如"千人计划""长江学者"、杰出青年基金获得者等人才的稀缺程度也是相当高。由此能够发现,大部分地方高校虽然加大了对高层次人才的引进、培养力度,但是与之相匹配的内部保

障机制依然不够完善,大部分高层次人才主动性不够,积极不高,进取心不强,在这样的背景影响下,没有按照自身发展实际制定职业规划,盲目追风,浮躁等现象严重,往往引起在短期内没能获得理想的成绩,就会形成焦虑的心理,影响心理健康,进而阻碍师资队伍的稳定有序发展,打击其教学、科研的积极性,严重的情况下还会降低实力。

高校自身的发展水平因满足高层次人才的尊重需要和自我实现需要而成为促成人才队 伍建设政策成效的积极因素。资助力度、经济因素、环境因素和高校水平因素分别对应了人才 的不同需要。依据马斯洛的需要层次理论、把人的需要分为五个层次、即使生理需要、安全需 要,归属与爱的需要,尊重的需要和自我实现的需要。需要之中又有低层次的需要与高层次的 需要之分。低层次需要可以通过外部条件来满足,而高层次需要则通过内部因素来满足,且人 们对高层次需要的追求是无止境的。资助力度和经济因素为人才提供的是相应的生活保障和物 质基础,对应人才的生理需要和安全需要;环境因素将区域安全性、环境舒适性等因素考虑在 内,对应人才的安全需要、归属与爱的需要,这些都是较低层次的需要。而高校的水平直接影 响到了高层次人才的科研环境,影响到人才是否能够出成果和得到荣誉,对应的是人才尊重和 自我实现的需要,只有这一因素才是人才的高层次需要。此外,需求的满足具有相对性。"需 求的满足并不是一个需求必须要100%被满足以后人们才会产生更高一层的需求。"从我们的分 析结果来看,尽管各地高校高层次人才所获得的经费资助差距悬殊,但即使是最低水平的资助, 也都达到了国家要求的基本待遇,同样地,各地区的环境因素、经济发展水平也均在不同程度 上满足着人才的低层次需要。低层次需要满足后,追求高层次的需要便成为驱使行动的激励因 素。这也就不难解释为什么资助力度、经济和环境因素对高校高层次人才的建设没有直接影响, 而高校水平则直接影响到了高校高层次人才的建设水平。

知识分子的特性决定了高层次人才具有降低对物质生活追求,而重视学术环境、学术职业发展的普遍倾向。就高校高层次人才的群体特征而言,高层次人才是大学教师,他们是"社会人",更是"学术人"。所谓"社会人",即大学教师职业具有一般职业的普适性,通过职业劳动获得满足基本生存需求的工资待遇。由于大学教师职业的体制化,大学教师之间的工资待遇差别不大,"较为稳定的薪资报酬足以满足学者基本的生活需要"。所谓"学术人",是指他们致力于精神层面的学术研究,把学术当成毕生追求的事业,是具有超然性的知识分子群体。他们"把学术作为人生的使命,奉内心召唤,献身学术事业,从而成为学术的守望者,完成教师的自我超越"。高校是人才成长发展的平台,相比于经济、环境、资助力度带给高层次人才的激励作用,高校的水平对人才建设更具影响力。

地方高校的高层次人才效能发挥的激励机制的制定和实施,要与高校、学科发展水平相匹配,确定激励恰当的限度。很多地方所处地理的位置趋势本来就不够凸显,高层次人才考量的指标是多元,并非单纯的经济上实惠,作为知识分子一个"学术人"注重的更应该是学术生命辉煌,所以学术科研的平台很重要。过分激励与激励不足一样无法保证人才建设的长效机制,后者引不进人才,前者留不住人才。特别是在"双一流"建设的背景下,高校在引进人才上的优惠条件屡创新高,大有"没有最高,只有更高"之势,而学术劳动力市场的高层次人才不太可能像普通就业市场一样频频更换雇主。因此,优惠政策力度作为一个基本的、重要但不主要的因素存在于学术劳动力市场,而在很大程度上决定着科研氛围、研究平台以及发展空间的高校水平因素成为影响高层次人才建设成效的主要因素。高层次人才的建设与高等学校的建设必须要同步进行,两者是相互依靠、相互支撑、相互协调、相互促进的。高水平的学校需要高层次的人才产出高水平的成果,高层次的人才需要高水平的学校建立起良好的学术平台和学术环境来实现价值。依靠急功近利的政策,凭借高工资高待遇而盲目引进人才,既容易挫伤高

校原有人才的积极性,又可能会因学术环境、科研条件供给不足,致使引进人才的再度流失。

当前,很多地方高校从多年人才建设实践中已经认识到了留住人才、用好人才的重要性。已经开始从过去的"一哄而上"的拼命"抢人才、挖人才"转变为"留住已有人才、用好已有人才",从曾经简单的"为吸引人才而提高的优惠政策的价码,抬高人才引进待遇"转变为"营造浓郁的学术氛围,完善良好学术环境"提升学校内涵建设。因此,地方高等学校只要充分发挥已有人才的作用和潜力,构建良好的学术平台和学术氛围,不仅能够吸引外面的高层次人才,形成一种"筑巢引凤"的状态,还能盘活现有人才的活力,激发现有高层次人才的效能和作用的发挥。如此,多重并举如鸟之双翼一般,乘风而上扶摇直上九万里。

综上所述,学校的发展离不高层次人才的支持,所以必须重视高层次人才的引进、培养,提高激励机制的科学性、完善性才能促进其效能的发挥。在这一基础上,高校可以在落实国家政策机制的前提下,不断提升自身的综合实力,为我国教育事业贡献力量。

八、讨论

目前,学术界对企业员工的效能发挥研究理论比较多,对高校尤其是地方高校的高层次人才的效能发挥问题的研究处于起步阶段,尽管已经有许多文献针对高校高层人才这方面的问题进行了初步探索,这一领域仍有大量的空白区域。第一,关于高校高层次人才的效能的发挥方面通常是从薪酬激励模式的视角出发,定性地建立薪酬模式以列举前因变量,或者是选择某些薪酬模式与非薪酬模式的要素作为前因变量进行定量研究。虽然,薪酬模式在一定程度上可以激发高层次人才的效能的发挥,但是高校教师作为一个特殊的群体,在需求和人生目标的追求上不仅限于金钱上的目标,还有精神上和其他方面的追求。第二,现有的许多研究成果在探讨激发高校高层次人才效能是更多采用的是工作的绩效来量化,实际上,绩效行为是结果,而不是动机,这样的话,激励的持久性会受到时间的考验。第三,大部分研究成果针对的对象是发达地区的高校,作为发达地区的高校,高层次人才数量充足,人才政策和人才市场成熟,高层次人才形成了工作惯性,也就是身边的其他同事的发展形成对比,会无形中鞭策和激励其上进,地方高校因其办学历史不长,办大学的经验不足,参照物选择空间小,无法促进高层次人才效能的自觉发挥,从而导致激励性不足。所以,地方高校不但要对标部(委)属高校的制度措施,还要清醒的认识自身的处境,积极探索高层次人才效能发挥的激励机制与措施。

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感知价值理论于在线教育平台的消费者购买意愿影响研究 THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED VALUE THEORY ON CONSUMERS' WILLINGNESS ONLINE EDUCATION PLATFORM

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摘要

互联网发展日趋繁荣的今天,我们已经可以做到足不出户,尽知天下事,与此同时线上课堂也渐渐进入了人们的视线。不仅如此,线上支付的广泛应用也让越来越多的人逐渐接受付费的课程的学习。现如今人们对于知识版权的重视程度日渐增强,知识付费也随之应时产生,人们也更加有意愿为高质量的网络课程买单。

本论文以线上用户群里为研究目标(研究总体),以本校高校学生为特定研究对象(研究样本),基于在线教育平台的选择背景下,在现有研究基础之上运用感知价值理论知识分析人们对于知识付费意愿的影响因素,包括感知有用性、感知费用和感知互动三个方面对消费者购买意愿的影响因素进行分析。为此建立相关模型进行分析,以校核理论的正确性。通过问卷调查收集数据,运用数据模型软件分析,对计算结果进行分析研究,利用数据分析软件SPSS对以上数据进行描述性统计分析、信度和效度检验,构建结构方程,最后提出如何使用户更有意愿为高质量课程买单的建议,并提出研究假设。

由上述数据分析得到以下研究成果:一、高意愿支付线上知识产品的人群主要有高学 历高收入、在职在校、工作期限不超过3年的90后或00后。二、感知价值的感知有用和感知互 动对于提高知识付费有较大的积极作用。三、感知价值中的感知费用为消极作用。由此,本文 提出了感知价值理论下的知识付费产品营销策略,同时也对未来的发展做出了憧憬和期望。

关键词: 感知价值 付费意愿 在线教育平台

Abstract

With the development of the Internet today, we can already know everything about the world without leaving the house. At the same time, online classrooms have gradually entered people's attention. Not only that, the widespread use of online payment has also enabled more and more people to gradually accept paid courses. Nowadays, people pay more and more attention to knowledge copyright, and knowledge payment is also emerging in time, and people are more willing to pay for high-quality online courses.

This paper takes the online user group as the research target (research population), takes the university students of this school as the specific research object (research sample), based on the background of online education platform selection, and applies the theoretical knowledge of perceived value on the basis of existing research. Analyze the influencing factors of people's willingness to pay for knowledge, including three aspects of perceived usefulness, perceived cost and perceived

interaction, to analyze the influencing factors of consumers' willingness to purchase. To this end, a relevant model is established for analysis to check the correctness of the theory. Collect data through questionnaire surveys, use data model software analysis, analyze and study the calculation results, use data analysis software SPSS to perform descriptive statistical analysis, reliability and validity tests on the above data, construct structural equations, and finally propose how to make users more Suggestions that are willing to pay for high-quality courses and put forward research hypotheses.

Based on the above data analysis, the following research results are obtained: 1. The people with high willingness to pay for online knowledge products are mainly those born in the 90s or 00s with high education and high income, working at school, and working for no more than 3 years. 2. Perceived usefulness and perceptual interaction of perceived value have a greater positive effect on improving knowledge payment. 3. Perceived cost in perceived value is a negative effect. As a result, this article puts forward the marketing strategy of paid-for-knowledge products under the theory of perceived value, and at the same time it also has a vision and expectation for the future development.

Keywords: Perceived value, Willingness to pay, Online education platform

引言

如今互联网已经完全融入到我们生活的方方面面,从线上支付到线上课堂,因其使用的便捷性和高效性越来越多的被大家所接受和使用。线上课堂的发展未来可期。在2020年的疫情影响下,传统如美术、钢琴等学习课程也出现在线上,且人员数量呈现增长趋势。由于疫情原因,很多人都不能外出,无法上班上学,这时候人们对于如何能够高效快速的不出门也能学习就成为了大家思考的方向。继而线上学习的需求急剧增长,全民学习的热情也在高涨。这无疑对线上教育的发展起到了正面积极的作用。由此,本论文将以线上课程为分析对象,运用感性价值理论研究人们对于知识付费等线上课程的在全民心中的期望值。当今社会对于人才的需求趋向于高端化,这也要求了学者及社会工作者更高的知识储备。学习是社会进步的动力,只有学习才能促进个人和社会的进步和发展。从古至今,我们习惯了在现实课堂上学习知识,然而在信息发展迅猛的今天,这种模式已经不能满足人们渴求知识的需求,这也意味着,以学生为主要受众的新时代教育模式更受时代的欢迎。

在过去十年,我国的线上学习人群数量随着互联网的发展不断壮大,至2020年,由于疫情不能外出的影响,线上教育数量更是呈井喷式增长。到2020年底,线上教育人口数量已近4亿,市场产值达4330亿元。现在二胎也开放了,00后、10后甚至20后的学习竞争压力也逐渐变大,现在的家长也越来越注重学生的综合学习能力的培养,因此个性化私人定制式的线上教育由此逐渐发展。由此我们可以发现,线上教育为何能如此在十年间发展迅速,主要还是依托了现在互联网信息时代的发展,互联网技术从最初的计算机到现在的人工智能,无不彰显了互联网技术的强大。由此应用互联网技术改善了线下教育的种种缺陷和不足。现如今线上教育已经不光在学校教育中流行,在其他技能培训中也应用广泛,这还是得益于互联网为人们生活带来的便捷作用,由此可见,线上教育发展具有较大潜力。

随着网络不断的在人们生活中深入运用,线上教育这种无需出门就能学习到知识的模式为广大学者提供了较大的生活及时间的便利,这将成为一种大势所趋。在2020年的疫情影响下,传统如美术、钢琴等学习课程也出现在线上,且人员数量呈现增长趋势。

研究目的

目前,互联网上可获得大量的免费在线学习资源,这个给用户学习带来很大的便利,可以随时随地学习,节省大量时间成本及投入成本。因此不少人偏向于线上学习。除了免费课程外,仍有较大一部分网上课程需要付费。除此之外,大多数的教育机构也从线下教育转战线上。为此设计各式各样的付费服务。而研究消费者对于线上付费购买意愿的强度也是各线上教育机构研究的重要课题。

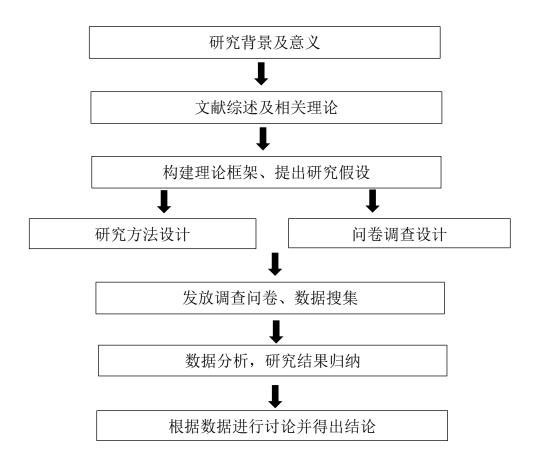
有需求的地方就有市场,有市场的地方就不缺乏竞争。线上教育这块大蛋糕引来了不少教育机构的竞争,这也让如何让消费者更好更快的自掏腰包买线上课程的研究显得尤为重要。这也是线上教育平台最关心的问题,本论文主要以感知价值理论为主要理论基础,研究线上教育消费意愿的影响因素,通过分析其影响因素以更好的提高用户的购买力,实现线上教育平台的最大利润率。

文献综述

- 1.1 基于在线学习的角度研究: Matthewetal(2005)学者就将鼓励理论和技术接纳相整合,从线上教育的表象和内涵进行了感知有用性、感知易用性和感知趣味性三个方面进行研究。其研究结果显示感知有用和感知趣味能大大提高人们对于线上教育的热情,而感知易用性的作用则取决于前两者特性在消费群体中的表现程度。另一个专家Leeetal(2009)也对线上教育进行了研究,与Matthewetal有一个理论不同的是他并没有采用鼓励理论,他采用了沉浸理论进行研究,叫研究对象放在在校生身上。他研究成果表明,学生对于线上教育的愿望主要受老师肯成质量的影响,及感知有用性起到了很大的作用。而我国,国内专家赵保国等(2013)研究了这个课题,他研究发现人们对于线上教育的购买意愿与感知付费有强相关关系。赵盈(2004)也在早期发表了线上教育在电子商务中的印象因素主要包括,教育机构的口碑、商品风险以及购买支付风险等。我国学者陈蕾(2016)等对于消费者的购买意愿影响因素也进行了研究,其研究表明当线上商品呈现趣味性、公众性时,消费者购买意愿大大提升。
- 1.2 基于感知价值接受模型为基础的研究: 国外专家学者Wangetal(2012)在分析线上购物时采用了感知价值理论,其研究结果表明,感知价值的三大特性对人们线上交易的影响起到积极作用。而国外另一专家学者的研究则表明,人们对于线上购物的愿望可能受购买价格影响,或者说受当时购买需要付出的代价大小影响。MonroeandKrishnan(2015),国内学者刘遗志与汤定娜(2015)也在研究人们对于移动购物的影响时运用了感知价值理论,不仅如此,他们还融入了TAM和VAM计算模型进行消费者购买意愿研究。最后研究结果表明,使消费者不愿意购买线上产品的最大影响因素是感知费用和感知风险。国内专家学者王润萌等(2016)运用UTAUT技术和结构模型对消费者行为从六个方面进行了研究,运用控制单一影响因素对在校生消费行为的影响进行分析。

研究对象及调查方法:

本文整体的构思框架如下图所示:



1. 研究对象

本文以高校学生为特定研究对象,本文调研过程中总计发放150份调问卷,为使采集样本做到随机取样,本人在进行采样时,根据学号形成150个有效随机数并且下发到学生对应的学生邮箱内,本次调研回收有效问卷139份,有效回收率92.67%,本次调研基于在线教育平台的选择背景,对消费者购买意愿的影响因素进行分析,主要有以下三个研究意图:

- 1.探究大学生在进行在线教育的过程中,影响其购买的因素有哪些。
- 2.利用感知价值理论和消费意愿的相互补充,结合各种影响线上消费的影响因素, 建立统计模型探讨中影响购买影响因素之间的关系,以及其对购买行为的影响程度。
- 3.通过对比用户对于在线平台付费课程购买情况,结合实证分析针对在线教育平台 给出促进高校大学生购买的建议,使在线教育平台获得更高收益的同时,优化消费者的使用感 受。

2. 研究方法

2.1 文献研究法: 本文采用的文献研究方法主要是通过查找翻阅和整理关于线上消费行为和感知价值理论两者的相关文献资料,研究感知价值理论对消费者意愿影响的研究。将历史文献资料研究成果作为理论基础,采用影响因素变量测量表,结合现实线上学习的基本特质,建立相关影响因素的研究模型。

- 2.2 问卷调查法:问卷调查法也是本文研究方法之一,问卷调查表的制定是在充分分析了线上教育的基本本质,同时基于目前现有的消费者意愿测量表基础之上来拟定问卷调查题目。并用预调查方法筛选出线上学习的潜力消费者,并对其进行可信度和效率程度进行测试。问卷调查的主要平台依托与网络线上平台,通过网络分发到调查表回收,而后进行相应的数据分析。
- 2.3 统计分析法:本文采用的统计分析研究方法主要是运用了计算机软件来分析。前面我们提到,我们对消费人群进行了问卷调查,该调查得到的数据,需要进行相应的分析,这时,对于有效数据的分析就用到了SPSS22.0统计分析软件。软件分析知识统计分析的其中一种方法,除此之外,还有我们的感知价值理论模型的研究,是本文的重中之中,也是能够直接分析得出消费者对于线上教育购买意愿的影响因素结果的研究方法。

另外,本次关于在线消费感知价值理论的研究革新点主要包括以下两个方面。

- 1. 通过整理文献,移动互联网发现消费者更容易比较商品价格。由于用户的粘性较弱,电商企业很难获得在线教育用户的购买欲望。在线收费教育的指导者急剧增加,但是研究购买模式的学者很少。本论文主要对移动互联网环境下大学生群体进行在线教育购买意愿的影响因素分析,在新领域发现了潜在模式。
- 2. 在现在消费者关于电子商务的研究中,多以满足度等感知的视角,使用调查数据具体分析,定性地说明消费者的行为。本论文将大学生购买收费课程后的体验融入到购买欲望的研究中,提高了现有购买意愿模型的理解程度,和可信度。

数据分析

1. 研究假设:

H: 感知价值对消费意愿有显著相关

H_{la}: 感知有用性对消费意愿有显著正关

Hub: 感知费用与消费意愿有显著负相关

H_{Ic}: 感知互动性与消费意愿有显著正相关

1.1 描述性统计: 研究结果的描述性统计主要作用在于分析计算模型中的中位数、平均数、标准方差、最大值、偏差程度以及方差等指标是否能够满足正态分布。

表1: 描述性统计表

	编号	均值	标准差	偏度	峰度
	Q1	2.690	1.036	-0.933	0.625
感知有用性	Q2	2.660	1.204	0.653	-0.238
	Q3	2.550	1.123	0.356	-0.814
	Q4	2.420	1.326	0.951	0.248
感知费用	Q5	2.550	1.325	1.142	0.894
	Q6	2.480	1.212	1.206	1.572
	Q7	2.430	0.986	-0.780	0.557
感知互动	Q8	2.370	1.127	0.686	-0.078
	Q9	2.345	1.123	0.753	0.390
	Q10	2.310	1.669	-0.580	-0.462
付费意愿	Q11	2.430	1.656	0.598	-0.283
	Q12	2.505	1.739	-0.851	-0.141

表1可以看出,利用Likert5级量表确定各个变量的均值、标准差范围分别2.310至2.690、0.986-1.739; 其中偏差绝对值范围为0.345至1.206之间; 峰值绝对值范围在0.078至1.572之间,且小于10; 由上述计算机结果我们可以知道,该数据的分散系数较小,而分析的样本符合正态分布特征。

1.2 信度分析:本节的信度分析工具主要是软件与理论模型相结合,软件为SPSS数据分析软件,而理论基础系数则为科隆巴赫一致性系数(Cronbach's a系数),想着相结合对问卷调查表整理后的有效信息进行检测,得到我们的信度分析结果。具体数据如下表所示:

表2: 信度统计表

变量	题项	项已删除的刻 度均值	项已删除的刻 度方差	校正项总计相 关性(CITC)	项已删除 的 a 系数	Cronbach 's a 系数
感知	Q1	11.25	10.58	0.772	0.888	
有用	Q2	11.27	10.866	0.812	0.874	0.908
性	Q3	11.19	10.631	0.800	0.878	
	Q4	11.23	10.923	0.787	0.882	
感知 费用	Q5	11.29	11.054	0.785	0.876	0.907
X/11	Q6	11.31	11.026	0.787	0.881	
	Q7	11.29	11.562	0.794	0.889	
感知 互动	Q8	11.28	11.439	0.800	0.887	0.907
	Q9	11.31	11.409	0.801	0.887	
	Q10	15.27	19.725	0.816	0.916	
付费意愿	Q11	15.24	19.162	0.831	0.913	0.931
7EV //EV	Q12	15.25	19.739	0.815	0.916	

根据表2可知,感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动、付费意愿等各个变量的信度 Cronbach's a系数分别为; 0.908、0.907、0.907、0.931。根据a值>0.7时,信度较好。因此判断该问卷数据信度值较高。

1.3 效度分析: 本节的效度分析主要分析两个指标,一是内容效度,二是结构效度。基础数据依然是问卷调查表收集整理的数据。通过效度分析,我们知道,本次研究内容效度较佳。而结构效度则与因子载荷系数相关,具体如下表所示。

表3: 因子载荷系数

测量提项		共同度				
侧里淀坝	1	2	3	4	光 門及	
Q1	0.702				0.843	
Q2	0.641				0.792	
Q3	0.67				0.832	
Q4		0.571			0.834	
Q5		0.893			0.784	
Q6		0.576			0.845	
Q7			0.825		0.801	
Q8			0.722		0.832	
Q9			0.744		0.834	
Q10				0.762	0.765	
Q11				0.735	0.845	
Q12				0.705	0.789	
特征根值	3.658	3.821	3.42	2.874		
累计方差解释率	80.993%					
KMO	0.988					
卡方值	6767.675					
df	171					
Sig			0.000			

由表3可以看出,所有测量题项的共同度范围在0.765至0.843之间,均大于0.4; KMO值为0.988,且大于0.7; Sig值为0.000,且小于0.05; 累计方差解释率为80.993%,且大于50%。由此判断该问卷结构及内容具有效。

1.4 相关性分析:将性别、年龄、学历、职业、工作年限、月收入等 6 个个体特征 变量与付费意愿做相关性分析,得到结果如表4-5所示:

表4: 基本特征与付费意愿相关性分析

		性别	年龄	学历	职业	工作年限	月收入
付	pearson 相	0.049	-0.369**	0.198**	-0.177**	-0.351**	-0.073
费	关性						
意	显著性	0.314	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.134
愿	(双尾)						
	N	836	836	836	836	836	836

^{**.}在置信度(双测)为0.01时,相关性是显著的。

由上表可知,影响因子性别和消费者薪资水平与消费者购买意愿相关性弱,而出生年月、工作性质与期限对于线上学习的消费意愿影响较大,但均为负面影响,与此相对的是消费者知识学历于购买意愿成正比关系。

^{*.}在置信度(双测)为0.05时,相关性是显著的。

本研究采用Pearson皮尔逊相关性检验,对感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动、付费意愿等进行相关性检验。分析结果详见表4-6所示。

表5: 变量相关性分析

变量	感知有用性	感知费用	感知互动	付费意愿
感知有用性	1			
感知费用	-0.342**	1		
感知互动	0.617**	-0.195**	1	
付费意愿	0.628**	-0.495**	0.395**	1

备注: **.表示在置信度(双测)为0.01时,显著相关。

由表4-5可以看出,付费意愿与感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动为显著相关。其中感知费用与感知有用性、感知互动性、付费意愿之间呈现负相关。

1.5回归分析:通过上述相关分析,确定付费意愿与感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动为显著相关。其中感知费用与感知有用性、感知互动性、付费意愿之间呈现负相关。因此,将感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动设置为自变量分别用X1、X2、X3表示,将付费意愿设置为因变量,用Y表示。上述自变量和因变量进行回归分析。

(1) 选取变量

为了充分反映感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动与付费意愿之间的整体情况,本文 选取自变量如下表4-7所示。

表6: 变量说明

序号	变量	编号	意义
	自变量	X1	感知有用性
1	自变量	X2	感知费用
	自变量	X3	感知互动
2	因变量	Y	付费意愿

(2) 模型假定

选取付费意愿这一因变量为被解释变量, 计为Y。上述表中的变量为解释变量, 选用方程形式为多元线性回归方程, 设为:

$$Y=b_0+b_1*X_1+b_2*X_2+b_3*X_3+U$$

进行线性回归分析,结果如下:

表7: 回归结果

模型		非标准系数		标准系		Sia	共线性统计量	
	快生	В	标准误差	数	ι	Sig.	容差	VIF
	常量	0.21	0.075	/	1.610	0.108	/	/
	感知有用性 X ₁	0.152	0.05	0.149	2.950	0.003	0.131	7.644
I	感知费用 X ₂	0.352	0.052	0.352	6.859	0.000	0.126	7.940
	感知互动 X ₃	0.136	0.038	0.140	3.599	0.000	0.218	4.591

R2=0.889, 调整R2=0.888,F=670.133

通过上表计算结果,我们不难得出,上述检查计算模型的解释变量油多重共线性,何为多重共线性呢?多重共线性即计算模型中的影响因子之间,也就是消费者购买意愿的影响因素之间计算结果的高度相似而结果失效。由SPSS计算软件得出VIF=8.738,大于0小于10,满足标准要求。同时由上表可知,除感知有用性回归系数大于0.05外,其余系数均小于0.05,这说明感知有用性对消费者购买意愿是由积极作用的,且对其影响系数大小为0.152;感知费用系数计算结果为负数(-0.355),由此可知,该影响因子对消费者购买起反作用,且对其影响系数大小为-0.355;感知互动性于感知有用性系数一样,都对消费者购买意愿由积极作用,且对其影响系数大小为0.136。

因此,感知有用性、感知费用、感知互动与付费意愿之间的多元回归方程可以归结为: Y=0.21+0.152*X1-0.355*X2+0.136*X3

上述公式表示,当所有情况相同,感知有用性、感知互动性和感知费用在增加单位数量时,消费意愿分别增加的数值为: +0.152、-0.355、+0.338.

1.6 假设检验: 通过上述描述性统计、信度分析、效度分析、相关性分析及回归性分析验证假设结果如下表8所示。

表8: 假设检验表

序号	编号	假设	检验结果
1	H1	感知价值对消费意愿有显著相关	成立
2	H1a	感知有用性对消费意愿有显著正相关	成立
3	H1b	感知费用与消费意愿有显著负相关	成立
4	H1c	感知互动性与消费意愿有显著正相关	成立

总结

本文对于感知价值理论对消费者意愿影响的研究主要分为调查问卷设计、资料收集整理阶段;建立理论模型,分析便调整计算参数阶段、运用计算软件计算并检验比较阶段,最后得到本文的研究成果。主要有以下几个方面。

其一、在分析不同年龄段、不同学位、不同工作性质和期限以及不同薪资水平人群对于线上学习的购买力度比较发现,二三十岁的青年人对于线上学习的购买欲望最为枪类,硕士即以上学历的人群相较于学位较低的人群对于线上教育的购买力度要大,在职人员相较于在校

人员的购买意愿更强烈,工作二三年的相较于工作年限更久的人群更能接受线上学习,高薪资水平要比低薪资水平购买线上学习产品的意愿要更强一些。除此之外,本论文还研究了技术技能证书考取人群对于线上教育的购买力度是最大的,主要原因还是在于网络的便捷,即能节省考证人员的时间,又能减少教育机构的经营成本。

与此同时,本论文还提出对个影响因子进行了感知价值理论研究,并运用科学计算模型计算除了个影响因子的回归系数,也进一步论证了,感知有用性、感知互动性是正向作用,而感知费用较于其他感知特性起到的是反向作用。也正是说明了线上消费水平是消费者较为关心的问题。这也让教育机构意识到均衡经济成本与利润之间的关系较为重要。

讨论

- **1.1 提供有针对性的付费课程:** 建议针对不同人群设置具有差异化的线上学习课程,例如,为二三十岁的不同职业,不同学位,不同薪资水平人群制定具有差异化的课程,用目标产品对应相应的目标客户推荐,吸引这类人群付费。也可以附加具有观赏性之的广告界面,以提升线上课程的购买意愿。
- **1.2 提高课程质量和有用性:**由上述分析结论可知,感知有用性对消费者的吸引力是最大的,只有当线上课程对于消费者而言是真实有用时消费者的购买欲望将大大增加,因此这也提醒了向上教育机构提升线上课程质量,提高付费课程讲师门槛,从需求方的诉求为立足点,最大力度的提升线上付费课程的感知有用性。
- **1.3 课程合理定价:** 通过研究我们发现,感知费用在所有影响因子中起到的负影响是最大的,这也充分说明了消费者对于线上课程价钱的关注程度,一旦消费者感知,线上课程定位超过预期,则购买意愿急剧下降,而对于教育机构而言也不能一味的追求低价,应当在线上课程服务质量于定价之前寻求一个平衡点。同时还可以运用各种促销手段,让线上学习产品的销售更具诱惑力,进而让消费者自行掏腰包购买线上付费课程。
- **1.4 解决好售前售后服务,提高感知互动性:**解决了消费者对于线上可能购买意愿的研究,我们还应该关注,消费者购买了线上课程以后的服务。为购买了线上课程的消费者提供必要的售后服务是提到消费者粘性的最佳手段之一。可以有以下几个方法:首先做好消费者购买线上付费课程的准备,包括介绍消费者更加了解该产品,同时也让消费者于教育平台形成一种良性的互动。在购买发生时应该保障线上支付安全,从各个方面满足消费者的需求。当消费者在使用过程中遇到相关问题是,应当具备及时准确的响应,提升感知互动性。

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高校食堂社会化运营效果及改进对策研究——以唐山两所高校为例

THE EFFECT AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES OF SOCIALIZED OPERATION OF UNIVERSITY CANTEENS—TAKE 2 UNIVERSITIES IN TANGSHAN AS AN EXAMPLE

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摘要

高校食堂餐饮服务是高校高质量有序运行的基础保障。高校食堂社会化改革趋势下,食堂餐饮服务如何精准匹配高校师生的用餐需求,持续提升高校食堂的服务质量和竞争能力成为高校食堂管理工作的核心问题。本文围绕高校食堂社会化运营效果评价和满意度调查,探究高校食堂社会化运营现状与影响因素,厘清食堂社会化程度与食堂服务满意度的内在关联,研究发现:高校食堂社会化运营效果可以通过食堂运营方式、食堂管理模式、食堂财务核算方式以及人员管理模式四个方面进行综合评价;高校食堂社会化运营程度与食堂服务要素和整体满意度之间存在内在的关联性,即高校食堂社会化程度越高,食堂服务整体满意度水平越高。高校食堂社会化改革通过改善食堂餐饮食品质量、提升服务水平、改进食堂卫生条件和硬件配套设施,形成对食堂满意度提升的正向促进效应,能够显著提升高校食堂服务的满意度感知。

关键词: 高校食堂 社会化 顾客满意度

Abstract

The catering services of university canteens guarantee the high quality and orderly operation of university. Under the trend of socialized reform of college canteen, how to accurately match the dining needs of faculty and students in university and how to continuously improve the service quality and competitive capacity of university canteen has become the core issues of university canteen management. This paper focuses on the effect evaluation and satisfaction survey of the socialized operation of university canteens, explores the status—and influencing factors of the socialized operation of university canteens, and clarifies the internal correlation between the degree of socialization of canteens and the satisfaction of canteen service. The research findings are as follows: the effect of socialized canteen operation in universities can be comprehensively evaluated from four aspects: canteen operation mode, canteen management mode, canteen financial accounting mode and

staff management mode. There is an inherent correlation between the degree of socialized operation of university canteens and the elements of canteen service and overall satisfaction, that is, the higher the degree of socialization of college canteens, the higher the overall satisfaction level of canteen service. The socialization reform of university canteens has a positive promoting effect on the improvement of canteen satisfaction by improving the quality of canteen food products and service level, improving canteen sanitary conditions and hardware supporting facilities, which can significantly improve the satisfaction perception of university canteen service.

Keywords: university canteen, public bidding, customer satisfaction

引言

1. 研究的背景

随着我国高等教育事业的持续发展,高校后勤管理工作在高校和谐稳定运行与持续发展中的保障性、基础性作用进一步凸显。1985年《中共中央关于教育体制改革的决定》,首次明确了高校后勤的社会化改革方向和主要作用、地位,开启了高校餐饮管理的改革探索之路。相比校外市场化的餐饮行业,高校食堂餐饮带有明显的公益性服务特性,高校食堂的社会化演进经历了从最初的高校自主经营,到半社会化的联合经营和完全社会化三个阶段,在管理理念、运营模式、服务意识与服务内容等方面也不尽相同。随着高校餐饮服务社会化程度的不断提升,实现了餐饮的多样化,优化了食堂就餐环境,提高了食堂管理水平。新时代背景下高校食堂的社会化改革也进入到了新的实践阶段,然而各种深层次的矛盾和问题也进一步凸显,食堂餐饮产品质量与安全问题、微利运营冲突与利益对立以及学生满意度提升等现实问题成为制约高校食堂深度社会化改革的"瓶颈"因素。因此,如何破解高校食堂社会化改革实践中的各种困难和挑战,以顺应深度社会化改革发展趋势与高校师生不断提高的多样化饮食消费需求,提升食堂服务质量与运行效率,成为当前持续推进高校后勤管理社会化、强化后勤工作保障功能的重要课题。

本研究基于服务创新理论、顾客满意度理论、新公共管理理论和委托代理理论,以唐山市 A、B 两所高校为样本,结合实地访谈和问卷调查进行实证分析研究,通过描述性统计与方差分析,提炼归纳不同社会化程度的高校食堂管理现状与影响因素,以期为我国高校食堂社会化改革的深入推进和管理创新提供理论与实践借鉴。

2. 研究假设

本研究根据研究内容提出如下三点假设:一是高校食堂管理的社会化运营对于改善食堂服务质量和提升服务水平,提高师生对餐饮服务的满意度具有积极的影响;二是高校食堂服务的师生满意度取决于师生就餐时对食堂各方面服务要素的实际体验和心理预期之间的差距;三是高校食堂的不同社会化程度以及个体的主观性差异对食堂服务满意度评价具有一定的影响。

3. 研究内容

一是对高校食堂社会化现状和食堂满意度相关理论基础的概述和总结,通过对相关理论的系统归纳,明确高校食堂社会化改革的必然性和现实性,为深入研究食堂社会化改革实践和构建食堂社会化运营效果评价体系提供理论支撑;

- 二是尝试构建高校食堂社会化运营效果评价体系和满意度评价模型,深入探究食堂社会化改革与满意度二者之间的内在关联性,厘清影响高校食堂满意度水平的服务感知要素,明确高校食堂深度社会化改革的施力点和着力点;
- 三是通过构建结构方程模型,探究社会化改革对高校食堂服务改进和满意度提升的影响路径和影响效果,以唐山市 A、B 两所高校食堂为例分析不同社会化程度下高校食堂服务要素的感知度差异。

研究目的

高校食堂服务能力和服务水平的持续提升有赖于管理模式的不断创新和社会化改革的持续深入推进。我国高校食堂的社会化运营尚处于初级阶段,无论是在改革的广度和深度方面,还是在具体的管理模式创新方面,都还没有形成比较成熟的理论框架体系和成功实践范例。本文依据顾客满意度理论、新公共管理理论、委托代理等相关理论,通过对唐山 A、B两所本科院校食堂社会化运营的深入调查与分析,明确我国高校食堂社会化改革与食堂满意度的内在关联,对高校食堂社会化运营效果及存在问题进行分析,提出高校食堂社会化改进优化建议,尝试构建契合我国高校食堂管理实际发展条件的社会化改革范式,让食堂成为新的育人战场,构建和谐餐饮,从而为推进高校食堂社会化提供有益参考。

文献综述

1. 理论依据

借鉴前人研究成果,本文选择服务创新理论、顾客满意度理论、新公共管理理论、委 托代理理论四种联系密切的理论加以分析。

- 1.1 服务创新理论。服务创新理论最早源于 Joseph Alois Scumpeter 的创新理论。服务创新是在工业产品创新和工艺创新基础上,创新思想和理念在服务行业的延伸和拓展,是创新概念泛化的结果。相对于产品生产制造的有形价值创造过程,服务创新更加体现在对企业和产品软实力的提升,包括改革服务流程、提升服务品质、扩大服务范围、优化服务内容、增加服务条款等(许庆瑞、吕飞,2003)。从根本上来说,服务创新是对资源在企业内部或者跨企业、跨行业范围内所进行的优化配置和价值链流程的改革创新(戴延寿,2003),是培养形成企业或差异化竞争优势的有效手段。
- **1.2 顾客满意度理论**。Cardozo(1965)在营销领域首次分析了顾客满意程度和顾客再次购买行为之间的关系,认为良好的顾客体验对顾客连续购买具有积极的促进效应。从概念上来看,顾客满意包含了顾客感知产品质量或服务品质、顾客对产品或服务的心理期望值以及顾客对产品或服务的成本认知三个核心要素(王丽,2020),反映了顾客对于支付的金钱或时间资源受到恰当或不恰当回报而产生的认知状态,是对消费者支出与收益差距的心理状态评估(Haward & Sheth,1969)。
 - **1.3 新公共管理理论**。新公共管理学兴起于 20 世纪 80 年代。在西方国家政府陆续

陷入公共管理危机,无法有效协调和解决政府公共问题的背景下,以企业服务理念和市场化手段为核心的新公共管理学应运而生。新公共管理完全改变了传统模式下政府与公众之间的关系,即突破政府掌控一切的身份,政府应遵循市场化理念,把公众当成顾客,强调师生的顾客身份,焦丽敏(2017)认为"实质是强调政府对'业务外包'的提供者通过绩效考核完成过程控制、目标控制"。而师生与外包者之间是消费者与经营者的关系,外包者为高校师生提供餐饮服务,并接受消费者的监督。

1.4 委托代理理论。委托代理的本质是一种权力关系的重新分配,其中涉及到某些权力从委托人向代理人的转移。刘小琴(2017)认为委托代理理论是指"委托人委托代理人代理某种行为"。根据经济学的委托代理理论,高校即授权方就是委托人,社会餐饮企业即被授权者亦即代理人,属于"餐饮专业化经营者"。

2. 研究综述

我国国内在高校食堂餐饮服务改革方面的研究起步相对较晚。随着高校食堂社会化改革的逐步深入,涌现出一批优秀的理论研究成果,为持续推动高校食堂管理模式创新和深化改革奠定了良好的理论基础。总体而言,在高校食堂餐饮服务理论研究方面主要包括如下三个方面:

2.1 高校食堂的运营模式研究

经过长期的探索与实践,各高校根据自身实际发展情况,选择了不同的经营模式,高校食堂经营模式也呈多样化趋势。赵婕(2015)认为形成自主经营管理和目标经营管理两种主流模式;王荣霞、范雪茹、张寒与李红燕(2015)认为形成"社会招标,个体经营模式"、"自主经营、自我服务模式"、"集团化与餐饮连锁模式"和"公平竞争模式";林永庆(2013)提出"全社会化运营模式、半社会化运营模式、校内企业运营模式和高校自主运营模式"。

2.2 高校食堂的社会化运营及效果研究

高校食堂社会化改革始于 1985 年,经 1999 年全面推广,已经逐步走向社会化、市场化,高校食堂服务社会化改革是当前理论研究的热点问题。戴佩良(2010)认为,高校食堂社会化改革推进困难的主要因素在于"有形之手"的过多限制。李德海(2018)提出食堂社会化改革受到社会经济因素、高校自身因素、学生因素和服务人员因素的限制。彭慧文(2011)从高校食堂经营的角度,提出食堂经营应引入竞争机制,同时强化对经营者的制约管理。李鹏(2017)提出,高校食堂管理应将校内餐饮与社会餐饮相结合,加快推动高校后勤职能转变和制度建设。在运营效果方面,黄伟(2016)认为,通过与社会资源的整合、优化,高校食堂社会化降低了成本,提高了资源的利用率。马士岩(2016)认为成效有三:减轻了后勤管理负担,学校得以高水平发展;增强了经营主体活力,餐饮服务与质量显著提升;改善了就餐体验,学生满意度大幅提高。

2.3 高校食堂运营满意度研究

多数学者从食堂餐饮服务的满意度角度进行了量化评价。在调查高校食堂就餐影响学生满意度的因素中,张建军与石俭(2013)认为主要因素有四:即食堂产品感知、服务质量感知、就餐环境与条件;姚娟与王焰鑫(2018)则认为是食堂饭菜质量、食堂就餐环境、提供服务质量与学生就餐时间四大因素。李建斌(2017)基于问卷调查,得出影响高校食堂服务满

意度的因素包括环境卫生、食堂菜式、饭菜价格、服务质量和食物卫生等方面。燕婷(2018)以某高校餐厅为研究对象,通过构建综合评价指标体系和模糊数学评价模型对食堂综合评价等级进行了验证。荆亚璟(2017)针对高校食堂餐饮服务的风险问题进行了实证分析,认为食堂餐饮服务风险防范应从行政层面、过程管理层面等进行强化。毛海燕(2020)从加强食堂管理和监督;提升饭菜质量,严控饭菜价格;让师生共同参与食堂管理工作等方面提出了提高学生就餐满意度的措施。

研究方法与研究设计

- 1. 研究对象:本研究选择唐山市 A、B 两所高校(以下简称"A 校"和"B 校")食堂管理人员、高校师生作为研究样本进行随机问卷调查和访谈调研。A、B 两校均为公办全日制普通本科院校。A 校下设三个校区,全校师生共计 18400 余人,校内食堂七个,其中教工食堂三个。采用高校自行管理与校外企业经营两种管理模式,教工食堂是学校自营管理,学生食堂采用外包经营模式,共有五家餐饮公司从事餐饮经营。B 校分为三个校区,现有在校师生共计 19000余人,校内设有四所食堂,包括教工食堂一个,学生食堂三个,均采用外包形式,共有四家餐饮公司从事餐饮经营。
- 2. 研究方法: 本研究研究方法有三: 一是理论与实证分析相结合的方法。结合高校食堂社会化改革的相关理论研究和实践,选择具有代表性的 A 校、B 校对高校食堂社会化改革成效开展实证分析。二是实地访谈、问卷调查与定量分析法。在初步了解国内高校食堂社会化改革概况的基础上,以唐山市 A 校、B 校食堂管理负责人、高校师生作为研究样本,科学设计访谈提纲和调查问卷,针对高校食堂运营与管理的整体情况和一些开放性问题进行访谈,针对师生对高校食堂餐饮服务的满意程度、服务缺陷等问题进行问卷调查和统计分析,形成对高校食堂社会化运营效果的量化评价和测度。三是归纳总结法。对唐山市 A 校、B 校食堂社会化运营效果的影响因素和推进深化社会化改革的制约因素进行归纳总结,借鉴其他高校食堂社会化改革的成功经验,提出具有较强针对性和实操性的改进对策。
- 3. 数据收集: 关于调研数据的采集本研究主要采用实地访谈和随机抽样调查方法,于 2021 年 1 月至 2021 年 3 月,分别就调研内容与 A、B 两校食堂管理人员进行了访谈调研,并 向两校就餐师生进行了随机抽样调查,共发放调查问卷 352 份,现场收回 352 份,其中无效问卷 32 份,有效问卷 320 份,有效率 90.91%。问卷总体的 Cronbach's α 系数为 0.969,表明调查问卷题项之间具有较高的一致性和稳定性。
- 4. 理论框架:本研究对高校食堂社会化运营效果及存在问题进行理论分析和实证研究,通过文献研究法对高校食堂社会化改革的基础理论进行系统梳理,在此基础上提出研究假设,以唐山市 A、B 两所本科院校为调查样本展开问卷调查与实地调研,结合统计模型和评价指标体系构建对食堂社会化改革运营的效果进行实证分析,明确当前高校食堂社会化实践中存在的普遍性问题和深度社会化改革的主要制约因素,提出有针对性和可操作性的改进对策,为进一步推进高校食堂管理的深度社会化改革提供具有普遍性的借鉴。

5. 模型与评价指标体系构建

对高校食堂的社会化运营效果进行综合测评,必须在构建合理的理论模型基础上,借助科学合理的评价指标体系进行直接测量。综合评价指标体系一方面应反映高校食堂社会化程度对于食堂餐饮服务质量和服务水平的影响,另一方面也要针对师生对高校食堂餐饮服务的心理需求和满意程度进行全面评价。最后根据评价指标体系设计调查问卷和访谈提纲,组织实施问卷调查。

5.1 模型构建

高校食堂社会化运营效果评价模型的构建,应立足于高校食堂餐饮的行业特征,并结合具体的研究目的进行构建。一是从高校食堂管理与高校关系、食堂财务核算制度、食堂人事管理等方面对高校食堂的社会化程度进行调研访谈,分析比较 A 校与 B 校高校食堂社会化运营的程度;二是基于问卷调查对高校师生对食堂餐饮服务的满意度进行综合测评,建立食堂社会化——服务质量提升——师生满意度提高三方面的关联;三是结合高校食堂社会化运营评价和满意度测评,基于方差分析和均值分析,提炼影响食堂服务满意度和深度社会化改革的关键因素。基于上述研究目的,本研究构建高校食堂社会化运营效果评价模型如图 1 所示。

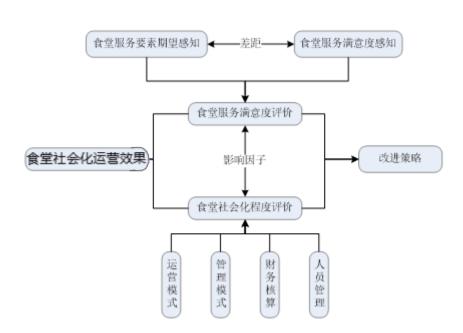


图 1: 高校食堂社会化运营效果评价理论模型

5.2 高校食堂社会化运营评价指标体系

5.2.1 评价指标体系的构建依据

高校食堂运营管理模式和社会化水平对于食堂餐饮服务质量和服务水平具有直接的影响。食堂服务在多大程度上能够保障和满足高校师生教学、科研和正常的生活需要,则可以通过食堂餐饮服务的师生满意度水平加以体现。对于高校食堂社会化运营程度的衡量主要从食堂运营模式、食堂管理模式、食堂财务核算方式和食堂人员管理模式四个方面进行综合反映,每个方面则根据校外企业参与程度具体分为低、中、高三个程度,采取赋分的方式将三个等级分别赋分1分、2分、3分。如高校食堂管理模式从高校自行管理,到高校与企业联合管

理,再到社会企业独立管理,则表明其社会化程度逐渐升高。

高校食堂餐饮服务的师生满意度水平取决于师生对食堂服务要素的期望程度 感知和实际经历服务满意度感知。综合借鉴 PZB 服务质量差距模型,通过高校师生对食堂服务 各方面要素重要性程度的心理预期和接受服务时的实际感知满意度之间的差距,从食堂餐饮产 品质量、食堂硬件配套设施和文化氛围、食堂卫生环境、个性化服务特色等方面设计调查问卷, 对高校食堂服务满意度水平和影响高校食堂服务满意度的因素进行调研分析,深入剖析高校食 堂社会化改革的效果与制约因素。

5.2.2 评价指标体系维度构成与调查问卷设计

综上所述,基于高校食堂社会化改革程度和食堂服务满意度调查,研究构建高校食堂社会化运营效果综合评价指标体系如表 1 所示。

表 1: 高校食堂社会化运营效果综合评价指标体系

一级指标	二级指标	三级指标	四级指标
			隶属学校,学校管理
		食堂运营模式	成立后勤集团,非独立法人实体
			成立后勤集团,独立法人实体
			高校自行管理
		食堂管理模式	高校与企业联合管理
	高校食堂社会		社会企业独立管理
	化程度		统一纳入高校财务
		食堂财务核算方式	独立核算,高校监管
			独立财务,企业核算
高校食堂社会化运		食堂人员管理模式	高校直接聘用
营效果			高校聘用与劳务派遣结合
			劳务派遣
			餐饮产品质量重要性感知
		食堂服务要素期望	服务质量重要性感知
		程度感知	食堂卫生条件重要性感知
	高校食堂服务	/主/文/芯/和	食堂硬件设施重要性感知
	顾客满意度		食堂文化氛围重要性感知
		食堂提供服务满意	餐饮产品质量满意度感知
		程度感知	服务质量满意度感知
		生/又/芯/川	个性化服务满意度感知

本研究设计的高校食堂调研主要包括两个部分,分别针对 A 校、B 校食堂管理负责人进行访谈,对两校师生进行问卷调查,访谈主要涉及高校食堂管理的整体情况和一些开放性问题,问卷调查主要是两校师生对高校食堂服务的满意程度调查。评价指标体系主要细分为四个层次,一级指标为高校食堂社会化运营效果的综合评价。第二层次包括食堂社会化程度调查和师生满意度调查两个方面。其中,高校食堂社会化程度调查主要包括食堂运营模式、食堂管理模式、食堂财务核算模式和食堂人员管理模式四个三级指标,主要在 A 校 B 校对两校食堂管理负责人展开访谈调查,如,后勤餐饮方面的实际运营情况;在食堂财务核算方面主要采用的是什么方式?食堂管理及服务人员有多少人?高校在编人员有多少人?在进行食堂社会化改革后,后勤餐饮服务有哪些变化及其原因等等问题。食堂服务师生满意度指标具体通过食堂服务要素期望程度感知和服务满意程度感知两个方面,主要采取问卷的形式面向全校师生进行随机抽样调查。四级指标即将三级指标中隐性的潜变量直接化为调查问卷题目。

基于表 1 所示的综合评价指标体系进行访谈和问卷调查。对于第一部分高校食堂社会化程度的访谈调查,根据食堂运营和管理过程中校外企业参与的低、中、高三个等级分别赋分 1 分、2 分、3 分,以四个方面的均值作为衡量高校食堂社会化程度的具体指标,均值指标越高,则表明食堂社会化程度越高,反之越低。第二部分师生满意度测评通过问卷的形式,采用李克特五级量表(Likert scale)法,将每个问题按照五分制赋值法设定相应等级。①食堂服务要素期望程度:很不重要—1 分,不重要—2 分,一般—3 分,重要—4 分,很重要—5 分;②食堂服务满意程度:很不满意—1 分,不满意—2 分,一般—3 分,满意—4 分,很满意—5 分。综合问卷调查统计结果,总分越高表明师生对高校食堂服务满意度越高,反之越低。

研究结果

根据对唐山市 A、B 两所高校食堂社会化运营情况的实地调研和随机抽样调查统计,运用 EXCEL 和 SPASS22.0 数据统计分析软件,对问卷结果进行整理和深入分析,得到相关的调研结果。

1. 描述性统计分析

通过对样本数据的频率、频次、标准差和均值等情况的描述性统计,能够进一步掌握观测样本的各种特征以及样本数据的总体特征。根据调查统计结果,A、B 两校食堂社会化程度的具体表现和样本基本特征分别如表 1 和表 2 所示。

表 1: A、B 两校食堂社会化水平具体表现特征

	食堂运行情况	食堂管理模式	食堂财务核算方式	食堂人员管理模式	社会化程度综合评价
A校	2.32	2.48	1.65	2.16	2.25
B校	3.25	2.94	2.80	3.35	3.15

资料来源: A、B 两高校食堂管理人员访谈与问卷调研

表 2: 调查问卷受访对象样本基本特征

Λ₩		频数	有效百分比	百分比
分类	标志	(A 校/B 校)	(A 校/B 校)	(A 校/B 校)
性别	男	69/75	43.1%/46.9%	39.3%/42.6%
生力	女	91/85	56.9%/53.1%	51.7%/48.4%
合计		160/160	100%/100%	91%/91%
	大一	61/70	38.1%/43.8%	34.7%/39.8%
<u></u>	大二	44/40	27.5%/25.0%	25.0%/22.7%
身份	大三	40/38	25.0%/23.8%	22.7%/21.7%
	教职工	15/12	9.4%/7.4%	8.5%/6.8%
合计		160/160	100%/100%	90.9%/91%
	500 元以下	95/86	59.4%/53.8%	54.0%/48. 9%
每月食堂消费水平	500-1000 元	40/44	25.0%/27.5%	22.7%/25.0%
	1000 元以上	25/30	15.6%/18.8%	14.2%/17.0%
合计		160/160	100%/100%	90.9%/91%
	0-7 次	15/18	9.4%/11.3%	8.5%/10.2%
每周食堂消费次数	8-14 次	57/50	35.6%/31.3%	32.4%/28.4%
	15-21 次	88/92	55.0%/57.5%	50.0%/52.3%
合计		160/160	100%/100%	90.9%/91%

资料来源: A、B两高校师生问卷调查汇总

基于表 3 所示的高校食堂社会化运营效果评价指标体系中食堂服务满意度评价四级指标,在问卷中将各四级指标直接化为具体的问题并进行分拆统计。

1.1 餐饮产品质量感知

根据问卷调查统计,两所高校食堂餐饮产品质量感知细分内容的统计结果如表 3 所示。

表 3: A、B 两校食堂餐饮产品质量感知细分内容统计对比

	题项	学校	满意情况					
	赵坝	子仅	很不满意	不满意	一般	满意	很满意	
餐饮产品	食堂饭菜的营养丰富	A	1.80%	25.70%	33.60%	23.10%	15.80%	
质量感知		В	2.00%	20.40%	34.20%	25.60%	17.80%	
	食堂饭菜的色香味形	A	2.20%	27.40%	32.90%	21.30%	16.20%	
		В	2.90%	22.50%	31.70%	24.30%	18.60%	
	食堂饭菜品种的多样性	A	3.00%	28.40%	35.40%	20.80%	12.40%	



	В	4.80%	17.60%	32.10%	30.90%	14.60%
食堂饭菜分量足够	A	7.10%	14.50%	35.10%	23.80%	19.50%
	В	3.10%	10.50%	39.90%	25.10%	21.40%
食堂饭菜价格合理	A	12.20%	18.40%	39.50%	13.10%	16.80%
	В	9.70%	15.010%	36.40%	17.30%	21.50%

根据表 3 所示两校食堂餐饮产品质量满意度情况,两校师生对于食堂饭菜价格、份量以及色香味形等方面的满意度水平均比较高,从横向对比情况来看,B 校在餐饮产品质量整体满意度方面较 A 校略高。A 校有的同学"食堂阿姨手别抖,饭菜价格降一降,可口美味儿多做做"的建议比较有代表性,可见 A 校食堂在饭菜价格、饭菜品种与份量等方面仍需改进。应当切实落实价格平抑基金制度,确保高校食堂饭菜价格在市场物价快速上涨而"外涨内不能涨"形势下的稳定。通过完善监管机制、引入市场竞争机制和高校的政策补贴,适度降低饭菜价格、丰富饭菜品种,明确饭菜分量标准,以解决高校食堂公益性和餐饮外包逐利性之间的矛盾。

1.2 服务质量重要性感知

食堂服务质量和服务水平是影响食堂服务满意度的直接因素。师生就餐过程中,对于食堂服务质量的感知主要体现在就餐排队时间的长短、食堂能否履行承诺、服务过程的高效便捷、员工的服务态度以及顾客个性化需求的满足程度等方面。根据调查结果统计,A、B两校食堂服务质量重要性感知对比如表 4 所示。

表 4: A、B 两校食堂服务质量重要性感知对比

	题项	光长	满意情况					
		学校	很不满意	不满意	一般	满意	很满意	
服务质量重要	个性化需求的满足	A	5.40%	24.50%	35.70%	19.50%	14.60%	
性感知		В	1.64%	15.40%	30.41%	32.20%	20.35%	
	员工的服务态度	A	3.12%	25.30%	29.70%	22.70%	19.18%	
		В	1.05%	22.00%	28.40%	27.20%	21.32%	
	服务过程高效便捷	A	3.00%	28.00%	31.50%	22.40%	15.10%	
		В	4.50%	16.40%	31.10%	29.40%	18.60%	
	食堂履行承诺	A	7.10%	13.60%	36.70%	25.20%	17.40%	
		В	2.20%	8.50%	39.80%	25.40%	24.10%	
	食堂排队时间	A	8.70%	13.40%	34.60%	22.10%	21.20%	
		В	11.40%	16.30%	34.40%	19.30%	18.60%	

根据对比结果可知, B 校食堂在员工服务态度、师生个性化需求满足以及服务过程效率方面较 A 校有显著的优势,获得了相对较高的满意度评价。这可能与 B 校外包企业均为全国较为知名餐饮企业,注重在竞争中加强餐饮服务管理有关。两校的在校师生人数方面大体

相当,但 A 校因为食堂数量多,平均服务窗口数量也比 B 校多,因此在师生就餐排队等待方面满意度较高。

1.3 食堂卫生条件重要性感知

食堂卫生条件主要体现在饭菜的卫生程度、餐桌餐椅等食堂硬件设施的清洁以及食堂员工的仪表仪容等方面。通过对比显示,A、B 两校食堂在卫生条件对比方面基本相当(如表 5 所示),可见两所高校都很重视食堂卫生管理工作并将之作为食堂运营过程中第一位的管理要素。

表 5: A、B 两校食堂卫生条件重要性感知对比

食堂卫生条件	题项 学校		满意情况						
重要性感知	赵坝	子仅	很不满意	不满意	一般	满意	很满意		
	食堂员工仪表卫生	A	3.20%	12.90%	25.70%	31.40%	26.80%		
		В	2.10%	8.17%	30.13%	27.50%	32.10%		
	餐桌餐椅清洁程度	A	3.70%	12.80%	28.90%	32.80%	21.80%		
		В	2.90%	12.58%	22.86%	36.25%	25.41%		
	饭菜干净卫生	A	8.20%	12.20%	20.00%	34.20%	25.40%		
		В	3.60%	11.60%	25.70%	30.20%	28.90%		

1.4 食堂硬件设施重要性感知

硬件设施是食堂提供餐饮服务的基础保障条件,其配套建设水平是食堂服务质量和服务效率的重要体现。A、B 两校食堂的硬件配套设施建设情况可通过餐桌餐椅的舒适度、刷卡机结账准确度以及食堂外观和位置三个方面进行综合评价,其满意度对比结果如表 6 所示。相比之下,A 校老校区由学校自行管理的食堂由于建设较早,运营时间较长,其硬件配套设施陈旧落后,因此在满意度调查中拉低了整体的硬件设施满意度水平。而 B 校由于全部采用企业外包,为了保证竞争优势,不断改善就餐环境,加大在硬件设施方面投入,因此其硬件服务能力较强,师生满意度水平较高。

表 6: A、B 两校食堂硬件设施重要性感知对比

	题项	学校	满意情况					
	松坝	子仪	很不满意	不满意	一般	满意	很满意	
	食堂外观及位置	A	10.50%	11.90%	29.30%	28.90%	19.40%	
食堂硬件设施		В	2.90%	11.24%	30.25%	25.46%	30.15%	
重要性感知	刷卡机准确度	A	5.20%	8.90%	30.80%	28.40%	26.70%	
		В	5.10%	10.60%	23.40%	34.80%	26.10%	
	餐桌餐椅舒适度	A	10.70%	18.90%	21.60%	30.20%	18.60%	
		В	4.30%	13.20%	26.40%	31.80%	24.30%	

1.5 食堂文化氛围重要性感知

文化特色与文化育人功能是高校食堂所肩负的特殊使命,也是高校食堂区别于社会餐厅的典型标志。衡量一所高校食堂的文化氛围可以通过食堂与高校文化的契合度、食堂文化特色以及食堂文化育人功能三个方面进行评价。表 7 所示为 A、B 两校食堂的文化氛围对比统计结果。其中,A 校文化特色和文化功能略高于 B 校。B 校食堂引入社会化竞争较为充分,食堂运营和服务过程带有浓郁的商业氛围,其文化特色和文化功能略显不足,加之服务外包过程中频繁的装修改造,食堂风格与高校文化的契合程度不够紧密,在文化氛围的营造及与高校育人功能的相互配合方面仍需加强。

表 7: A、B 两校食堂文化氛围重要性感知对比

食堂文化氛围	11年11年	照话 外书		满意情况					
重要性感知	题项	学校	很不满意	不满意	一般	满意	很满意		
	食堂文化育人功能	A	12.76%	13.84%	25.62%	26.58%	21.20%		
		В	9.20%	18.20%	32.40%	21.58%	18.62%		
	食堂的文化特色	A	9.00%	12.10%	24.12%	29.48%	25.30%		
		В	11.30%	18.60%	26.12%	22.58%	21.40%		
	食堂与高校文化契合度	A	4.70%	10.20%	25.40%	30.50%	29.20%		
		В	6.00%	15.15%	27.42%	28.18%	23.25%		

2. 问卷信度与效度检验

信度分析是对量表数据的可靠性和稳定性的检验,是研究者在进行量表数据分析时,对两个或两个以上的内容存在较为一致的判断。信度水平越高,表明量表数据越稳定。信度分析是效度检验的必要条件,即在确保量表数据稳定可靠的前提下,进一步检验分析工具能够正确测量样本对象特质的程度,即效度检验。

2.1 问卷的信度分析

本研究旨在测量被检测目标之间是否具有内在的一致性,因此在进行问卷信度分析时主要对问卷进行内在信度分析。被检测目标之间的内在一致性水平越高,Cronbach's α 系数值越大。一般认为, α 系数低于 0.35 为低信度水平,应拒绝测量结果。 α 系数在 0.35 至 0.7 之间表示信度一般,超过 0.7 则为高信度水平。利用 SPASS22.0 对问卷进行信度分析,分析结果如表 8 所示。

表 8: 问卷信度检验

变量	项数	Cronbach's α 系数
食堂服务要素期望程度	19	0.947
食堂服务要素满意程度	19	0.982
问卷整体信度	40	0.969

2.2 效度检验

效度检验即问卷的有效性检验,分为内容效度和结构效度两个方面。内容效度主要是检验问卷内容是否具有代表性和取样的合理性。本研究中问卷的问题设置是在充分借鉴前人研究成果,并结合本研究目的,在征求相关专家和高校师生意见基础上而形成的,问卷题目内容具有相当的内容效度。结构效度反映检测能够测量到理论上的结构或特质的程度。本研究采用期望感知-满意程度感知分析测度师生对于高校食堂的满意度,以满意程度感知为主,以期望感知程度为辅,通过分析满意程度感知中个变量要素对整体满意度的影响,综合得到师生对高校食堂餐饮服务的满意度水平。结合期望程度感知下各变量指标研判高校食堂服务满意度影响因素的状态。KMO(Kaise-Meyer-Olkin)检验统计量是用来比较指标变量间简单相关系数和偏相关系数的指标。KMO值越大,表明指标变量之间的相关性越强。对问卷结构效度进行检验,检验结果如表9所示。

表 9: KMO 样本度量与 Bartlett 球形度检验

Kaise-Meyer-Olkin 样本度量		0.914
	Approx.Chi-Square	9042.150
Bartlett`S 检验	自由度 df	986
	显著性概率 Sig	0.000

根据表 9 所示,问卷结构效度检验的 KMO 值为 0.914,表明高校食堂服务满意度程度感知中各问项收集得到的数据具有较高的结构维度,适合进行因子分析。与此同时,Bartlett 球形度检验的显著性概率 Sig 为 0.000,小于 0.05,统计量显著。

2.3 方差分析

为了实现对高校食堂餐饮服务感知维度各统计变量的测量,厘清各变量之间所反映的经济现象,首先采取主成分分析法将变量群体中具有代表性的共性因子提取出来,并将具有相同特质的变量归入同一公共因子,并对原始因子载荷系数应用方差最大化正交旋转进行旋转交换,得到高校食堂服务满意度问卷旋转后的因子载荷矩阵如表 10 所示。公共因子提取的个数以特征值大于1作为标准截取数据。本研究共提出公共因子五项,累计解释方差为68.916%。根据表 10 所示,"贵校食堂的饭菜是否干净卫生"、"贵校食堂餐桌、餐具是否清洁"、"贵校食堂员工仪表、仪容是否卫生"三项具体指标因子载荷较小,分别只有 0.602、0.573、0.565,故删除三个问项,对剩余 16 个问项在进行探索性因子分析。共提取四个公共因子,分别对应评价指标体系中的食堂餐饮食品质量、食堂服务质量、食堂硬件设施与食堂文化氛围四个满意度指标,每个因子的 Cronbach's α 系数都在 0.7 以上,置信水平较高,整体方差解释率达到 59.77%,因子分析结果良好。

表 10: 高校食堂服务满意度问卷旋转后的因子载荷矩阵

/A-CE A □			因子		
维度与条目	1	2	3	4	5
贵校食堂饭菜价格是否合理	0.823				
贵校食堂份量是否足够	0.794				
贵校食堂饭菜品种的多样性	0.805				
贵校食堂饭菜的色香味形	0.842				
贵校食堂饭菜营养是否丰富	0.796				
贵校食堂就餐排队时间长短			0.772		
贵校食堂能否履行承诺			0.709		
贵校食堂服务过程是否高效快捷			0.745		
贵校食堂员工服务态度是否良好			0.787		
贵校食堂能否满足个性化就餐需求			0.753		
贵校食堂的饭菜是否干净卫生					0.602
贵校食堂餐桌、餐具是否清洁					0.573
贵校食堂员工仪表、仪容是否卫生					0.565
贵校食堂餐桌餐椅的舒适度如何				0.751	
贵校食堂刷卡机结账是否准确				0.729	
贵校食堂外观及位置				0.713	
贵校食堂与高校文化是否契合		0.801			
贵校食堂是否具有文化特色		0.794			
贵校食堂是否具有文化育人功能		0.815			
各因子解释方差(%)	15.236	15.187	14.796	14.551	9.146
累计解释方差(%)	15.236	30.423	45.219	59.77	68.916
Cronbach's α 系数	0.849	0.892	0.793	0.823	0.814

根据 A、B 两校食堂社会化调查结果与统计描述可知,高校食堂社会化程度不同,食堂餐饮食品质量感知、服务质量感知、食堂卫生条件、食堂硬件设施以及文化氛围等食堂服务要素,以及高校对食堂社会化程度的评价等都可能存在差异。在此基础上,本研究进一步通过方差分析,来检验高校食堂的社会化程度对于高校食堂服务满意度特征是否存在显著性差异。通过对 A、B 两所高校食堂社会化调查和满意度调查的统计样本进行独立样本 T 检验(如表 11 所示),结果发现: A、B 两所高校师生对于食堂餐饮食品质量、食堂服务质量、食堂硬件设施和食堂文化氛围这四个维度上存在着显著性差异。通过进一步均值比较发现,B 校在食堂餐饮食品质量、食堂服务质量、食堂硬件设施感知方面都高于 A 校,A 校在食堂文化氛围和文化育人功能方面的表现较 B 校要好。

表 11: A、B 两所高校食堂服务感知度差异比较

	<i>₩</i> ; гі:	方	差齐次性	上 检验	均值差	长來追差		
维度		F值	P值	T 值	自由度	P值	均值差	标准误差
食堂餐饮食品	假设方差相等	0.038	0.852	-3.942***	329	0.000	-0.515	0.1035
质量	假设方差不相等			-3.847	198.2	0.000	-0.493	0.1125
食堂服务质量	假设方差相等	0.213	0.737	-3.203***	313	0.001	-0.321	0.1094
艮至瓜分灰里	假设方差不相等			-3.157	253.6	0.001	-0.365	0.1102
食堂硬件设施	假设方差相等	0.194	0.742	-5.513***	188	0.000	-0.642	0.1083
良星硬件区地	假设方差不相等			-5.442	152.7	0.000	-0.618	0.1147
食堂文化氛围	假设方差相等	16.105	0.000	-2.135	342	0.000	0.722	0.1152
艮里人化州国	假设方差不相等			5.908***	189.3	0.000	0.693	0.1118

2.4 结构方程模型分析

为进一步明确高校食堂社会化程度与食堂服务满意度之间的内在关联性,本文在此引入结构方程模型对食堂服务满意度和社会化程度之间的关系进行统计分析。结构方程模型是基于变量的协方差矩阵,对一些潜变量之间的复杂关系进行分析处理。通过问卷设置一些能够直接观测的变量对无法直接观测的潜变量进行反应,建立起潜变量之间的结构。相比一般的回归分析,结构方程模型能够同时处理多个因变量、容许自变量和因变量含有测量误差,并且能够同时估计因子结构和因子关系,其模型具有更大的容许弹性和更好的拟合优度。(侯杰泰,温忠麟,成子娟,2004)

2.4.1 模型参数估计

结构方程模型的原理是通过构造模型协方差矩阵和样本协方差矩阵的拟合函数,再通过循环迭代得到拟合函数值最优的参数估计。为明确食堂服务满意度和社会化运营程度之间的关系,本研究将食堂社会化运营程度作为一个潜变量纳入食堂满意度评价体系,基于问卷调查数据,采用 lisrel V10.3 结构方程模式分析软件对模型进行分析处理,得到模型参数如图 1 所示。

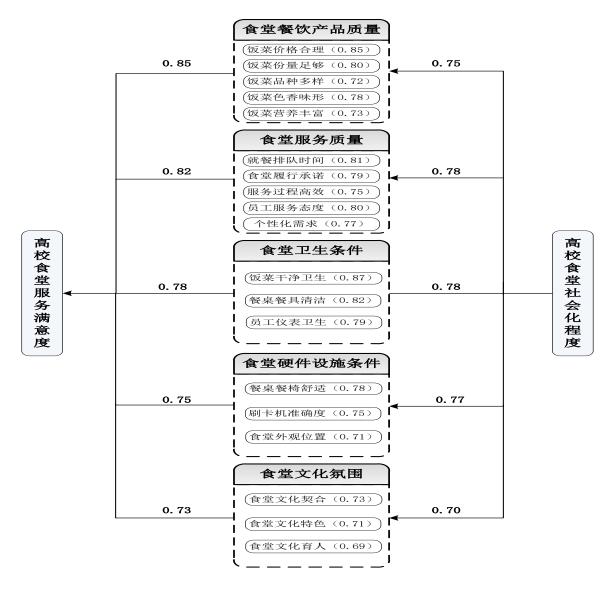


图 1: 高校食堂服务满意度与社会化运营程度结构模型

2.4.2 模型评价

结构方程模型的评价一般包括参数检验、拟合度检验和解释能力评价三个部分。(高庆,2012)模型的参数检验是对所得到的各个参数进行显著性检验和合理性检验,通常可以根据 t 检验取值来对参数显著性进行检验。如表 12 所示为食堂服务满意度与社会化程度结构模型的路径系数估计与假设检验结果。

表 12: 高校食堂满意度与社会化程度结构模型路径系数估计与假设检验结果

满意度路径系数	路径方向	标准化路径系数	\mathbb{R}^2	T值	结果
社会化→餐饮产品质量→满意度感知	正向	0.85	0.878	8.192	支持
社会化→食堂服务质量→满意度感知	正向	0.82	0.896	9.431	支持
社会化→食堂卫生条件→满意度感知	正向	0.78	0.749	9.298	支持
社会化→食堂硬件设施→满意度感知	正向	0.75	0.729	10.125	支持
社会化→食堂文化氛围→满意度感知	正向	0.73	0.706	8.441	支持

根据表 12 可知,高校食堂满意度标准化路径系数均在 0.73-0.85 之间,且 T 检验值,远高于 1.96,表明路径系数在显著性水平 0.05 下通过检验,参数显著不为零,说明模型路径参数估计是有效的。应用模型对高校食堂满意度进行检验,检验得到的拟合优度参数的通过标准值和检验所得指标值如表 12 所示。所有检验值均落在标准值范围内,表明模型满足检验要求,模型解释性较好。

表 13: 高校食堂满意度模型拟合度参数

拟合指标	χ²/DF	NFI	NNFI	CFI	GFI	AGFI	RMR	RMSEA
标准值	<3	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.85	>0.8	< 0.08	< 0.08
指标值	2.58	0.92	0.96	0.91	0.87	0.84	0.06	0.05

根据表 12 所示 R^2 值可知,结构方程对数据拟合程度较高,对数据的解释能力较强。本研究五个潜变量的 R^2 值均在 0.7-0.9 之间,符合 R^2 >0.5 检验标准,表明模型具有较强的解释能力,模型和参数结果可以接受(徐万里,2008)。

总结

1. 研究结论

第一,高校食堂社会化改革是提升高校自身管理和自我发展的必由之路,积极深入推进高校食堂社会化改革是改善食堂餐饮服务质量、不断提升食堂服务竞争优势的重要措施,也是不断深化高校后勤管理社会化改革的内在要求。高校食堂社会化运营程度可以通过食堂运营方式、食堂管理模式、食堂财务核算方式以及人员管理模式四个方面进行综合评价。

第二,高校食堂社会化运营程度与食堂服务要素和整体满意度之间存在内在的关联性, 比较研究发现,高校食堂社会化程度越高,基于竞争因素驱动,食堂在餐饮产品质量、服务质量、硬件配套设施、食堂卫生情况以及高校食堂文化氛围等方面都会表现出显著性差异,食堂服务整体满意度水平越高。

第三,基于问卷调查统计结果,将高校食堂社会化程度作为一个潜变量纳入食堂满意 度评价体系,构建结构方程模型进行分析发现,高校食堂社会化运营通过改善食堂餐饮食品质 量、提升服务水平、改进食堂卫生条件和硬件配套设施,形成对食堂满意度提升的正向促进效应,能够显著提升高校食堂服务的满意度感知。

2. 研究建议与研究不足

2.1 研究建议

首先,坚持善治理念,积极推动高校食堂社会化改革,优化管理机制,构建食堂 标准化运行制度。其一,优化引入机制,实现公平公正。在招投标环节,高校领导要高度重视, 规范标书设计、规范招标流程、细化合同内容。必须对食堂社会化运营主体的基本资质和条件 进行严格审核,严格遵守招标相应的法律法规,确保招标公开、公平,并允许校内师生监督招 标过程,及时对招标过程中出现的相关情况予以公示、公布。其二,健全退出机制,实现优胜 劣汰。承包合同一般以 3-5 年为宜,在合同中应明确退出机制,应明确主动退出与被高校清退 的条件、流程、责任承担。高校食堂外包是以服务师生,提升饮食质量为目标,所以也可以发 挥师生的监管作用,以在年度师生满意度调查中有超过一定比例的师生对食堂不满意、在检查 时发现卫生问题等作为终止承包合同的条件。其三,完善监管机制,逐渐形成食堂餐饮服务的 监管合力。高校食堂的社会化改革需要政府、高校和学生的共同努力推动。在政府层面,政府 应根据国家相关食品卫生、质量、安全的法律法规,制定地方性的食品安全监管的实施细则, 使对高校食堂监管的职责、内容与程序科学化、规范化、程序化。食品监督部门应与高校建立 常态化、规范化的沟通与监督机制。高校层面,要建立食堂运行监测体系、考核机制,明确后 勤餐饮质量安全管理和监督的职责分工,明确食堂服务外包过程中的监管流程和安全保障工作。 学生层面,积极发挥学生团体的监督作用,以社团代表等学生性组织为主体切实履行监督作用, 以消除与食堂质量安全有关的群体性冲突隐患,以"客户思维"完善食堂共治。

其次,坚持育人理念,挖掘饮食文化的育人内涵,创建文化活动,发挥食堂文化育人效能。立足高校食堂文化育人的特殊性大力推进食堂文化建设和文化发展,形成特色服务育人文化环境。高校食堂文化建设应注重就餐群体的差异性特征,如少数民族、不同地域文化的差异等,通过管理文化建设、烹饪文化建设等将校园文化融入食堂管理和运营,不断强化食堂文化品牌塑造和文化底蕴,依附校园浓郁的人文背景打造食堂自身鲜明个性的食堂饮食文化,不断提升自身的文化软实力和核心竞争力。

第三,坚持人本理念,完善用人机制,提升从业及管理人员素养,不断加强高校食堂专业人才培养和员工队伍建设。"人"是食堂管理运营各环节工作的主导和核心要素,为创造食堂餐饮优质服务和食堂社会化改革深入、持续推进提供根本动力。其一,引入科学的培训方法,丰富培训内容,加强食堂员工基本业务素质和服务技能、职业道德的培训,强化员工服务技能与服务至上的理念的提升,不断提高员工专业化水平;其二,加强食堂管理骨干团队的建设和榜样作用的发挥,通过健全的竞争择优机制和储备人才培养,打造食堂管理的核心团队,充分发挥团队带头和引领作用,增强团队凝聚力与执行力;其三,建立有效的制度规范和激励机制,健全员工绩效考核评价体系,客观评价员工工作行为和结果测量,通过及时反馈和动态调整,形成员工服务绩效的良性循环提升。

2.2 研究不足

其一,在研究对象选取方面本研究只以唐山地区 A、B 两所高校为研究样本,在

未来的研究中,今后可以考虑以河北省的高校样本来进行研究,以获得更深入的了解。其二,本次调查问卷采用的随机发放的方式,被调查者对问卷内容的理解程度以及填写问卷时的认真程度都会对问卷数据的真实性产生一定影响,从而对本研究结果产生影响。其三,由于学识与能力有限,很多问题只能进行简略分析,难以提出更完美的改进对策,希望未来能以更全面的视角对此问题进行深入研究。

讨论:

数据显示,高校食堂社会化运营程度与食堂服务要素和整体满意度之间存在内在的关联性,根据 A、B 两校食堂社会化调查结果与统计结果可知,高校食堂社会化程度越高,食堂服务整体满意度水平越高。高校食堂社会化改革通过改善食堂餐饮食品质量、提升服务水平、改进食堂卫生条件和硬件配套设施,形成对食堂满意度提升的正向促进效应,能够显著提升高校食堂服务的满意度感知,因此,已基本达到研究预期。但深入推进社会化改革,提升食堂服务质量与运行效率,仍需不断研究与探索。

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基于 TAM 的中国大学生移动网络平台购买意愿 CHINESE COLLEGE STUDENTS' PURCHASE INTENTION OF M-SHOPPING PLATFORM BASED ON TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL

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摘要

本研究以大学生消费者为例,基于技术接受模型理论拓展并修正本研究理论模型,探讨影响大学生消费者使用移动网络平台购物意愿的各维度之间的相关性。通过网络平台对1214名大学生进行了问卷调查,借助 SPSS、AMOS 软件对数据进行统计分析,检验本研究的理论模型。实证结果表明,主观规范正向影响感知易用性,主观规范正向影响平台使用态度;感知有用性正向影响平台使用态度,感知易用性正向影响感知有用性,感知易用性正向影响信任;信任正向影响感知有用性。信任正向影响平台使用态度;感知价值正向影响感知有用,感知价值正向影响平台使用态度;感知风险负向影响平台使用态度;平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿。感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用意图的正向影响中起中介作用。

关键词: 购买意愿 大学生消费者 移动网络平台 TAM 模型

Abstract

Taking college student consumers as an example, the present study expands and modifies the theoretical model of the research based on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), and explores the correlation between the various dimensions that affect college student consumers' purchase intention to use M-shopping (mobile shopping) platforms. A questionnaire survey was conducted among 1214 college students an online platform, and the data was statistically analyzed with the help of SPSS and AMOS software to test the theoretical model of the study. The results show that SN (subjective norms) positively affect PEOU (perceived ease of use) and ITUMP (intention to use M-shopping platforms). PU (perceived usefulness positively) affects ITUMP, while PEOU positively affects PU and PT (perceived trust). PT positively affects PU and ITUMP. PV (perceived value) positively affects PU and ATUMP (attitude to use M-shopping platforms). PR (perceived risk) negatively affects ATUMP. ITUMP positively affects ATUMP. PU plays a mediating role in the positive influence of PEOU on ITUMP.

Keywords: Purchase intention, college student consumers, M-shopping platforms, TAM

1. 引言

根据 2021 年 CNNIC 对外发布的《第 47 次中国互联网络发展状况统计报告》 (中国互联 网络信息中心, 2021) 中国手机上网用户总量已有 9.86 亿,手机上网在网民总量中占比 99.7%,其中 21.0%为学生。2020 年使用手机网络购物消费者已有 7.81 亿人。

移动网络购物已成为了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分,研究大学生对移动网络购物平台的偏好,也是移动网络购物平台发展的重要条件(王孟博与柳青,2019)。消费者对于移动网络购物平台已经从刚开的不习惯和不了解,慢慢的转变为习惯和依赖(Liu, Li, Edu, Jozsa, and Negricea,2019)。消费者在移动网络购物平台环境下进行购物,提高了消费者的购物效率,能随时随地的进行购物,降低了购物成本(Ktoridou, Epaminonda, and Kaufmann,2008)。移动网络购物平台为广大消费者提供了更好的消费体验,与传统网络购物相比,消费者可以利用更多的碎片时间来满足消费需求,摆脱空间束缚增加了购物的效率(Wen, Li, and Yin, 2019)。

TAM 是网络消费者行为研究中较为常用的理论模型(Davis,1986),Davis 在 1986 年的时候攻读博士的时候第一次提起,构建的原因是因为需要对用户可接受信息的解释。Davis (2000a) 在 2000 年的时候对于这个接受技术的模型展开了大型的修整以及拓宽,加入了社会影响、工具认识过程、主观规范、经验获得以及认知方面等因素。TAM 模型将用户行为的预测和解释限定在信息系统初始接受方面,是目前应用广泛、影响力较大的模型之一,也是网络消费行为研究中较为常用的理论模型。TAM 中的感知有用性、感知易用性的概念,使 TAM 在操作性上得到了简化而且更具有普遍性,在把 TAM 拓展便可用于研究各类新技术(Akroush, Mahadin, ElSamen, and Shoter, 2020; Chen, Gillenson, and Sherrell, 2002; Groß, 2014; Heijden, Verhagen, and Creemers, 2003; 张燕、牛司建、张涛, 2020)。本研究将基于 TAM 的理论模型,拓展并修正研究理论模型,找出影响大学生消费者使用移动网络平台购物态度的因素,探讨影响大学生消费者使用移动网络平台购物意愿的各维度之间的相关性,并通过本研究对移动网络购物平台企业提出相关建议。

理论意义:目前,对于电子商务环境下影响大学生消费者行为因素的研究较多,对于大学生消费者在移动网络购物平台中对移动网络购物平台使用意向行为的影响因素相关研究较少,本研究是为数不多的将感知风险、信任和主观规范整合到 TAM 中以更好地解释消费者对移动购物的接受程度的研究之一。基于 TAM 的理论,提供了一种从消费者行为的角度理解移动购物意愿的行为方法,通过信任、感知价值、感知风险和主观规范多种因素如何影响移动购物接受程度,它不仅可以扩展和更好地应用 TAM,而且可以丰富和深化消费者网络购物行为的理论,为今后对大学生消费者行为的深入研究提供借鉴。

现实意义:移动网络购物平台作为一种新的消费购物模式载体,它有着集便利性、即时性、低成本性等特点,在市场消费中扮演着重要的角色,对移动网络购物市场领域的发展起着关键性的作用。就目前的情况来看,中国移动网络购物平台仍然处于发展阶段,大学生消费者作为移动购物平台系统运作的重要组成部分,是各家移动电子商务努力争取的重要资源。大学生群体作为先锋市场可以更有效率的帮助移动电子商务企业对其家人和朋友做宣传并推广企业平台的影响范围,同时大学生群体在走入社会参加工作后,随着收入的提高,其在大学期间养成的移动网络购物习惯将会为移动网络购物平台企业带来交易规模的大幅度增长。

研究目的主要有,1.依据大学生消费者移动网络购物的特点,拓展技术接受模型(TAM),在理论模型中加入主观规范、感知风险、感知价值和信任变量,对模型进行构建并修正。 2.对构建的研究理论模型提出假设,以探究感知各维度变量、信任和主观规范对大学生消费者使用态度以及购买意愿的影响,运用实证的方法深入分析各变量和购买意愿之间相关影响。

2. 文献综述

移动网络购物的出现与移动电子商务的发展有着密切的关系,是指消费者通过移动设 备在网络上完成购买过程的活动(Ko, Eun, and Lee, 2009)。移动网络购物离不开移动网络购物 平台的作用(张武康与郭关科,2019), 其最大的特点在于打破了空间以及时间层面存在的制约, 使 消费者能够随时随地享受移动网络购物(Yang 与 Kim, 2012)。Marangunić 与 Granić(2015)对 TAM 的广泛文献回顾表明,在对网络用户消费行为进行分析时,采用 TAM 的优势更高。在具 体研究过程中,通过对 TAM 模型进行相应优化,便可实现对研究使用范围的拓展,与单独使 用 TAM 结构相比,这种整合为消费者对技术的接受提供了更好的解释(Bailey, Pentina, Mishra, & Mimoun, 2017; Muñoz-Leiva, Climent-Climent, & Liébana-Cabanillas, 2017)。本研究在 TAM 中 添加四个不同因素以扩展 TAM,将 TAM 模型通过合并具有重大影响的新因子和变量进行了扩 展,将补充因素和变量纳入模型中,以便更好地解释消费者移动网络购物购买意愿的预测因子 (Voss,Spangenberg,& Grohmann,2003, Marangunić et al,2015)。将感知风险,信任加入研究, 能提高其预测移动商务态度和意愿的能力(例如, Demoulin & Djelassi, 2016; Groß, 2014; Marangunić & Granić, 2015)。Pavlou(2003),Kim,Ferrin 与 Rao(2008)提升消费者信任和减少消 费者风险是成功的电子购物网站和营销活动的重要因素。Schierz,Schilke 与 Wirtz (2010)研究注 重于主观规范与态度之间的关系,但没有研究主观规范对感知有用性的影响。另一方面, Yang(2010)使用了一种由社交网络和图片组成的称为社会影响力的结构,其主要也将主观规范 用以扩展 TAM。消费者网络购物决策将会受到感知价值的影响,伴随感知价值的提升,消费 者购买意愿也就更为强烈(王崇与刘健,2012)。

综上所述,TAM 对信息系统接受度的研究做出了决定性的贡献,其优势塑造了研究格局。基于这些原因,本研究也依赖于 TAM。为了能够最准确地测量即时购物的接受程度,在Davis 等人(1989)的原始 TAM 中添加变量,使其适应本研究的研究背景。通过对本研究相关变量的文献进行梳理,在网络购物消费者行为的研究中购买意愿的研究比较丰富,而在移动网络购物平台环境下消费者购买意愿的研究较少。因此,本研究在结合移动网络购物平台环境下的特征,以消费者移动网络购物平台购买意愿为主线,对移动网络购物平台环境下主观规范、信任、感知风险和感知价值的内涵与结构维度及其对购买意愿的影响进行研究。

3. 研究假设

3.1 主观规范的研究假设

主观规范被定义为一个人的感知,是指个人对于是否采取某项特定行为所感受到的社会压力,亦即在预测他人的行为时,那些对个人的行为决策具有影响力的个人或团体对于个人是否采取某项特定行为所发挥的影响作用大小(Young & TKent, 1985)。Ajzen 与 Driver (1991)指出主观规范是个人在执行某种行为时所感知的重要参考人是否同意其行为的压力程度。Venkatesh 与 Davis(2000)的 TAM 扩展版本(TAM 2)在原始模型中增加了组织和社会因素,例如印象和主观规范。Pedersen(2005)通过合并行为控制和主观规范来扩展 TAM,以产生可分解的TPB,这被证明对解释早期研究移动购物的行为很有用。Gerpott 与 Thomas (2014),Ovčjak,Polančič 与 Heričko (2015)的研究表明,较高的积极态度,主观规范,信任和自我效能感会导致使用移动购物的可能性更高。罗杰(2011)研究中认为大学生主观规范和周边影响也与消费者行为有着重要影响,同时 Phong,Khoi 与 Le (2018)也认为主观规范对移动购物的意愿有着积极影

响。因此,在以前学者的研究基础上,本研究提出了以下假设来验证主观规范对消费者移动网络购物平台的影响:

H1: 主观规范正向影响感知易用性。

H2: 主观规范正向影响感知有用性。

H3: 主观规范正向影响平台使用态度。

3.2 感知易用性与感知有用性的研究假设

根据 Davis (1986) 的观点,使用信息技术的行为开始于对信息技术的有用性和易用性的认知,根据有用一词的定义来定义有用性,即能够被有利地使用,或者可以被用于有利的目的,对有用性的感知是一个人相信他在使用它时能得到的好处。Denni Ardyanto(2015)Budyastuti and Iskandar(2018)探讨了电子商务的有用性、易用性和信任度对使用者行为的影响。除了感知易用性之外,感知有用性是 TAM 的主要决定因素(Brusch & Rappel,2019)。感知有用性、易用性和行为意图是预期和实际结果的关键预测因素(King 与 He,2006)。同时感知有用性也受到感知易用性的影响,因为任何新技术如果更易于使用,都会被认为更有用(Venkatesh & Davis, 2000)。在本次研究中认为,当在移动平台上进行网络操作时,大学生消费效率的提升,可借助于感知有用性和感知有用性概念来进行解释。因此,本研究提出以下假设

H4: 感知易用性正向影响感知有用性。

H5: 感知有用性正向影响平台使用态度。

3.3 信任的研究假设

信任是一种主观的信念,即当受托人面临更高的不确定性和更大的失控风险时,当事人将履行其义务(Lu, Yang, Chau, & Cao, 2011; Zhou, 2013)。许多现有的研究将信任视为信息系统中的决定因素(Lee, Moon, Kim, & Yi, 2015; H.-H. Lin & Wang, 2006; Luo, Li, Zhang, & Shim, 2010)。信任的建立有多种机制,根据以往的文献以及网络平台自身的特点,网络平台的信任建立机制可分类为(Stewart,2003);McKnight,Choudhury 与 Kacmar(2002); Grabner-Kraeuter (2002)Wang 和 Emurian(2005);Pizzutti 与 Fernandes (2010)): 1.基于知识的信任。2.基于特征的信任。3.基于制度的信任。4. 基于个人特质的信任。对成员的信任包括两个维度,一是对其他成员能力的信任,二是对其他成员诚实和善行的信任,即相信其他成员会自觉遵守社会规范或原则。Marriott 与 Williams(2018)发现与感知风险和信任有关的方面可以预测客户使用移动购物购买意愿的意图。如果用户相信网络商家能够完成交易,会信守承诺并注重用户利益,那么用户的信任信念就更高。因此,本研究提出以下假设:

H6: 感知易用性正向影响信任。

H7: 信任正向影响感知有用性。

H8: 信任正向影响平台使用态度。

3.4 感知风险的研究假设

感知风险理论认为消费者采取任何行为都有一定的无法预测的结果,结果的属性有可能是不好的,而这些认知都会影响其使用移动网络购物平台的态度(AlSoufi & Ali, 2014),本研究认为感知风险可以反映大学生对感知风险的态度,会影响其使用移动网络购物平台意愿。感知风险是指消费者使用移动网络进行购物可能预期造成的伤害或损失。用户在进行消费操作时,实际上并无法较为准确的实现对自身行为后果的预测。基于此,在此过程中实际上会感知到一定风险,但是,对于该风险而言,同实际风险存在较大差异。Marangunić等(2015),Groß(2015),Demoulin 与 Djelassi(2016)等学者为了提高移动购物态度及意愿的解释度,呼吁将感

知的风险,信任和享受加入 TAM 模型进行扩展研究。当消费者使用移动网络购物平台交易时,其感知风险越强烈,那么这种感觉会影响大学生使用移动网络购物平台的购买意愿。因此本研究提出了以下假设:

H9 感知风险负向影响感知有用性。

H10 感知风险负向影响平台使用态度。

3.5 感知价值的研究假设

感知价值理论是来源于市场营销学中的消费者价值理论(Zeithaml,1988),他认为感知价值就是消费者对于所能够感知到的利益与其所获得的产品(服务)时所付出的成本进行比较权衡之后,对于产品或者服务的效用的总体的评价。

消费者网络购物决策将会受到感知价值的影响,伴随感知价值的提升,消费者购买意愿也就更为强烈(王崇与刘健,2012)。耿黎辉与姚佳佳(2020)研究表明感知价值对购买意愿具有正向影响。敖娇(2014)针对感知价值进行了划分,将其分为下述方面,即:安全、娱乐、产品、服务、易用性。感知价值是消费者基于其所得和付出而对产品或服务效用的总体评价(白长虹,2001)。是消费者在交易中所获得利益与为获取该利益而付出成本的二者权衡(Wood & Scheer 2006)。董岩、时光与时雨甜(2020)研究了线上营销对网络消费者购买行为的影响发现消费者感知价值对消费者感知风险有显著负向影响;消费者感知价值对消费者态度有显著正向影响。因此本文提出了以下假设:

假设 H11 感知价值正向影响感知有用性。

假设 H12 感知价值正向影响平台使用态度。

3.6 平台使用态度的研究假设

Davis(2000b) 认为人们对新技术的采纳平台使用态度是影响其使用新信息技术系统意向前置因素。在许多现有研究中,人们已经证实了使用新技术的态度与意愿之间存在正相关关系,其中,感知易用性和感知有用性是确定消费者对采用技术态度的先决条件(Kang, Hahn, Fortin, Hyun, and Eom, 2006; H. D. Yang & Yoo, 2004; S. Yang, Lu, Gupta, Cao, and Zhang, 2012)。李东进、吴波与武瑞娟(2009)在对中国消费者购买意愿模型中发现行为平台使用态度与行为之间的也是呈现显著影响的关系。Davis(1986)认为构建 TAM 对某个系统或技术进行研究取决于用户的行为意向,用户的行为意向受感知系统的影响较大,其次则是用户想用的态度。形成和巩固积极的消费者使用态度可以被认为是移动购物成功的关键(Khoi & Trang, 2018)。在本研究中,平台使用态度既是购买意愿关系中重要变量。基于此观点,本研究提出以下假设:

H13: 平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿。

H14: 感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用态度的正向影响中起中介作用。

图 1: 假设模型图

4. 研究方法

本研究使用以下方法和数据分析工具分析问卷数据:

描述性统计分析。以样本数据为基础,对数据进行整理和归纳,借助频率、频数等统计指标来分析数据的趋势及整体特征。结构模型分析。结构方程模型旨在分析变量之间的相互作用关系,是多元统计的重要分析方法。在 Amos 26.0 中绘出测量模型,载入所收集的数据,结合相关分析指标,分析模型结构的拟合程度,当模型的拟合指标符合一般标准,便可以进行路径检验,以分析变量之间是否存在依赖关系以及确定其影响程度。

样本和数据测量:

本研究采用了目前最常用的 5-point Likert Scale 调查问卷量表。问卷中,"1, 2, 3, 4, 5",代表"完全同意、同意、不确定、不同意、完全不同意"五个层次。根据问卷中选取的具体项目,可以判断被调查者选择选项的意愿,即他们对某一问题的态度,这为本研究的数据基础奠定了基础。

调查问卷量表中使用 Davis(1989)、Venkatesh 与 Davis(2000)、Heijden, Verhagen 与 Creemers(2003)、Lin(2007)、Kim(2009)改编的题项来衡量 TAM 感知有用性; 感知易用性和行为意图的题项,主观规范的变量改编自 Venkatesh 与 Davis(2000);信任的题项来自于 Kim, Ferrin 与 Rao (2008)、 ElSamen (2015);感知风险的4个题项来于 Featherman 与 Pavlou(2003)、Rafiq et al. (2012), George 与 Kumar (2014);感知价值题项来自于 Sheth(1991)。

本研究对象为贵州大学生消费者,随着一线和二线城市销售市场的日益饱和,移动网络购物平台迫切需要解决发现销售市场增加的问题,而下沉市场就成为各平台开创全新市场的未知空间,截至2019年12月,贵州网民网络购物的比例为73.2%,其中移动购物网民占43.9%,贵州市场还有很大的发展空间(贵州省通信管理局,2020)。通过专业调查网站进行问卷调查和数据收集,为了尽可能地使样本具有代表性,调查问卷向贵州省本科学校和专科学校发放,发放学校包含了贵州省各地区院校,由学校老师随机发放并收集,其中本科院校为:1.铜仁学院;2.凯里学院;3.黔南民族师范学院;4.安顺学院;5.贵阳学院;6.贵州医科大学;7.遵义医科大学;8.六盘水师范学院。专科院校为:1.铜仁幼儿师范高等专科学校;2.铜仁职业技术学院;3.凯里职业技术学院;4.贵阳职业技术学院;5.贵州电子信息职业技术学院;6.贵州交通职业技术学院。共收回问卷1453份,其中无效问卷239份,最后获得有效问卷1214份。问卷

调查的背景指标主要为相关人口统计指标的测量,分别为性别、年龄、收入水平等。分析结果具体数值汇总如下表:

表 1: 人口统计表

		频率	百分比
사 무리	男	597	48.18
性别	女	617	50.82
	18 岁以下	34	2.80
年龄	18-24 岁	1160	95.55
	24 岁以上	20	1.65
₩ IT.	专科	590	48.60
学历	本科	624	51.40
	省会城市	126	10.38
居住城市规模	地级市	204	16.80
	县级及以下地区	884	72.82
	500-1000	730	60.13
平均每月可支配金额	1001-1500	362	29.82
一均可力可又癿並彻	1501-2000	78	6.43
	2000 以上	44	3.62
	100 以下	385	31.71
最高能接受的每笔消费	100-300	566	46.62
取同比妆文的母毛相负	301-500	136	11.20
	500 以上	127	10.46

5. 实证结果

5.1 信度和效度测试

本研究首先进行因子分析,巴特利球体检验结果表明 KMO 值为 0.958, 并在 0.001 的水平下显著,根据下表的值判断区间,表明数据间相关性强,适合进行因子分析。在进行主成分抽取和最大方差旋转后的因子结构如下表所示,析出特征值大于 1 的 8 个因子,方差解释率为 68.321%。

表 2: KMO 和 Bartlett 的检验

KMO 值□		0.958
	近似卡方□	22588.684
Bartlett 球形度检验	df	528
	<i>p</i> 值	0.000

为了本研究调查问卷的可靠性和准确性,测量结果内部较高的一致性,本研究采用 Cronbach's α 系数进行信度检验,其中 Cronbach's α 值越大表示信度越高,当 Cronbach's α 大于 0.7 时,表示信度较好,当该值大于 0.8 时则表示信度很好(Eisinga, Grotenhuis, & Pelzer, 2013)

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表 3: 模型 AVE 和 CR 指标结果

Factor	平均方差萃取 AVE 值	组合信度 CR 值	Cronbach's α 值
感知有用性	0.465	0.813	0.816
感知易用性	0.612	0.826	0.823
感知风险	0.594	0.810	0.795
感知价值	0.509	0.805	0.805
主观规范	0.511	0.805	0.797
信任	0.603	0.883	0.882
平台使用态度	0.602	0.858	0.857
购买意愿	0.612	0.863	0.860

本次针对共 8 个因子,以及 32 个分析项进行验证性因子分析(CFA)分析。从上表可知, 共 6 个因子对应的 AVE 值全部均大于 0.5,且 CR 值全部均高于 0.7,意味着本次分析数据具有良好的聚合(收敛)效度。过去学者建议 AVE 数值应高于 0.5 以上,但因 AVE 若要高于 0.5 以上,表示因素负荷量皆须高于 0.7 以上,考量数据资料的实际面向,亦可以 AVE 高于 0.36 以上为勉强接受标准(Fornell & Larcker, 1981)。

表 4: 区分效度: Pearson 相关与 AVE 平方根值

	有用	易用	风险	价值	主观规范	信任	态度	购买意愿
有用	0.682							
易用	0.667	0.783						
风险	0.329	0.454	0.771					
价值	0.563	0.471	0.316	0.713				
主观规范	0.528	0.483	0.307	0.660	0.715			
信任	0.386	0.300	0.110	0.636	0.599	0.777		
态度	0.561	0.436	0.239	0.685	0.678	0.653	0.776	
购买意愿	0.602	0.532	0.291	0.601	0.651	0.518	0.764	0.782

5.2 假设验证

表 5: 模型回归系数汇总表格

X	\rightarrow	Y	非标准化路径系数	SE	z (CR 值)	p	标准化路径系数
感知有用	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.245	0.037	6.702	0.000	0.239
感知易用	\rightarrow	感知有用	0.784	0.056	13.926	0.000	0.699
感知易用	\rightarrow	信任	0.524	0.044	12.040	0.000	0.426
感知风险	\rightarrow	感知有用	-0.026	0.020	-1.305	0.192	-0.034
感知风险	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	-0.039	0.019	-2.037	0.042	-0.048
感知价值	\rightarrow	感知有用	0.308	0.055	5.632	0.000	0.329
感知价值	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.184	0.049	3.709	0.000	0.190
主观规范	\rightarrow	感知有用	-0.020	0.074	-0.272	0.786	-0.018
主观规范	\rightarrow	感知易用	0.660	0.041	16.002	0.000	0.670
主观规范	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.441	0.065	6.752	0.000	0.389
信任	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.282	0.023	12.401	0.000	0.301
信任	\rightarrow	感知有用	-0.052	0.024	-2.184	0.029	-0.057
平台使用态度	\rightarrow	购买意愿	0.999	0.040	24.824	0.000	0.890



感知风险对于感知有用影响时,此路径并没有呈现出显著性(z=-1.305, p=0.192>0.05),因而拒绝 H9。主观规范对于感知有用影响时,此路径并没有呈现出显著性(z=-0.272, p=0.786>0.05),因而拒绝 H2。信任对于感知有用影响时,标准化路径系数值为-0.057<0,与假设相反,因而拒绝 H7。

通过修正后得结构方程模型路径可知,感知有用对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.239>0,并且(z=6.777,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H5 成立。感知易用对于感知有用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.684>0,并且(z=15.780,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H4 成立。感知易用对于感知有用影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.418>0,并且(z=11.968,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H6 成立。感知风险对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 0.418>0,并且(z=11.968,p=0.000<0.01),因而 H6 成立。感知风险对于平台使用态度影响时,标准化路径系数值为 -0.049<0,并且(z=2.087,-0.037<0.05,因而 -0.000<0.01,因而 -0.0000,并且 -0.000<0.01,因而 -0.0000,并且 -0.0000,并且 -0.0000,并且 -0.0000,并且 -0.0000,并且 -0.0000,并且 -0.0000,并且 -0.00

表 6: 模型回归系数汇总表格

X	\rightarrow	Y	非标准化路径系数	SE	z (CR 值)	p	标准化路径系数
感知有用	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.248	0.037	6.777	0.000	0.239
感知易用	\rightarrow	感知有用	0.759	0.048	15.780	0.000	0.684
感知易用	\rightarrow	信任	0.513	0.043	11.968	0.000	0.418
感知风险	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	-0.039	0.019	-2.087	0.037	-0.049
感知价值	\rightarrow	感知有用	0.257	0.031	8.325	0.000	0.276
感知价值	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.183	0.049	3.727	0.000	0.190
主观规范	\rightarrow	感知易用	0.658	0.041	15.971	0.000	0.667
主观规范	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.442	0.065	6.758	0.000	0.390
信任	\rightarrow	平台使用态度	0.281	0.023	12.219	0.000	0.300
平台使用态度	\rightarrow	购买意愿	0.999	0.040	24.781	0.000	0.890



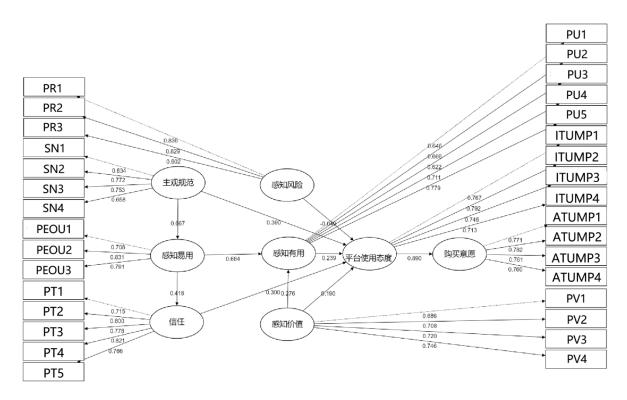


图 2: 结构方程路径图

结构方程模型拟合指标情况分析,其中 RMSEA 0.067,RMR 0.065,CFI 0.907,NFI 0.909,NNFI 0.900,TLI 0.900 达到指标标准,IFI 0.887,GFI 0.844 未达到大于 0.9 的判断标准,但是达到了大于 0.8 的最低判断标准。

表 7: 结构方程模型拟合指标

常用指标	GFI	RMSEA	RMR	CFI	NFI	NNFI	TLI	IFI
判断标准	>0.9	< 0.10	< 0.05	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9
值	0.844	0.067	0.065	0.907	0.909	0.900	0.900	0.887

5.3 中介变量验证

表 8: 中介作用效应量结果汇总

项	检验结论	c 总效应	a*b 中介效应	c' 直接效应	效应占比计算公式	犬 效应占比
感知易用性=>感知有用性 =>平台使用态度	完全中介	0.189	0.153	0.036	-	100%
感知风险=>感知有用性=> 平台使用态度	中介作用不显著	-0.027	-0.002	-0.025	-	0%
感知价值=>感知有用性=> 平台使用态度	部分中介	0.651	0.082	0.568	a * b / c	12.627%

由上表可知,感知价值=>感知有用性=>平台使用态度起着部分中介作用,感知易用性=>感知有用性=>平台使用态度起着完全中介作用,H14成立。

6. 结论与启示

本研究探索与验证了移动网络平台购物环境下购买意愿的结构维度。已有的移动网络购物结构维度研究还不够全面、系统,尤其是缺乏针对感知价值、感知风险、主观规范和信任变量的研究。通过对研究文献的梳理,构建了基于移动网络购物平台的大学生购买意愿的理论模型,并进行了理论逻辑推演和阐释。本研究在 TAM 基础是引入主观规范和信任因素,加深了移动网络购物平台购买意愿的研究。

6.1 研究得出得主要结论有:

1) 主观规范正向影响感知易用性,主观规范正向影响平台使用态度。

主观规范属于社会影响的一种,人类作为社会群体中的一员,其行为深受社会群体的影响,且常有从众现象。移动购物新用户通常是经身边的亲戚、朋友介绍和推荐而了解到这一新兴购物方式,消费者将对亲戚朋友的信任会投射到他们推荐的东西上,因此在消费者感知到他人希望我采取进行移动购物行为的观点时,就会产生移动购物意愿,这也说明了 H3的合理性。同时除亲戚朋友外,电视媒体等的肆意宣扬也可能会对消费者造成影响(H1),了解得越多其对易用性得影响也就越多。

2) 感知有用性正向影响平台使用态度,感知易用性正向影响感知有用性,感知易用性正向影响信任。

说明了消费者之所以更倾向于使用移动网络购物平台,是因为移动网络购物平台的感知有用性和感知易用性高过了其它交易手段(H5)。消费者们更喜欢快捷、方便、简单的交易形式。

实证结果表明,将 TAM 与主观规范和信任因素结合起来比单独使用 TAM 构造更好地说明了消费者的使用态度和意图。感知易用性对感知有用性和信任均具有积极而显著的影响(H4)。如果系统不复杂且易于使用,消费者对采用移动网络购物平台的使用态度会更积极。如果消费者发现只用一根手指就可以轻松地浏览,比较商品和购物,而无需复杂的过程,那么消费者会更倾向于对移动网络购物平台有用性的看法。而感知易用性同时也积极得影响着信任因素(H6),随着 5G 时代得来临,移动网络环境得到了大幅度的发展,各类移动网络购物平台更加方便快捷,移动网络支付形式简单且安全,移动网络购物平台的便利性和更人性化的设计让消费者对使用移动网络平台购物的信任得到提高。

3) 信任正向影响感知有用性。信任正向影响平台使用态度。

信任是个复杂的因素,它通常适合积极的态度联系在一起的。消费者对移动购物方式产生信任,意味着消费者认为移动购物是可靠的。由此也可说明 H8,信任对移动购物态度产生正向影响,消费者对移动购物方式越信任,移动购物态度越积极,消费者对移动购物方式越怀疑,移动购物态度越消极。在移动购物环境中,消费者看不见也摸不着商品,更是见不到卖家,难免会对这种情境产生不信任感,此时消费者对移动购物会产生怀疑、疑虑等负面态度,不利于促进移动购物行为。

4) 感知价值正向影响感知有用,感知价值正向影响平台使用态度。

国外学者较早地对消费者感知价值的驱动因素进行了研究(Sheth,Newman & Gross, 1991),将TAM与感知价值因素结合起来比单独使用技术接受模型构建更好地说明了消费者的态度和意图。感知价值正向影响感知有用,感知价值正向影响平台使用态度。目前,

Park,Yap 与 Makkar(2019)的研究极大地丰富了感知价值理论,提出了移动购物感知价值属性的十个维度,即:信息价值,界面价值,定制价值,游戏化价值,满足价值,信誉价值,社会价值,便利价值,经济价值和视觉价值。这些维度是由于其独特的特性而专门针对移动电子商务而提出的。

5) 感知风险负向影响平台使用态度。

消费者感知风险的概念是由哈佛大学的 Bauer(1960)从心理学延伸出来的,消费者感知风险的影响因素有多种,包括环境因素(互联网因素、网站因素、网站的可信度);主体因素(消费者因素、零售商因素),其中消费者因素包括消费者的性别、喜好、网购经验、消费能力等;客体因素(产品因素、价格因素),本研究通过对 TAM 模型进行扩展研究,证明了感知风险负向影响平台使用态度(H10)。

6) 平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿。感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用意图的正向影响中起中介作用。

平台使用态度正向影响购买意愿(H13),在许多现有研究中,人们已经证实了使用新技术的态度与意愿之间存在正相关关系,其中感知易用性和感知有用性是确定消费者对采用技术态度的先决条件。同时感知有用性在感知易用性对平台的使用意图的正向影响中起中介作用(H14),当内在因素、对象动机、中介因素三方面互相作用,便会产生态度以及购买打算,随着其他因素的参与,最终出现购买行为。

6.2 相关建议

- 1) 移动网络购物平台企业以大学生为服务对象时,应注重大学生的消费能力,提升大学生消费者对移动网络平台感知价值的感受。同时移动网络购物平台在推广过程中,需要提升对有用性方面的重视度,通过强化此方面的宣传力度来更好的实现对平台的推广。
- 2) 增强对移动客户端优化的重视程度,降低大学生依托移动网络购物平台交易的难度,使平台的可操作性更强。若要增强感知易用性,必须兼顾硬件以及软件两个角度。因此,对于电子产品提供商而言,其应将重点放在硬件升级研发,以给予市场体验更佳的购物载体。其次,对于软件,服务提供商必须不断优化移动网络购物平台以及 APP 客户端,提供更好的视觉效果,健全网站信息架构,优化购物支付渠道,提升消费者的综合购物体验。为大学生消费者提供便利的同时,使其对此类交易方式形成依赖。
- 3) 企业推广应提升消费者的社会影响效应。创建一种以消费者信任为标准,以经验营销为指导的营销方法。一是最大限度方便消费者,扩大消费群体。企业可以重点简化用户的购物程序,简化付款的流程。二是进行自我改进,使消费者对企业产生好感。企业要以优质的服务赢得消费者的认可,从而成为企业的忠实消费者。
- 4) 注重提升移动网络购物平台交易中的附加价值,让大学生消费者在交易的同时获得更多感知价值,创造移动网络购物平台的竞争优势。作为移动网络购物平台企业,在推广其移动网络购物平台时应对其平台内的产品信息选高质量价格较好的产品,给予像大学生这种经济状况较差的消费者物超所值的映像及体验。在吸引力上,必须令大学生感受到其趣味性、时尚能够获得人们的关注,在交易的过程中能获得互动性的服务,增加交易的趣味性。使大学生消费者能够在使用移动网络购物平台时获得其它平台交易所不能得到的主观价值,这也是移动网络购物平台竞争优势的所在。

6.3 研究局限及展望

本研究虽然对构建的理论模型进行了理论逻辑推演和阐释,并进行了实证研究验证,但是研究只是一个初步的尝试,仍然存在局限性,意图并不能完全反映消费者的实际行为,变量选择还可以更加的全面。同时本研究调查只安排在一个时间点,因此是一项横断面研究。 纵向研究将有可能观察被检查变量的特征变化及其随时间的相关性。随着时间的推移,也可以观察到缓和作用。

在未来的研究中,消费者如何使用移动网络购物平台进行购物是值得探讨的。除此之外,测试移动网络购物平台使用者和非使用者之间的差异也很有价值,因为之前的研究表明这两个群体之间存在差异。其次,未来的研究可以考察消费者个性因素等其他因素的影响,例如创新性和自我效能、系统质量等作为现有关系的潜在调节因素。同时,本研究发现感知风险并没有对使用意图和使用行为有影响,未来的研究可以检查这一发现不一致背后的原因。

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O2O 电子商务平台的服务质量影响顾客忠诚度的调查研究——以 X 企业为例 THE INFLUENCE OF SERVICE QUALITY OF O2O E-COMMERCE PLATFORM ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY —— TAKING X ENTERPRISE AS AN EXAMPLE

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摘要

而截止到 2020 年六月份,中国网民数量逐步增长,同期增长率逐步提升,互联网应用平台和技术在我国应用的规模进一步扩大,并且用网上平台进行购物的人群,伴随经济的增长而不断呈现出指数型增长,国民生产总值不断创新高。开展电子商务,对于企业来说,虽然可以极大地拓展市场空间,但是竞争状况等不断激化,企业核心能力和创新能力的提升,对于企业长久生存和发展具有至关重要的影响,如何提升企业在进行过程中服务的质量和水平,是企业长久发展的核心问题,顾客的满意度和满意水平,必须慎重考。这也是本研究探讨的重大议题。顾客对于企业一系列产品和服务的满意度的提升,顾客的回头率,从而提升企业的产品的消费量,会挖掘出企业无限的价值或潜在客户,因此对企业也具有巨大的成本效益。本文以 X 企业为研究对象,探析顾客忠诚度及满意度的关系研究。

关键词: O2O 服务质量 顾客满意度 忠诚度

Abstract

As of June 2020, the number of Chinese Internet users reached 940 million, an increase of 86 million compared with the same period last year, and the Internet penetration rate was 67%, an increase of 5.8%. As of March 2020, the number of Chinese online shopping netizens has reached 710 million, an increase of 100 million from the end of 2018, and the utilization rate of online shopping has increased to 78.6%. The development of e-commerce can greatly expand the market space for enterprises, but the competition is also fierce. In the face of fierce market competition, how to continue to promote enterprise innovation, improve enterprise service quality, increase consumer satisfaction, and thereby increase online consumer loyalty is an important issue worth considering for enterprises carrying out e-commerce. Research and discuss major issues. Customer loyalty is the sublimation of customer satisfaction. Highly satisfied customers will form a loyal attitude towards the company and its products and high-frequency buying behavior. Customer loyalty can bring huge benefits and huge potential market and potential customers to enterprises, so it also has huge cost-effectiveness for enterprises. This article takes X company as the research object to analyze the relationship between customer loyalty and satisfaction.

Keywords: O2O service quality, customer satisfaction, loyalty

1. 绪论

1.1 研究的背景

O2O 即 Online To Offline 的商业模式,借助于互联网创新技术的不断发展,互联网企业创造的企业平台成为线下交易的载体,在中国已经越来越普及。O2O 模式最显著的经营风格是: 在线上消费的过程中,有关市场推广的准确效果可以进行分析,而且对于每笔交易的产生到结束的相关信息,可以随时监控这种模式的成功运行,对于供应商和消费者简化了手续,使得信息的方式,方便商家了解消费者的偏好,更好地达到精准营销并拓宽产品的应用面(江林,2005)。给商家带来利润的同时也降低了一部分成本,并且能够在一定水平上使得商家的经营成本降低,相关地理位置不在具有固定性,而对于消费者来说,线上消费模式也能使他们更加全面了解商家的实时动态,对于自己要选择的产品和服务,进行长时间的了解,最大程度的规避了消费者寻找餐馆所浪费的时间,而对于自己进行消费的有关场所,可以在较短时间内找到,而对于相关产品和服务的供应商来说,利用此消费模式,可以随时掌握关于消费者的个性化需求和差异化服务,并提升产品和服务的附加值服务,并根据消费者的需求制定具有针对性地营销宣传策略,增加用户粘性(杨文超,2013)。随着国际化水平的高速运行,使得相关的创新型的技术和设备在国际范围内流动,相关平台的技术不断完善,与顾客服务之间相辅相成,特别是互联网技术,为 O2O 提供了技术保障(黄磊,2005)。

以 O2O 为代表的传统电子商务模式,在生产和生活中发挥着重要的作用,本身此种电子商务模式具有便捷性的特点,与人们生产生活中的消费需求紧密相连,但某些特点产品和服务,仍然脱离于电子商务模式而存在,但是这种商品在一定程度上也蕴含着巨大消费市场,具有可开发性[4]。与原有的电子商务运行模式不同,O2O 采用的是"电子商务市场+到店消费"模式,相关从事物流企业的人员和物流运输模式,在线上消费中的作用逐步减缓,此种消费模式愁消费者在线上消费的过程中,也需要在事前进行线下的体验,涉及的行业和企业整体经济发展的过程中,范围和应用面逐渐拓宽。对于 O2O 模式来说,移动互联网时代的到来为它的发展提供了很大的动力。而近几年这种模式,涉及生活服务面逐渐扩宽的主要因素,是由于移动设备的便携性而同而为消费者提供了便利(崔冀娜,2011)。

目前 O2O 平台的顾客忠诚度很低,导致其顾客忠诚度低的原因是服务水平较低,行业内经营规范未能全面规范,使得消费者消费欲望降低,对于平台本身的真实性和有效性存在较大的不确定性,继而影响忠诚度。而 O2O 模式的顾客忠诚度到底是否哪种因素影响,仍具有重要的研究价值和意义(刘绍安,2003),本研究正是在这一理论背景下展开的。

1.2 研究的意义

关于有关学者的研究比较的丰富,但是独立性也比较强。第一,完全离开电子商务环境这一大的时代背景,对传统服务行业内的企业顾客忠诚度进行研究。第二,在传统电子商务环境下,研究电子服务质量对电子商务用户忠诚度的影响。

由于 O2O 电子商务模式自身的特点,在进行研究时要充分结合传统服务行业与电子商务各自的特点(阚丽娟,2008)。因此本文是在充分吸收国内外研究成果上,将传统服务业的服务质量与电子商务平台用户忠诚度进行研究(方蕾,2008)。

本文通过线上服务质量对 O2O 平台用户忠诚度的影响研究,旨在为该类平台提供一系列的建议,进而为 O2O 模式在我国健康发展提供一些借鉴意义。

2. 文献回顾

2.1 O2O 电子商务的发展概述

卞文良等(2011)对相关的物流服务感知及相关因素的研究时,对 O2O 这一全新的电子商务模式做出了系统探析,其认为,O2O 即"商对客"电子商务模式,即直接面向消费者的进行产品销售与服务的商业零售模式,其与传统的基于实体店的销售模式具有较大差别,消费者能够实现各类消费行为(朱艳春、张志晴、孙宝文,2015)。

林丽明(2015)在对 O2O 电子商务模式下, 指出 O2O 这一全新的电子商务模式有效促进了物流配送业的发展,在这一模式下,仓储物流企业除了仓储、代发货以及物流配送等传统物流业务外,还将物流跟踪等业务包括在内,而更为全面的仓储物流公司还会为供应商提供科学、合理的物流方案,如高效的配送方案和低成本的配送方案等,从整体上提高了电商和仓储物流公司的物流服务质量。

2.2 O2O 电子商务平台的服务质量

服务质量是企业在长期经营过程中,对于自己本身所供给市场的产品和服务所达到的某种特性的总和,而本身同行业的服务质量也存在一定的差异,服务质量在一定程度上表现了产品和服务某种被需要的特性,同一种行业的服务质量的差异可能很大,但是本身具有安全性、适用性、有效性和经济性等一般要求。

而关于服务质量的具体定义,是根据美国大学教授 7R 理论,在合适的时间纪检及相关条件下,将符合顾客水平的产品以及合适的成本,通过适当运输方式传递给消费者,伴随者实践的发展,内涵越来越丰富。

Lalonde 和 Zinzez(1976)认为服务是以满足顾客需要为目的,从而进行活动。把服务上升到了营销方面,但依然是以供应商为中心,忽略了顾客这个主体。Mentzes, Gomes 与 Krapfe (1989)认为服务涉及营销服务,还包括配送服务,时间性和可用性也作为衡量服务质量的指标。

国内存在大量的研究和理论成果。田宇(2001)从服务质量的角度来理解服务质量,认为服务质量不是企业单独决定的,而是被顾客感知的,是根据顾客需求所提供的。刘明菲(2006)从顾客导向的角度,认为企业应该不断提高服务质量和态度,不断完善服务消费者的管理体系和标志。王之泰(1987)和张光明(2010),从工业企业质量管理和供应链的角度,进行服务的相关研究。

2.3 顾客忠诚

顾客忠诚度目前在具体概念上,仍没有形成一个比较统一的概念,但是他本身收到产品、质量、价格等综合因素的影响,顾客在消费的过程中,如果一旦大对某种产品和服务产生一阵的心理依赖,那么就可能形成长期的消费偏好,重复购买率逐步升高,而美国资深专家Jill Griffin 认为顾客忠诚度,消费者对于企业的产品形成心理依赖,导致其盈利水平的提升,而且在没有太大因素变动的影响下,它不会改变原来的决定。

而顾客忠诚度可以在长久运营过程中,提升企业价值和盈利水平,阿尔法大学教授 在对美国相关银行、金融机构、保险等多样化的企业结构进行观察之后,对于他们之间的顾客 满意水平和相关盈利率直接进行分析,发现顾客忠诚度受到产品价格的影响,而某些市场营销 活动的大力折扣,也会影响其顾客数量,但是对于老顾客而言,却不会受到大的影响。

王健(2011)在分析过程中将中国零售业分为两部分,分别为实体店零售业和基于 网络电子商务平台的零售业,并提出,对于实体店零售而言,仍然存在部分存有"不屑一顾"的商家尚未为消费者提供高质量的服务,其服务态度恶劣、对消费者咨询的问题不屑一顾,而

当消费者再三挑选商品时,其变回流露出不耐烦的态度,导致消费者满意度与忠诚度大幅下滑; 而对于基于网络平台的零售商而言,由于网络销售中,顾客难以接触到真实的商品,相较于实 体店零售,其关于商品的疑问必然较多,除了商品的一般属性外,还包括物流、赠品等交易过 程中的附属属性,而网络商家在进行销售过程中缺乏耐心且履行承诺的程度较低,加至网站销售页面布局不够人性化,导致其服务质量降低,顾客忠诚度下降。

2.4 文献评述

杨文超(2013)在研究服务质量与顾客忠诚度的关系时,两者存在正比例关系,同时指出,在新的商业模式的影响下, 消费心理的准确把握,符合市场的导向,例如,在服饰零售方面,针对不同年龄段的人丰富产品种类,并使相关产品满足各年龄段人们的需求,在此基础上,加强对消费者的售后跟踪与服务,使其认识到商家的高责任感,进而增加对商家的信任度和忠诚度,并介绍其他顾客光顾商家,扩大市场效应,实现电子商务企业的健康、稳定发展。

王家琦、张耀荔与陈静(2013)在对 O2O 模式下商家服务质量与顾客满意度和忠诚度进行研究时指出,企业本身的可靠性是影响顾客满意度的关键之一,因此,电子商务企业有必要也必须提高其自身的信誉和信息的可靠性。一方面,对其在销售平台中做出的承诺,如赠品、产品质量保障、换退货等予以实现,从而提升顾客的信度,促使其下次购买同类产品时仍然具有此家企业的购买倾向;另一方面,电商还需为顾客提供关于此类产品的可靠信息,如同类产品在别家的价格以及同类产品不同品牌的性能等,从而为顾客提供参照依据,体现出产品优势,进而提高顾客的满意度与忠诚度。

综上所述,当前关于 O2O 模式下服务质量与顾客忠诚度的研究大都集中在 O2O 电子商务模式、服务质量和客户忠诚度以及提高顾客忠诚度的意见等方面,而有关学者关于此课题的研究也大都局限在上述三方面的某一方面,相关研究仍然具有较大的局限性。基于此,本文在总结前人关于 O2O 模式下服务质量与顾客忠诚度方面既有研究成果的基础上,试图以京东网上商城为例,通过对 O2O 电子商务模式进行介绍,并对此模式下服务质量与客户忠诚度的关系进行分析,进而从提升产品价格的竞争力以及提高服务质量和提高平台应用效率并美化外观等方面对提高客户忠诚度的相关意见作出全面探究,以期为后续关于服务质量和顾客忠诚度关系的研究拓宽思路并提供理论依据,除此之外,为 O2O 模式 的未来的发展提供具有针对性的建议。

3. 研究假设

3.1 O2O 服务的可靠性对顾客忠诚的影响

在线上消费的过程中,对于某些和产品和服务具有高度的不信任感,并且实物和收货之后要顾客的体验感,可能会差距很多,而同相关线上网站和平台相关文字和图片的来说,也使顾客产生了较大的不确定性,如果企业能通过快速而高效的物流,将产品和服务输送到顾客的手中,并且如期产生相应的满意度,那么便可以一定程度上提升顾客的忠诚度忠诚度(金立印,2007)。

本身自我竞争能力的壮大,不能仅仅依靠订货单量,更要在整条供应链上提升自己和核心资源和能力,有效提升自己的产品和服务价值,同时也要降低物流成本,而且个体的力量是单薄的,可以考虑与战略合作过伙伴签订不同战略性合同,积极更新自己的商业模式和管理模式,应用数理化模型和理论优化企业的成本。

H1:O2O 服务质量可靠性与顾客忠诚正相关。

3.2 O2O 服务的可操作性对顾客忠诚的影响

而线上消费面对的顾客,具有多样化的特征,有些本身对使用流程和具体操作细节并不熟悉的顾客来说,网页相关操作的复杂性,可能引起顾客体验感和满意度降低,对于相关的产品的图片以及相应的文字描述,应该根据实时发展状况不断更新,避免误导顾客,相关的售后人员和服务应该提升自己的服务质量和水平,紧跟顾客的需求,并学会分类处理,帮助顾客理解到产品的全面性信息,而过大的时间成本也会导致顾客的不耐心,应该尽量在保证系统可行性的基础上简化整个操作流程(张为栋,2004)。

凭借市场顾客的信任程度,已经在一定程度上拥有了自己的忠实客户,但要想提升 其未来经济增长能力和市场盈利水平,仍需树立高强度的品牌意识,提升与上下游供应商和分 销商中的议价能力,以及在整体生鲜行业中的市场经济地位和占比。而且生鲜行业的核心竞争 力表现在其本身的产品质量上,从原材料进入的途径和方式来说,严格控制采购渠道的质量和 标准,从而从根本上提升顾客的满意程度。另一方面,从市场营销的力度,采取线下加线下相 结合的市场营销策略,用多样化的自媒体平台对其产品和服务进行推广,提升品牌知名度和美 誉度,从企业的产品方面,对于全产业链供应链的相关信息,提升产业信息的知名度,尤其对 于农产品等生鲜的来源进行控制,运输信息的效率和送货及时率必须保证,而对于线下门店的 服务,对于相关的工作人员进行培训和管理,坚持顾客的需求为上,降低顾客负面评价和反馈。

H2:O2O 网战可操作性与顾客忠诚正相关。

3.3 O2O 商品质量对顾客忠诚度的影响

对网上商城发展而言,商品质量好是前提。顾客常常强调要购买物美价廉的商品,或者高价买好质量的商品,但绝不会对质量差的商品保持热情和兴趣。因此,商品质量是网上商城的硬件,是吸引回头客的客观条件。

H3:O2O 商品质量与顾客忠诚正相关。

3.4 O2O 商城功能对顾客忠诚度的影响

网上商城商品的分类、选取商品的方法、付款的方式等,是否符合顾客的购物习惯, 是否能为顾客在选取商品时提供方便,也很重要(雷婷、李存林,2012)。商城要特别顾客的 购物体验。

H4:O2O 商城基本功能与顾客忠诚正相关。

3.5 O2O 服务态度对顾客忠诚度的影响

商城服务的对象是顾客,因此,客服人员服务态度是否热情到位,能够及时地为顾客排忧解难,时刻回应顾客的需求,都是必须考虑的。客服人员态度热情友好,能够与顾客顺利地交流沟通,会吸引大批顾客的光顾。

H5:O2O 服务态度与顾客忠诚正相关。

4. 数据收集与数据分析

本研究采用问卷调查的形式,对 x 企业中已经现实存在的顾客进行调查。问卷调查是调查者依据特定的方向和情况,根据一定科学的理论和标准,对调查问卷进行设计,向者收集相关的信息,再对某些具有偏差较大的信息及时删除和过滤以后,并将数据进行有效的转化,采取其中的关键信息,当然样本具有一定的代表性,因此本次研究采用了问卷调查的方式。

4.1 研究对象

本调查研究中的对象为在 x 企业中已经现实存在的顾客,即已经体验过该商城商品和服务的既有顾客。

4.2 问卷设计

本次的问卷实际主要想要获得的信息是 x 企业现有的顾客中有多少比率对超市具有一定的忠诚度,这些顾客忠诚如何形成的以及现有忠诚的顾客对 x 企业的未来期望值是多少,有什么具体的要求。

本问卷主要分为四个部分:

第一部分是消费者的基本个人信息, 涉及顾客的性别等。

第二部分是对顾客对 x 企业的满意度进行调查,主要包括顾客在 x 企业进行购物的 频率是多少、次均购物的价款是多少、对 x 企业所提供的产品和服务是否满意等等。

第三部分是对顾客对 x 企业的忠诚度以及影响因素进行调查。主要内容包括其他网上商城的替代可能性、x 企业对你的吸引力大小、你最看重的是 x 企业的什么、如果 x 企业的哪一项或者几项内容发生了变化将不再选择 x 企业等等。

第四部分是对顾客期望值的了解和掌握的部分,主要内容有顾客自我感觉对 x 企业的依赖程度如何,希望 x 企业在那些方面做出改进、那些方面继续保持等等。

为了保持调查的客观性和全面性,在进行问卷的正式制作和发放以前,笔者向周边 人员做了一个模拟试卷调查,让他们通过问卷,提出相应的意见和建议。通过模拟调查笔者在 保持四大部分整体结构不变的前提下对个别题目和答案就行了修改和重新拟定。

4.3 数据收集

为了提高样本的可靠性和科学性,本文选择了具有差异性的顾客进行调查。共发放调查问卷 300 份,回收 235 份,回收率 70%。判断问卷是否有效的判断标准主要有以下三项:第一、被调查者是否回答了调查问卷中的绝大多数问题;第二、在所选选项中是否大多数均是一个统一的选项;第三、问卷中所选选项是否具有明显的自我矛盾的地方。

本次所回收的有效调查问卷中,女性顾客占到 152 位,男性顾客是 56 位,分别占调查人数的 73.1%和 26.9%;在被调查者的职业中,工薪阶层为 65 人、在校学生占到 52 人、公务员及事业单位人员占到 53 人、其他人员为 38 人,分别占到被调查人数的 31.3%、25%、 25%和 19.7%, 18 至 25 岁的为 63 人, 25 至 45 岁的为 86 人。具体分布状况见示意图。

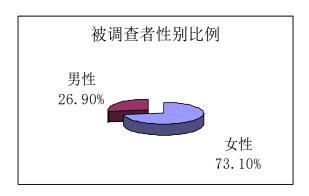


图 1: 被调查者性别比例

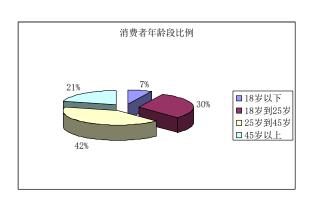


图 2: 消费者年龄段比例

由此可以初步判断,在购物者中以女性为主,这也和现实状况基本上是相符的。而工薪阶层、学生阶层和公务员阶层正是顾客的主要构成部分。而 18 至 45 岁年龄阶段的人员构成商场购物的主力军也是和现实状况相吻合的。

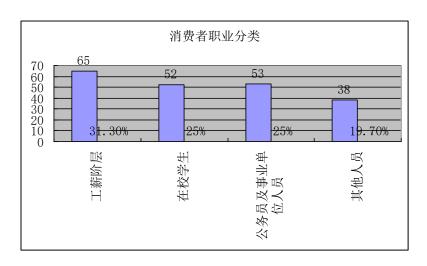


图 3: 消费者职业分类

4.4 假设检验

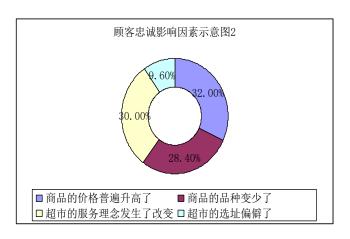


图 4: 顾客忠诚影响因素示意图

上文提到,服务质量也是影响顾客忠诚的因素之一。本次调查也涉及到消费者对服 务质量的认识,充分考虑服务质量的影响深度。

在本次调查中涉及到服务质量与顾客忠诚的调查题目主要是第七个题目和第八个题目,即忠诚的客户所看重的是 x 企业的哪一个(或几个)特点。顾客对服务质量与品牌形象的 关注和看重程度是比较大的,两者(产品品种和服务理念)占到被调查者的 58% 左右。

正如上文所述,产品质量和营销影响到消费者的满意程度,但是产品质量的提升,也涉及企业管理成本和费用的提升,企业应该对自己本身的定位,应该选择一个合适的市场定位,形成一定的品牌效应,从而带来盈利水平的提高,但是在相关服务水平不断提升的过程中,也可能使得顾客对于行业的标准提升,因此,企业要慎重选择。

根据顾客忠诚影响因素理论,顾客满意起到基础作用,只有获得充分满意才有可能 进而获得顾客忠诚。调查所涉及的大多数题目均和顾客满意有比较密切的联系。在购物次数饼 状图、购物频率示意图、消费金额示意图、满意程度柱形图和满意程度示意图中均有关于顾客 满 意的内容。

在光顾次数的调查中选择三次以上十次以内和十次以上的统计数据分别占到了 35.6% 和 43.7%,在光顾频率的调查中选择一周两次左右的占到了被调查人数的 65.7%,在次均消费 金额的调查中选择不超过五十元、50 到 100 元之间和 100 到 500 元之间的顾客分别占到 34.3%、42.7% 和 13.9%,以上这三个问题的回答显示出在被调查的对象中,许多人是经常光顾 x 企业并对 x 企业的形成一定的依赖。这一结论也在满意程度柱形图和满意程度示意图中得以证实。

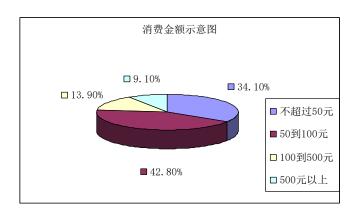


图 5: 消费金额示意图

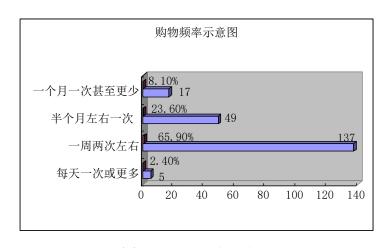


图 6: 购物频率示意图

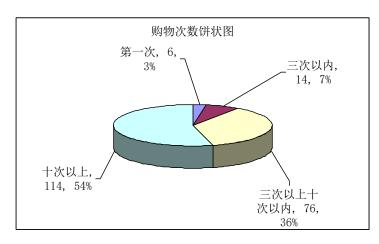


图 7: 购物次数饼状图

而本身如图 4-7,购买次数的饼状图所示,顾客的满意度和产品的回购率,形成强烈的正相关关系,并且购买的过程中会对品牌的忠诚度和信任度越发的提升,而无论企业未来 发展状况如何,顾客的忠诚度对于企业的生存和发展都有重要的影响意义,顾客满意度是提升 顾客忠诚度的起因。整体而言,在被调查的顾客中他们对 x 企业的整体满意度还是很高的。

5. 研究结论与未来研究方向

5.1 研究结论

本文总结了 O2O 电子商务平台的服务质量与顾客忠诚度的研究现状和相关理论,提出研究假设并进行验证,可以得出,O2O 服务质量的可靠性、网站的可操作性、商品的质量、 商城的基本功能以及服务的态度对顾客的忠诚度都有正向影响。

综合对所发放和回收的调查问卷的分析,顾客如果一旦形成忠诚,就不会轻易地发生变化,即使企业有一定的变化,顾客的忠诚度也不会发生太大的变化。但是,如果顾客觉得自己的让渡价值(在调查中表现为商品的价格)、服务质量和转化成本均发生较大的变化,那么顾客的信任水平就会减少。

5.2 管理启示

通过研究发现,而通过一系列的分析和研究得出,只有在顾客满意水平达到一定基础的份上,顾客的忠诚度才会不断地提升,而顾客忠诚度的形成,是一个漫长的过程,涉及到 顾客价值,产品质量以及服务水平等一系列的因素,其对于顾客忠诚度的高低均产生影响,要 想获得并维持顾客的忠诚度就必须从这几个方面进行着手和深入。同时也可以启发我们从以下 几个方面来培育并提高顾客的忠诚度:

第一、而本身企业产品的质量与服务水平高低是顾客忠诚度形成的前提,而产品质量能够长期平稳的保持,对企业来说也是比较有价值的。

第二、物质产品和服务为顾客提供消费的最终目的,是达到顾客对于此类产品和服务满意度的不断提升,而在满足其基本消费需求的基础上,而不断能产生愉悦的心情,与顾客 忠诚度的提升具有重要意义。

第三、在提升服务的过程中,对于顾客来说,除了购买成本之外,还有机会成本。 通过有效的数据信息进行上营销网络的分布,将顾客成本和企业成本都能降到一个合适的水平。

第四、良好的企业品牌形象,在行业之内会形成较好的口碑,顾客对品牌的忠诚度 不仅仅是出于对产品使用价值的需要,还带有强烈的感情信赖。

第五、适当增加顾客退出成本, 在行业内部门槛高,可能在一定程度上提升顾客的转换成本,但是在消费心理方面,忠诚度和满意度的提升也会增加企业的顾客的消费转换成本。

5.3 研究局限与未来研究方向

目前 O2O 平台的顾客忠诚度很低,导致其顾客忠诚度低的原因是服务水平较低,行业内经营规范未能全面规范,使得消费者消费欲望降低,对于平台本身的真实性和有效性存在 较大的不确定性,继而影响忠诚度,但伴随着经济体制不断改革,商业化不断发展,许多学者 将自己的研究倾向于此(朱爱玲,2007)。而大多数电子商务的有关交易程序,以及线上流程 完成,标准化程度高,容易达到顾客的消费预期,但是在 O2O 模式中,有关服务类标准程度低,虽然也是在线上完成,但是相关忠诚度并不高,对因此对于两者之间的研究应该存在一定的差 异(付宜强,2005)。而 O2O 模式的顾客忠诚度到底是否哪种因素影响,仍具有重要的研究价值和意义,这或许是将来研究的方向所在。

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少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿的影响因素调查—以 M 领跑少儿体适能运动馆为例

THE INFLUENCE OF THE REPURCHASE COURSE OF THE CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL FITNESS GYM FACTOR INVESTIGATION-TAKING THE LEADING PHYSICAL FITNESS GYMNASIUM IN M AS AN EXAMPLE

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摘要

随着社会经济的快速发展和居民生活水平的大幅提高,少儿的健康等系列问题引起了社 会的广泛关注。少儿体适能运动馆则以其科学的改善手段能够显著提升少儿的健康水平, M 领 跑少儿体适能运动馆作为郑州市管城区最早的一家运动馆,虽然投入运营多年,但消费者对运 动馆课程的回购意愿却不是很强烈,特别是对啦啦操课程的回购意愿更是表现得比较平淡,因 此,本文从实际出发,选择以郑州市领跑少儿体适能运动馆为例,从少儿体适能的定义、内容、 体适能课程的内涵入手,构建了研究模型,设定了研究假设,解释了研究变量。然后,采用问 卷调查法对领跑少儿体适能运动馆现有的 360 多名客户为样本进行了深入调查。在验证了调查 结果符合课题研究的信效度之后,对调查结果进行了描述性统计,运用 SPSS 软件对调查数据 进行了模型拟合度检验。之后,运用回归分析方法对研究假设进行了检验。检验结果显示,消 费者体验(课程质量体验、课程设计体验、课程价格体验、课程服务体验、促销力度体验、授 课老师口碑体验)能够对信任能够产生显著影响,消费者体验能够对回购意愿产生显著影响, 信任能够对回购意愿能够产生显著影响。最后,对调查结果进行了主成分分析,分析结果表明, 信任、课程质量体验对少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿影响最大,课程价格体验、课程服务体 验、课程设计体验对少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿影响比较大,授课老师口碑体验、促销力 度体验对少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿能够起到一定影响。依据此结果,本文提出了一些切 实可行的对策建议。

关键词: 少儿体适能 课程质量 课程服务 课程设计 消费者信任

Abstract

With the rapid development of social economy and the substantial improvement of residents' living standards, with the rapid development of social economy and the substantial improvement of residents' living standards, a series of issues such as children's health have attracted widespread attention from the society. The Children's Physical Fitness Gymnasium can significantly improve the health of children with its scientific improvement methods. The Zhengzhou City's leading Children's Physical Fitness Gymnasium is the earliest sports hall in the Guancheng District of Zhengzhou. Although it has been in operation for many years, consumers are very concerned about it. The

willingness to repurchase courses in sports halls is not very strong, especially the willingness to repurchase courses in Lala Exercises is relatively flat. Therefore, starting from reality, this article chooses to take the leading children's physical fitness gymnasium in Zhengzhou as an example. Starting from the definition, content and connotation of physical fitness courses for children, a research model is constructed and research hypotheses are set. Explains the research variables. Then, a questionnaire survey method was used

to conduct an in-depth survey on the sample of more than 360 customers currently in the Leading Children's Physical Fitness Gym. After verifying that the survey results are consistent with the reliability and validity of the subject research, descriptive statistics were performed on the survey results, and the model fit test was performed on the survey data using SPSS software. After that, regression analysis method was used to test the research hypothesis. The test results show that consumer experience (course quality experience, course design experience, course price experience, course service experience, promotion experience, lecturer's word-of-mouth experience) can have a significant impact on trust, and consumer experience can have a repurchase willingness. Significant impact, trust can have a significant impact on repurchase willingness. Finally, a principal component analysis was carried out on the survey results. The analysis results show that trust and curriculum quality experience have the greatest impact on children's fitness gymnasium curriculum repurchase intentions, and curriculum price experience, curriculum service experience, and curriculum design experience have a major impact on children's physical fitness. The willingness to repurchase courses in sports halls has a relatively large impact. The word-of-mouth experience and promotion experience of the instructors can have a certain impact on the willingness to repurchase courses in the children's physical fitness sports halls. Based on this result, this article puts forward some practical countermeasuresand suggestions.

Keywords: Children's physical fitness, course quality, course service, course design, consumer trust

引言

随着社会经济的快速发展和居民生活水平的大幅提高,少儿的健康等系列问题引起了社会的广泛关注,很多少儿身上都或多或少地出现了营养不良、肥胖、近视、心理问题等一系列亚健康问题。少儿体适能运动馆以其科学的改善手段能够显著提升少儿的健康水平。当前,虽然社会上少儿体适能运动馆不断出现,但用户在初次购买运动馆课程后,很多都不再选择回购课程,这也是极大地限制了少儿体适能运动馆的长期向好发展。

1.1 研究背景

2014 年 8 月,习总书记在看望南京青奥会中国代表团时强调:少年强则中国强。少年强是多方面的,既包括思想品德、学习成绩、创新能力,也包括身体健康、体魄强壮、体育精神。欲求木之长者,必固其根本;欲流之远者,必浚其泉源。随着社会经济的快速发展和居民生活水平的大幅提高,少儿群体当中出现了营养不良和肥胖、近视、心理问题等一系列亚健康问题。教育部门 2020 年年 11 月公布的一份检测数据显示,我国少儿青少年体质健康主要指标出现了连续 20 多年的下降情况,33%的少儿青少年存在不同程度的健康隐患,每天能够锻炼一小时的学生占比不到 30%。特别是 2020 年上半年,由于深受疫情停课影响,少儿青少年近视率增加了 11.7%,其中少儿增加了 15.2%,这也使得少儿群体身体素质问题早已成为社会热点问题,引起了政府、社会、家庭、学校的广泛关注。

1.1.1 研究动机

少儿体适能运动馆作为少儿体育开展的重要场所,对提高少儿体适能水平起着至关重要的作用,能够为少儿体适能提升提供场地、教练、课程等必不可少的元素,其中体适能课程无疑是最为核心的元素。科学合理地体适能课程不仅能够增强少儿身体素质,促进身体发育,还能提高少儿情商,加速少儿智力发育促使少儿养成良好习惯。近年来,得益于居民生活水平的不断提高和生活观念的转变,少儿体适能运动馆迎来了快速发展期,截至 2020 年年底,全国少儿体适能运动馆数量达到了 2400 多家。然而,由于受到自主创新能力低、专业教师匮乏、行业发展时间段等主客观因素的影响,绝大多数国内少儿体适能运动馆普遍存在着回购课程率低的问题,这一问题的存在直接制约着少儿体适能运动馆的进一步发展,正是在此背景下,笔者选择以"少儿体适能运动馆回购课程的影响因素调查"为课题进行深入研究。

1.1.2 研究目的

本文从实际出发,选择以 M 领跑少儿体适能运动馆为例,运用自身所学知识,结合前人研究成果和查找到的相关资料,采用定量分析法、问卷调查法,以领跑少儿体适能运动馆现有的 360 多名客户为样本对课程回购意愿的影响因素进行深入、细致、全面的探讨,以期能够为丰富少儿体适能运动馆回购课程方面的研究做出些许贡献,为体育管理理论研究提供一定帮助。

1.1.3 研究意义

通过本课题的研究,能够为改善当前回购课程购买率偏低的问题,为体育馆 回购课程的构建提供一些借鉴经验,还能在一定程度上推动国内少儿体适能运动馆的健康有序 发展,进而促进国内少儿购买回购课程以及参加少儿体适能运动馆的积极性和主动性。

1.2 创新点

随着国内学术研究的持续推进,相关学者在这一课题研究方面已然取得了较大突破,但也存在一定局限,因此,本文在前人的研究成果的基础上,结合现实实际取得了些许突破和创新,具体而言,主要有以下两点:一方面,很少有学者在研究过程中将实证研究的相关方法引入其中,而本文通过对影响少儿体适能运动馆回购课程的各种因素进行较为详细、系统地梳理,对影响回购课程的因素进行实证统计研究,根据研究结果有针对性地提出建议,能够在一定程度上突破前人在研究方法方面的局限;另一方面,笔者通过对现有文献的研究,发现目前国内外针对"少儿体适能运动馆回购课程影响因素调查"较少,对于回购课程影响因素的调查尚未深入进行,因而本研究基于过往的理论文献,融合了新的场景因素,先通过开放性问卷调查总结具体影响因素,然后通过调查问卷和数据统计相结合的方式进行实证研究,在课题研究的思路上做到了些许创新。

文献综述

2.1 关于少儿体适能相关概念的研究综述

少儿体适能概念研究综述方面,国内外对体适能的相关研究时间较早,成果较多,最早可追溯到 20 世纪五六十年代。Corbin(1969)在发表的论文中认为,体适能的次级目标是与健康有关的适能和与运动有关的适能。与健康有关的适能包括心血管适能、力量、肌肉耐力、柔韧性、身体成分。与动作技能有关的适能包括敏捷、平衡、协调性、爆发力、速度和反应时。美国著名健康研究专家 Jensen 和 Hirst(1975)经过研究后认为,个人适应能力是指外在与内在活动能力的总和,体适能仅为其中的一部分,其内容应当涵盖个人特性及运动能力表现的特征,如肌力、耐力、柔韧

度、敏捷及速度等。部碧鹤与张鸣珊(2016)等在《南部地区少儿体适能发展现状》中表明,"目前国内少儿体适能差、体重过重,已是不争之事实。"然而政府对于少儿体适能教育尚无明确政策,也没有解决方法或应对措施。因此,少儿体适能问题已成为当前教育上的一大隐忧。

少儿体适能课程回购影响因素研究综述方面。从理论上讲,回购意愿 (RepurchaseIntention)的实质其实是一种行为意愿,属于态度忠诚。通常描述消费者愿意继续 某一购买行为的倾向和概率。Adrian(2000)认为回购意愿是消费者受购买的产品或服务影响 后,再次购买该品牌产品或服务的倾向。Jones(1995)和 Zeithaml(1988)均赞同该观点,前 者认为这种主观感受来自于消费过程的价值感知,能有效预测消费者回购意愿,后者认为回购 意愿包括再次购买和推荐购买两种形式。Harrison(2001)认为回购意愿是发生实际回购购买行 为的强度,消费者回购意愿的强度越大,则越可能发生购买行为.卞璐与马金锐(2017)则在对 黄冈市黄州城区少儿体适能运动馆消费者消费行为进行研究后发现,课程质量、课程服务、课 程设计、课程价格、授课老师口碑、教练的专业化程度、少儿兴趣等都是影响少儿购买体适能 课程的重要因素。学者赵小云在对苏州部门体适能运动馆现状进行调查后,认为少儿体适能运 动馆是指为少儿提供科学系统的体适能锻炼指导、培养少儿运动兴趣、提升少儿运动基础、运 动技能和身体素质的专业性运动场馆。少儿体适能通常由场馆、教练、课程等要素构成,其中 体适能课程处于核心地位,主要包括运动技能、体适能素质、心理健康三部分。运动技能从培 养儿童正确的动作模式和动作技能角度出发,主要包含如下内容:一是诸如下蹲、弓箭步、推、 拉、步态、上举等动作模式; 二是诸如跑、跳、跨、爬、拍击、传接、转体等动作技能; 三是 以基本运动技能和专项运动技能为构成的运动技能。体适能素质则从少几年龄段相匹配的体适 能素质角度出发,旨在训练少儿速度、灵敏、柔韧、协调、平衡。力量、耐力等素质;心理健 康则是通过组织教学方式对少儿认知、性格、情感及品格发展等心理层面内容进行引导。设置 科学、合理地体适能课程能够在增强少儿身体素质、促进身体发育的同时,切实提高少儿情商、 提高少儿适应周围环境的心理素质、加速少儿智力发育。

2.2 理论基础方面

一是消费者体验理论,范秀成在前人研究的基础上(2007年)总结出了消费者体验的内涵:消费者体验是一种主观感受,消费者体验是一种过程,而过程的结束是一种累积,消费者体验是一种多重维度。周红艳根据 Caroline 对整体体验的划分标准,将其分为四个维度:消费前体验、购买体验、核心体验、消费后体验,并对其与消费者回购意愿之间的关系进行了研究。Cherdhard 认为"流式传输"在体验中的价值之一就是从体验中产生的信任,而贺爱忠等人则认为,网站用户在体验网站之后,可能会有两种心理反应:一是对网站的感觉,二是信任网站。二是消费者信任理论,学者 Mayer 认为信任是认为交易过程中对方会保护自己的合法权益。Gefen (2003)将信任纳入技术接受模式中,研究了电子商务中经常出现的购买行为,结果表明,信任可提高消费者对企业的期望,从而促使用户持续地进行购买。学者张涛(2018)探讨了网络环境下消费者购买意愿的影响因素,发现信任、满意度对网络环境下消费者购买意愿具有显著影响。

研究方法和研究假设

3.1 研究方法

在研究方法上,本文采用的是问卷调查法。问卷调查法在"影响因素调查"的相关课题研究是一种非常典型的方法,为确保课题研究的客观性性、真实性、系统性,同时也为了全

面、深入了解少儿体适能运动馆回购课程的影响因素,笔者采用问卷调查法对郑州领跑体适能 少儿馆客户群进行了采样,之后对预测数据和实测数据的信效度进行了分析,最后运用因子分 析、描述性统计、结构模型测试等手段对数据进行了分析探讨,从而从"量"的关系上对少儿体 适能运动馆课程回购意愿的影响因素进行了科学说明和解释。

3.1.1 问卷设计

笔者结合 M 领跑体少儿体适能运动馆的实际情况和目前出现的问题,科学合理地设计了调查问卷,并对少儿、家长、管理人员等群体进行了问卷调查,并按照预定方案在规定时间回收了问卷,最后运用分析软件对收回数据进行了汇总分析

3.1.2 取样方法

为了科学验证本次研究所做假设,本文选择以领跑少儿体适能运动馆为对象。本次调查取样时积极沟通联系运动馆管理者和教练,在取得管理者和教练的支持下,以领跑少儿体适能运动馆现有的 360 多名客户为抽样框,综合采用整群抽样、分层抽样和随机抽样相结合的方式进行了取样。

为确保本次课题研究所用调查问卷科学有效,在正式投放问卷之前,本文先通过问卷星软件在小范围内进行了样本预测,样本预测时共发放问卷 78 份,收回有效问卷 75 份,回收率 96.2%。在对样本预测数据结果进行信效度检验后,本文正式对样本进行实测,实测共发放电子问卷 360 份,回收 353 份,回收率 98.1%,其中有效问卷 351 份,有效率 99.4%。

3.1.3 数据收集方法

收集方法方面,微信办公具有方便、快捷的特点,这几年逐渐成为管理者、教练、家长三方沟通联系的主要方式,各个少儿体适能运动馆也都设置了家长沟通群。鉴于此,在 2021 年元旦假日期间,在各运动馆管理者的帮助下,利用问卷星软件,采取线上调查方式,针对受访人群进行了精准渠道投放,最后由笔者进行了集中收集和汇总。

3.1.4 数据统计方法

笔者将问卷调查过程分为预测调查和实测调查,在小范围预测调查结束后,对预测数据进行了信效度检验,根据检验结果对相关题项进行了修改。之后进行了大范围实测调查,并在此对调查问卷进行信效度检验。检验符合论文研究要求后,笔者按照数理统计学知识,运用 SPSS.21 版本统计软件对调查结果进行了主成分分析、方差最大化正交旋转、因子命名,最终得出研究结论。

3.2 变量解释

在课题研究过程中,本文对分层抽样获得的 30 名少儿体适能运动馆注册用户进行了开放式访谈,其中部分访谈者已经回购了运动馆课程,还有部分正处于观望状态,尚未购买。访问过程中,笔者对其"为什么回购运动馆课程"、"选择回购运动馆课程的影响因素是什么"等问题进行深入探讨,其中,24 人回购课程时首先考虑的是课程质、课程服务、课程设计等因素;16 人表示受到了授课老师口碑、课程价格和好评率的影响,9 人表示会考虑附赠产品、促销力度、品牌的影响,还有7人表示自己会在回购过程中,将差评率的高低和价格因素考虑进内。

本文认为体适能运动馆课程的消费者体验就是指在消费者在运动馆回购课程的过程中,与运动馆的产品、服务、环境等因素互动中产生的一种个性化综合感受。因此,本文通过对消费者回购运动馆课程过程中各环节的认真梳理,并借鉴上述学者的研究成果,将消费者体验划分为课程质量、课程设计、课程价格、课程服务、促销力度、授课老师口碑六个维度,各维度具体内容如下:



课程质量就是指课程的目标、内容、结构和评价的优劣程度。课程质量是由消费者感知的,也是消费者最为关注的因素之一,以此来评判是否购买付费课程;课程设计是有目的、有计划、有结构的对课程计划、课程标准、教材内容进行系统化设计,对课程内容、课程目标、课程结构有着直接影响,是提升课程质量的前提;课程价格是指体适能课程内在价值的货币化表现,是消费者非常关注的因素之一,也是影响消费者体验非常重要的一个因素;课程服务是指体适能运动馆借用某种工具、设备、媒体等资源向消费者提供的、旨在满足消费者需求的一种经济活动,课程服务可通过信任对消费者行为意愿产生间接影响;促销力度是指运动馆促销活动的力度;促销活动是运动馆旨在通过向消费者传递有关课程产品的各种信息达到说服或吸引消费者购买产品的一种活动。促销力度也是消费者在回购课程过程中非常重视的一个因素;授课老师口碑是影响消费者信任和回购意愿的重要因素之一,是指以口碑形式存在的授课教师印象,具体表现形式包括了人们口头上对授课教师的赞颂、众人的对授课教师的各种议论、评价以及消费者之间对授课教师口碑的一些口头传说,是形成消费者信任度的基础之一。

3.3 研究假设

梳理前人有关消费者信任理论的研究发现,消费者在整个消费过程中都能感受到消费者的信任,丰富了消费者和商家之间良好的消费体验能拉近消费者的心理距离,增加消费者对商家的宽容度,从而提高消费者的信任;消费者对购回课程的信任,作为一种消费行为,是产生能够促使消费者进行购买决策的重要指标,它能够有效地降低消费者对适应课程的感知风险,增加消费者对课程的信任,从而真正增强消费者购买意愿;消费者的购买意愿受购回意愿的影响较大,消费者购买课程后,消费者对课程质量、品牌影响力、价格、促销手段等方面都会产生一些显著影响。

H1: 消费者体验(H1a 课程质量、H1b 课程设计、H1c 课程价格、H1d 课程服务、H1e 促销力度、H1f 授课老师口碑)对消费者信任有显著影响。

H2: 消费者体验对其回购意愿有显著影响。

H3: 消费者信任对其回购意愿有显著影响。

3.4 研究模型构建

本文的研究模型框架采用的是消费者决策的"S-O-R"模式。该模式源于认知心理学,后广泛应用于消费者行为学和市场营销等领域。该模式认为消费者在受到产品或情景等内外刺激后,会对产品或服务作出相应评价,进而引起消费者产生消费需求和消费动机等心理活动,最终影响消费者的回购意愿。同样,社会交换理论(SET)的观点认为,人们的行为难以预测,唯一的理性假设就是人们会基于以往经历进行评估从而指导下一步的选择。所以,在一次完整的回购决策中,消费者还会将此次购买过程的主观感受作为经验累积起来,作为下次购买的内在刺激。基于此,本文认为消费者购买决策是循环消费的过程,也即本文所研究的回购意愿。

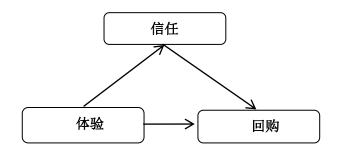


图1: "S-O-R"模式示意图

根据前文梳理,越来越多的学者将消费者体验理论拓展到了课程回购意愿研究中,并表现出非常好的解释力。因此,本文以"S-O-R"为框架,只考虑消费者体验对课程回购的重要性,引入消费者体验作为刺激因素,增加消费者信任为中介变量,结合少儿体适能课程的特性,从课程质量、课程设计、促销力度、课程价格、课程服务、授课老师口碑六个维度解释消费者体验,最终构建了本文的研究模型,如下图所示。

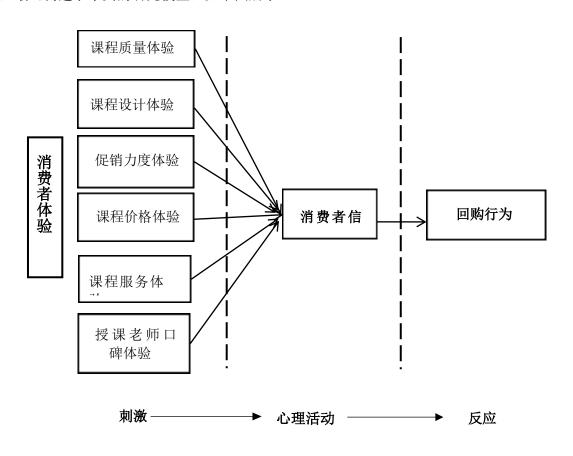


图 2: 本文概念模型

数据分析

4.1 预测数据信效度检验

本文在问卷调查时主要以郑州领跑少儿体适能运动馆为例,在正式投放问卷之前,先通过问卷星软件在小范围内进行了样本预测。此次共发放问卷 78 份,收回有效问卷 75 份,回收率 96.2%。检测结果显示,本课题研究中所用量表 a 系数数值大于 0.9,删除部分选项后,数值也没有大幅提升,说明数据结果可信度度,前后连贯较好,可运用下一步研究。同时,各题项的共同度值在 0.525-0.899 的区间内,明显大于 0.4,说明题项全部合理可用。

4.2 实测数据信效度检验

实测共发放电子问卷 360 份,回收 353 份,回收率 98.1%,其中有效问卷 351 份,有效率 99.4%。实测数据各题项的 Cronbacha 系数最低为 0.8653,最高为 0.9246,各维度题项都具有非常好的内部一致信度,且所用量表设计科学、合理。同时,实测数据各选项 KMO 值为 0.94,接近于 1,巴特球形值为 8423.673,说明量表具有突出的统计学意义。

4.3 描述性分析

受访家长中,主要以女性为主,但男女比例相差不大;年龄结构上主要以 26-45 的人员为主,两项相加占比达到了 79%,受访人员年龄结构贴近实际情况比较合理;受教育程度方面,本科毕业生占到了被调查人员的主流,其次依次分别是研究生和博士及以上。在受访人员的类别上,按照所占比例依次为公司职员、个体户/私营业主、政府机关/事业单位职员、自由职业者和其他。月收入水平方面,月入 5001-10000 元比例占比最高,为 49.3%,其次为10001-15000 元,占比为 36.3%,两项相加占比超过八成。

4.4 模型拟合度检验

模型拟合度检验是验证理论模型与实际数据的匹配程度。模型的拟合度越高,模型结果越贴切实际情况。本文采用 AMOS26.0 进行拟合度检验,选择 χ2/df(卡方自由度比)、RMSEA(近似误差均方根)、NFI(规范拟合指数)、CFI(比较拟合指数)、GFI(拟合优度指标)、AGFI(调整的拟合优度指标)等来评价模型拟合的优劣程度。本模型检验结果和检验标准如表 5-7 所示。

寿	1.	模型	的拟	合度
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	χ2/df	RMSEA	NFI	CFI	GFI	AGFI
评价标准	1<χ2/df<3	< 0.08	>0.90	>0.90	>0.90	>0.80
拟合指标	1.429	0.898	0.977	0.928	0.882	0.032

从上表可知,除 GFI 指数略低标准值 0.9 外,其余拟合度指标均处于标准范围内,可以判断本文的理论模型与样本数据匹配程度较高,模型具有较好的拟合度。因此,本文的研究模型和样本数据可用来进行后续的假设检验。

4.5 研究假设检验

消费者体验与信任回归分析。分析结果显示,消费者体验与信任的回归系数为0.736,调整后的系数值为0.513,方差分析 F 值为246.423,概率 P 值为0.000,说明消费者体验和信任存在显著相关性;回归分析系数 T 检验值为15.381,相伴的概率值为0.000,说明实测数据样本的回归方程代表性明显,其回归方程为:信任=1.363+0.823,消费者体验对信任影响显著。

消费者体验与回购意愿回归分析。消费者体验与信任的回归系数为 0.808,调整后的系数值为 0.552,方差分析 F 值为 284.774,消费者体验和回购意愿的概率 P 值均为 0.000,小于 0.001,说明消费者体验和回购意愿影响显著;回归分析系数 T 检验值为 17.452,相伴概率值为 0.000,说明实测数据样本的回归方程代表性明显,其回归方程为:信任=1.247+0.632,消费者体验对课程回购意愿能够产生显著影响。

信任与回购意愿回归分析。信任与回购意愿的回归系数为 0.724,调整后的系数值 为 0.521,方差分析 F 值为 289.785,概率 P 值为 0.000,说明消费者信任和回购意愿存在显著相关性;回归分析系数 T 检验值为 16.853,相伴的概率值为 0.000 和 0.001,说明实测数据样本的回归方程代表性明显,其回归方程为:信任=1.824+0.412,消费者信任对其回购意愿存在影响显著,并存在较为突出的预测作用。

4.6 主成分分析

由旋转成分矩阵可以看出,成分一主要包括变量信任、课程质量体验,对少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿影响最大,是少儿体适能运动馆应当最为重视的因素;成分二由课程价格体验、课程服务体验、课程设计体验构成,对少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿影响比较大,少儿体适能运动馆应给予较高的重视程度;成分三由授课老师口碑体验、促销力度体验构成,对少儿体适能运动馆课程回购意愿能够起到一定影响,少儿体适能运动馆应给予一定重视。

研究结果

从结果来看,通过论证论文研究假设全部成立,消费者体验(课程质量体验、课程设计体验、课程价格体验、课程服务体验、促销力度体验、授课老师口碑体验)对信任能够产生显著影响,消费者体验对回购意愿产生显著影响,信任对回购意愿能够产生显著影响。其中信任、课程质量体验影响最强,课程价格体验、课程服务体验、课程设计体验次之,授课老师口碑体验、促销力度体验最小。

对少儿体适能运动馆回购课程影响因素进行调查研究是体育管理学领域研究出现的新方向,虽然在未来的与经营管理实际相比仍然存在诸多不确定因素,但也必然孕育着诸多新的可能性。通过对少儿体适能运动馆回购课程影响因素进行调查研究,笔者希望能够将从统计学的角度对各影响因素进行量化,而不是只是对影响因素存在概念性认知,希望有助于少儿体适能运动馆管理者提高对回购课程各影响因素的重视程度,特别是课程质量、课程设计、课程价格、课程服务、促销力度、授课老师口碑和消费者信任等方面,并且从体育的角度着手进行改善提升。

总结

本文研究课题以少儿体适能运动馆回购课程回购高为对象,旨在对回购课程的影响因素进行深入探讨。为确保课题研究的科学严谨,本文结合前人研究和深度访谈的基础上设计了调查问卷,收集了调查数据,并运用 spss21.0 统计软件预测样本数据结果进行了信度检验和效度检验。之后分别对基本信息和研究变量作了全面的描述性分析,对结构方程模型和探究假设进行了检验。经检验发现,消费者体验对信任能够产生显著影响,消费者体验对回购意愿产生显著影响,信任对回购意愿能够产生显著影响。且其中信任、课程质量体验影响最强,课程价格体验、课程服务体验、课程设计体验次之,授课老师口碑体验、促销力度体验最小。因此,M领跑少儿体适能运动馆为了促使消费者回购课程,应当从课程质量、课程设计、课程价格、课程服务、促销力度、授课老师口碑和消费者信任等方面发力。

讨论

根据研究结果,结合消费者回购意愿实际情况,本文认为领跑体适能运动馆应做好以下几点:一是应转变思想认识,提高重视程度;运动馆经营管理人员应积极转变经营管理理念,提高对回购课程影响因素的重视程度,解放思想,实事求是,充分利用集体学习、个人自学和业务培训的机会切实掌握回购课程构建方面的相关理论和知识,高度重视回购课程影响因素方面出现的新变化、新情况,利用好、发挥好运动馆现有优势,学用结合,不断强化学习成果在经营管理工作中应用的广度、深度、宽度,努力形成对回购课程影响因素的系统性、科学性、全面性认识。其中,特别是要高度重视课程质量、课程服务、课程设计、授课老师口碑等基础

性因子,这些因子在回购课程影响因素中起着最为重要的作用。二是努力提升课程内容质量; 需要培养和吸引更多优质教练,促使优质教练不断在某一擅长领域发力,不断挖掘新品课程和 口碑优良的课程,以此不断增加优质课程内容,使优质课程覆盖到各个回购领域。三是建立课 程内容评价体系; 平台应当正式评价体系的重要作用, 搭建评论打分机制, 以方便用户决策, 同时关注各类课程产品的评价水平,对于评价、评分较低的教练及课程进行相应的处理,淘汰 掉以次充好的课程,平衡产品的质量水平,以免"无料"内容降低了平台的品牌资产,不利于用 户对课程信任感的维系。四是积极构建售后服务体系;增加多维度指标纳入考评之中,如课程 的负反馈率达到某一百分比,返还一定费用给用户等,以目标检验的量化指标来规范回购课程 的商业模式。五是丰富宣传手段,提升营销效果;宣传时,应一方面应当采取形式多样、效果 明显的宣传手段广泛宣传,以当前最新的营销政策和课程信息为主。六是强化教练员工的学习 培训;首先应选聘具有良好专业背景和工作能力强以及职业素养较高的教练员工,可以从现有 人才市场选拔,也可以引进国内外高素质专业技术人才和管理人才,进入公司后立即着手进行 岗前培训;其次,针对新入职教练和员工个人技能和业务学习方面的盲区进行"点对点"培训, 充分给予教练和员工更多学习、深造机会。七是着力提升口碑体验和促销力度;增值性服务的 投入能够增加用户回购课程的让渡价值,间接提高用户对回购课程的满意度。附赠产品和促销 力度都是回购课程的重要参考指标。

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数字营销力与企业绩效的关系—以消费者行为为中介变量

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITAL MARKETING CAPABILITY AND ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE—TAKE CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AS AN INTERMEDIARY VARIABLE

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摘要:

全球科技的进步影响着消费者行为,随着互联网与移动工具的普及,人们的购物方式逐步转移至互联网,移动通信等网络平台。这对企业在互联网、移动通信等平台的营销能力要求非常高,数字营销力就成为了企业核心竞争力,如何构建有效的数字营销能力已成为企业核心竞争力的重要组成部分。以提高企业绩效为目标,通过对消费者行为研究构建数字营销能力,以数字平台管理者为研究对象进行访谈与问卷调研,对收回的300份有效问卷用SPSS20.0进行分析。最后得出数字营销力正向影响企业绩效,消费者行为对数字营销力与企业绩效起中介作用。也丰富了数字营销力的理论模型。

关键词: 利益相关者 关系营销 客户链接 市场感知 客户保留

Abstract:

The progress of global technology affects consumer behavior. With the popularization of the Internet and mobile tools, people's shopping methods are gradually shifting to the Internet, mobile communications and other network platforms. This places very high requirements on the marketing capabilities of companies on platforms such as the Internet and mobile communications. Digital marketing capabilities have become the core competitiveness of companies. How to build effective digital marketing capabilities has become an important part of the core competitiveness of companies. With the goal of improving firms performance, building digital marketing capabilities by studying consumer behavior, conducting interviews and questionnaire surveys with digital platform managers as the research object, and analyzing the 300 questionnaires collected with SPSS 20.0. Finally, it is concluded that digital marketing capability positively affects firms performance, and consumer behavior plays an intermediary role between digital marketing capability and firms performance. Also proved the effectiveness of the model

Keywords: Stakeholder, Relationship marketing, Marketing customer link, Market perception, Customer retention

引言

将互联网数字营销作为企业核心竞争力,已成为现代企业必须要思考的问题。数字化浪潮来势凶猛,很多企业感到措手不及。之前被视作核心竞争力的专利技术,组织运营,人力资源等都受到严峻挑战。重新构建企业核心竞争力已成为企业当务之急。

数字营销的力量并不是技术上的唯一革命。而且也是观念的更深层次的革命。它是目标营销,直接营销,去中心化营销,以客户为导向的营销,双重互动营销,远程或全球营销,虚拟营销,无纸化交易,直接营销的组合。数字营销力将营销组合重新定义,通过采用各种营销手段吸引客户外还赋予其功能为信息交换,在线购买,在线发布,电子货币,在线广告,企业宣传等。这是数字经济时代的主要营销方式和发展趋势。对于组织来说,要实现数字化转型,将数字营销力作为企业竞争力的核心,通过组织的整合和可持续发展来实现发展非常重要。

如今,数字平台已成为我们无处不在的现象。在商品和服务市场中正在改变其制造商的供应链中销售商品和服务的模型。市场边界已失效,新的情况已经出现了影响客户的现象。(Evansand,2016)。21 世纪以来,大数据、人工智能、云计算、物联网、量子计算、区块链等技术已成为国家战略发展的重要目标,这也体现一个国家是否能实现经济现代化的重要因素。随着全球经济一体化的持续进展,经贸合作的加速发展,人与人之间的交流空间界线越来越模糊,全球经济化、社会信息化的演进使数字经济成为推动构建新纪元的主要因素。当下科技进步的发展,使全球进入数字时代,企业想要实现可持续发展,唯有进行数字化经济,接受数字化转型。

中国有近 3000 万家 SME (中小企业), 其中 90%以上的企业都需要进行营销方法的转 型。互联网是实体企业的未来,传统销售模式已不具备优势,在互联网传播盛行的年代,传统 销售模式已逐渐失去功效。很多实体企业转战互联网平台,很多企业老板对互联网营销知识并 不了解,造成大量中小企业老板损失惨重,有些甚至血本无归。在当今的数字时代,我们要学 会用互联网数字营销的思维进行思考。本着以上阐述的信息归纳出数字营销力可以解决以下四 大问题: 1.解决企业与消费者信息沟通不对称的问题。传统营销情境下,企业生产的产品并不 是按消费者的需求进行生产,而是按常规营销根据自己的主观想象生产产品,导致很多产品不 符合消费者需要,销售滞缓,这使得大量的库存积压,最后,只能通过降低价格来完成销售。 这不仅会严重影响组织的经济利益,还会降低投资回报率和组织的盈利能力。 进而影响组织的 生存和发展。 这也将对企业形象产生不利影响,并降低企业品牌价值。除此之外,经销商之间 串货也已是企业运营过程中的顽疾之一,串货不仅损害生产企业的销售渠道和价格体系,对消 费者也非常不公平。只要有产品,有市场,串货行为就无法避免,但又无法根治。造成这种情 况的重要原因是企业与消费者信息沟通的不对称,企业无法了解消费者真实需求,消费者无法 给企业提供时实信息,对国家,对企业,对个人造成了大量资源浪费和经济损失。2.解决假货 横行,打假无力的问题。如今,互联网法律和法规还不够完善,长期以来,还存在很多的漏洞, 使许多假冒产品的生产和销售还在盛行。最终,消费者将对品牌失去信心,从而损害公司名誉, 为公司带来不可挽回的损失; 3.解决促销局限的问题。传统促销包括打折、礼品赠送、抽奖、 刮奖等行为,并没有将市场营销的其它元素通过促销行为有机的结合在一起,造成消费者经历 促销之后也并没有成为企业的忠实消费群体。这类促销不但使企业利润下滑,并且使消费者对

产品质量也表示担忧。目前的传统促销对消费者的刺激效果也在降低,消费者的购买方式已从冲动购买转向理性购买,传统促销需要数字化转变以解决企业促销上的根本问题。4. 解决广告效率低的问题。科技的飞速发展导致经济的飞速发展,经济的飞速发展,带动了媒体和人民生活的加快以及生活节奏的加快和娱乐节目的兴起。尽管许多广告淹没了人们的生活,但广告的接受率持续降低。有人对 200 万人进行了实验和发送,但只有 50 人做出了回应。造成这种结果的主要原因是,这种通信方法既没有针对性,也没有被消费者分割。

研究目的和意义

本文以数字平台管理者为研究对象,假设互联网营销平台消费者行为为中介变量,研究与数字营销力与企业绩效三者之间的影响关系。目的有以下两点:

- 1. 揭示数字营销力对企业绩效的作用机理,更完整的体现数字营销力和数字平台消费者行为的关系研究;
- 2. 优化管理系统,通过数字营销力与消费者行为相互传导和影响,共同发挥最大效用, 共同促进降低买卖双方的交易成本,提供一个新的视角和路径,为数字营销力的发展提供一些 新思路。

具有以下意义: a.实践意义。抓住数字经济的本质已成为企业的命脉。在当今数字经济时代,企业面临着全新的挑战与机遇,企业的核心竞争力已从具体的专利技术,人力资源等拥有转向数字经济运营能力的拥有,通过对数字经济的认识,构建企业核心竞争力的理论体系,引导企业探索适合自身发展的数字转型之路。可见,数字营销力的测量及其对企业绩效影响的内容研究与探索成为学术界与企业界迫切的期盼。b.方法论意义。本研究用定量研究方法探讨中国情境下数字营销力与企业绩效关系的机理,通过模型和研究方法来分析和测量数字营销能力对企业绩效的影响。先通过文献法对大量文献进行研究,对数字营销力的概念进行界定,对其维度构成进行深入研究,选定合适成熟量表进行研究。c.理论意义。本研究首次应用利益相关者理论、关系营销理论对数字营销力与企业绩效的关系进行实证研究,将数字平台消费者行为作为中介变量,对数字营销力与企业绩效进行作用,使得研究体系更加丰富完善。研究结果会在一定程度上揭示数字营销能力的水平和作用机制,以及数字平台消费者行为对企业绩效的影响,这一方面可以给数字营销能力与数字平台消费者行为对企业绩效的影响,这一方面可以给数字营销能力与数字平台消费者行为对企业绩效的影响提供一定的理论依据,另一方面还可以推进后续研究的进一步发展。

文献综述

1. 数字营销力: (Dennis, 2020) 数字营销力是企业利用数字资源执行一组协调的数字相关任务(业务或动态)的能力以实现竞争优势。(Lipiäinen & Karjaluoto, 2015) 数字营销力指的是利用数字化优势所需的关系能力。数字营销力与使公司能够调整其资源配置并开发新技能以处理涉众之间的实时连通性的那些功能相关(Kane, 2015)。数字营销力必须具有内在的动态性,才能做出响应迅速且灵活的决策(Teece, 2014)。(Mathews, 2016) 数字营销力侧重于客户、市场活动,对互联网营销功能的影响,例如在线广告和市场研究对其他导致国际市场增长的内部功能的影响。尽管组织将数字化视为主要趋势,但在数字化采用方面仍落后于消费



者(世界银行,2016)。(Fatima,2020)发现公司规模和创业方向对数字营销力和公司绩效具有调节作用,提供了有关数字营销力绩效结果的经验证据且通过比较数字营销力对大中小型企业的影响,补充了 SME 在国际化方面的研究。首先,数字营销力回应了研究的呼吁,以缩小可用资源和所需资源之间的营销能力差距,以应对数字市场的复杂性和速度(Day,2011)。

经过以上对文献梳理,可以知道数字营销力是建立在电信基础设施、互联网,大数据等一系列软硬件成熟的基础之上,高度依赖于现代科技系统的发展状况存在的,科技越发达,数字营销力就会变的越灵活。本文的目的是为数字营销力提供更清晰的概念,由于本文的数字营销力的构建是在消费者的基础上,所以以下客户均旨消费者。由此,本文将数字营销力定义为:数字营销力是具有关系动态功能,并参考(Fatima,2020)的量表指标分析数字营销力的具体内容为:通过数字媒体创建和管理持久的客户关系,使用数字媒体预测客户偏好的变化,使用数字营销来留住客户的能力来提高企业销售量和利润率的能力。由此形成假设 H_1 , H_2

假设 H₁:数字营销力与企业绩效正相关假设 H₂:数字营销力与消费者行为正相关

2. 利益相关者: (Penrose, 1959) 提出"公司是人力资产与人际关系的集合", 为利益 相关者的构成奠定基础。"利益相关者理论的先驱" Gwin (1991) 是第一个提出将利益相关者 理论应用到关系营销中的学者,他在这一领域进行了研究,提出了一种新的范式,即非营利组 织的营销。组织采用利益相关者关系管理因此提高了营销效率。在这项研究中, Gwin 区分了营 利性组织和非营利性组织所拥有的不同利益相关者,共有五类利益相关者(规则制定者,资源 提供者,服务提供者,管理者和职位持有者),以及七种获利类型。组织。 (股东,经理,雇 员,客户,供应商,公民,社区和政府)尽管斯坦福研究院在狭义上定义了利益相关者,但这 种定义有助于人们理解公司不提供服务。仅为股东提供服务但是公司的其他利益相关者也影响 着公司的发展,也需要考虑、平衡和管理其他利益相关者的需求。简而言之,学者们对利益相 关者群体及其主张进行了深入的研究。但是,它仍然缺乏系统的理论来指导公司如何针对当今 的数字经济进行该领域的研究。此问题急需解决。本文就是在前人研究的基础上,以提高数字 平台绩效为目的进行深入研究,将最直接可以改善数字平台水平,最快速反应数字平台绩效的 消费者为基础构成进行研究,通过对消费者行为进行深入剖析,了解当今消费者行为对于扩展 数字营销能力的重要性,并努力建立利益相关者理论的数字营销策略系统,以克服现有营销理 论的战略局限性,并为新的组织,工具和方法定义和实施数字营销策略。由此得出假设 H3。

假设 H3: 数字平台消费者行为与企业绩效成正相关关系

3. 关系营销理论: 关系营销是组织与相关利益相关方(例如消费者,供应商,代理商,竞争对手等)之间的交互过程,称为关系营销,主要是通过在牢固和可发展的基础上建立两者之间的关系来进行的(Barbara,1985 & Rowley,1997)同意市场由交易网络组成的观点。关系营销理论还考察了这些子系统的存在(Gronroos,1991),该子系统在更多利益相关者群体的基础上扩展了关系营销.Dwyer(1987)指出利益相关者理论与关系营销理论有着千丝万缕的联系。理论上有相同的假设:关系是长期的,风险和责任分担,相互信任和一些协调方案。该方法假定利益相关者和组织具有共同的目标。Svemdsen指出,组织必须首先对利益相关者的需求做出响应(Svendsen,1998),王宏立和崔晓明的研究也指出为了建立了长期的关系,就必须在他们的活动中占有一席之地,这既涉及风险也涉及利益。发现企业在发生危机时应专注于满足

利益相关者的需求(王宏利,崔晓明,2013年)并最终带来绩效改善。陈洪辉和贾胜华得出了相同的结论(陈洪辉,贾胜华,2004)。

基于以上文献研究和本文基于消费者行为为构建基础,将数字营销力与消费者行为的关系视为正相关,并对消费者行为根据本文研究目的选择最适合的 Fatemeh & Mirahmad(2019)的数字平台消费者行为的平台互动服务使消费者达成购买意向;平台响应速度使消费者达成购买意向;平台服务的易用性使消费者达成购买意向;平台信息质量使消费者达成购买意向;平台服务的信任度使消费者达成购买意向;平台设计使消费者达成购买意向;平台服务的安全性使消费者达成购买意向;平台服务和产品质量使消费者达成购买意向;平台责任使消费者达成购买意向9个维度为测量指标。由此形成假设 H4

假设 H4: 消费者行为对数字营销力与企业绩效起中介效应

表 1: 数字营销力假设模型汇总:

假设 H ₁	假设 H ₁ : 数字营销力与企业绩效正相关
假设 H ₂	假设 H2: 数字营销力与消费者行为正相关
假设 H ₃	假设 H3: 数字平台消费者行为与企业绩效成正相关关系
假设 H4	假设 H4: 消费者行为对数字营销力与企业绩效起中介效应

来源:根据笔者研究得出

由以上假设形成数字营销力假设模型如下图:

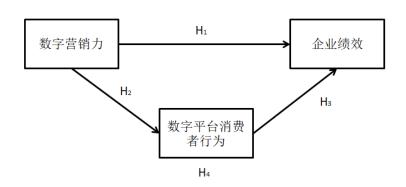


图 1: 数字营销力假设模型

研究方法

- 1. 访谈法: 本文采用访谈法对数字平台管理者进行实地访谈, 采访对象均数字平台的主管或企业主。共访谈 8 人, 归类得出问卷框架。
- 2. 问卷调查法: 为了了解影响数字营销平台绩效的原因,对在数字平台提任管理层的人员进行调查。疫情原因,导致问卷收回数量没有达到预期的 400 份,但由于问卷填写者全部来自于数字平台的主管级以上级别人员,也确实反应了存在的问题,调查问卷采用李克特量表,

设置五分量表,请参与者选择。收集问卷并对其进行 SPSS20.0 分析,最终发现数字营销力正向影响个业绩效,数字营销力正向影响消费者行为;消费者行为正向影响企业绩效并对数字营销力与企业绩效间起中介作用,理论上丰富了数字营销力的理论模型。

结果和讨论

1. 问卷回收汇总

表 2: 有效问卷表

		N	%
	问卷	309	100.0
有效问卷	剔除	9	2.9%
有双凹仓	有效	300	97%
	总计	300	100.0

在收回来的 309 份问卷中,有发现其中有 4 份 id 号码重复,5 份无效问卷,对此 9 份问 卷做了删除处理

2. 信效度分析: 是反映测量结果的一致性或稳定性的指标, 测量的信度越高表示测量的结果越可信。

表 3: 信度分析结果

变量	检验项目	项目	Cronbach's	分量表	Cronbach's
		编码	α 值	Cronbach'sα 值	Alpha
数字营销力	通过数字媒体创建和管理持久的客户关	DMC1	0.743	0.837	0.963
	系				
	使用数字媒体预测客户偏好的变化	DMC2	0.742		
	使用数字营销来留住客户的能力	DMC3	0.834		
企业	企业在盈利能力上具有竞争优势	FP1	0.693	0.818	
绩效	企业在净资产收益率上具有竞争优势	FP2	0.693		
数字平台消	平台互动服务使消费者达成购买意向	DPCB1	0.947	0.951	
费者行为	平台响应速度使消费者达成购买意向	DPCB2	0.944		
	平台服务的易用性使消费者达成购买意	DPCB3	0.943		
	向				
	平台信息质量使消费者达成购买意向	DPCB4	0.945		

变量	检验项目	项目	Cronbach's	分量表	Cronbach's
		编码	α 值	Cronbach'sα 值	Alpha
	平台服务的信任度使消费者达成购买意	DPCB5	0.945		
	向				
	平台设计使消费者达成购买意向	DPCB6	0.947		
	平台服务的安全性使消费者达成购买意	DPCB7	0.944		
	向				
	平台服务和产品质量使消费者达成购买	DPCB8	0.946		
	意向				
	平台责任使消费者达成购买意向	DPCB9	0.945		

为了让结果更具说服力,本文对测量问题的每一个维度都进行了具体的检测,以上测量结果除了绩效量表为 0.693 以外,其它测量结果检测显示均在 0.74 以上,说明此问卷的数据具有非常高的可信性。

2. 效度分析: 用来测量结果的有效性

表 4: 效度分析

KMO 和 Bartlett 的检	验				
变量	项目编号	取样足够度的	Bartlett 的球刑	沙度检验	\
		Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin 度量	近似卡方	df	Sig.
数字营销力	DMC	0.71	368.1193	0	.000
企业绩效	FP	0.500	194.477	1	.000
数字平台消费者行为	СРСВ	0.947	2333.590	36	.000

KMO 的取值在 0-1 之间。考察的是变量之间的偏相关性。数字营销力 KMO 值为 0.71,数字平台消费者行为 KMO 值为 0.947,单位矩阵有显著差异,内部变量相关性比较大,检测结果很好,企业效度检测结果是 0.5,从以上表 5 可以看出变量间内部内素相关度都非常的高,与单位矩阵有显著差异,测量结果非常好,适合做因子分析。

3. 描述性分析

通过最大值、最小值、均值、方差、标准差、偏度和峰度等指标,对大样本数据进行描述性统计分析,分析大样本数据的分布形态和特征,检验大样本数据是否符合研究假设的要求。 如

表5: 描述性分析表格

			描	述统计量				
	极小值	极大值	均值	标准差	(A	·····································	峰度	
	统计量	统计量	统计量	统计量	统计量	标准误	统计量	标准误
DMC1	1	5	3.88	.952	631	.141	.051	.281
DMC2	1	5	3.95	.984	-1.158	.141	1.332	.281
DMC3	1	5	3.87	.979	741	.141	.248	.281
FP1	1	5	3.99	.925	777	.141	.317	.281
FP2	1	5	3.87	.927	708	.141	.550	.281
DPCB1	1	5	3.96	.849	716	.141	.602	.281
DPCB2	1	5	4.03	.867	957	.141	1.138	.281
DPCB3	1	5	4.03	.861	824	.141	.703	.281
DPCB4	1	5	4.07	.895	-1.011	.141	1.023	.281
DPCB5	1	5	4.12	.869	-1.128	.141	1.521	.281
DPCB6	1	5	3.98	.886	854	.141	.896	.281
DPCB7	1	5	4.09	.899	-1.005	.141	1.085	.281
DPCB8	1	5	4.17	.873	-1.182	.141	1.733	.281
DPCB9	1	5	4.02	.909	962	.141	.946	.281

从表 5 大样本数据特征描述性统计分析结果看,各题项均值都在 3.87-4.17 之间,可见其分布比较均衡。各题项标准差均在 0.849-0.984 之间,说明样本数据离散度小。Klein (1998) 认为,当样本数据偏度绝对值<3,峰度绝对值<8 的时候,则可认为观测变量基本符合正态分布。而从以上统计结果看,所有题项偏度绝对值≤1.158,峰度绝对值≤1.733,远小于 Klein (1998) 提出的参考值。因此可以被认为大样本数据的形态基本符合正态分布,满足本论文研究假设对分析数据的基本要求。

描述性统计量表格给出了 14 个变量的基本信息,包括均值、标准差和样本量。在数字营销力维度里,为 3.87 到 3.95,标准差为 0.952 到 0.984 之间,说明数字营销平台的管理者普遍认为数字营销力是可以为企业扩大销售额增加企业利润的。在数字营销平台消费者行为维度里,均值为 3.96-4.17 与标准差 0.849-0.909,说明数字营销平台的管理者大多数都认为数字平台消费者的这些行为确实可以改善提高数字平台的状况并且提升企业绩效。企业绩效维度中均值为 3.99、3.87,标准差为 0.925 、0.927 说明数字平台管理者认为消费者行为可以提升企业绩效。

4. 中介检测

按照 Baron & Kenny(1986)对于中介效应的观点,若变量 X 满足三个条件, 则可以认为变量 X 通过变量 M 的中介作用影响到变量 Y: 首先是变量 X 的变化能解释变量 Y 的变化; 其次是变量 M 的变化能解释变量 Y 的变化; 最后是当控制变量 M 对变量 Y 的影响后,变量 X 对变量 Y 的影响为零或者显著降低,为零时称为完全中介,显著降低时称为部分中介。

表 6: 中介检测

		Independent variable :FP									
	MODE	,	G.	MODE		a.	MODE		g:		
	L1	t	Sig	L2	t	Sig	L3	t	Sig		
В	1.244	7.296	.000								
DMC	0.689	16.134	.000								
В				1.813	11.711	.000					
DMC				0.574	14.792	.000					
В							0.334	1.819	0.070		
DMC							0.401	8.000	.000		
DPCB							0.502	8.821	.000		

由上表 Model1 可以看出:数字营销力→数字平台消费者行为的回归结果 P=0.000<0.05,通过显著性水平检验。Model2 数字营销力→企业绩效的回归,P=0.000<0.05, $X\to Y$ 通过显著性水平检验。Model3 中从表 可知,在加入了中介变量数字平台消费者行为之后,自变量数字营销力的系数明显降低(从 0.689 下降到 0.401),数字平台消费者行为→企业绩效的 P=0.000<0.05,通过显著检验,MODEL3 当中的 X 对于 Y 的系数的绝对值小于第二步方程当中 X 对于 Y 的系数 B,数字平台消费者行为是部分中介效应。所以假设 H_4 成立

(4) 多元回归分析

表7: 多远回归

				•	系数 a						
14	· 型	非标准	主化系数	标准系数	4	G:		相关性		共线性	上统计量
1 5	经工	В	标准 误差	试用版	t	Sig.	零阶	偏	部分	容差	VIF
1	(常量)	1.244	.171		7.296	.000					
1	Xdmc	.689	.043	.683	16.134	.000	.683	.683	.683	1.000	1.000
	(常量)	.334	.184		1.819	.070					
2	Xdmc	.401	.050	.398	8.000	.000	.683	.421	.302	.577	1.734
	Mdpcb	.502	.057	.438	8.821	.000	.697	.456	.333	.577	1.734
a. 因变量	: Yfp										

在 .01 水平(双侧)上显著相关。根据 Table 数据显示因变量为企业绩效时,自变量为数字营销力,中介变量为数字平台消费者行为的相关系数为 0.683,0.421 和 0.456,Sig. P=0.000;所以假设 H_1 ,假设 H_2 ,假设 H_3 成立

表 8: 数字营销力与企业绩效关系模型汇总:

假设 Hi	假设 H1: 数字营销力与企业绩效正相关	支持
假设 H ₂	假设 H2: 数字营销力与消费者行为正相关	支持
假设 H ₃	假设 H3: 数字平台消费者行为与企业绩效成正相关关系	支持
假设 H4	假设 H4: 消费者行为对数字营销力与企业绩效起中介效应	支持

由以上检验得出数字营销力与企业绩效的关系模型如下图:

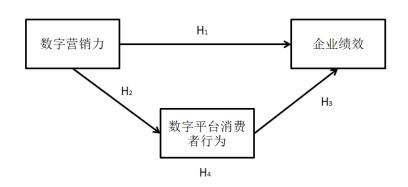


图 2: 数字营销力与企业绩效模型

结论和建议

阻碍数字化的因素包括缺乏数字成熟度和功能(Day, 2011; Kane et al, 2015),不清楚数字化绩效收益(Leeflang et al., 2014),以及需要转变组织职能和国际业务(IB)支持数字化的过程(Overby & Min, 2001; Sinkovics et al., 2013; Yoo et al., 2012)。这些挑战要求需要将数字营销功能(DMC)和性能进行拓展。Dennis Herhausen 将数字营销力定义为相互依赖的受信方之间不断进行的动态交互,并使任何参与者都能利用其价值(Dennis, 2020)。根据以上总结本文提出以下几点建议: a、数字营销能力主要来自为建立企业间关系以及与客户之间的关系而投入的资源。这些包括数字供应链管理,虚拟网络管理,协作市场,治理机制和客户关系管理(与公司间关系相关的功能),以及公司内部关系管理,员工培训和数字销售界面(作为员工功能)。只有将基础工作做到极致,以满足客户需求才能最后得到企业绩效的提升。b、数字营销力通过加强公司内部运作系统,增强企业的核心竞争力,应对目前数字经济时代,数字化转型是每个实体公司将要面临的巨大问题,应从哪一步下手,可以通过本文给出数字营销力模型进行预测,将大大改善企业的现状。

研究局限与未来研究方向

1. 研究样本方面。本研究的调查样本为江浙沪、广西、北京、山东等地一些中小数字平台的企业主或主管虽然所构建的研究模型和研究假设多数得到了样本数据的支持与验证,然而研究结论是否在其他共享平台样本具有普适性,未来研究仍需进一步验证。

2. 研究节点方面。本研究的研究时间节点在疫情期间,不能在线下进行更多问卷发放,主要依靠问卷星进行问卷收集,收集问卷渠道较为单一。同时,研究变量节点上,研究对象选择题项会受众多因素共同影响,本文所选取的变量并不能完全对其进行解释。

现全球已步入数字经济时代,数字思维成为必不可少的思维方式,以前的点、线的思维方式已不再适用,数字时代是立体的,网状的、多维度的。数字时代背景下,数字平台的研究将会成为未来"数字经济+"的主要研究领域。将来的研究还需要在技术创新、区块链、大数据统计以及平台制度上进行深入挖掘,拓展研究思路,提出有建设性的可操作性的建议以及根据建议给出对策,这样,才能使数字平台下数字营销力有更好的发展空间。因此,将来的研究还可以纵向发展,将风险与信息作为调节变量影响消费者行为的变化,这样可以充分探究消费者行为在信任与风险的情况下在数字平台交易情境中的演变机理。同时,进一步考察消费者行为的其它特征。通过多群组研究细分消费群体,展开更细致的消费者行为在信任与风险影响下形成的机制研究。

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文化智力对外派绩效的影响研究—以信任关系为调节变量

THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE ON EXPATRIATE PERFORMANCE—TRUST BETWEEN LEADERS AND MEMBERS AS THE MODERATING VARIABLE

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摘要

本文将在跨文化背景下根据文化智力四维结构,构建文化智力、上下级信任关系和外派 绩效之间的关系进行模型,设计合理的抽样方案通过问卷调查法收集有效数据,最后通过统计 分析法对构建的模型进行验证。研究发现,文化智力四个维度对外派绩效都有显著正向影响, 高文化智力的个体能够更快地适应不同环境、融入不同文化体系、选择恰当的方式与人沟通; 信任关系对外派绩效有正向影响;信任关系在文化智力与外派绩效之间起调节作用。本研究的 结论可以给现代企业管理者一定程度上的理论指导,能够为管理者提高外派绩效提供理论依据 与方法。

关键词: 文化智力 信任关系 外派绩效 文化智力四维结构模型 领导—成员交换理论

Abstract

Based on the four-dimensional structure of cultural intelligence under the cross-cultural background, this paper constructs a model of the relationship among cultural intelligence, superior-subordinate trust relationship and assigned performance, designs a reasonable sampling scheme, to collect effective data through questionnaire survey, and finally verifies the constructed model through statistical analysis. It is found that the four dimensions of cultural intelligence have a significant positive impact on assigned performance, and individuals with high cultural intelligence can adapt to different environments, integrate into different cultural systems and choose appropriate ways to communicate with others more quickly; Trust relationship has a positive impact on assignment performance; Trust relationship plays a moderating role between cultural intelligence and expatriate performance. The conclusion of this study can give theoretical guidance to modern enterprise managers to a certain degree, and provide theoretical basis and methods for managers to improve their assigned performance.

Keywords: cultural intelligence, trust relationship, assignment performance, four-dimensional structural model of cultural intelligence, leader-member exchange theory

一、引言

1.1 研究目的与意义

在经济全球化进程不断深入的背景下,许多研究都针对了影响外派任务的因素或者影响外派人员跨文化适应力的因素, Earley & Ang(2003)正式提出,称为"文化智力",并且为了研究测量的具体要求构建了文化智力的四维结构模型:元认知文化智力,认知文化智力,动机文化智力和行为文化智力。本文将基于中国企业的现实需求,在跨文化背景下根据文化智力四维结构,具体探究文化智力各维度对外派绩效的影响,研究其中的作用机制,拓宽研究范围。对文化智力、上下级信任关系和外派绩效之间的关系进行分析和提炼,找出三者的逻辑关系,构建文化智力、信任关系和外派绩效之间的影响机制模型,丰富文化智力在国内背景和样本下的研究。同时根据领导—成员理论,构建基于上下属信任关系与情境视角下的外派绩效影响机制模型。

二、文献综述

2.1 文化智力

2.1.1 文化智力的概念界定

Abe & Wiseman (1983)首先提出了跨文化能力的概念,他们认为跨文化能力指的是在不同文化背景下,个体发现并理解文化差异和解决文化冲突的一种综合能力。Earley & Ang (2003) 首次定义了文化智力的概念,指个体在新文化情境下的有效调适能力,即反映人们在新文化背景下,收集、处理信息,做出判断并采取相应有效措施以适应新文化的能力。对于文化智力在本文中的定义是一种在跨文化背景下,个体能够适应新文化环境,及时有效解决文化冲突与不同文化背景的人能够有效沟通友好交流的能力,并采用的是 Earley & Ang(2003)提出的文化智力四维结构,将文化智力分为元认知文化智力、认知文化智力、行为文化智力、动机文化智力四个维度。

2.1.2 文化智力的相关研究

Brislin (2006) 等研究者认为异质化程度较高环境中工作的人拥有更高的文化智力。Ang(2007)研究发现,个体的文化智力水平能够通过其跨文化经历预测,文化智力高的个体往往具有在不同国家地区生活或工作的经历。Kyle(2013)研究表明,动机文化智力与外派员工跨文化适应呈正相关;元认知文化智力、行为文化智力和认知文化智力对外派员工工作满意度和留职意向具有正向预测作用。Joost & Oliver(2014)研究结果显示,文化智力与管理者的工作满意度和沟通有效性呈正相关;与焦虑水平呈负相关。李晓艳(2012)研究结果显示,文化智力与跨文化适应呈正相关,社会支持在两者间有正向调节作用。Ramalu(2012)等研究发现文化智力对外派绩效有正向预测作用,并且跨文化适应在两者间有中介作用。

综上所述,(1)有关文化智力的研究中,对于调节变量的研究较少,可以在更多不同的视角下去探究不同调节变量的作用机理;(2)多数研究将文化智力作为整体作为研究, 其各个维度与其他变量的作用机制的相关研究较少。本文将研究文化智力各个维度对于外派绩效的影响,并探究新的调节变量。

2.2 外派绩效

2.2.1 工作绩效的概念界定

Caligiuri (1997) 指出在跨文化情景下的文化智力的研究中应该加入外派绩效,将外派人员的工作绩效分为技术绩效、情景绩效、管理绩效及外派人员特定绩效。技术绩效指的是外派人员对于外派任务的完成程度;情景绩效指工作任务以外的责任感与动力。管理绩效指外派人员与领导和同事能够有效沟通保持良好的工作关系等。Kraimer(2001)等人将 Caligiuri 的模型进行了新的划分,他们将外派绩效分为任务绩效和情景绩效。任务绩效包括了技术绩效及工作任务的相关评判标准,情景绩效包括了管理绩效、情景绩效和外派人员特定的绩效。综上所述,本文外派绩效的定义主要参考 Kraimer(2001) 所构建的模型,将外派绩效分为任务绩效和情景绩效两部分。

2.2.2 外派绩效的相关研究

外派绩效即是在跨文化情景下外派员工的工作绩效,因为考虑到外派工作的特殊性,应该扩大对外派绩效的理解范围,外派绩效的研究应从多种维度展开。Barrick & Mount(1991)研究发现,一般人格特征对绩效的影响有特定的适用范围,在不同的情景下要有相匹配变量才能得出正确的预测结果。Tett & Burnett (2003)同样认为个体特征需要在特定的情景中体现。文化智力是跨文化情景下个体调试与适应的能力,并且具有动态性,故而能够更清晰地预测外派人员的绩效表现。Kraimer(2001)研究证明个人对工作本身及所处环境的态度也会影响到外派人员的工作表现,所以,外派绩效维度不应仅仅局限于员工的工作绩效或是任务绩效,还应考量其工作态度方面的想法。

综上所述,本文将以国内外派人员为样本探究文化智力对外派人员任务绩效和 情景绩效两个维度的影响,扩充了研究样本并细化了文化智力与绩效的研究关系。

2.3 信任关系

2.3.1 信任关系的概念界定

McAllister(1995)认为信任是在明确风险的情况下,个体对他人语言、行为或决定的相信程度,并愿意因此采取行动。George Graeo & Uhl-Bien(1976)提出了领导—成员交换理论,领导者与组织成员之间的关系是通过一系列的观望、试探、互动、谈话等活动在一定时间内发展起来。这一过程所导致的结果,就是领导与下属之间会有不同的或亲或疏的关系,当领导与下属之间的关系比较亲近时,领导与这些下属互相认为对方时"圈内人",反之则为"圈外人"。杨中芳(1999)等国内学者,结果中国的文化背景将信任定义为人际交往的一方能够履行另一方所交托的责任。

综上所述,在本文中信任关系的定义为,在明确风险的情景下,下属对于上级 决策与行为的相信程度并由此采取行动,上级对于下属技术与能力的相信程度,并愿意给予支 持。

2.3.2 信任关系的相关研究

Dirks (1999) 研究发现良好的信任关系能够使得成员之间不存在猜忌与防备,协作的效率和效能显著提高,减少了精力和时间的损耗,优化了资源配置,从而提高了工作效率与团队绩效,即信任关系通过调节效应间接作用于团队绩效。基于组织成员间信任关系的研究,Dirks (2000) 认为领导与成员之间的关系同样具有这样的调节效应,并且相关性更大。

Dieneseh & Liden(1986)认为高绩效的员工能够取得领导的更大程度上的信任与权力给予,在下个工作任务中可能会得到更多的资源倾注,从而使其绩效不断上升如此不断循环与领导的交换关系持续保持高质量。

综上所述,可以看出目前信任关系是能够对绩效起调节效用的,但是目前还缺少在跨文化背景下的相关研究。因此本文将在跨文化情景下,以领导—成员交换理论作为基础,探究信任关系在文化智力与外派绩效之间的调节作用。

三、研究设计

3.1 研究假设

Earely & Ang(2003)由智力理论和跨文化能力研究中阐述了文化智力的概念,认为文化智力是个体在不同文化背景下调试、适应并采取相应措施的能力。根据 Kraimer(2001)将外派绩效分为任务绩效和情景绩效两方面,其中时间与精力的损耗会影响任务绩效,而低落的情绪会影响员工的情景绩效。因此本研究认为,高文化智力的个体能够在跨文化情景下有更高的任务绩效,并且有积极的态度在不同文化环境中生活和与人相处。于是,提出以下假设:

H1: 文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响,外派人员的文化智力越高,外派绩效越好

根据文化智力四维结构理论(Earley & Ang, 2007)一个人的元认知文化智力越高,思维方式就更加的理性并且富有智慧性,他们更加容易地了解到不同文化环境中人们交往的显性和隐形规则,并且将他们所学习领悟到的这些规则合理应用到不同的情景当中,减少跨文化环境所带来的不适性和不确定性。而高认知文化智力的人能够对不同环境的规范行为习惯就明确的认知甚至达到自己本国文化环境的程度;高动机文化智力是指能够驱使个体去主动去了解、感受和适应不同文化环境;高行为文化智力的人能够根据不同的文化情境选择恰当的言语和行为,在和任何文化背景的人交流时都能表现得谈吐得体、举止适宜,同时也更可能积极采取行动来避免因文化差异而引发的冲突。于是,提出以下假设:

H1a: 元认知文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响

H1b: 认知文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响

H1c: 动机文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响

H1d: 行为文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响

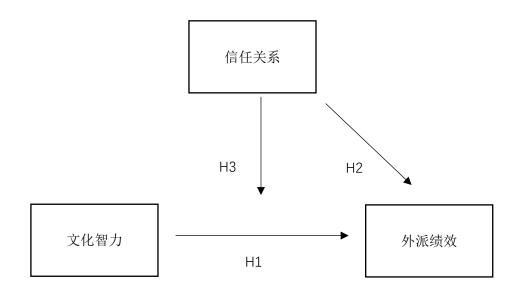
Bauer & Green(1996)对于领导-成员交换理论的研究中可知,高质量的领导-成员交换意味着彼此信任愿意为促成共同的目标而付出努力。在母国领导对员工下达外派任务时,对于跨文化背景下的外派人员来说,高质量的领导——成员交换关系能够使他们能够更信任上级的语言和任务,并且得到母国领导更多的工作资源支持与照顾,会让个体有信心和热情融入工作环境和东道国文化交流,尽早的帮助他们适应全新的生活与工作。反之,研究发现不信任关系,会使得双方猜忌,采取自我保护性措施,消耗原本用于实现工作目标的资源(Mayer & Gavin,2005)。并且外派员工在跨文化环境下所承受的心理压力也会增加,会使得一个原本能力出色且有高文化智力的个体在外派中产生提前回国意愿,不能够完全发挥本身能力导致外派任务结果不如预期甚至是失败。

基于以上分析,本文提出以下假设:

H2: 信任关系对外派绩效有正向影响,信任关系越强,外派绩效越好

H3: 信任关系在文化智力与外派绩效之间起调节作用

3.2 研究模型



3.3 数据收集及分析方法

本文主要想了解外派人员基本情况及文化智力与信任关系对外派绩效的影响,目标总体指所有中国企业的外派工作人员,调查总体为根据在泰中国企业外派人员实际情况设计形成的抽样框。第一步:确定抽样方法,调查觉得采用多阶段抽样与整群抽样相结合的抽样方法,具体分为企业、外派人员两个阶段,在企业内利用随机数表抽取外派人员。第二步:决定样本量,按简单随机抽样时,在置信度为 t=95%时,绝对误差为 d=5%,取方差大到最大的比例,则调查样本量应为: n0=t2*P*Q/d2≈22**=400(人),由于多阶段抽烟的效率比随机抽样的效率低,取设计效应 deff=,则调查的样本外派人员为 n1=n0*deff=480。各阶段的配置分别为:初级单元8个中国在泰企业,二级单元480个外派人员。第一阶段先以能接受调查者发放问卷的中国在泰中大型企业为初级单元,按不等概的 PPS 抽样从中抽取8个企业;第二阶段,分别在每个企业中,按随机二维数列表抽取60名员工。

根据问卷调查法,本次问卷共发放 478 份,回收 431 份,回收率为 90.1%。其中有效问卷 420 份,占回收问卷的 97.44%,无效问卷 11 份,占回收问卷的 2.56%。无效问卷的主要原因是受访者没有过外派经历。统计分析法,采用 α 信度系数法来检测问卷可靠性;采用探索性因子分析法和验证性因子分析法检验相关变量的结构效度,并检验各因子间的相关度;利用 Pearson 相关系数来检验文化智力、外派绩效和信任关系三个变量间的相关性;通过 SPSS 对有关变量进行分析,检验回归方程检验文化智力、外派绩效和信任关系三个变量间的作用关系,通过变量间 T 值和 Sig 值检验是否存在显著性影响;在 SPSS 中输入相关变量数据,查看交互项的显著性检测信任关系是否在文化智力和外派绩效间起调节作用。

四、研究结果

4.1 描述性分析

表4.1: 调查对象基本情况统计表

		频率	百分比	有效百分比	累积百分比
	男	212	50.5	50.5	50.5
生别	女	208	49.5	49.5	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	18-25 岁	94	22.4	22.4	22.4
年龄	26-35 岁	84	20.0	20.0	42.4
	36-45 岁	79	18.8	18.8	61.2
	46-55 岁	82	19.5	19.5	80.7
	55 岁以上	81	19.3	19.3	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	初中及以下	106	25.2	25.2	25.2
	中专及高中	114	27.1	27.1	52.4
学历	大专及本科	102	24.3	24.3	76.7
	硕士及以上	98	23.3	23.3	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	3000 元以下	93	22.1	22.1	22.1
	3000-6000 元	72	17.1	17.1	39.3
]收入	6001-10000 元	78	18.6	18.6	57.9
14义人	10001-15000 元	84	20.0	20.0	77.9
	15000 元以上	93	22.1	22.1	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	1年以内	81	19.3	19.3	19.3
	1-3 年	83	19.8	19.8	39.0
司龄	4-8 年	96	22.9	22.9	61.9
기 점소	9-12年	74	17.6	17.6	79.5
	12 年以上	86	20.5	20.5	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	1年以内	75	17.9	17.9	17.9
	1-3 年	101	24.0	24.0	41.9
小派年限	4-8 年	85	20.2	20.2	62.1
	9-12年	86	20.5	20.5	82.6
	12 年以上	73	17.4	17.4	100.0



		频率	百分比	有效百分比	累积百分比
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	1-3 次	109	26.0	26.0	26.0
	4-6 次	110	26.2	26.2	52.1
外派次数	7-9 次	106	25.2	25.2	77.4
	10 次及以上	95	22.6	22.6	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	
	1 个月以内	89	21.2	21.2	21.2
	1-3 个月	81	19.3	19.3	40.5
有处从派时间	3-6 月	70	16.7	16.7	57.1
每次外派时间	7-12 个月	87	20.7	20.7	77.9
	1年以上	93	22.1	22.1	100.0
	合计	420	100.0	100.0	

通过频率分析可知,性别方面样本的分布以"男"为主,占比达 50.5%;年龄方面样本的分布以"18-25岁"、"26-35岁"为主,占比分别达 22.4%、22.0%;学历方面样本的分布以"中专及高中"为主,占比达 27.1%;月收入方面样本的分布以"3000元以下、"15000元以上"为主,占比分别达 22.1%、22.1%;司龄方面样本的分布以"4-8年"为主,占比达 22.9%;外派年限方面样本的分布以"1-3年"为主,占比达 24.0%;外派次数方面样本的分布以"1-3次"、"4-6次"为主,占比分别达 26.0%、26.2%;每次外派时间方面样本的分布以"1年以上"为主,占比达 22.1%;

4.2 信度与效度

首先对调查问卷收集到的数据进行处理分析,结果发现量表七个维度所对应的 Cronbach's Alpha 系数值均大于 0.7,表明问卷的内部一致性较好,所以本次调查的结果信度极好。文化治理了,信任关系和外派绩效 KMO 值分别为 0.934、0.857、0.827,并且 BTS 检验的显著性值均小于 0.01,问卷通过了结构效度检验。

4.3 变量间的相关性分析

表 4.2: 相关性分析

			元认知文化	认知文化智	动机文化智	行为文化智	信任关	外派绩
			智力	力	力	力	系	效
元认知文化	Pearson	相关	1					
智力	性		1					
认知文化智	Pearson	相关	.606**	1				
力	性		.606	1				
动机文化智	Pearson	相关	.514**	.582**	1			
力	性		.514	.582	1			
行为文化智	Pearson	相关	c0.4**	COQ**	501 **	1		
力	性		.604**	.602**	.521**	1		

		元认知文化	认知文化智	动机文化智	行为文化智	信任关	外派绩
		智力	力	力	力	系	效
信任关系	Pearson 相关 性	.481**	.454**	.421**	.489**	1	
外派绩效	Pearson 相关 性	.725**	.717**	.664**	.719**	.603**	1

**. 在 .01 水平(双侧)上显著相关

通过对各变量两两间相关分析,发现其任意两两间存在显著的相关关系,元认知文化智力、认知文化智力、动机文化智力、行为文化智力、信任关系之间存在显著的相关性,且都与外派绩效存在显著的相关性,同时相关系数为正,可初步认为元认知文化智力、认知文化智力、动机文化智力、行为文化智力、信任关系对外派绩效有显著的正向影响。

4.4 变量间的回归分析

表4.3: 回归分析

+#	模型	非标准化系数		标准系数	,			调整 R	F
快	型	В	标准 误 差	试用版	t	Sig.	R 方	方	Γ
	(常量)	.390	.128		3.056	.002			
	元认知文化智 力	.256	.030	.296	8.522	.000			
1	认知文化智力	.211	.032	.236	6.550	.000	.737	.734	290.203
	动机文化智力	.197	.028	.229	7.039	.000			
	行为文化智力	.245	.030	.280	8.064	.000			

a. 因变量: 外派绩效

根据模型汇总表,模型的调整 R 方为 0.737,调整的 R2 为 0.734,F 值为 290.203,显著性概率小于 0.05 表明模型的拟合度很好。根据系数表可知,模型自变量的标准化回归系数分别为 0.296、0.236、0.229、0.280,常数项的 t 值为 3.056,sig 值为 0.002,通过显著性检验;自变量元认知文化智力、认知文化智力、动机文化智力、行为文化智力的 t 值分别为 8.522、6.550、7.039、8.064,sig 值为 0.000,通过显著性检验。且根据回归方程得知,自变量元认知文化智力、认知文化智力、动机文化智力、行为文化智力对外派绩效存在显著的正向影响,即元认知文化智力、认知文化智力、动机文化智力、行为文化智力越高,外派绩效越高。

4.5 变量间的调节效应分析

4.5.1 信任关系在元认知文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应分析

表 4.4: 信任关系在元认知文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应分析调节效应检验

	外派绩效		外派绩效	
元认知文化智力	.490	.030	.500	.030
信任关系	.293	.031	.322	.031
元认知文化智力*信任关系			.128	.035
R方	.610		.622	
F	325.513**		228.111**	

根据上表可知,在以元认知文化智力、信任关系及元认知文化智力与信任关系的交互项为自变量,外派绩效为因变量的模型中,R方为0.622,F值为228.111,模型拟合度较好,且元认知文化智力与信任关系的交互项系数为正,通过显著性检验,且与元认知文化智力的系数值相同,结合交互项的系数值可知,故信任关系在元认知文化智力与外派绩效间的存在正向的调节效应。

4.5.2 信任关系在认知文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应分析

表 4.5: 信任关系在认知文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应检验

	外派绩效		外派绩效	
认知文化智力	.500	.031	.516	.030
信任关系	.310	.030	.343	.031
认知文化智力*信任关系			.168	.036
R方	.610		.629	
F	326.587		235.570	

根据上表可知,在以认知文化智力、信任关系及认知文化智力与信任关系的交互项为自变量,外派绩效为因变量的模型中,R方为0.629,F值为235.570,模型拟合度较好,且认知文化智力与信任关系的交互项系数为正,通过显著性检验,且与认知文化智力的系数值相同,结合交互项的系数值可知,故信任关系在认知文化智力与外派绩效间的存在正向的调节效应。

4.5.3 信任关系在动机文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应分析

表 4.6: 信任关系在动机文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应检验

	外派绩效		外派绩效	
动机文化智力	.429	.031	.439	.030
信任关系	.348	.031	.378	.031
动机文化智力*信任关系			.159	.035
R方	.568		.588	
F	273.641		197.806	

根据上表可知,在以动机文化智力、信任关系及动机文化智力与信任关系的交互项为自变量,外派绩效为因变量的模型中,R 方为 0.588,F 值为 197.806,模型拟合度较好,且动机文化智力与信任关系的交互项系数为正,通过显著性检验,且与动机文化智力的系数值相同,结合交互项的系数值可知,故信任关系在动机文化智力与外派绩效间的存在正向的调节效应。

4.5.4 信任关系在行为文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应分析

表 4.7: 信任关系在行为文化智力与外派绩效中的调节效应检验

	外派绩效		外派绩效	
行为文化智力	.489	.031	.513	.030
信任关系	.292	.031	.327	.031
行为文化智力*信任关系			.195	.036
R方	.600		.627	
F	313.295		233.456	

根据上表可知,在以行为文化智力、信任关系及行为文化智力与信任关系的交互项为自变量,外派绩效为因变量的模型中,R方为0.627,F值为233.456,模型拟合度较好,且行为文化智力与信任关系的交互项系数为正,通过显著性检验,且与行为文化智力的系数值相同,结合交互项的系数值可知,故信任关系在行为文化智力与外派绩效间的存在正向的调节效应。

通过所收集的有效数据分析有效验证了本文的理论模型和假设。

编号	假设	检验结果
H1	文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响,外派人员的文化智	成立
	力越高,外派绩效越好	
H1a	元认知文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响	成立
H1b	认知文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响	成立
H1c	动机文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响	成立
H1d	行为文化智力对外派绩效有正向影响	成立
H2	信任关系对外派绩效有正向影响,领导—成员交换关	成立
	系质量越高,外派绩效越好	
Н3	信任关系在文化智力与外派绩效之间起调节作用	成立

五、研究结论与启示

本文基于实际情况和国内外关于文化智力和外派绩效的研究现状,根据现有研究的空白 提出研究问题。探讨文化智力四个维度、信任关系、外派绩效三者间的影响机制,数据分析结 果发现文化智力各维度对外派绩效有显著正向影响,信任关系对外派绩效有正向影响,信任关 系在文化智力与外派绩效之间起调节作用。根据之前学者研究得出的结论:外派员工的文化智 力会对外派绩效产生正向预测作用,在本文中可以根据文化智力的四维模型进行更加深度的剖 析其中的作用机理,分析各个维度对于外派绩效的影响。元认知文化智力高的个体,在被分配 外派任务时能很快地意识到自己将要面对跨文化情景的工作情况,能够自发地认识到不同文化 背景下与人相处所必备的条件有哪些,在外派条件下能够更加快速的适应不同环境不会因为外 部环境的改变而影响自己原本的工作能力,能够保证外派任务的成功率;认知文化智力高的个 体,在学习不同文化环境的风俗习惯和行为规范上能有更加出众的表现,不仅能够快速融入当 地文化,并且融入程度高甚至达到母国文化环境的程度,大幅降低了文化冲突的可能与外派失 败的风险: 动机文化智力高的个体,能够更加主动地去了解、学习和适应文化环境的改变,在 陌生的环境也能充满动力的去迎接未知的挑战; 高行为文化智力的个体能够在不同的文化背景 下都选择恰当的表达方式或行为语言,在不同的文化背景下仍然能够与人有效的沟通,正确地 传达自己的想法与公司的意愿,同时更可能在文化冲突发生时采取积极的行动,从而避免外派 任务的失败。该结论不仅阐释了文献中研究结论的作用机理,还为企业选择合适的员工指派外 派任务有现实的指导意义,在外派前的培训工作上也能根据本文所描述四个文化智力的维度更 加准确的针对外派人员的薄弱环节进行提高加强。

根据之前学者研究,高质量的领导—成员交换关系代表领导对于员工更加信任并且会在工作中给予更多的资源支持。在跨文化情景下即表现为使得外派人员在外派任务中获得更多的资源与支持,意味着在不同文化环境下外派人员都有所依靠能够在陌生环境遇到困难和问题时及时得到解决,这对于外派人员的心理状况和任务完成情况都是至关重要的,由上文数据可以得出信任关系是能够对外派绩效产生正向影响的。同时对于高文化智力的个体来说,如果与母国领导信任关系差,在工作过程中得不到组织的支持与帮助势必会对其任务绩效有影响,由上文数据分析同样可以得出信任关系在文化智力与外派绩效之间有调节作用。该结论为企业在选

择合适的外派人员上提供的新的视角,不仅应该关注员工本身能力是否适合外派,还应该关注 他在公司的社会关系情况是否能在他执行外派任务过程中给予他帮助而不是造成阻碍。

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"行者"APP 的使用与满足研究 THE USE AND SATISFACTION OF THE "XING ZHE" APP

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摘要

近年来,随着科技的进步,以及人们对移动互联网的需求提升,智能手机得到快速发展与普及。人们在日常工作、生活中越来越依赖于智能手机,满足人们日常需求的各类 APP 不断涌现。受国家政策、社会环境的影响,国民运动健身的意识逐渐增强,越来越多的人选择在空闲时间进行运动健身,而满足人们运动健身需求的运动健身类 APP 也应运而生,专注于骑行运动的 APP 也不例外。

本研究将骑行运动类的"行者"APP 作为研究对象,以使用与满足理论、技术接受模型为理论基础,通过问卷调查法对"行者"APP 用户的基本信息、使用行为、使用动机与满足情况及需要改进的问题 4 个方面进行了调查,并实证分析 APP 使用动机对 APP 使用满足的影响,同时也探究了"行者"APP 使用过程中存在的问题。研究发现使用需求动机、信息需求动机、社交需求动机、休闲娱乐动机、自我实现动机均正向影响使用满足;"行者"APP 存在广告多、耗电量大、会员价格高、耗流量多等问题。基于此,研究提出了提高宣传力度、提高实用性、提升信息内容质量、优化社交功能、增强趣味性、满足自我实现需求、重视 APP 的设计与优化,以增加"行者"APP的用户及满意度。

关键词: 运动健身类 APP "行者" APP 使用与满足 优化

Abstract

In recent years, with the advancement of technology and the increasing demand for mobile Internet, smart phones have been rapidly developed and popularized. People rely more and more on smart phones in their daily work and life, and various APPs that meet people's daily needs continue to emerge. Affected by national policies and the social environment, national awareness of exercise and fitness has gradually increased, and more and more people choose to exercise in their free time. Sports and fitness APPs that meet people's sports and fitness needs have also emerged, and APPs that focus on cycling are no exception.

This research takes the "XING ZHE" APP, which belongs to cycling sports, as the research object, based on the theory of use and satisfaction, and the model of technology acceptance. This study investigated the basic information, usage behavior, usage motivation and satisfaction of users of the "XING ZHE" APP through questionnaire surveys, as well as issues that need improvement. On this basis, it empirically analyzes the impact of APP use motivation on APP use satisfaction, and explores the problems existing in the use of "XING ZHE" APP. The study found that use demand motivation, information demand motivation, social demand motivation, leisure and entertainment motivation, and self-realization motivation all positively affect satisfaction; "XING ZHE" APP has

many problems such as high advertising, high power consumption, high membership price, and high traffic consumption. The research puts forward suggestions for improving publicity, improving practicality, improving the quality of information content, optimizing social functions, enhancing interest, meeting self-realization needs, and emphasizing APP design and optimization, in order to increase the users and satisfaction of "XING ZHE" APP.

Keywords: Sports and Fitness APP, "XING ZHE" APP, Use and Satisfaction, Optimize

引言

近年来,《全民健身计划》、《全民健身指南》等政策文件相继发布,全民健身成为 为全面建成小康社会的重要内涵,上升到国家战略的新高度。随着政策的落实,城市中小型公 园、球场、绿道等运动场所逐渐增多,运动环境得到极大的改善。另一方面,政府不断加大全 民健身的宣传,组织各类运动健身活动,积极营造全民健身氛围。

随着生活节奏的加快,压力的增加,使得民众的身心健康不断被侵蚀,越来越多的人处于亚健康状态。而国家政策的支持、社会环境改变以及舆论的引导,使得民众的健康意识不断增强,运动健身成为闲暇之余的一种选择。自行车运动是一种有氧运动,具有强化血管,防治高血压,减少心脏病发病率,加快新城代谢,减肥塑形的作用,并且在户外骑行能够很好的缓解心理压力,面对这些好处,越来越多的人选择自行车运动这一运动方式。

科技的进步以及移动互联网的到来,使得智能手机对人们的影响越来越大,运动健身类 APP 的出现为运动健身提供了技术支持,不再需要通过健身房、私教来获取科学健康有效的运动健身方式,为运动健身降低了门槛。

在这样的大环境下,越来越多的运动健身类 APP 不断出现,为满足骑行运动爱好者需求的"行者"APP 在 2012 年应运而生,然而随着市场的饱和,竞争越发劲烈,而功能的开发完善以及运营商之间的相互借鉴,导致同质化情况越来越严重,如何吸引新用户,如何留存用户成为"行者"APP 运营商必须考虑的问题。

研究目的

本研究通过分析"行者"APP 用户的使用与满足状况,研究用户属性、使用行为与用户使用"行者"APP 动机与满足之间的相关性,构建使用动机与满足之间的线性关系,探索其当前存在的问题,并尝试针对这些不足之处,提出相应的解决对策,从而完善开发商对"行者"APP的管理,对"行者"APP的未来发展趋势提出自己的意见与建议,促进"行者"APP的健康优良发展。

文献综述

1. 运动健身类 APP 的概念

吴若熙与王庆军(2015)认为运动类 APP 是可以助用户记录运动健身数据、指导运动项目学习、引领健康生活方式等功能的智能手机或可穿戴设备第三方应用程序。邹宏萍(2016)对健康瘦身 APP 给出模糊概述,认为运动瘦身类 APP 是将运动和瘦身作为主要目的融合在当下的流行的手机应用软件。于冬晓与刘宗超(2016)认为运动类 APP 是指拥有可以帮助用户记录运动健身数据、指导运动项目学习、引领健康生活方式等功能的智能手机或可穿戴设备的第 3 方应用程序。郭海娜(2017)认为运动类 APP 是手机 APP 受众细分化的产品,主要针对运动爱

好者所设计开发的手机第三方应用软件。受众可以通过运动类"手机 APP"记录自身运动数据、图片、视频等,并分享到相应群组或圈子,也可通过链接一键分享到其他社交平台中。王梦帆 (2019)提出运动健身类 APP 是为培养用户良好运动的习惯,依靠手机 GPS 功能或其他硬件支持,以量化用户的运动量,记录运动轨迹、做出运动指导的以提供运动服务为主要功能与目的的手机应用软件。

2. 动健身类 APP 用户相关文献

韦含字(2015)指出运动健康类 APP 主要从动机、能力、提醒三个方面来提高用户动 机,认为动机、能力、触发点三个因素是触发用户使用的重要因素。刘传海、王清梅与钱俊伟 (2015)认为运动类 APP 在促成体育锻炼行为、养成体育锻炼习惯中,尤其是在以身体改变、运 动表现数据和社交互动方面的呈现方式丰富,作用最为突出。建立了运动类 APP 对体育锻炼 养成的模型。黎睿(2016)从"感官感知层、情感体验层"两个方面分析用户使用动机,认为使用 咕咚可以加强用户的中心感和群体归宿感。陈雪萍与潘莺(2016)对咕咚的使用动机进行定量分 析,总结出"线上互动需求""自我呈现的需求""拓展线下熟人社交的需求",认为咕咚用户使用 这样一个平台也是希望能够更好的自我呈现和自我表演。何怀志(2016)对移动时代的跑步运动 进行了更深入的研究,认为 APP 为跑步群体提供了同时"在场"的可能,延伸了社群交往的深度, 重构了跑步者的共享空间。刘婧(2017)以手机社交和运动 APP 的用户健身体验为研究对象,研 究发现 APP 的社交功能能够促进用户心理体验,运动 APP 的记录、反馈等综合性智能化功能 促进用户生理体验。王茜(2018)对运动健身类 APP 用户使用动机与行为进行了综合研究,基于 使用与满足理论框架设计了动机行为量表,发现社交互动是用户使用 APP 解释度最高的动机,是 驱动和影响用户使用行为的主要动机,直观地揭示了运动健身类 APP 的社交化趋势。王智慧 (2020)通过分析,得到结论:体育健身类 APP 更受男性用户的青睐;学历、职业、使用年限、 每天使用时长对于体育健身类 APP 满意度具有影响。姜晓辉(2020)通过研究发现,用户对于健 康信息的获取具有主观能动性,健康信息的获取与传播中,人际传播和口碑传播成为用户比较 喜爱和依赖的传播方式。运动类 APP 在健康信息的获取和传播过程中对用户具有积极影响。 汪紫薇(2020)对 Keep 用户特征与使用行为进行分析,将用户的角色属性分为工具属性的使用 者、内容消费的吸收者、内容创作的贡献者、时尚自律的追随者、物质消费的推动者 5 种类型。

3. 运动健身类 APP 发展的相关文献

徐生吉(2014)将用户黏性纳入 APP 研究中指出考量 APP 用户黏性时发现用户留存率、用户使用率是国内外相关研究中最为看重的指标。用户留存率,即留存下来的用户占当时新增用户的比例,互联网行业通常按照每隔 1 单位时间维度(例日、周、月)来进行统计。留存用户和留存率是体现 APP 产品的质量和保留用户能力的重要指标。王苗(2015)以使用与满足理论对运动类 APP 的传播效果做出定性分析,认为应该从准确定位市场、更加专业化、在不影响受众的情况下植入广告三个方面来提高运动类 APP 的传播效果。刘佳依(2016)以贵阳市 5 所高校为研究样本,分析运动类 APP 的传播路径和效果,以使用与满足理论分析传播效果,人们接触运动类 APP 是为了满足他们对运动的特定需求,而这个运动需求有一定的社会和个人心理起源。并提出"精准细分、深度合作、专业化合作"等建议。曹宏(2016)分别从传播用户效应、类别效应、经济效应、类别效应的放大四个角度分析体育运动类 APP 的传播效应,认为应将体育运动类 APP 精细化、个性化、艺术化可扩大传播效应。商文婷(2020)认为健身 APP 还存在一些问题:同类型的健身 APP 存在一些服务内容同质化严重,缺乏个性和特色;大部分的健身 APP 缺乏有效宣传,APP 的品牌宣传推广不足,导致品牌知名度低;盈利模式单一,大多数健康软件主要依靠商城应用销售商品,而商品基本都是可穿戴运动设备(智能手环、智能手表以及

无线耳机等),以及辅助运动的食物等,整个市场的产品品类单一,可供选择面较低。赵凡(2020)认为各类运动 APP 软件应该开发具有自身鲜明特色功能,注重科学化与个性化设计,提升软件的实用性。张茜岚(2020)通过对典型案例咕咚进行分析,提炼出影响运动类 APP 存续的六个因素,技术革新、有效数据、社交媒体、产品多元、服务定位以及营销策略,构建出运动类 APP 存续影响因素模型,进一步的验证分析后认为有效数据、社交媒体以及营销策略是运动类 APP 存续的主要影响因素,徐凯璇(2020)认为健身类 App 开发商在对健身软件产品的开发设计上,应努力细分市场,依据性别、年龄等群体的不同,研究出不同类型的健身类 App,并依据不同群体的需求和喜好有针对性的设计软件功能和内容。

4. 文献述评

通过对运动健身类 APP 的概念、动健身类 APP 用户相关文献和动健身类 APP 发展相关文献进行梳理和归纳,可以发现现有的关于运动健身 APP 的研究大都是从用户行为、发展现状和传播营销和盈利模式等多个角度展开,但是总体来说,目前对运动健身类 APP 的研究还不是很全面。现有的研究对象大都是运动类 APP、健身类 APP、跑步类 APP等,骑行类 APP 目前相关文献相对较少,骑行类 APP 用户因此本文可以借鉴以上学者在研究中对用户动机与满足的研究方法和模型来进行骑行类 APP 进行研究。

研究方法

1. 文献研究法

通过对运动健身类 APP 的概念、动健身类 APP 用户相关文献和动健身类 APP 发展相关文献进行了系统的梳理和归纳。

2. 问卷调查法

本研究运用问卷调查进行数据收集,在确定本文研究目的后,有针对性的设计了问卷的具体内容,通过问卷星制作问卷并得到问卷链接、二维码,在 QQ、微信骑行群以及"行者"APP 内发放问卷,被调查者完成调查提交后,问卷星自动收回问卷。

3. 统计分析方法

本研究运用了描述统计、信度分析、效度分析、相关性分析、回归分析等方法对收回的 259 份有效问卷进行了数据统计分析。

研究结果

1. 样本基本信息描述

在本次调查得到的 259 份有效问卷中,男性 170 人,占比占 65.6%,女性 89 人,占比 34.4%,男性用户多于女性用户,男女比例为 1.91: 1。年龄在 19-25 岁的最多,占比达到 40.9%,其次是 31 岁以上,占比 27%,再次是 26-30 岁,占比 25.9%,最后是 19 岁以下,占比 6.2。本科人群为"行者"APP 使用主力军,占比 66%,其次是大专,占比 17%,再次是硕士及以上,占比 9.3%,可见本样本的教育程度较高。月收入在 3001-5000 元占比最高,占比 31.3%,其次是 5001-7000 元,占比 27%,再次是 7001 元以上,占比 23.6%。

表 1: 性别结构

变量	人数	百分比
男	170	65.6%
女	89	34.4%

表 2: 年龄结构

变量	人数	百分比
19 岁以下	16	6.2%
19-25 岁	106	40.9%
26-30 岁	67	25.9%
30 岁以上	70	27%

表 3: 学历结构

变量	人数	百分比
高中及以下	20	7.7%
大专	44	17.0%
本科	171	66.0%
硕士及以上	24	9.3%

表 4: 收入结构

变量	人数	百分比
3000 元及以下	47	18.1%
3001-5000 元	81	31.3%
5001-7000 元	70	27.0%
7001 及以上	61	23.6%

2. 用户的描述性分析

根据 259 份调查问卷的反馈显示,使用"行者"APP 的人数随着使用时间的增加,人数逐渐减少,分别为 33.6%、29.3%、19.3%、17.8%,呈倒金字塔。这表明用户在接触到"行者"APP 这款软件时,出于不同的使用动机和需求,选择短暂尝鲜过后很快弃用或是满足自己一定程度需求之后,选择保留并长期使用。另一方面,当一款新的手机应用软件上线时,会出现为了与身边人有共同话题或是出于猎奇心理而跟风下载的现象。

在使用频率来看,每周使用次数在 1-2 次的最多,人数为 105 人,占比 40.5%,其次为 3-4 次,人数为 74 人,占比 28.6%,再次为 5-6 次,人数为 52 人,占比 20.1%。

表 5: 受访者使用行为描述性分析

	变量	人数	百分比
	少于半年	87	33.6%
您使用"行者"APP 有多久了?	半年至一年内	76	29.3%
芯灰用 有有 Aff 有多人 1:	一年至一年半内	50	19.3%
	一年半及以上	46	17.8%
	1-2 次	105	40.5%
您平均每周使用"行者"APP多少次?	3-4 次	74	28.6%
	5-6 次	52	20.1%
	6次及以上	28	10.8%

通过计算,得到各个使用动机描述性统计数据。259 份样本总体均值为 3.87,其中通过使用"行者"APP 记录运动数据、轨迹均最高,值达到 4.18,浏览其他用户发布的信息,消磨碎片化时间最低,仅为 3.73,实用需求动机为 4.05,信息需求动机为 3.82,社交需求动机为 3.89,休闲娱乐动机为 3.85,自我实现动机为 3.76。

表 6: 受访者使用动机描述性分析

使用动机情况	题项	样本数	均值	标准偏差
	(1) 通过使用"行者"APP 记录运动数据、轨迹	259	4.18	0.859
实用需求动机	(2) 通过使用"行者"APP 养成良好的运动习惯	259	3.98	0.900
	(3)通过使用"行者"APP可以规划运动	259	3.98	0.904
	(4)通过"行者"APP能够获取一些运动知识(运动的注意事项、如何瘦身、怎样减脂增肌等)	259	3.92	0.965
信息需求动机	(5) 获取骑行、马拉松等赛事信息	259	3.76	0.971
	(6) 通过"行者"APP 可以快速搜索到附件的自行车实体门店(购买、保养、维修等)	259	3.79	0.982
	(7) 为了与亲人、朋友和同学一起锻炼,加强联系	259	3.88	0.957
社交需求动机	(8) 为了认识与自己兴趣、爱好相近的朋友	259	3.82	0.988
	(9) 把获得的成果或信息分享到微信微博等社交媒体 (运动数据、运动轨迹等)	259	3.98	0.934
休闲娱乐动机	(10) 为了缓解生活、学习和工作的压力	259	4.09	0.860
THE STANCE OF THE PERSON OF TH	(11) 浏览其他用户发布的信息,消磨碎片化时间	259	3.73	1.024

使用动机情况	题项	样本数	均值	标准偏差
	(12) 为了获取热力币、运动勋章等	259	3.74	1.088
	(13) 为了使运动排行靠前,成为大家的焦点	259	3.78	1.054
自我实现动机	(14) 通过公众平台呈现自己,获得他人的赞赏与认同	259	3.74	0.968
	(15) 塑造爱运动形象	259	3.77	1.059

通过计算,得到各个使用满意描述性统计数据,259份样本总体均值为3.89,其中能够准确记录运动数据、轨迹最高,均值达到4.12,浏览其他用户分享的运动信息可以打发碎片化时间和塑造爱运动形象,得到了心理满足2项最低,均值仅为3.73,实用需求满足均值为4,信息需求满足为3.88,社交需求满足为3.87,休闲娱乐满足为3.88,自我实现满足为3.82。

表 7: 受访者使用满意描述性分析

使用满足情况	题项	N	均值	标准偏差
	(1) 能够准确记录运动数据、轨迹	259	4.12	0.813
实用需求满足	(2) 能够养成良好的运动习惯	259	3.97	0.858
	(3) 路书功能(路线规划)使得运动更有计划	259	3.93	0.931
	(4) 能够获取关于骑行、跑步等运动的相关知识	259	3.95	0.918
信息需求满足	(5) 能够获取骑行、马拉松等赛事信息	259	3.86	0.889
	(6) 能够快速搜索到附件的自行车实体门店(购买、 保养、维修等)	259	3.83	0.912
	(7) 为了与亲人、朋友和同学一起锻炼,加强联系	259	3.90	0.920
社交需求满足	(8) 为了认识与自己兴趣、爱好相近的朋友	259	3.82	0.941
	(9) 能够把运动成果或信息分享到微信微博等社交媒体(运动数据、运动轨迹等)	259	3.90	0.899
	(10) 能够缓解生活、学习和工作的压力	259	4.03	0.855
休闲娱乐满足	(11)浏览其他用户分享的运动信息可以打发碎片化 时间	259	3.80	0.964
	(12) 能够为了获取热力币、运动勋章等	259	3.81	1.039
自我实现满足	(13)运动排行靠前,成为焦点,得到了心理满足	259	3.85	0.967

使用满足情况	题项	N	均值	标准偏差
	(14)通过公众平台呈现自己,得到他人的赞赏与认同,得到了心理满足	259	3.82	1.009
	(15) 塑造爱运动形象,得到了心理满足	259	3.80	1.036

3. 信度分析

判断是否具有相关性,主要依据 KMO 样本测度及巴特利特球形度检验。一般而言, KMO 检验结果越接近 1,则越适合做因子分析,大于 0.7,则说明可以进行因子分析,小于 0.5 则说明不适合做因子分析;巴特利特球形检验中的显著性 sig 指数,若小于 0.05,则说明适合进行因子分析。

信度是指测量结果的一致性或稳定性,即对相同的或相似的现象进行不同的测量, 其所得结果相一致的程度。任何测量的观测值都包含了实际值与误差值两部分,而信度越高就 表示其误差值越低。

在内容效度上,问卷设计结合前面学者研究、自我实践总结对问卷进行修改、整理。在结构信度上,本文采用内部信度的方法,使用 SPSS25.0 软件度量可靠性分析中的克隆巴赫系数(Cronbach's alpha),由李·克隆巴赫在 1951 年提出,此方法克服了之前信度测验的缺陷,是目前社会科学研究最常运用的信度分析方法,即内部一致性系数来分析个量表的信度。当克隆巴赫系数达到 0.70 时,为可接受; 0.70<克隆巴赫系数<0.98 时,属于高信度; 克隆巴赫系数<0.35,则为低信度。

由表中数据可知,用户使用动机克隆巴赫系数是 0.945,使用满足克隆巴赫系数是 0.953,量表整体信度为 0.974,说明本次调查问卷的数据信度较高,可信度强,可以做分析。

表8: 使用动机与使用满足信度分析

变量	题目数量	克隆巴赫系数 Alpha
使用动机	15	0.945
使用满足	15	0.953
量表整体信度	30	0.974

4. 效度分析

和问卷前测一样,回收完所有的问卷后需要对其做效度分析,即测量各个维度题项的准确性程度,一般用 KMO 值和巴特利特球体检验来考察问卷的整体效度水平。通过 SPSS 软件对问卷所有题项实行了总体效度检测,由表可知,KMO 值=0.955,显著性为 0.000,表明最终问卷的效度水平非常高。

表9: KMO值评判标准

检测类别	值的范围	因子分析适合情况
vn ro /t	大于 0.9	非常适合
	0.8~0.9	很适合
	0.7~0.8	适合
KMO 值	0.6~0.7	勉强适合
	0.5~0.6	不太适合
	小于 0.5	不适合
BartlettP 值	小于或者等于 0.01	适合

表10: 巴特利特球体检验

KMO 和巴特利特检验

KMO 取样适切性量数		0.955
	近似卡方	7048.654
巴特利特球形度检验	自由度	435
	显著性	0.000

5. 相关性分析

对用户的使用动机与使用满足进行分析,考察用户对"行者"APP 的使用动机与使用满足之间的关系,发现使用动机与使用满足之间均呈显著正相关关系。其中,休闲娱乐动机与整体满足之间的相关性最强(皮尔逊相关值=0.895)。

表 11: 使用动机与满意度相关性

		实用需求动机	信息需求动机	社交需求动机	休闲娱乐动机	自我实现动机
皮尔逊相关性	整体满足	.710	.806	.847	.895	.858

6. 回归分析

通过分析,模型的相关系数为 0.959,决定系数为 0.919,调整后决定系数为 0.918,说明选取的自变量解释度达到 91.8%,大于 30%,说明模型的解释度较高。

表 12: 使用动机与满意度的模型汇总

	模型摘要 ^b										
		田畝に	1-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14	更改统计				法 字 江			
模型	R	R方	调整后 R方	标准估算的 错误	R 方变 化量	F 变化 量	自由度 1	自由度	显著性 F 变化量	德宾-沃 森	
1	.959ª	.919	.918	.20771	.919	576.960	5	253	.000	2.016	
a.预测变	a.预测变量: (常量),实用需求动机,信息需求动机,社交需求动机,休闲娱乐动机,自我实现动机										
b.因变量	b.因变量: 满足程度										

模型拟合优度检验(ANOVA)结果表明:模型的 F 值为 576.960,其显著性概率值为 0.000,小于 0.01,具有显著的统计学意义。因此认为最终的回归方程方程拟合效果很好。

表 13: 使用动机与满意度的模型拟合

ANOVA ^a									
模型 平方和 自由度 均方 F 显著性									
1	回归	124.461	5	24.892	576.960	.000b			
	残差	10.915	253	.043					
	总计	135.376	258						
a.因变量:满足程度									

b.预测变量: (常量),实用需求动机,信息需求动机,社交需求动机,休闲娱乐动机,自我实现动机

回归分析结果显示(表 4.13):实用需求动机、信息需求动机、社交需求动机、休闲娱乐动机、自我实现动机对应的回归系数(B)分别为 0.140 和 0.104, 0.163, 0.228, 0.301, T 值分别为 5.934, 3.799, 5.432, 6.393, 13.612, 对应的 P 值均小于 0.001,均具有显著的统计学意义,说明实用需求动机、信息需求动机、社交需求动机、休闲娱乐动机、自我实现动机对满意度产生显著的正性影响作用,即实用需求动机、信息需求动机、社交需求动机、休闲娱乐动机、自我实现动机越高,满意度也相应越高。VIF 值越接近于 1,多重共线性越轻,若 VIF 大于 10 说明模型构建较差,实用需求动机、信息需求动机、社交需求动机、休闲娱乐动机、自我实现动机对共线性(VIF)分别为 2.007, 3.230, 3.593, 5.189, 5.189, 说明模型没有多重共线性问题,模型构建良好。

表 14: 使用动机与满意度的系数

系数 a									
模型		未标准化系数		标准化系数	+	显著性	共线性统计		
		В	标准错误	Beta	t	业有压	容差	VIF	
	(常量)	.264	.074		3.583	.000			
1	实用需求动机	.140	.024	.150	5.934	.000	.498	2.007	
	信息需求动机	.104	.027	.122	3.799	.000	.310	3.230	
	社交需求动机	.163	.030	.184	5.432	.000	.278	3.593	
	休闲娱乐动机	.228	.036	.260	6.393	.000	.193	5.189	
	自我实现动机	.301	.022	.380	13.612	.000	.408	5.189	
a.因变量: 满足程度									

7. 假设检验结果

综上回归分析结果,可以看出实用需求、信息需求、社交需求、休闲娱乐、自我实现动机与满意度的相关系数 t 的显著值均为 0.00 小于 0.01,F 值显著水平均为 0.00,小于 0.01。假设"实用需求动机正向影响使用满足","信息需求动机正向影响使用满足","社交需求动机正向影响使用满足","体闲娱乐动机正向影响使用满足","自我实现动机正向影响使用满足"均成立。由此,原假设模型个变量之间关系得到证实。

表 15: 假设检验结果

假设	检验结果
实用需求动机正向影响使用满足	成立
信息需求动机正向影响使用满足	成立
社交需求动机正向影响使用满足	成立
休闲娱乐动机正向影响使用满足	成立
自我实现动机正向影响使用满足	成立

8. 使用过程中存在的问题

根据分析,用户认为存在的问题主要集中在广告多、耗电量大、会员价格高、耗流量多这4个方面。

8.1 广告多

2020年12月,上海消保委对600款APP进行了测试,58%的APP中含有广告,由此可见,APP中植入广告是较为普遍的一种现象。"行者"APP作为一款免费的运动软件,为了生存不可避免的需要投放广告获取盈利,根据笔者统计,Android平台的"行者"APP3.13.2版本共有7个广告,其中有2个点击后会自动打开"淘宝"APP进入行者骑行旗舰店,有2个点击后进入"行者"APP的行者商城。虽然APP中植入广告都是关于运动产品的,但是过多的广告必然对用户体验产生了不良影响,令用户反感。

8.2 耗电量大

时至今日,智能手机已成为我们日常生活中不可或缺的通讯设备、社交工具,尤其是在中国,因为智能手机提供的移动便捷支付基本替代了现金支付,大部分人出门不再携带现金,因此,手机是否能保持长时间的工作显得非常重要。"行者"APP 作为一款基于位置服务进行运动轨迹、数据记录的运动软件,耗电量明显,并且需要长时间运行,对用户的影响非常大。

8.3 会员价格高

付费会员可以为企业带来盈利,可以对用户进行筛选分类,可以提高用户的活跃度,可以使得粘性增加,提高留存率。国人已经习惯了免费,付费会员的出现必须要物超所值,否则难以让用户买账。"行者"APP 的付费会员为 18 元/月、180 元/年,提供了 14 种增值服务,虽然有些功能相当酷炫,但是较为实用的不多,付费会员容易产生产品价值与付费金额不匹配,价格过高的感受。

8.4 耗流量多

用户在手机当中使用任何需要提供移动数据服务的 APP 都是需要消耗一定流量的,但是有的 APP 需要加载的数据太多,那么需要消耗的流量就会很大。但是对于爱运动的用户而言,又不能保证一直处于 WIFI 网络当中,而使用移动流量又是需要按量付费的。所以说,如果 APP 应用需要消耗的流量过大,就会导致用户的使用成本增加,并引起用户的反感。

丰	16.	存在的问题
$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$	10:	- 7十7十 日リコロ 正火

		响	个案百分比	
				一条日刀儿
	耗流量多	86	12.1%	33.2%
	耗电量大	116	16.3%	44.8%
	广告多	127	17.9%	49.0%
	商品性价比低	73	10.3%	28.2%
存在的问题	会员价格高	93	13.1%	35.9%
	社区信息杂乱	70	9.9%	27.0%
	数据记录不准确	56	7.9%	21.6%
	界面功能太复杂,不方便寻找目标信息	40	5.6%	15.4%
	可适配的运动传感器较少	49	6.9%	18.9%
	710	100.0%	274.1%	

a.使用了值 1 对二分组进行制表

总结

1. 用户群体男性居多、年轻、普遍受过良好教育、收入较好

根据数据分析显示,"行者"APP的男性用户较多,达到65.6%;用户绝大多数在19岁以上,19-25岁的用户最多,达到40.9%;大部分用户受过高等教育,本科学历的用户群体最多,达到66.0%;大部分用户收入较好,3000元及以下只有18.1%。通过以上信息可推断,主要用户群体为本科刚毕业且工作稳定,有一定收入的年轻男性用户,他们精力旺盛、体力充沛,不受太多家庭因素影响,可以自由安排运动时间。

2. 用户使用粘性及活跃度较低

根据数据显示,使用少于半年的用户占 33.6%,半年至一年内的用户占 29.3%,每周使用 1-2 次的占 40.5%,每周使用 3-4 次的占 28.6%。汇总后可知,使用少于一年的用户占 62.9%,每周使用 4 次以内的用户占 69.1%,说明用户使用粘性及活跃度较低。

3. 5 种使用动机都正向影响"行者"APP 用户满意度

通过使用动机的五个维度:实用需求动机、信息需求动机、社交需求动机、休闲娱乐动机、自我实现动机与使用满意度进行多元回归分析,可知使用动机正向影响"行者"APP 用户满意度。

在五个使用动机维度中,自我实现动机 0.301>休闲娱乐动机为 0.228>社交需求动机 0.163>实用需求动机 0.140>信息需求动机 0.104。

用户使用"行者"APP 自我实现动机最强烈,说明用户希望成为大家的焦点,获得他人的认同,给他人呈现出爱运动的形象。因为在一般人的刻板印象里,运动与"正能量""乐观""积极"等向上标签相结合。

其次是休闲娱乐动机,用户认为"行者"APP 首先能够缓解生活、学习和工作的压力; 其次,热力币、运动勋章的获得能够来带一定程度的喜悦、满足;最后,浏览其他用户发布的 信息,可以消磨碎片化时间。

再次是社交需求动机,用户愿意把获得的运动成果或信息分享到社交媒体,希望与亲朋好友一起锻炼,以健康的方式加强彼此的联系,也希望通过"行者"APP认识到一些兴趣相投的朋友,从而扩大社交圈。由此可见,运动健身类 APP可以满足用户对社交的需求。

从次是实用需求动机,"行者"APP 作为工具类应用,只有真正将用户最基础性痛点解决,才吸引更多用户,社交只是作为留存用户,增强用户互动积极性的途径。

最后是信息需求动机,用户希望通过"行者"APP 获得专业的运动知识(课程)以便 更好的进行运动,然后想通过 APP 提供的信息找到便于自己的自行车实体门店,再次是希望 获取骑行、马拉松等赛事信息。

4. 使用过程中存在的问题

根据用户反馈,"行者"APP 还存在一些比较突出的问题,49%的用户认为广告多,44.8%的用户认为耗电量大,35.9%的用户认为会员价格高、33.2%的用户认为耗流量。

建议

5. 提高宣传力度

好的产品离不开宣传,通过宣传能让更多的人知道有这款 APP 存在,借势营销成为一种有效的办法。例如,"行者"APP 现阶段用户主要是有自行车的骑行运动爱好者,随着国内共享单车的普及,共享单车用户成为"行者"APP 的潜在用户,通过与共享单车运营商合作,在共享单车车身上进行"行者"APP 的广告宣传,或组织以骑行共享单车,使用"行者"APP 进行记录的比赛或公益活动;也可以通过赞助一些赛事活动、以骑行为内容的自媒体创造者等方式,不断的曝光产品,吸引更多的用户。

6. 满足自我实现需求

马斯洛认为自我实现是个体对追求未来最高成就的人格倾向性,是人的最高层次的需要。而人是群居生物,具有社会性,获得他人的认同是一种满足自我实现需求一种,运营商要根据用户的这一需求来针对性的设计功能。用户通 APP 获取运动数据,然后分享出去得到了他人的认同、肯定,使用户得到了满足,这样会促使用户继续使用 APP,提升了用户粘性。

7. 增强趣味性

随着社会的发展,人们感受到的压力越来越大,休闲娱乐动机告诉我们,用户希望 APP 能够缓解生活、学习和工作的压力。因此,运营商要增加 APP 的趣味性,帮助用户缓解压力,消磨碎片化时间,这样可以有效的提示用户粘性。

8. 优化社交功能

研究结果表明,"行者"APP 在一定程度上够满足了用户的社交需求,用户愿意分享自己的运动成果,也希望通过该 APP 结识新朋友并一起运动。为了能够击碎用户之间的沟通壁垒,建议开发通讯录、联系人功能,使用户能够通过 APP 自身的社交功能进行交友,分享并讨论运动成果,这样能有效的增加用户对 APP 的依赖性。

9. 提高实用性

"行者"APP 作为一款主打骑行记录的运动 APP,其主要功能就是对运动数据、轨迹等进行记录,因此一定要准确有效的记录信息,避免数据不准确,轨迹出现漂移、直线的情况。通过连接第三方设备(踏频传感器、速度传感器、心率带、功率计、运动手表等)连接获取更多、更准确数据成为一个非常有必要的功能。

10. 提升信息内容质量

从用户对信息的需求出发,提供其迫切需求的信息,不断提高优质信息的推送,减少广告的投放,改变广告的投放方式,改善用户体验,可以有效增强用户粘性。对"行者"APP 而言,是要瞄准骑行爱好者的痛点,向用户分门别类的推送骑行运动相关的信息,如车辆装备的介绍、运动教程、赛事信息等。广告的投放是运营商获利的主要渠道,为减少广告对用户的不利影响,应当对广告进行合理的投放,如控制频次、时长,内容应当与骑行相关,广告的内容也应该经常的更换。

11. 重视 APP 的设计与优化

APP 优化对用户的使用起到很大的影响作用,一方面,用户操作界面(UI)设计直接影响到人机交互的体验以及用户对 APP 的直观感受,运营商首先要考虑用户的对 APP 对操作需求,然后在考虑界面的美观,将二者整合后让 APP 的操作变得简单舒适,界面赏心悦目,引起用户的共鸣。另一方面,APP 的设计要考虑到运行的流程度,对手机性能、电量的影响,对数据流量的控制,重视用户反馈的信息,及时修复问题、优化 APP。

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Z公司跨境营销优化研究

OPTIMIZATION OF CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE FOR Z COMPANY

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摘要

跨境电商作为一种全新的国际贸易形式打通了不同关税区的买家和卖家之间的交易通道,极大地减少了外贸交易中受到的地域阻碍。极大地拓宽了销售企业的市场空间,为买家购买境外优质商品提供了便利。在此种形势下,越来越多的企业注意到跨境电子商务的前景,与之相随的是同质化产品的价格战使企业间的竞争愈加激烈,如何在新的形势下制定适合企业自身发展的营销策略成为企业拓展市场的关键所在。本文以 Z 公司为例,在阐述市场营销相关理论的基础上,通过分析跨境电商 Z 公司营销现状,指出跨境电商 Z 公司营销存在的问题,探讨其问题的背后的原因,进而结合 SIVA 理论提出跨境电商 Z 公司营销优化策略。

关键词: 跨境电商 营销策略 SIVA 理论

Abstract

As a new form of foreign trade, cross-border e-commerce opens up transaction channel between buyers and sellers in different customs areas, greatly reducing the regional obstacles in foreign trade. It greatly broadens the market space of sales enterprises and provides convenience for buyers to purchase overseas goods ,in this suituation, more and more enterprise have noticed the prospect of cross-border e-commerce, which is accompanied by the market space of the same kinds and low quality of goods is continuously compressed ,and the competition among enterprises is increasingly fierce. How to develop the marketing strategy suitable for the development of enterprises in the new situation has become the key for enterprises to expand the market, Based on Z Co. as an example, this paper on marketing ,on the basis of relevant IS ,through the analysis of the status of cross-border e-commerce electricity Z company marketing, points out the problems ,explore the problem behind the Z company reason, then put forward of the theory of SIVA with cross-border electricity Z company marketing optimization strategy.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Marketing Strategy, SIVA

一. 引言

联网的出现,跨境电商迅猛发展,在国际贸易占比日益增加,自 2010 年中国跨境电商 兴起,中国跨境电商出口交易总额从 2012 年 1.86 万亿元人民币增长到 2019 年的 8.27 万亿元 人民币,中国进出口交易总额自 2012 年的 12.72 万亿元增长到 2019 年的 17.23 万亿元,跨境 电商进出口交易保持在 20%以上增速,同时中国电商交易总额占全部货物进出口总值的比重 从 2012 年的 15%快速增长到 2019 年 47%。跨境电商经过近十年的发展,初期的跨境电商企业在入住各类平台时由于较少的竞争对手,迅速获得不错的收益和成绩,销售很多和国际品牌同款商品,因为单价低而受到国外消费者的喜欢,但随着卖家的增加竞争日益激烈,价格战带来成本压力增加和毛利的降低,同时侵权和质量投诉问题不断增多,企业不能继续在山寨,同质化和缺乏自主创新的价格战道路上继续走下去。

近年来政府持续出台各项政策扶持跨境电商发展,其中包括 2018 年 7 月国务院发布《决定新设一批跨境电子商务综合试验区》和 2019 年 1 月全国人大常委会 发布的《电子商务法》等等,这为企业开拓跨境海外市场提供强有力的政策保障。同时随着互联网技术的发展,交易过程的便捷和缩短交易中间环节为企业提供了一个很好的机遇直达消费者,后疫情时代新消费方式改变都有利跨境电商的发展。

二. 研究目的

本文以为 Z 公司为例,Z 公司成立于 1988 年,由国企改制过来的股份制企业,深耕国际贸易 34 年的历史,拥有 7 家分公司,4 家海外子公司及相关企业。基于诚信和丰富的出口经验,赢得了较高的声誉,每年进出口业绩稳定增长。Z 公司高层在 2016 年开始意识到跨境电商重要性并且开始运营跨境业务,这几年虽然有一定销售但一直不温不火,2018 年投入谷歌数字营销来促进跨境电商的销量,但没有任何效果,2020 年的疫情带来新一波跨境电商营销的发展,公司原有跨境营销策略不适应新的环境,需要快速调整,本文通过研究帮助 Z 公司分析问题找到原因,运用整合营销理论 SIVA 提出优化策略。同时也希望本研究能对其他贸易型公司进行跨境营销提供一点有益的参考和借鉴。对本人而言,将所学的理论知识运用到实际的工作中去,解决具体的问题。

三. 文献综述

3.1 跨境电商

跨境电商是指不同国别或地区的交易双方(个人或企业)通过互联网及其相关信息平台达成交易进行支付结算,并通过跨境物流送达商品完成交易的一种国际商业活动,主要的模式有 B2B B2C C2C,它的交易流程包含四个阶段: 网络营销、跨境电子支付、电子通关和跨境物流。

3.2 跨境电商营销策略

跨境电商的营销策略的研究文章随着跨境电商的发展也越来越多。雷鹏(2013)认为企业从消费者需求出发根据电商市场差异化的特点结合企业独特产品和服务制定差异化的市场价格和差异化营销策略。张雪鹏(2014)从信用,支付,物流三个角度探讨了跨境电商未来发展方向。陈旭华(2014)提出了跨境电商发展人才重要性,需要政府,高校和企业等多方配合协调。陈致中(2016)对跨境电商病毒营销策略提出自己的研究结论,如精准定位目标群体,发布有效病毒原和利用好社交媒体,挖掘大数据实现有效传播;吴俊丽(2017)提出在跨文化背景下,企业需要制定新的营销策略,包括从产品渠道促销价格四个方面优化营销策略。李明朝(2018)提出体验营销策略,根据顾客价值和设计理念两个方面来建立顾客的体验。杨坚争、王林与尹诗(2016)在对不同行业不同规模跨境电商绩效进行对比,得出电商的在不同流程环节的运用能力的差异。王潇苒(2018)指出了跨境电商企业根据外部环境变化和自身的发展制定营销策略,主要做好4P营销策略;陈环与谢兴伟(2015)分析了跨境电商企业应该如

何制定品牌营销策略。黄启义(2019)提出义乌跨境电商企业品牌发展存在的问题和解决策略。 陈江涛与吴燕晴(2020)以 ANKER 品牌为例提出了自主品牌建设成为我国跨境电商企业获取 海外市场重要方法,

3.3 文献述评

综上所述 国内外学者对跨境电商的研究比较丰富,跨境电商和跨境电商营销的研究从 2010 开始兴起,开始的研究主要集中在跨境、人才、政策、模式、物流、支付等方面,关于跨境营销的研究也逐步增加,同时随着近几年中国几个跨境品牌的出现,国内一些学者也开始研究跨境出口品牌营销策略,这些研究成都果为本文研究提供理论参考,但毕竟跨境电商是 2010 年逐步发展起来 ,能参考的跨境商营销文献资料并不是很多,现能参考的跨境电商营销研究文献主要都基于 4Ps 和 4Cs 营销理论或者病毒式营销等各种社媒营销方式。

四. 研究方法

本文主要采用以下方法来分析问题找出原因和优化跨境营销策略。

(1) 文献综述法

通过中国知网、百度学术、网络等在线数据资料进行整理,大范围查看跨境电子商务和亚马逊和各种平台的文章和行业商务报告资料,进而从中整合不同实务界的观点和理论,为本文提供理论支持,其次通过雨果网、亚马逊官网、行业咨询和《SIVA 范式》等书籍学习营销理论,这些都为本文研究提供了可靠的资料和理论支持。

(2) 网络数据信息分析法

从电商平台和公众号等各渠道获取信息,从多方面了解中国跨境电商的典型案例 和思路,

(3) 案例分析法

通过理论联系实际的方法以 Z 公司跨境电商目前的营销状况为例,通过对 Z 公司跨境电商营销的现状进行分析,找出 Z 公司在跨境电商营销中出现的问题和原因,并针对性的提出 Z 公司在跨境电商营销的优化策略。

(4) 理论基础

SIVA 理论

美国学者唐·舒尔茨博士在 2012 年提出了 SIVA 理论。该理论包括四个组成部分:解决方案(Solution)、信息(Information)、价值(Value)、途径(Access),四个字母连起来就是:了解消费者的问题,为消费者提供解决问题的途径和方向,并通过信息资源解决这些市场问题。SIVA 理论强调须以消费者为中心,满足消费者的需求,与消费者深度对话和沟通。在 SIVA 的理论中,企业和营销人员不再主导一切,权力移交转移到消费者手上,消费者成了发送信息的人,企业变成了信息的接收者与呼应者。

五. 研究结果

5.1 : Z公司跨境营销存在的主要问题

5.1.1 整体盈利能力下降

面临竞争者的不断涌入,市场的竞争越发激烈,Z公司的整体利润下滑严重。2016年利润 28%,2017年的整体利润在 21%,2018年的利润只有 15%。2019年 Z公司整体的订单金额并没有减少,然而利润却逐年下降,这也说明了有更多的企业加入到智能家居用品行业中来,而且有一部分竞争对手公司是以低价吸引买家。据了解,一部分公司通过在海外建

仓直接能快速发货赢得了很多客户, Z 公司为防止订单流失,通过降价与竞争对手抢夺订单,这必然导致了每年利润的下滑。

5.1.2 新客户询盘数量下降

Z公司以往每个月就会收到 25-30 个新的客户询盘,订单转化率在 30-40%左右,但是自 2018年8月份以后,Z公司每个月新的客户询盘降低到 10-15个,这样大幅的客户流失,Z公司短时间内难以找到真正的原因,只是加大了更新产品的频率,上传新的产品以博得更多的点击量,但是并没有取得理想的效果,网页的点击量和之前的保持一样,但是询盘量还是减少.

5.1.3 客服在线沟通不及时

目前 Z 公司是每个平台对应一个客服人员,客服的工作内容比较多,不仅要接听电话、处理纠纷,报价跟踪还要上传产品,这里的上传产品图片是中国这边的业务把产品以表格的形式整理好之后,美国的客服对其标题进行审核,对具体的细节描述进行修改要确保用词的本土化。并且我们不确定客服准点上班和工作质量,所以客服人员漏接电话是很正常的事情,而且在美国下班后客服是不会帮忙处理事情的,这就会出现客户打电话没人接,或者打不通的情况。

5.1.4 产品竞争力较薄弱

Z 公司的部分智能家居产品都是定做的,虽然有一定供应链基础和研发能力,但自主研发产品的出口比例还需提高,但价格和利润会随着受到国际汇率、物流涨跌等因素而波动。有一些创新的产品,每年在研发上投入一定的人力和财力,但创新的产品成本高同时售价就比较高的,这对 Z 公司而言就是失去的竞争力。产品虽然点击率较高,也有一定的销量但复购率确非常的低,并不是很受客户和市场的欢迎,也没有转化为爆款。

5.2 Z 公司存在问题的原因分析:

通过对 Z 公司的实地调研,发现 Z 公司品牌营销存在问题的原因在于:

5.2.1 缺乏复合型跨境电商运营的人才

跨境电商需要复合型人才经营,要求经营者不仅懂运营和语言还要懂一些有 关网络的相关技术, Z 公司的经营者以前都没有做过跨境电商的经验,在日常的经营管理中都 是边摸索、边学习,同时跨境电商是一个人才流动频繁的行业.

5.2.2 研发团队能力有待提升

Z公司是一家以服务为主的跨境电商,Z公司虽然建立了内部设计团队,但并没有自己的产品生产基地,该产品线研发团队组建不到 6 年,整体的能力在出口的产品中有60%是自行设计,40%的产品还是停留在是把各供应商的产品进行整合,为客户提供服务。Z公司自主研发产品更多是站在自己角度,没有做详细的市场调研,同时部分产品设计性能的提升和改造只能主要依靠供应商,这也间接影响 Z公司对客户的服务,客户也是非常看重供货商的研发能力。

5.2.3 客户引流营销方法单一

对 Z 公司的调研中发现, Z 公司还是主要依赖于谷歌的流量。对社交媒体软件还没有足够的重视, 更没有利用社交软件进行引流。Z 公司的营销还是比较单一的, 就是通过降价的方式来吸引客户。这种在短期内对增加流量还能启到一定的作用, 但从长期来看, 造成企业利润流失和削弱竞争力。

5.2.4 运营成本较高

由于 Z 公司跨境电商的物流成本所占的比重较大,特别是从目的港到客户地址这段的头程物流成本高,为了及时交货,空运的比例高于海运;同时库存的周转率较低,仓库里边 180 天 240 天 360 天卖不掉占总销售额比例一直降不下来,销售旺季时候为了不断货还会采用国际快递的方式,这就使物流成本一直居高不下。

5.3 Z 公司跨境营销的优化策略

从 Z 公司的存在问题和原因分析,可以发现 Z 公司按传统思维进行营销,从我出发把消费者放在最后一位被考虑,造成从产品设计到引流到服务到库存等整个营销过程和消费者需求存在一些不匹配,研发新产品没有被市场认可,新客户询盘数量下降,服务质量没有跟上,库存增加等造成整体盈利能力降低,最后导致企业的利润下滑。面对大数据时代,每个消费者的选择已经发生变化,即由"单一的点"到"立体的面"的变化,唐·舒尔茨博士提出需要建立一种以消费者需求为中心的方法论。唐·舒尔茨博士提出 SIVA 理论,认识到了消费者意见和消费者参与的重要性,将消费者需求置于营销流程的起点,消费者为中心进行营销整合,而不是站在我们自己的角度去单一营销。Z企业按照唐·舒尔茨博士提出 SIVA 理论进行重新优化跨境营销策略.

5.3.1 S 代表解决方案-从卖产品到提供解决方案

(1) 提供个性化产品满足顾客需求

因为 Z 公司 55%的客户是散客,这些客户在乎的是价格和服务,他们不选择和 Z 公司长久合作是觉得 Z 公司只擅长一个系列的产品,这也说明了公司没有把其丰富资源的信息准确传递给客户,造成了大量的订单流失。另外 Z 公司目前所经营的项目中只有25%的营业额是高端专业小 B 客户定制,这也说明 Z 公司没有重视高端专业小 B 客户需求开品,这也说明了 Z 公司在后期的市场中,高端专业客户的购买力还有很大空间。基于以上几点,Z 公司在营销方案做出以下两点调整:首先线上客户开发了解客户需求。Z 公司利用电商平台后台功能对 55%的散客进行数据分析,具体包括客户的年采购量、员工人数、付款方式、信誉度,业务将客户信息详细记录,根据客户的年采购额,信誉度将客户分级别做标记。业务根据客户的具体情况以邮件,电话等形式定期向客户推送公司产品信息,并回访。其次是线下客户开发了解客户处需求。销售人员积极参加当地相关展会收集客户需求信息并整理发给公司,由 Z 公司聘请专门的数据人员进行分析,首先是分析客户采购的种类,这些产品的终端客户是哪些和这些终端客户的需求。

(2) 新品研发的目的是为客户提供解决方案

经过 Z 公司上述详细的市场调研并清晰的了解客户需要和痛点后,将该信息快速的传达给研发设计团队,调整研发的正确方向,明确研发的目的是能帮助客户解决实际问题。避免新产品只是让客户觉得好但对我没用或者价格太高等等问题,让新品只是停留在有点击率但没有转化率的困境中。其次 Z 公司除了提升内部设计团队的能力,同时也联合高校和外部设计室和供应链的伙伴们一起研发产品。最终能自然而然的形成自己的爆款。

(3) 提高顾客服务质量

Z 公司要想稳定持续的发展下去就必须把对客户的服务品质融入到公司 文化中来,不仅要考虑如何开发新客户源,更要维护好当前的客户,所以 Z 公司在提供客户 服务质量的同时需设立一套完整的,统一的服务体制,客户关系管理来让企业具有更强的竞争 力。具体如下: 首先,提高客服务质量,前面章节提到客服的专业度对公司的成单量,以及客户对公司的信任度起着不可小觑的作用。所以先要对客服们进行专业知识培训,内容主要包括产品知识和品质控制等,例如,产品的细节,制作工艺,质量标准,检验过程等。固定每周五培训一次,每次两个小时,主要以聊天工具 sky 和腾讯会议为主,并且由公司的业务领导轮期培训,提前将资料发给客服,这样客服接电话将更有自信的告知客户相关细节,客户会觉得 Z 公司是专业的,因为 Z 公司不仅只是销售的是产品和服务,更为客户提供解决方案。

其次,提高运营服务质量,运营人员接收到客服的邮件要第一时间处理,这里的处理并不是盲目的报价,Z公司成立专业的分析小姐,而是要先对客户的具体需求信息进行分析,制定有效的解决方案,在这基础上进行报价和洽谈。而不只是简单的降价来获取订单。

最后,根据客户需求进行定制,按需生产,可以降低库存,在物流费用 上能和客户进行协商共同分担。

5.3.2 I 代表信息-收集分析运用消费者数据

(1) 优化客户网购环境

网购的环境则非常重要,客户进入到公司的网站希望看到简洁明了、通俗易懂和容易操作的网页。这就需要我们对网站进行整改使其方便简洁的,为浏览的买家提供良好的体验环境。在买家看到感兴趣的产品想购买时流程不能太复杂。另外买家在浏览网页时能在短时间内找到想要的产品,这时关键词、独立的交易流水号、产品独有的识别码等都必须考虑到客户的时间成本和效率。Z公司需要开设多平台营销模式。完善支付服务目前 Z公司接受的收款方式只有支票和电汇,然而有一部分客户希望通过信用卡支付,这时就会发生一些分歧,毕竟在国外用信用卡支付是很常见的。另外,支票对小金额会收取高额的手续费,这也是客户希望通过信用卡支付的主要原因。Z公司会考虑开通信用卡收款,优化付款条件,尽可能的满足客户的需求。如增加 PayPal 收款。

(2)随着跨境业务开展,既要稳定现有的团队,同时需要更多的人才加入, Z公司制定良好的绩效考核体系和灵活的激励政策,招聘增加懂得数字化运营和广告优化等岗位的人才,重新梳理内部流程做到系统化操作和数据化运营,更好为消费者提供信息和服务。

5.3.3 V 代表价值-从价格竞争到价值转变

Z 公司推出定制服务和设计,消费者在购买产品的时候,当市场上的产品都无法满足它需要的时候,它急需有一个卖家能够根据他的需求进行生产,这样就可以推出定制的服务。定制费用都比较大,Z 公司会先帮助消费者建立一个心理预期,心理预期值通常比正常的价格高 18-23%左右,当消费者对产品的功能确认无误后,重新和消费者核算产品的价格。这是的价格会比他的预期价格要低,这样不但满足消费者需求,而且让它感到物有所值。虽然产品的价格已经符合他的心理价格,在最后确定订单时候消费中仍然希望我们能够给他们一些折扣。在针对这种情况 Z 公司推出了会员制度和各种促销活动。让客户注册成为我们的会员,同时当一些客户浏览 Z 公司网站的时候,就会自动弹出会员注册的对话框,提醒客户完成注册和注册的好处。Z 公司会对这些注册成功会员的购买习惯进行大数据分析,会定期对会员推送公司的产品。并会根据会员累计购买产品的数量和时间给予不同的优惠。满足了消费者的心里预期,提升复购率。

5.3.4 A 代表途径-便捷途径

(1) 社交软件传播途径

Facebook 是一种在国外非常受欢迎的社交软件,目前 Facebook 的应用已经覆盖全球 145 个国家和地区,根据 2016 年 Facebook 财报数据显示,平均每月活跃用户超过 13 亿。Z 公司在 Facebook 上制作自己的网页,用于宣传自己的企业产品和发布产品信息,也可以借助其自带软件进行需求交流。领英作为社交流量里面专业的社交平台,其全球的会员人数已超过 5 亿,里边有最真实的客户信息,Z 公司可以通过领英扩充自己的社交圈,同时也可以利用平台提供的发布动态的功能展示自己公司的产品。

(2) 论坛传播途径

BBS 论坛是许多人了解和发布信息的重要渠道之一。大量企业利用网络社区的高知名度,借助图片和文字视频进行宣传和服务,以提高企业的知名度和美誉度。论坛如果要想和消费者之间产生互动,就要寻找自己的目标人群,找到目标消费者的"痛点"。客户的需求是可以伪装的,但痛点是无法伪装的。而客户的痛点就是客户现状和想要达到理想状态之间的差距。利用这一特点在论坛中发表相关的知识或者主题,吸引相关消费者并他们产生互动。逐步来形成自己的

(3)搜索引擎途径

Z 公司将继续和谷歌合作,改善原来的投放方案优化搜索引擎在网站上 甄选关键字,使公司的网站在谷歌搜索引擎中获得较高的排名,让消费者能容易和经常搜到 Z 公司。

六 总结

跨境电商的快速发展对企业来说不仅是机遇,也是挑战,如何在竞争激烈的大环境里 转型成功并脱颖而出是所有从事或准备从事跨境电商企业所要思考和解决的问题,企业想在跨 境电商企业取得成功,就必须综合考虑自身的优势和劣势,根据内外环境变化科学的制定出符 合本企业发展的营销战略。

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