應用尖點劇變模型分析轉移成本與服務品質 對線上購物店配取貨點選擇行為之影響

學生: 黃昱凱 指導教授: 馮正民 博士

國立交通大學 交通運輸研究所

摘要

隨著網際網路應用的普及,電子商店已成為一個新興的重要零售通路。有別 於國外電子商務的物流機制著重在宅配的發展,台灣由於便利商店高度聚集的特 性,並藉由多次配送及高度資訊化的優勢而發展出以便利商店為基礎之「線上購 物、超商取貨」物流模式,並快速成為台灣電子商務中最令人矚目的物流暨金流 運作方式。就物流行銷的角度而言,若能進一步瞭解消費者店配取貨點選擇行為 將有助於發展恰當的行銷活動來擴增其市場佔有率。

本文首先以線性結構方程模型來分析影響取貨點選擇行為的主要因素及其相 互間之因果關係。透過線上問卷調查的方式,本文收集 9278 份有網路購物超商取 貨經驗的有效樣本,研究結果顯示轉移成本與服務品質為影響消費者店配選擇行 為的主要因素。

其次,本文以轉移成本與服務品質為控制變數建構描述消費者店配選擇行為 忠誠度之尖點劇變模型,並進行尖點劇變模型的參數校估。研究結果顯示,轉移 成本在模型中扮演分裂因子的角色,當轉移成本高時,選擇行為會有不連續變化 的現象。「再購時需重新經由電子地圖選擇店鋪」以及「電子地圖的相對服務品 質」分別是影響分裂因子以及正則因子的主要因素。

最後,本文進行程式開發來探討選擇行為所隱藏的非線性行為,並藉由本研究所開發的軟體探討轉移成本與服務品質在劇變模型中所扮演的角色。研究結果發現,本研究所收集的資料具有雙重性、遲滯性以及突變性等劇變模型的特徵。 而實證的結果則顯示「紅利積點」、「快速結帳」等行銷策略將會有效影響消費 的選擇行為,並進一步改變消費的忠誠度。

本研究藉由劇變模型的應用對於選擇行為的非線性現象有進一步的瞭解,我們建議後續的研究者可以嘗試使用劇變理論來分析所要探討的非線性系統,特別是那些有關不連續變化等傳統分析工具所較無法有效解釋的現象。

關鍵詞:轉移成本、店配物流、選擇行為、尖點劇變模型、GEMCAT、結構方程模型

Effects of Service Quality and Switching Cost on Choice Behavior of Pick-up Point for Online Shopping Through CuspCatastrophe Model

Student: Yu-Kai Huang Advisors: Dr. Cheng-Min Feng

Institute of Traffic and Transportation

National Chiao Tung University

ABSTRACT

Convenience stores in Taiwan have made remarkable successes with retail delivery services by integrating E-commerce and logistics systems to form a new retail delivery model: "On-line shopping with pick-ups at convenience stores." Although choice behavior has been discussed in marketing, few studies describe the non-linear characteristic of choice behavior.

The main purpose of this study is to explore what kind of factors can influence the pick-up point choice behavior by using a catastrophe model. Firstly, the latent variables and manifest variables are defined in the Structural Equation Model (SEM). To explore the customers' choice behavior of pick-up point, data were collected from 9278 respondents through on-line questionnaire and developed SEM to know relationship among loyalty, service quality and switching cost. The results indicate that the switching cost and service quality are the two major factors which can capture the choice behavior.

Secondly, the catastrophe model was used to analyze the linkages between customer satisfaction and switching cost on pick-up point service loyalty. The results indicated that the switching cost plays the splitting factor in the catastrophe model, and a high switching cost makes the discontinuous choice behavior. In the cusp catastrophe mode, "Reselection electronic map" is the main index of the splitting factor. Nevertheless, "The quality of relative service concerning the electronic map" is the main index of the normal factor.

Finally, the catastrophe characteristic of the choice behavior has been discussed and used by cusp catastrophe model that is based on the empirical data, and explained how the switching cost and service quality affect the choice behavior.

The outcome has shown that these characteristics include bimodality, hysteresis, and catastrophe are present in the research data. When increasing the value of the retail delivery services through some marketing strategies, such as premium programs, quick orderings, and some useful hints on the WebPages, the loyalty relationship between customer and convenient stores will be enhanced.

It has been expected that a catastrophe approach to discontinuous behavior has made clearly abundant implications. Based on the findings of loyalty in the application of cusp catastrophe theory, the cusp catastrophe model is an appropriate model to know the process of loyalty. It suggests that other researchers could consider the cusp catastrophe theory and other nonlinear techniques, especially for standard approaches not adequately to capture the underlying dynamic.

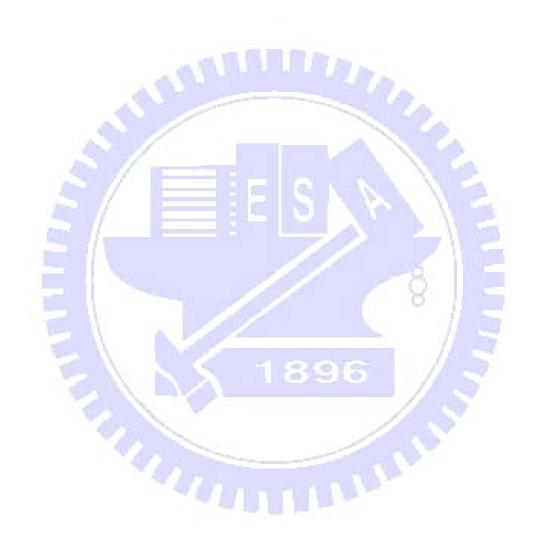
Keywords: Switching Cost, Retailing Delivery, Choice Behavior, Cusp Catastrophe Model,

GEMCAT, SEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Motivation and Objectives	2
1.3 Problem Analysis and Research Issues	4
1.4 Dissertation Framework	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Consumers' Loyalty and Affecting Factors	6
2.2 Catastrophe Theory and its Applications	8
2.3 Review Comments	
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	12
3.1 Fundamentals of Catastrophe Theory	
3.2 Cusp Catastrophe Model.	13
3.3 Approaches for Estimating Catastrophe Model	
3.4 Conclusion Remarks	19
CHAPTER 4 Conceptual Model of Choice Behavior	22
4.1 Concept of Retailing Delivery System	22
4.2 Hypotheses and Theoretical Model	24
4.3 Questionnaire Design and Data Analysis	28
4.4 Structural Equation Modeling and Empirical Results	30
CHAPTER 5 Cusp Catastrophe Modeling and Estimating	37
5.1 Hypothesized Cusp Catastrophe Model	37
5.2 Operationalization of Variables and Data Set	
5.3 Model Fit and Analysis Results	46
5.4 Model Dynamic Analysis	
5.5 Developing Loyalty Strategies and Case Studies	

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	66
6.1 Research Findings	66
6.2 Managerial Implications and Suggestions	68
BIBLIOGRAPHY	70
APPENDIX	75



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 The Rate of Retail Delivery Market Occupation in the E-commerce	2
Figure 1.2 Problem Analysis of Thesis	4
Figure 1.3 Flow-Chart of Dissertation	5
Figure 2.1 Research Framework of the Dissertation	11
Figure 3.1 Relationships Between State Variables and Control Variables	12
Figure 3.2 A Cusp Catastrophe Model and its Five Different Flags	14
Figure 3.3 Major Researchers on Catastrophe Theory and its Estimating Approach	16
Figure 3.4 Analysis Framework of Catastrophe Model	21
Figure 4.1 Relationship of Distribution Centre of Retailing Delivery	23
Figure 4.2 Goods Flow and Information Flow of Retailing Delivery	23
Figure 4.3 Structural Model	25
Figure 4.4 Measurement Models of Exogenous Variables	26
Figure 4.5 Measurement Models of Endogenous Variable	26
Figure 4.6 Completely Standardized Solution of the Empirical Causal Model	
Figure 5.1 Catastrophe Characteristic of Research System	
Figure 5.2 Control Factor and Dependent Factor in the Cusp Model	38
Figure 5.3 Hypothesized Cusp Catastrophe Model of Choice Behavior	39
Figure 5.4 Analysis Procedure of Catastrophe Model of this Chapter	39
Figure 5.5 Latent Variable Indicator Measures and Descriptive Statistics (loyalty)	42
Figure 5.6 Latent Variable Indicator Measures and Descriptive Statistics (service quality)	42
Figure 5.7 Latent Variable Indicator Measures and Descriptive Statistics (switching cost)	42
Figure 5.8 Histogram of the Pick-up Point of Choice Behavior	44
Figure 5.9 Histogram of Switching Cost Concerning the Personal Custom	44
Figure 5.10 Histogram of Switching Cost Concerning the Electronic Map	44
Figure 5.11 Histogram of Switching Cost Concerning the Distance	44
Figure 5.12 Histogram of Relative Service Quality Concerning the Electronic Map	45
Figure 5.13 Histogram of Relative Service Quality Concerning the E-tracking	45
Figure 5.14 Histogram of Relative Service Quality Concerning the Service Attitude	45
Figure 5.15 Histogram of Relative Service Quality Concerning the Marketing Program	45
Figure 5.16 Histogram of Relative Loyalty by Repurchase	45
Figure 5.17 Histogram of Relative Loyalty by Personal Partiality	45
Figure 5.18 Histogram of Relative Loyalty by Verbal Communications	46

Figure 5.19 Histogram of Relative Loyalty by Partialities of other Services	46
Figure 5.20 Frequency Distribution of the Weights of the Independent Indicators	47
Figure 5.21 Relationships between Control Variables and Dependent Variable	48
Figure 5.22 Latent Splitting Variable U^st by the Normal Variable V^st	48
Figure 5.23 Frequency Distribution of the Latent Dependent Variable V^*	49
Figure 5.24 Frequency Distribution of the Latent Independent Variable U^{*}	49
Figure 5.25 Frequency Distribution of the Latent Dependent Variable X^*	50
Figure 5.26 Plot of Service Quality versus Switching Cost by Different K	51
Figure 5.27 Cusp Catastrophe Model Dynamic Analysis by Visual Basic	52
Figure 5.28 Types of potential function of cusp model in various regions of u_i	53
Figure 5.29 Types of potential function of cusp model in various regions of v_i	54
Figure 5.30 Control Space Separate from Different Control Set	55
Figure 5.31 Distributions of Different Behavior Types	55
Figure 5.32 Behavior Manifold of the Cusp Catastrophe Model	57
Figure 5.33 Locus on Shift Projected on the Control Variable Space	57
Figure 5.34 Dynamic Analyses by Changing Control Variable V^*	58
Figure 5.35 Dynamic Analyses by Changing Control Variable U^*	59
Figure 5.36 Developing Loyalty Strategy via Catastrophe Model	61
Figure 5.37 Application of Strategy A	62
Figure 5.38 Application of Strategy B	62
Figure 5.39 Application of Strategy C (CVS.com)	63
Figure 5.40 Application of Strategy C (7-11.com)	63
Figure 5.41 Empirical analysis	64
Figure 5.42 Representation of the Switching Behavior between Different Strategies	65
The state of the s	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Rene Thom's Seven Elementary Catastrophes	13
Table 4.1 Definition of Parameters	27
Table 4.2 Representation of Variables	27
Table 4.3 Demographic Profile	29
Table 4.4 Internal Consistency Analysis of Reliability	30
Table 4.5 Correlation Matrix for the Hypothesized Model	32
Table 4.6 Summary Results of Absolute Fit Measures	
Table 4.7 Summary Results of Incremental Fit Measures	33
Table 4.8 Summary Results of Parsimonious Fit Measures	33
Table 4.9 Results of Hypothesis Test	35
Table 4.10 Standardized Regression Weights	36
Table 4.11 Standardized Indirect Effects	36
Table 5.1 Latent Variable Indicator Measures and Descriptive Statistics (loyalty)	43
Table 5.2 Latent Variable Indicator Measures and Descriptive Statistics (service quality)	43
Table 5.3 Latent Variable Indicator Measures and Descriptive Statistics (switching cost)	44
Table 5.4 Weights of the Seven Indicator of the Control Variables	47
Table 5.5 Difference of Loyalty Strategies	61