

# 國立高雄應用科技大學 企業管理系碩士在職專班 碩士論文

從推、拉、繫住力理論觀點探討:
影響消費者持續惠顧傳統電器行的因素
Why Do Consumers Continually to Patronize
Traditional Electric Appliance Stores?
A Perspective from Push-Pull-Mooring Theory

研究生:施星光

指導教授:朱培宏 博士

中華民國 105 年 06 月

從推、拉、繫住力理論觀點探討: 影響消費者持續惠顧傳統電器行的因素

Why Do Consumers Continually to Patronize

Traditional Electric Appliance Stores?

A Perspective from Push-Pull-Mooring Theory

研究生:施星光 指導教授:朱培宏 博士

國立高雄應用科技大學 企業管理系碩士在職專班 碩士論文

A Thesis
Submitted to
Department of Business Administration
National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Degree of Master of Business Administration

Nov.2016 Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Republic of China

中華民國 105 年 06 月

# 從推、拉、繁住力理論觀點探討: 影響消費者持續惠顧傳統電器行的因素

學生:施星光 指導教授:朱培宏

國立高雄應用科技大學企業管理系碩士在職專班



台灣家電產業經過75年的發展,行銷通路已經致臻成熟,除了歷史最悠久的傳統電器行,還有連鎖家電商店,大型量販店,以及網路虛擬商店,通路間的大戰每天都在展開。本研究以推拉繫住力理論為研究展開,發現電器行之所以仍然受到青睞,在於轉換成本的繫住力效應最強,縱使在商店形象不佳的推力效應及對手競爭者吸引力的拉力效應下,消費者仍願意繼續光顧傳統電器行。根據本研究結果而提出的三點建議可供傳統電器行在實務經營上之應用:家電維修技術優勢之弘揚、商店形象之再進化、虛實合一之整合。

關鍵詞:商店形象、競爭者吸引力、轉換成本、年齡分群、性別分群、轉換意圖

#### Why Do Consumers Continually to Patronize Traditional Electric Appliance Stores? A Perspective from Push-Pull-Mooring Theory

Student: Shing-Hyang Shih Advisors: Dr. Pei-Hung Chu

Department of Business Administration National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences

#### **ABSTRACT**

及應用水 After over seventy-five years of development, the home appliance industry in Taiwan is a mature market. However, sales channels are still and include evolving traditional community appliance chained appliance stores, hyper wholesale shops and web shops for on-line ordering. The competition of the sales channels is fierce among all kinds of selling approach. The study is based on "Push-Pull-Moor" (PPM) theory to develop a research model to investigate the factors keeping consumers continually patronize traditional community appliance stores. The findings showed that the traditional appliance stores are still preferred by locals due to its strongest mooring effect of switching costs, even under the pushing force effect of poor store image and strong competitors' attraction pulling force effect. This study concluded three recommendations for the operational reference of traditional appliance stores.

- 1. Developing of the advantage of remanding service
- 2. The re-evolution of the store image
- 3. Integration of on-line and off-line

Key word: Store Image, Alternative Attractiveness, Switching Cost, Age Grouping, Gender Grouping, Switching Intention

## 第一章 緒 論

#### 第一節 研究背景與動機

我國國內內銷家電產業從 1939 年開始蓬勃發展,至今已經發展七十五個年度,由於家電產品銷售主要以國內為主,國外銷售次之;國內銷售規模偏小而且因為屬於發展成熟的市場,使得家電商品具有高普及率,大都只有在故障無法維修或是家中新成員購買需求時為主,市場已經接近低度成長狀態,能夠大幅發展的可能性低。另外,本國勞工及廠房設備成本遠高於中國及東南亞地區,使國內家電生產製造商往海外發展,亦造成國內產值低落。根據 2014 年經濟部發布訊息,國內家電製造廠的有 524 家,分布坐落在在台灣各處,以北部 40%占比最高,以中小型企業為主。其中較大之廠商有大同家電、東元家電、台灣松下家電、聲寶家電、歌林家電、三洋家電、日立家電等,總和銷售額約占六、七成上下,其他規模較小。若與日本及美國等家電大廠比較,我國經濟規模較小,僅以國內銷售為主,故競爭亦是十分激烈,國內通路間在原本已經不具大規模之市場,生存更是不易,因此本研究協助傳統電器行認知未來發展趨勢及持續生存之道(經濟部技術處 ITIS, 2014)。

家電行業發展迅速,普及率高,而且消費者對於家電用品需求已經 與以往不同,以往單純的家電銷售,近代已經加入 PC、手機等元素, 讓所謂的 3C 家電商店成為市場銷售主力店家。過去的消費者在家電的 購買上皆屬於生活所需為主,其他需求為輔,現在家電的發展除了生活 所需,並以提供休閒娛樂為主要。因此在競爭激烈的店家之爭中,重點 在於提供價格優惠、促銷搭贈及技術服務上,因此,整體性的商店形象 好壞將對於家電產品的銷售有莫大影響。

家電產品貼近消費者生活重心,大家電的部份由於價格較高,希望 耐用度及使用時間較長,對於此類商品的購買會較慎重其事,購買前也 會對商品有較高的研究及了解,並且選擇較理想的購買通路,才會決定 購買。國內家電業的主要實體通路分為下列三類:

- (一)傳統經銷商:傳統電器行
- (二)倉儲大賣場:如家樂福、大潤發
- (三)3C 連鎖店:如全國電子、順發、燦坤等

本研究之傳統電器行定義為在實體店面從事家用電器陳列和銷售, 規模較小通常由業主親自經營,大多開設在住宅區及商業區,地點便利 性佳,囤貨較少,較少聘用員工,通常由老闆或是家人服務。

而競爭對手為其它家電通路,其中包含 3C 連鎖店、倉儲大賣場及網路商店。3C 連鎖店之定義:多家零售分店由某一企業主經營主導,特點是每家連鎖店都有同樣的商店名稱、外觀裝潢和內部陳設,且銷售的商品幾近相同,由總公司統一採購、中央部門發佈行銷廣告宣傳及各項管理事務。營業規模較傳統商店大並且聘用員工較多,給予的工作類別較多元,設立有不同的各個部門,以發行會員卡、聯名卡等方式來吸引消費者,藉以取得大數據資料(中華民國勞動部,2015)。

對於量販店的定義:由政府經濟部商業司所定義為,舉凡從事各項商品零售,將倉儲與賣場方式結合而為一之行業,而且必須銷售食品類別,某一商品比重不得超過 50%;賣場的營業面積必須大於一千坪;必須提供足夠的汽機車停車位;讓消費者自助購買方式;銷售的商品必須具備合理的競爭性。

我國經濟部所指稱的網路店家,分為廣義及狹義的定義,其中廣義的定義指在網路上提供商品或是服務,在網頁上提供訂購表單,須讓消

費者直接在線上訂購的網站。如果僅只有廣告性質,購買仍需要透過撥打電話、傳真訂單、或是郵局劃撥等其他類型才可以下單購買的網路店家,就不屬於此類範疇。狹義定義的網路店家是指從搜尋,觀看購物網頁、下單購買、付款方式、結帳完成等所有購買動作皆於網站上執行成功,方才可定義為網路商店(經濟部商業司,1997)。

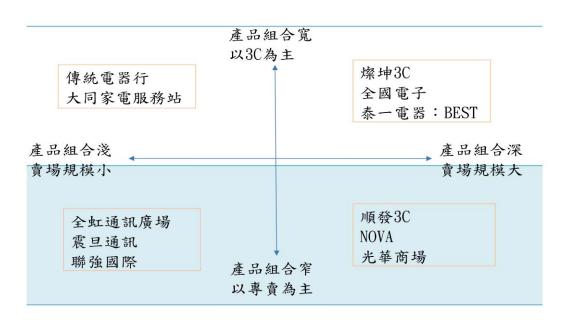


圖 1-1、台灣 3C 零售通路分類

資料來源:羅文火,〈1998〉,〈台灣 3C 零售店型式之研究〉

傳統電器行除了面對其它家電通路業者的爭奪市場,且現代人購物觀念不同以往將更加衝擊到店家的經營。以往認為購買大、小家電是父母親的權責,只有買 3C 產品或是就學家電用品才是年輕一輩的範圍,所以過去店家只要針對父母親族群設計行銷手法。而今,家裡面負責採購的主導者已經由年長者轉移到兒女族群,原因在於網路的發達,搜尋商品比價容易,兒女對網路使用較年長者熟練,所以家電店家也需要因時制宜,做出符合時代潮流且合理的改變。面對競爭者環伺,傳統電器行必須強化既有的人情味優勢以及轉換成本提高轉換的阻礙,以留住更

多的客戶群。本研究貢獻在於傳統電器行要如何突破推力效應下的自我 商店形象不佳及競爭對手吸引力的拉力效應負面影響,透過轉換成本的 繫住力效應,突破顧客轉換意圖困境並創造新情勢以持續繁榮發展。

#### 第二節 研究目的

隨著行動上網發達,現今消費資訊取得太過於方便,搜尋商品容易, 消費者很快可以獲得多重通路的優惠訊息,導致傳統電器行原有的繫住 力優勢式微,如何強化繫住力,強化傳統電器行的既有優勢及生存之道, 將是本文想研究之立意點。消費者的年齡層是否因為年紀不同,而對推、 拉、繫住力效應有不同的調節影響,亦將探討之。

經由上述研究背景及動機之後,本研究以推、拉、繫住力模型之低 商店形象、競爭者吸引力、轉換成本影響顧客轉換意圖,並以年齡為調 節變數,以分群方式進行分析。本研究目的整理如下:

- 一、探討低商店形象、競爭者吸引力及轉換成本對顧客轉換意圖之 影響。
- 二、探討以人口統計變項為調節分群檢視低商店形象、競爭者吸引力及轉換成本對顧客轉換意圖之影響。

本文希望能從推、拉、繫住力理論架構中,提供傳統電器行在面臨經營競爭時,如何有效地運用本身已經建立的優勢。當一個消費者面對傳統通路因人情味而產生獨特情感時,加上轉換成本的繫住力效應,則不論其競爭通路是否在商店形象、競爭力優勢而為最佳的考量,消費者是否仍會對傳統通路毫不遲疑的接受呢?消費者對於傳統通路因滿意服務而產生了依賴,因轉換成本考量而願意繼續在傳統電器行消費,且能夠為了擁有該服務而降低轉換意圖。

## 第三節 研究流程

本研究之流程,主要先由初步的探討,確立研究的主題、背景、目的及動機,再進行文獻探討以確立研究的基礎架構,探討推、拉、繫住力模型之商店形象、競爭者吸引力、轉換成本及轉換意圖等意涵關係建立假說。之後確定研究對象與研究設計,並設計問卷及發放、回收及整理,統計分析資料後以驗證假設,並提出結論與建議,詳細研究流程如圖 1-2。



圖 1-2 研究流程

# 参考文獻

#### 一、中文部份

- 1.侯正裕, & 陳靜枝. (2012). 網際遷移- 以人口遷移理論探索社交網站的轉換- 舉 Plurk 為例. *資訊管理學報*, 19(1), 105-132.
- 2.侯正裕, 陳靜枝, & 陳禹辰. (2011). 遷移到虛擬新世界—以人口遷移 理論探討 MMORPG 玩家的轉換. 中山管理評論, 19(1), 147-177.
- 3.蔡宏進, & 廖正宏. (1987). 人口学: 巨流圖書公司.

#### 二、英文部份

- 1.AR, O. (1974). Developing a favorable price-quality image. *Journal of retailing*, 50(4), 8-&.
- 2.Arons, L. (1961). DOES TELEVISION VIEWING INFLUENCE STORE IMAGE AND SHOPPING FREQUENCY-A RESEARCH STUDY IN THE MID-WEST. *Journal of retailing*, *37*(3), 1-13.
- 3. Assael, H. (1984). Consumer behavior and marketing action: Kent Pub. Co.
- 4.Bansal, H. S., Taylor, S. F., & James, Y. S. (2005). "Migrating" to new service providers: Toward a unifying framework of consumers' switching behaviors. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 33(1), 96-115.
- 5.Berman, B., & Evans, J. R. (1979). *Retail management: a strategic approach*: Macmillan New York.

- 6.Boyle, P., Halfacree, K. H., & Robinson, V. (2014). *Exploring* contemporary migration: Routledge.
- 7.Burnham, T. A., Frels, J. K., & Mahajan, V. (2003). Consumer switching costs: a typology, antecedents, and consequences. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 31(2), 109-126.
- 8. Champion, T., & Fielding, T. (1992). Migration processes and patterns.

  Volume 1: research progress and prospects.
- 9.Chin, W. W. (2004). Multi-group analysis with PLS. Frequently asked questions-partial least squares & PLS-graph.
- 10.Chuang, Y.-F. (2011). Pull-and-suck effects in Taiwan mobile phone subscribers switching intentions. *Telecommunications Policy*, *35*(2), 128-140.
- 11.Clark, D. E., Knapp, T. A., & White, N. E. (1996). Personal and Location-Specific Characteristics and Elderly Interstate Migration. *Growth and Change*, 27(3), 327-351.
- 12.Colgate, M., & Lang, B. (2001). Switching barriers in consumer markets: an investigation of the financial services industry. *Journal of consumer marketing*, 18(4), 332-347.
- 13.Collins-Dodd, C., & Lindley, T. (2003). Store brands and retail differentiation: the influence of store image and store brand attitude on store own brand perceptions. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 10(6), 345-352.
- 14.Coulter, R. A., & Ligas, M. (2000). The long good-bye: The dissolution of customer-service provider relationships. *Psychology & Marketing*, *17*(8), 669-695.

- 15.Dichter, E. (1985). What's in an image. *Journal of consumer marketing*, 2(1), 75-81.
- 16.Engel, J., Pedley, T. A., & Aicardi, J. (2008). *Epilepsy: a comprehensive textbook* (Vol. 3): Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- 17.Fornell, C. (1992). A national customer satisfaction barometer: the Swedish experience. *the Journal of Marketing*, 6-21.
- 18.Gwinner, K. P., Gremler, D. D., & Bitner, M. J. (1998). Relational benefits in services industries: the customer's perspective. *Journal of the Academy of marketing Science*, 26(2), 101-114.
- 19.Hair, J. F., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2011). PLS-SEM: Indeed a silver bullet. *Journal of Marketing theory and Practice*, 19(2), 139-152.
- 20.Heide, J. B., & Weiss, A. M. (1995). Vendor consideration and switching behavior for buyers in high-technology markets. *the Journal of Marketing*, 30-43.
- 21. Hirschman, E. C. (1980). Innovativeness, novelty seeking, and consumer creativity. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 283-295.
- 22.Hsu, M. K., Huang, Y., & Swanson, S. (2010). Grocery store image, travel distance, satisfaction and behavioral intentions: Evidence from a Midwest college town. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 38(2), 115-132.
- 23.Jackson, J. A. (1986). Migration–Aspects of modern sociology. *Social processes*. *London: Longman*.
- 24.Johnson, M. D., Gustafsson, A., Andreassen, T. W., Lervik, L., & Cha, J. (2001). The evolution and future of national customer satisfaction

- index models. Journal of economic Psychology, 22(2), 217-245.
- 25. Jones, M. A., Mothersbaugh, D. L., & Beatty, S. E. (2000). Switching barriers and repurchase intentions in services. *Journal of retailing*, 76(2), 259-274.
- 26.Kahn, B. E. (1995). Consumer variety-seeking among goods and services: An integrative review. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 2(3), 139-148.
- 27. Keaveney, S., & Parthasarathy, M. (2001). Predicting customer switching behavior in online services: an exploratory study of selected characteristics of continuers vs switchers. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 29(4), 374-390.
- 28. Keaveney, S. M. (1995). Customer switching behavior in service industries: An exploratory study. *The Journal of Marketing*, 71-82.
- 29.Kim, B., Park, H., Kim, H., Kim, G., Chang, I., Lee, J., & Phung, N. (2004). Enrichment of microbial community generating electricity using a fuel-cell-type electrochemical cell. *Applied Microbiology* and *Biotechnology*, 63(6), 672-681.
- 30.Kunkel, J. H., & Berry, L. L. (1968). A behavioral conception of retail image. *The Journal of Marketing*, 21-27.
- 31.Lee, E. S. (1966). A theory of migration. *Demography*, *3*(1), 47-57.
- 32.Lee, J., Lee, J., & Feick, L. (2001). The impact of switching costs on the customer satisfaction-loyalty link: mobile phone service in France. *Journal of services marketing*, 15(1), 35-48.
- 33.Lee, M. K., & Turban, E. (2001). A trust model for consumer internet shopping. *International Journal of electronic commerce*, *6*(1), 75-91.

- 34.Li, D., Browne, G. J., & Wetherbe, J. C. (2006). Why do internet users stick with a specific web site? A relationship perspective.

  International Journal of electronic commerce, 10(4), 105-141.
- 35.Longino, C. F., & Serow, W. J. (1992). Regional differences in the characteristics of elderly return migrants. *Journal of Gerontology*, 47(1), S38-S43.
- 36.Lumpkin, J. R., Greenberg, B. A., & Goldstucker, J. L. (1985).

  Marketplace needs of the elderly: Determinant attributes and store choice. *Journal of Retailing*.
- 37. Manrai, L. A., & Manrai, A. K. (2007). A field study of customers' switching behavior for bank services. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 14(3), 208-215.
- 38.Martineau, P. (1958). The personality of the retail store.
- 39.Moon, B. (1995). Paradigms in migration research: exploring" moorings" as a schema. *Progress in Human Geography*, 19(4), 504-524.
- 40.Morgan, R. M., & Hunt, S. D. (1994). The commitment-trust theory of relationship marketing. *the journal of marketing*, 20-38.
- 41.Philip, K. (1994). Marketing management: analysis planning implementation and control: Prentice-Hall of India.
- 42.Ping, R. A. (1993). The effects of satisfaction and structural constraints on retailer exiting, voice, loyalty, opportunism, and neglect. *Journal of Retailing*, 69(3), 320-352.
- 43.Sharma, N., & Patterson, P. G. (2000). Switching costs, alternative attractiveness and experience as moderators of relationship

- commitment in professional, consumer services. *International journal of service industry management, 11*(5), 470-490.
- 44.Shin, D.-H., & Kim, W.-Y. (2008). Forecasting customer switching intention in mobile service: An exploratory study of predictive factors in mobile number portability. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 75(6), 854-874.
- 45. Wilson, K. M. (1995). Mass media as sources of global warming knowledge. *Mass Comm Review*, 22, 75-89.
- 46.Zeithaml, V. A., Berry, L. L., & Parasuraman, A. (1996). The behavioral consequences of service quality. *the Journal of Marketing*, 31-46.
- 47.Zeithaml, V. A., Bitner, M. J., & Gremler, D. (1996). Services Marketing McGraw Hill. *New York*.