

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

應用推敲可能性模式探討入口網站團購的前 因-以比較購物有用性為調節變數 The Application Of ELM Model On Antecedents of P2B2C Group Buying :The Moderating Role Of Perceive Usefulness Of Comparison Shopping Tools

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中華民國 105 年 06 月

應用推敲可能性模式探討入口網站團購的前 因-以比較購物有用性為調節變數

The Application Of ELM Model On Antecedents of P2B2C Group Buying :The Moderating Role Of Perceive Usefulness Of Comparison Shopping Tools

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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 June 2016 Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Republic of China 中華民國 105 年 06 月 應用推敲可能性模式探討入口網站團購的前因-以

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摘要

線上的購物是目前許多現代人最普遍購物的方式,而團購也是現代 人線上購物方式媒介的一種,隨著團購日益普遍,團購網站的選擇也愈 來愈多樣化,團購網站為了贏佔更高市場率,開始轉戰不同行銷方式, 利用入口平台及商業平台的對消費者原有的吸引力,吸引消費者至大團 購及博客來團購網,以獲取更多潛在消費族群進入並參與團購。

本研究利用 ELM 應用推敲模式理論了解說服消費者參與團購的訊 息途徑,中央路徑-交易品質論點及比較購物有用性的消費者,是已了 解 YAHOO 大團購及博客來團購的方式,對於訊息的接收對再參與團購 的有正向影響力,而周邊路徑-月暈效應的消費者,雖是對訊息的接收 是屬於被動,利用對原有入口平台及商業網站吸引力的影響,進而對團 購網站、廠商、交易內容產生月暈效應及正向影響而參與團購。本研究 更利用比較購物有用性作以調節,以了解對比較購物有用性涉入高的消 費者,對論點品質與再參與團購有正向調節作用

關鍵字:ELM 推敲可能性模式、團購、月暈效應、比較購物有用性

The Application Of ELM Model On Antecedents of P2B2C

Group Buying : The Moderating Role Of Perceive Usefulness

Of Comparison Shopping Tools

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Abstract

Online shopping is one of the most common shopping methods nowadays, and group buying is widely practiced in online shopping. This has contributed to the growing diversity and establishment of group-buying websites. Such websites, striving for higher market share, have resorted to various marketing tactics; they make use of popular web portals and e-commerce platforms to draw consumers to such websites as Yahoo Big Deals or Big Deals Books in Taiwan, which in turn helps to expand their customer base when more people use the websites to participate in group buying.

The Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) was adopted in this study to understand the route for information processing that persuades consumers to join group buying. The Central route, favorable argument quality, and the behavior of comparing the usefulness of shopping were found as relevant factors among the consumers of Yahoo and Books. The reception of information has a positive impact on the re-participation intention of group buying. Consumers who are apt to take the peripheral route, in addition to the halo effect, although they are passive in receiving information, will still visit web portals and e-commerce websites and join group buying; the halo effect positivelyaffects their perception of the group buying websites, vendors, products and transactions. The comparison of the usefulness of shopping was used as a moderating factor in this study to understand whether consumers who are highly involved in comparing the usefulness of shopping have a positive moderating effect on argument quality and re-participation intention of group buying.

Keywords: Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM), group buying, halo effect, comparing the usefulness of shopping



第一章緒論

第一節研究背景與動機

網際網路的便利性帶動了電子商務的盛行,網路購物也愈漸普 遍,近幾年,線上團購(online group buying)的方式也成為消費者網 路購物的主要選擇之一。網路團購的優點是可打破地理位置的限制, 聚集消費者的需求,發揮規模經濟效果,利用群體力量增加對廠商 的議價能力,網路商家也可獲得較大訂購量的訂單,維持銷售穩定, 使消費者獲得更佳的購買條件,願意持續與網路商家配合,達成雙 贏局面(Chen, Chen, Kauffman, & Song, 2009; 李家瑩, 顧宜錚, &盧 宣廷, 2013)。而消費者參與團購的比例也於 2013 年達到 46.80%, 平均每二人就有一人有過參加團購活動的經驗(鄭玟琪, 2013),早期 消費者團購的平台多以電子佈告欄(BBS)為主,除了電子佈告欄團 購方式外,已不再拘限於認識的團體而聚集成匯的團購,網路也開 始出現各種平台團購方式,例 GOMAJI、17Life、小P團購網...等。

根據『鷹眼數據 EagleEye』公佈 2014 統計台灣前三十大訪客 最多的購物網站中,團購網就佔六分之一,利用團購的線上購物方 式也早已在歐洲、南美及亞洲日漸普及(J. Chen et al., 2009; 饒玉萍, 2010),消費者利用團購的方式可購買各式人氣及折扣商品,不論 是三C、衣物、餐卷、食品...等,對於消費者而言,利用團購的方 式,得到比市面上便宜的商品外,更可輕而易舉獲得人氣商品,對 於廠商而言,利用團購的方式除增加客源外,也以這樣的商業模式, 獲得更大的利益(J. Chen et al., 2009; Hartung, 2012; Kim, Lam, & Tsai, 2012; 李家瑩 et al., 2013)指出團購廠商應當有效利用團購拍 賣價格曲線,以提升議價能力並且改善績效。資策會 FIND 調查顯 示,台灣網友團購有 65.9%透過電腦,超過 3 成是透過智慧型手機 或平板電腦,網路團購已成為台灣網友重要網路行為之一。然而隨 著團購市場愈來愈多元化,價格資訊也日漸透明下,在 2015 年 9 月 22 日全球知名的團購網站 GROUPON 發表聲明,正式退全球七 個市場,而臺灣是其中之一,根據資策會 FIND 調查,最受消費者 青睞的團購網站依序是 GOMAJI、17Life、GROUPON,其中, GOMAJI 的市場滲透率已經達到 5 成,遠高於第 2 名的 17Life,顯 示臺灣的團購網站已產生領導性的廠商;而市場滲透率僅約 2 成。 (台灣民眾網路團購行為調查報告 0930-V3)



圖 1-1 過年 3 個月內參與團購消費者的團購平台 資料來源:資策會 FIND(2015.09)

根據以往的團購相關文獻,除了談論價格優惠、信任風險主要 影響團購之外,大多探討 B2B2C(business to business to consumer) 及 C2B(consumer to business)商業模式,例如 Su and Hsu (2014)學者 就曾在行銷評論發表 B2C 轉換成 C2B 網路團購模式,為了吸引消 費者參與團購的交易,團購網站會公佈折扣商品在網站平台上(Luo, Andrews, Song, & Aspara, 2014),商家為了促進商品的買氣,除了 提供商品的低價格外,另提供商品優惠卷吸引消費者(Luo et al., 2014)。

近期,團購的市場已不如以往熱烈,因團購卷產生許多糾紛, 使得團購業日漸萎縮,以台灣酷朋(GROUPON)為例,在2010年收 購『地圖日記社群網站』,帶起團購風潮,全盛時期國內大小型團 購網約50多個,目前國內團購網站約僅剩10多家。而台灣酷朋在 台經營不到5年,曾是國內第一大團購業者,卻於2015年9月撤 出台灣,團購業界認為,並非不景氣影響,國內團購市場還是有很 大的商機,國內團購龍頭 GOMAJI 則表示,團購市場大有商機, 平台銷售額連年成長,只要持續優化消費流程,增加商品多元性, 就能捉住消費者的心。(蘋果日報,糾紛多團購業萎縮)。如何捉住 消費者的心,團購網也開始轉戰於不同行銷方式。



圖 1-2 2015/8 月台灣 5 大團購網排名

從圖二得知 2015 年 8 月各團購網站流量,各團購網該如何增 加流量數,並刺激銷售量,因此各團購網開始利用各種平台包含入 口平台及商業網站增加曝光並提高流量,何謂入口平台(Portal), Webopedia(2005)認為所謂入口網站(Portal)他所提供的服務非常廣 泛,除了 e-mail、搜尋引擎,更擁有線上購物等多種服務。Nam (2014) 提出現今商品大多利用各個不同網站發出各類訊息以吸引消費族 群。Chiang, Lee, and Tzeng (2009)更提出愈有特色的入口網站愈是 可以吸引更多互聯網站用戶的加入,利用彼此互惠之下,增加流量 提高商機。我們常見的入口網站 Google、Yahoo、Sina…等等, Telang and Mukhopadhyay (2005)就提到基於入口網站(Portal)主要收入來 源是網路互聯網的廣告收入,所當網路使用者停留入口網站(Portal) 愈久,對入口網站(Portal)愈有利,這不僅僅是應用在入口網站 (Portal),近期,研究者發現商業網站也開始整合各個團購,同 Yahoo 大團購方式及博客來團購網,並利用消費者比較的感知能力,不僅 讓消費者同時可比較產品價格、交易資訊內容,更比較各個團購網 站,例:博客來團購網。消費者如何從許多選項中進行最快速最有 效率(Corfman, 1991)。Corfman (1991)消費者的問題如何從集合同類 型及同品牌,或在同一產品類別中不同產品品牌做出選擇。本研究 利用推敲可能性模式 ELM(Elaboration Likelihood Model, ELM)理 論為基礎分析影響消費者參與團購的前因,中央路徑(Central Route) 主要以論點品質(Argument Quality)以而周邊路徑(Peripheral Route) 以月暈效應論點分析如何影響並說服消費者,因此本研究除了探討 B2B2C 及 C2B 之外,融合了 P2B2C(Portal to Business to Consumer) 商業模式。在推敲可能性模式 ELM(Elaboration Likelihood Model, ELM)的說服理論中,是以消費者正面的態度處理論點品質 (Argument Quality)相關訊息為變數參與團購,在周邊路徑是以消費 者對於訊息的接收是容易被說服的族群,以吸引力說服消費者的變 數。Lucker, Beane, and Helmreich (1981)學者研究發現吸引力是會產 生月暈效應,

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第二節研究目的

根據 Ezprice 公關室指出資策會統計台灣網購市場,預計在 2015 將突破新台幣兆元,團購占據網購市場六分之一,市場也不 斷的擴張中,連境外業者也看中台灣民眾驚人的消費能力及對折扣 優惠搜尋比價或揪團的敏銳度,正積極努力爭奪這塊餅,從上述研 究背景了解團購在電子商務中已是不可或缺的商業模式。故本研究 目的整理如下:

一、了解對(Portal)已知的消費者族群對於相關訊息動機能力, 並是否再參與團購

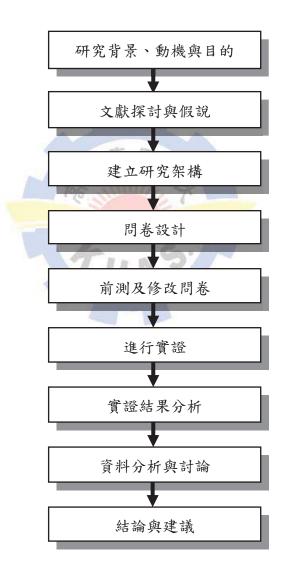
二、本研究以推敲模式理論分為兩種路徑說服消費者參與團購, 了解主要影響消費者的主因。

三、本研究以周邊路徑-月暈效應,了解消費者在參與團購的 同時,因對入口網站及商業網路網站的吸引,進而影響對團購網站、 廠商、交易的吸引。

四、本研究以比較購物有用性作為調節工具,了解消費者在使用比較購物有用性對再參與團購及主要路徑的影響。

第三節研究流程

本研究流程共分為九個階段,首先確認研究背景、動機與目的 後,並確定研究對象與範圍。當確認研究目的與範圍後,便可進行 文獻探討,以對各構念有初步的瞭解,進而確立本研究之架構及假 設,最後則針對蒐集的資料進行統計分析並提出建議,如下圖所 示:



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