

影響綠色創業導向因素之跨層次研究

-以環保產業為例

A Cross-Level Examination of Factors of Affecting Green
Entrepreneurial Orientation- The Case for Environmental
Industry

研 究 生：施麗婷

指導教授：黃義俊 博士



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 2011

Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Republic of China

中華民國 100 年 6 月

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學生：施麗婷
國立高雄應用科技大學
企業管理系碩士生

指導教授：黃義俊 博士
國立高雄應用科技大學
企業管理系副教授

摘要

GMI的當家編輯指出，現在有越來越多的生態創業話題，甚至連環境議題的角色和永續發展，也都慢慢開始合併一些傳統的主題和創業；在台灣，有關環保產業方面的研究，大多集中在策略行銷方面，以及少部份以總體經濟的角度來探討，而國外學者在綠色創業方面的相關研究，大多是探討綠色創業家的本質及分類或是綠色創業精神影響的因素，尚未有探討影響綠色創業導向的因素者。由此可知國外有關影響綠色創業因素的探討，尚缺乏整合。

本研究以環保署所訂定的環保產業為研究對象，以跨層次分析理論來探討綠色創業因素與綠色創業導向之關係；而影響綠色創業導向的因素：可將個人影響因素分為(個體層次)：綠色創業機會辨識、綠色創業動機；組織影響因素(群體層次)：綠色創業環境、企業環保政策與組織綠色資源。本研究發現，綠色機會辨識、綠色創業動機與組織綠色資源對綠色創業導向，有正向顯著影響；綠色創業環境對綠色預應性有正向顯著影響；企業環保政策對綠色創新性有正向顯著影響。

關鍵字：綠色創業、綠色創業導向、層級線性分析、環保產業

A Cross-Level Examination of Factors of Affecting Green Entrepreneurial Orientation- The Case for Environmental Industry

Student : Li-Ting Shih

Advisors : Dr. Yi-Chun Huang

Department of Business Management
National Kaohsiung University of Applied Science

ABSTRACT

GMI's headed editorial pointed out, there are more and more topics of Green Entrepreneurial now, even the issues of environmental and sustainable development, are also beginning to merge some of the traditional themes and entrepreneurship; in Taiwan, in research of environmental industry, mostly concentrated in strategic marketing, as well as a small part of the macro-economic to explore, and foreign researcher in the green entrepreneurship, most of the green entrepreneurial nature and classification or the factors of affecting the green entrepreneurship, yet to explore the factors of affecting green entrepreneurial orientation. It can be seen the influence of factors of green entrepreneurs, lack of integration in foreign.

In this study, EPA set the environmental industry for the study to cross-level examination to explore the factors of affecting green entrepreneurial orientation; then the factors of affect green entrepreneurial orientation: personal factors can be divided into (individual-level): green opportunity identification, green entrepreneurial motivation; organizational factors (population levels): green entrepreneurial environment, organization environmental policy and organizational green resources. The study found that green opportunity identification, entrepreneurial motivation and organizational green resources have a significant positive impact to green entrepreneurial orientation; green entrepreneurial environment have a significant positive impact to green proactiveness; organization environmental policy have a significant positive impact to green innovativeness.

Key Words: Ecopreneurship; green entrepreneurial orientation, hierarchical linear modeling (HLM), environmental industry.

第一章 緒論

本研究旨在探討綠色創業因素與綠色創業導向之關聯性。本章主要分為四節，第一節說明本研究之相關背景、第二節說明本研究之原因及重要性，第三節說明本研究之研究目的，最後一節則帶出本研究之研究流程。

第一節 研究背景

在「永續發展」觀念下，各國環保法規與國際間環保貿易有愈來愈嚴苛之趨勢。為因應國際環保潮流，台灣的產業不能置之於外，產業型態應進行必要之調整，生產製程必須考慮降低對環境負荷、資源有效利用。在此趨勢下，「永續發展」可以說已經成為邁入 21 世紀，各國為確保國際競爭力之重要課題。如何在國際環保巨浪中找到適當的立足點，有賴健全之環保產業從旁輔佐協助(環保署，2001)。

2009 年 12 月哥本哈根氣候變遷會議，明顯地促進國際間碳減排放項目的開發投資，並使「碳市場」成為當今全球最大的商品交易市場之一。據清潔能源集團估計，2008 年美國、歐洲、中國和印度，合計在清潔能源科技產業的創業投資額，已達 84 億美元。美國 2009 清潔能源和安全法案的通過，用制度引入全國性的強制性上線交易系統，代表了清潔能源科技產業的投資在可預見的未來，還會再急劇增加。全球正興「節能減碳」風潮，它不再只是可以救地球，更可以帶來更多商機，形成一股潛力無窮的綠色經濟浪潮(經濟部，2009)；IMD(瑞士國際管理學院)在 2010 年世界競爭力年報中，首度就各國運用綠色科技創造優勢的潛力評比進行調查，評比結果台灣在全球排名第六；亞洲排名第二，僅次於日本。這項調查顯示我國綠色科技的競爭優勢已獲得國際肯定，看好台灣在綠色產業之優勢，政府早積極耕耘，更將它列入政府全球招商的重點產業，推動我國未來全面綠色產業發展，朝「綠色經濟奇蹟」之路又邁進一步。

一個有趣的發現，是台灣有關綠色創業，最初幾乎都來自於非營利組織，他

們算是先探者。可以預期的，台灣未來幾年都會進入尋找綠色標準、規範的調整過程，從中找到政府政策、企業價值、社會環境、人民利益的交集，這過程會有比較劇烈的調整，因為裡面有很多角力。這樣的過程，對率先投入綠色概念的企業比較有優勢，因為企業在嘗錯的過程中，成本比較小，可以被外部來分攤掉(李岳奇，2007)。

在台灣，有關環保產業方面的研究，大多集中在策略行銷方面(溫家秀，2008；廖宗銘，2006；楊曉義，2005)，以及少部份以總體經濟的角度來探討(曾世豐，2006)，有關創業導向或是綠色創業導向方面，尚無已發表的相關研究。有鑑於環保產業日益重要的趨勢，GMI 的當家編輯也指出，現在有越來越多的生態創業話題，甚至連環境議題的角色和永續發展，也都慢慢開始合併一些傳統的主題和創業(Kuratko and Hodgetts, 2001; Kao et al., 2002)，因此，本研究將探討影響綠色創業導向因素，並以環保產業為例。

第二節 研究動機

Isaak(1998)定義綠色企業，是指企業在建立時，以永續發展作為原則。而綠色創業指的就是創造新的產品，服務，技術和組織模式，大大減少對環境的影響和提高生活品質(Schaltegger, 2002)。談到綠色有關的議題，台灣的綠色觀念主要還是來自西方；目前世界各國的環保法規、環保認知、趨勢都是愈來愈嚴格，企業違反這些環保法規與認知的懲罰或代價會愈來愈高；儘管有這些限制，綠色創業它是一個日益重要的領域。了解這一現象，並利用它來建立一個更加可持續發展的未來，是多位學者共同的重點，每個人把自己獨特的視角，作為研究主題。

Elkington and Burke(1989)，認為創新的業務解決方案，不僅可用於改善環境，而且為主流企業提供新企業前景的依據。所以不論是老企業或是新興企業，面對這波環保議題，都將出現許多轉變，目前台灣已出現許多企業追求環保而產生的綠色創業成功的案例，例如：台灣首創的環保購物網站「綠好物」、以及由世堡紡織製的在世足上讓台灣發光發熱的環保衣。國外學者在綠色創業這方面的

研究已行之有年，而台灣在這方面尚十分缺乏，因此這是本研究的研究動機之一。

根據本研究統計，在台灣有關綠色環保議題的研究，多數集中在產品行銷(洪素娟，2008；葉信宏，2009)或是策略管理(邱果曼，2006；曾淑芬，2007；陳春光，2009)方面，尚無探討綠色創業的影響因素方面；而綠色方面的研究(包含綠能)，大多是集中在綠色供應(鏈)方面(賴義方，2003；黃孝信，2005；葉忠、許祥瑞、王玉鳳，2006；陳曉鳴、陳玉婷，2008；鍾耀章，2009)，其次是綠色產業的探討(溫麗琪，2000；詹彩宜，2001)；而綠色創業與環保創業則是缺乏的。綠色創業大家早已耳聞，但是相關研究是在近十年才逐漸受到重視並深入研究，而國外學者在綠色創業方面的相關研究，大多是探討綠色創業家的本質及分類(Schaper, 2002; Walley and Taylor, 2002; Schaltegger, 2002, 2006)或是綠色創業精神影響的因素(Isaak, 2002; Schaper, 2002)，尚未有探討影響綠色創業導向的因素者。由此可知國外有關影響綠色創業因素的探討，尚缺乏整合。因此，彙整各學者的文獻，整理出什麼是影響綠色創業家的因素，此為本研究的動機之二。

回顧過去有關創業導向相關的研究，大部分都是研究創業導向影響企業績效方面的議題(參考表二-3)。而現有的實證研究幾乎都是採單一層次的分析邏輯，且大部分專注於個體層次的分析，因此本研究動機之三為探討影響綠色創業導向的因素，並使用多層次分析理論(multilevel research)來探討跨層次的影響因素。

因此，本研究深入研究創業議題(Wiklund, 1999; Lumpkin and Dess, 2001; Miller and Friesen, 1983)，以及綠色創業文獻(Schaper, 2002, 2005, 2010; Walley and Taylor, 2002; Schaltegger, 2002, 2006; Isaak, 2002; Patrick, 2010)，找出影響綠色創業導向的因素。

第三節 研究目的

本研究參考 Covin and Slevin(1991)的組織創業導向行為觀念性模式，推導出環境、組織與個人與創業導向會相互影響，再加上 Dollinger(2003)所提出的資源四方向—個人、環境、組織、與流程，以及 Hitt, Ireland, Sirmon, and Trahms(2011)

四位學者所提出的 SE 模型理論；最後，根據跨層次分析理論，將影響綠色創業導向的個人因素視為個體層次，又分為綠色機會辨識(Porter and Linde, 1995; Larson, 2000)與綠色創業動機(Schlange, 2006)；而組織層次為影響綠色創業導向的組織因素，分為綠色創業環境(Newton, 2005; Schaltegger, 2002)、企業政策(Post and Altman, 1994; Murphy, 1995; Patrick, 2010)與綠色資源能力(Schaper, 2005; Schaltegger and Sturm, 1990)。

以行政院環境保護署所提供的環保廠商，做為抽樣對象，試圖找出影響綠色創業導向的個人與組織因素。

在分析方法上，本研究企圖使用多層次分析理論(multilevel research)來探討不同層次因素對綠色創業導向的影響。為跳脫過去研究者再建構一個實證架構時，雖在概念理論中牽涉到不同分析層次的構念，但為求統計分析的可行性，在設計上忽略了構念對應的分析層次。有學者已經指出這種忽略系統層次因素(contextual level factors)所帶來的影響—理論與實證的不一致，將使得在知識的累積上受到層次謬誤的干擾(林鈺夢、彭台光，2006)。

綜合上述，本研究主要採用階層線性模型(hierarchical linear modeling, HLM)來驗證以下的研究目的：

1. 綠色機會辨識對綠色創業導向的影響
2. 綠色創業動機對綠色創業導向的影響
3. 綠色創業環境對綠色創業導向的影響
4. 組織綠色資源對綠色創業導向的影響
5. 企業環保政策對綠色創業導向的影響

第四節 研究流程

本研究所進行的步驟如圖一-1 所示，首先確定研究之主題與方向，再進行相關文獻的收集與探討，進而從文獻探討中發展出理論架構以及研究假說，確認研究對象後進行問卷發放及修改，最後進行回收問卷之分析工作，從分析資料中得

到結論。

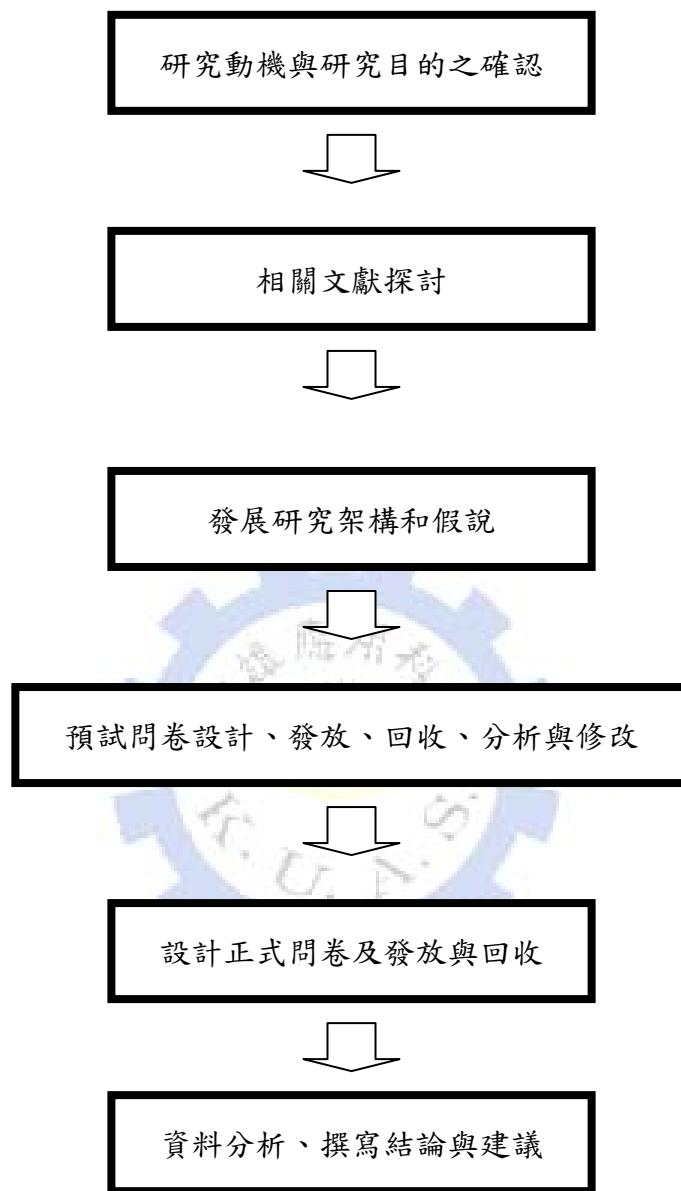


圖 一-1 研究流程圖

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