

Determinants of Consumers' Intention to Browse in Online/Offline Stores

**The 8th Term Members of Prof. Ono's Marketing Seminar
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序文

残暑厳しい 9 月、他の論文チームが早々とテーマを決め、既存文献を読み進める中、我々四分野インゼミ兼英論チームは未だ、その研究の進むべき道を定められずにいた。このままでは英語での論文執筆など、夢のまた夢になってしまうのではないだろうかという悲壮感がチーム全体に漂い始めていたある日、何気なくメンバーが見ていたあるウェブサイトがきっかけとなり、我々の研究は動き始めた。

「この雑貨屋さん、めっちゃかわいくない？ 元々ネットでしか販売してなかったんだけど、最近代官山にお店もできてん」

「ほんとだー！横浜にもこんな店あるんだよ。たまに行くけどどうろうろするだけで幸せ。」

「え、買えるお金もないのにうろうろしてにやにやしてんの？不審者？（笑）」

「うるさいなあ！買う気なくても店内うろうろしてる人なんていっぱいいるでしょ。オンラインショップなんてほとんどそうじゃん。」

「そういえば 6 期のインゼミがそんな感じの論文書いてたよね。これオンラインにも応用したらおもしろそうなんじゃない？」

買う気もないのになぜ消費者は店内探索を行うのか。また、実店舗とオンラインショップではどのような違いがあるのか。天から差し込んだ一筋の光は、我々、マーケティング研究者の端くれの、胸の内に潜んでいた問題意識を照らし出し、進むべき道を指し示してくれたのである。

平坦なように思えた論文完成までの道のりは、想像以上に困難で険しいものであった。メンバーの謎の失踪、襲いくる病魔、何をもってしても消えることのない睡魔……。数えきれない脅威が我々に幾度となく襲いかかった。その度にくじけそうになりながらも、我々はがむしゃらに突き進み、今、その成果が実ろうとしている。振り返ると、よくあそこまでひたむきに論文と向き合うことができたと思う。大学生の溢れんばかりのパワーが、この論文には集約されている。大学 3 年生の数ヶ月間を、この研究に費やすことができたことは、我々の自信となって、今後の人生の大きな糧となるであろう。

末筆ながら、最後まで未熟な我々を支え、ご指南下さった小野晃典先生にこの場をお借りして心よりお礼申し上げたい。先生の温かく、時に厳しいご指導なくしては、この論文が日の目をみることはなかったであろう。我々の稚拙な考えにも根気強く向き合って下さった小野先生の優しさは筆舌に尽くしがたい。また、いつも我々を心配し、グループ学習室に足を運んで下さった大学院生の森岡耕作さん（第 3 期 OB）、千葉貴宏さん（第 5 期 OB）、池谷真剛さん（第 5 期 OB）、窪田和基さん（第 6 期 OB）、パク・ユンジュンさん、第 7 期の先輩方、そして、我々と同じくブラウジング行動を研究対象とした第 6 期四分野インゼミチームの先輩方には、ここに感謝の意を表したい。最後に、共に励まし合った第 8 期生、精神的に支えてくれた友人、家族に謝意を示しつつ、筆を置かせて頂きたい。

2010 年 11 月吉日

朝日がまぶしいパーティールームにて

慶應義塾大学商学部小野晃典研究会 第 8 期
慶應義塾大学商学部四分野インゼミ研究報告会／英語論文担当
三田祭研究論文プロジェクト・チーム 一同

要旨

実店舗だけでなくオンラインショップにおいても観察されるブラウジングについて、その行動意図規定要因を解明した既存研究は存在しない。そこで本研究は、Arnold and Reynolds (2003) の快楽的買物動機、すなわち、価値追求型動機、役割遂行型動機、冒険型動機、社交型動機、リラクゼーション型動機、および情報型動機が消費者のブラウジング行動意図に及ぼす影響、および、その実店舗とオンラインショップの間の差異を吟味する。多母集団同時分析を伴った共分散構造分析の結果、実店舗とオンラインショップのブラウジング行動意図に影響を及ぼす買物動機に確かに有意差が見出され、実店舗におけるブラウジング行動意図には、社交型動機、リラクゼーション型動機、および情報型動機の 3 つの買物動機が、オンラインショップにおけるブラウジング行動意図には、価値追求型動機、冒険型動機、社交型動機、および情報型動機の 4 つの買物動機が影響を及ぼしていることが明らかになった。本研究は、消費者の買物動機が実店舗およびオンラインショップそれぞれにおけるブラウジング行動意図に及ぼす影響を初めて明らかにしたという点で、消費者行動研究に貢献したといえるであろう。

Abstract

Nowadays, retailers come to observe consumers' browsing behavior in online stores as well as in real stores. The study examines the effects of Arnold and Reynolds's (2003) hedonic shopping motivations, i.e., value motivation, role motivation, adventure motivation, social motivation, gratification motivation, and idea motivation on browsing intention, and the differences between the effects in online stores and those in real stores. The results of the structural equation modeling with multiple population analysis showed that three motivations—social motivation, gratification motivation, and idea motivation—affect consumers' intention to browse in real stores, whereas four motivations—value motivation, adventure motivation, social motivation, and idea motivation—affect browsing intention in online stores. There are significant differences between browsing intention in real stores and that in online stores. This is the first step to examine the effects of hedonic motivations on browsing intention and, thus, this research must be a contribution to shopping behavior.

1. Introduction

Recently, retailers are getting to observe browsers, i.e., consumers browsing in their online/offline stores without purchase intention. Browsing is defined as “the in-store examination of a retailer’s merchandise for informational or recreational purposes without an immediate intent to buy” (Bloch, Ridgway, and Sherrell, 1989, p.14). Browsing is becoming more important in consumer behavior. As Bloch, *et al.* (1989) noted, browsers may recognize unplanned purchases after browsing, make unplanned purchases, buy at a later date, and facilitate their word-of-mouth activities which help others to purchase. The effects of browsing cannot be ignored at the determinants of consumer behavior. Therefore, it is necessary for marketing scholars and practitioners to find the determinants of browsing.

In the research area of browsing behavior, Bloch, *et al.* (1989) proposed a conceptual model describing that consumers browse for informational and recreational reasons and that browsing behavior is affected by retail environment and product involvement. However, they did not test causal relationship between informational and recreational reasons and browsing behavior. The seeking for pleasure is often far more significant than the mere acquisition of products (Sherry, 1990). Thus, by investigating browsing behavior more deeply, this study explores the informational and recreational reasons why consumers browse in stores.

Previous research regarding browsing behavior has assumed consumers browsing in a real store. Browsing behavior research, including Bloch, *et al.* (1989) mentioned above, has not investigated browsing in online stores. With the development of the Internet technology, however, consumers have come to browse in online stores as well as in real stores. Therefore, another goal of this study is to examine different influences of various hedonic motivations on intention to browse in two types of retail stores: real and online stores.

2. Literature Review and Hypotheses

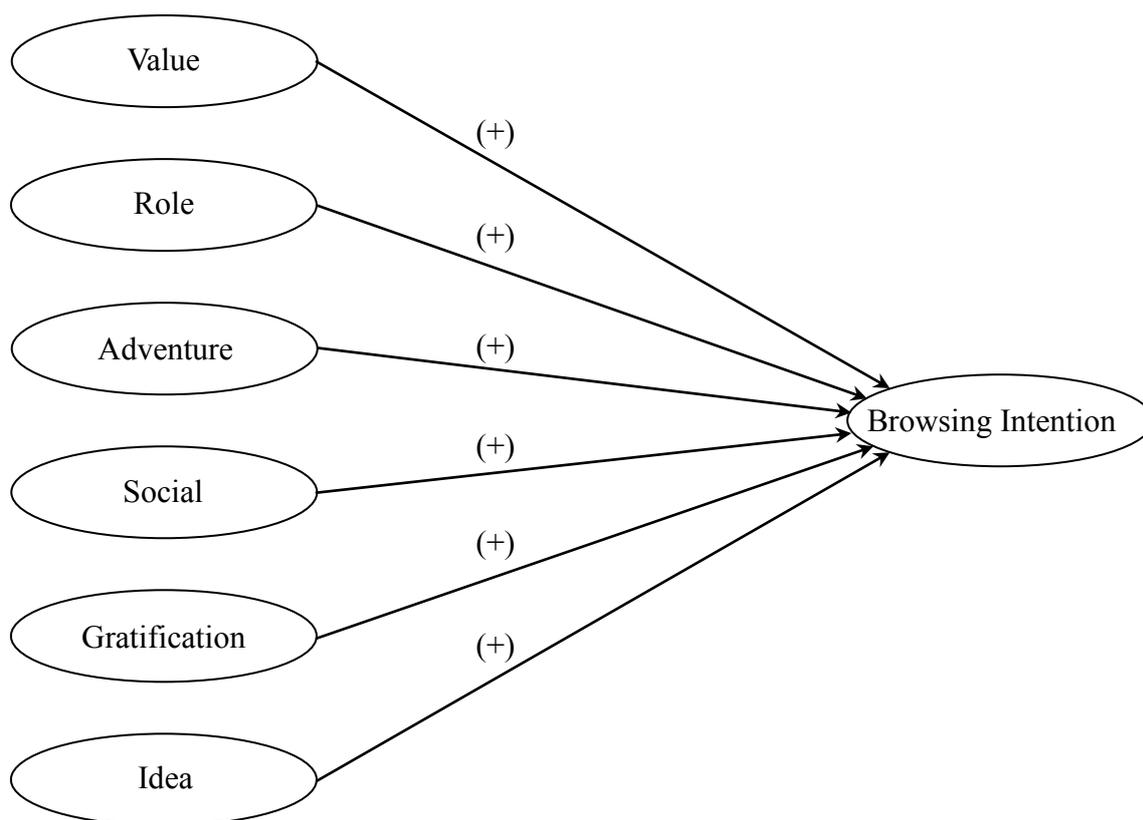
2-1. Six Motivations of Browsing in Stores

Downs (1961) identified that consumers may receive some of three possible outcomes from shopping: “goods,” “information,” and “recreation.” While few researchers on shopping behavior has focused on the latter two outcomes, i.e., “information” and

“recreation,” Bloch, *et al.* (1989) claimed that these two constructs deserve the attention since they are crucial determinants of the browsing intention. Browsing intention refers to consumers' in-store examination of a retailer's merchandise for informational and/or recreational reasons without an immediate purchase intention.

Browsing intention is identified as a part of hedonic-oriented behavior. Babin, Darden, and Griffin (1994) classified shopping value into two dimensions, utilitarian and hedonic. Arnold and Reynolds (2003) classified hedonic motivations into six dimensions, i.e., “value motivation,” “role motivation,” “adventure motivation,” “social motivation,” “gratification motivation,” and “idea motivation.” In this study, these six dimensions of hedonic shopping motivations are applied to the model describing determinants of browsing intention. Definitions of those determinants are summarized in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Determinants of Browsing Intention



2-2. Value Motivation

Value motivation refers to shopping for sales, looking for discounts, and hunting for bargains (Arnold and Reynolds, 2003, p.81). Arnold and Reynolds (2003) claimed that some consumers enjoy searching discounted products or sale items in real stores without purchase intention. Chandon, Wansink and Laurent (2000) suggested that buying discounted products can be a means of increasing shoppers' prestige and achieving higher social status or group affiliation.

In online stores, consumers are also likely to browse in order to search discounted products. Wolfinbarger and Gilly (2001) found that some consumers enjoy searching discounted products in online stores as well as in real stores.

In conclusion, some consumers may enjoy searching discounted products both in real stores and in online stores. However, it seems that exploring products in real stores is different from that in online stores because consumers normally have to spend more time and make more efforts in real stores. Therefore, value motivation weakly affects browsing intention in the brick and mortar situations. Thus,

H_{1a} Value motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in real stores.

H_{1b} Value motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in online stores.

H_{1c} The effect of value motivation on browsing intention is stronger in online stores than in real stores.

2-3. Role Motivation

Role motivation refers to the enjoyment that consumers acquire in the process of shopping for others and the excitement and intrinsic joy felt by shoppers when finding the suitable gift for others (Arnold and Reynolds, 2003, p.81). Some consumers play social roles through shopping for their friends and family.

According to Parsons (2002), the development of the Internet technology enables consumers to save time and to get convenience in playing social roles and, therefore, role motivation exists not only in real stores, but also in online stores. Thus, role motivation positively affects browsing intention both in real stores and online stores.

Real and online stores are indifferent in terms for consumers to play social roles effectively through shopping. Thus,

H_{2a} Role motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in real stores.

H_{2b} Role motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in online stores.

H_{2c} The effect of role motivation on browsing intention does not have a significant difference between in real stores and in online stores.

2-4. Adventure Motivation

Adventure means that customers encounter something novel and interesting, and experience the joy of exploration during the process of shopping (Westbrook and Black, 1985). Arnold and Reynolds (2003) noted that adventure motivation is defined as shopping for stimulation, adventure, and the feeling of being in another world (p. 80). He argued that a significant number of people go shopping to pursue the adventure of the shopping trip.

Webster, Trevino, and Ryan (1993) mentioned that some consumers would experience a sense of curiosity during the interaction with computers. When consumers browse in an online store that they hardly visit, they feel adventurous. That means that some consumers have adventure motivation even in online stores.

When consumers browse in a real store, they are more likely to feel diversion because consumers feel thrills through perceiving stimulation with five senses. In online stores, consumers perceive fewer thrills than in real stores. Thus,

H3a: Adventure motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in real stores.

H3b: Adventure motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in online stores.

H3c: The effect of adventure motivation on browsing intention is stronger in real stores than in online stores.

2-5. Social Motivation

Arnold and Reynolds (2003) noted that social motivation refers to shopping for enjoyment with friends and family. They also noted that some consumers enjoy socializing with others while shopping and that shopping gives them a chance to bond with other shoppers. Thus, consumers are likely to browse in real stores because of social motivation.

Some consumers also browse in online stores with social motivation. The development of the Internet technology is promoting consumers to use the Internet on mobile phones and computers and, as a result, browse the Internet to communicate with their friends and family.

Consumers can share much experience with accompanies in real stores than in online stores because they can feel merchandises and the atmosphere with five senses only in real stores. Therefore, the effect of social motivation on browsing intention is stronger in real stores than in online stores. Thus,

H_{4a} Social motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in real stores.

H_{4b} Social motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in online stores.

H_{4c} The effect of social motivation on browsing intention is stronger in real stores than in online stores.

2-6. Gratification Motivation

Gratification motivation refers to shopping for stress relief, shopping to relieve a negative mood, and shopping as a special treat to oneself (Arnold and Reynolds, 2003, p. 80). McGuire (1974) suggested that some consumers are motivated to act in such a way as to reduce tension, thereby maintaining inner equilibrium and returning the self to a state of homeostasis. Babin, *et al.* (1994) recognized the value of shopping as a kind of therapeutic activity.

Parsons (2002) suggested that online shopping offered a diversion from the routine of daily life. Thus, gratification motivation applies not only to real stores, but also to online stores.

In real stores, consumers can experience elements of store atmospherics, e.g., seasonal shelf display, with five senses. In online stores, however, consumers are able to just watch the display screen of a computer or a mobile phone. Therefore, they seem to be less attracted to browse in online stores than in real stores when they want to relieve their stress with browsing. Thus,

H_{5a} Gratification motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in real stores.

H_{5b} Gratification motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in online stores.

H_{5c} The effect of gratification motivation on browsing intention is stronger in real stores than in online stores.

2-7. Idea Motivation

Idea motivation is defined as a motivation to keep up with trends and new fashions and to see new products and innovations (Arnold and Reynolds, 2003, p.80). Some

consumers may enjoy browsing in real stores to obtain information as an end in itself (Bloch, *et al.*, 1989).

One of the strongest motivations for the Internet shoppers is to find, assess, and appreciate trends and new fashions because many of them can access information that would be otherwise unattainable (Parsons, 2002).

Consumers enjoy browsing through finding information on trends because they feel satisfaction to keep up with trends and new fashions. To do so, consumers have to worry about new information at any time. Therefore, consumers who think highly of the speed of information availability prefer browsing in online stores to in real stores because they are free from time pressure. Thus,

H_{6a} Idea motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in real stores.

H_{6b} Idea motivation has a positive effect on browsing intention in online stores.

H_{6c} The effect of idea motivation on browsing intention is stronger in online stores than in real stores.

3. Methodology

3-1. Multivariate Analysis

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with Multiple Population Analysis was used to test the hypotheses proposed in the previous chapter. We aim to compare two structural models: (a) the real store model and (b) the online store model.

3-2. Measurement Instrument

For the structural equation modeling, we used multiple scales developed in previous research (see Appendix 3-1 for the questionnaire). The items used to measure “browsing intention” were developed based on Beatty and Ferrell (1998), scales of “value motivation,” “role motivation,” and “social motivation” were developed based on Arnold and Reynolds (2003), “adventure motivation” was developed based on Arnold and Reynolds (2003) and Wu (2009), “gratification motivation” was developed based on Arnold and Reynolds (2003), Babin, Lee, Kim, and Griffin (2005), and Wu (2009), and the scales of “idea motivation” was developed based on Arnold and Reynolds (2003), Babin *et al.* (2005), and Wu (2009). All items were measured on 7-point

Likert's scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 7 (Strongly Agree). The Cronbach's alphas were above 0.80, suggesting good reliability. Scale Composite Reliability (SCR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) were above 0.50. These indices suggest good reliability and validity, respectively. All items were randomly divided into two groups and converted into mean for each group as manifest variables of the structural models.

3-3. Sampling Procedure

Questionnaires were administered in undergraduate courses at a school of business, yielding a total of 725 completed responses, of which 703 were deemed usable after list-wise deletion (97%). Subjects were asked to imagine an actual shopping situation in a specific real store or in an online store where they often go shopping.

4. Results and Discussion

4-1. Model Estimation

The structural equation models (Fig.3-1) were estimated using Amos Ver. 18.0. The results are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Estimation Results

D.V.: Browsing intention	Path Coefficients		Difference (a) - (b)
	(a) Real Store Model	(b) Online Store Model	
Value (+)	0.05 (t = 1.07) ^{n/s}	0.13 (t = 3.01) ^{**}	-0.08 (t = -1.12) ^{n/s}
Role (+)	-0.05 (t = -1.03) ^{n/s}	0.02 (t = 0.50) ^{n/s}	-0.07 (t = -1.08) ^{n/s}
Adventure (+)	-0.17 (t = -1.51) ^{n/s}	0.29 (t = 3.52) ^{**}	-0.46 (t = -3.38) ^{**}
Social (+)	-0.14 (t = -2.50) [*]	-0.11 (t = -2.30) [*]	-0.03 (t = -0.23) ^{n/s}
Gratification (+)	0.48 (t = 4.70) ^{**}	-0.13 (t = -1.54) ^{n/s}	0.61 (t = 4.56) ^{**}
Idea (+)	0.52 (t = 6.41) ^{**}	0.67 (t = 9.54) ^{**}	-0.15 (t = -1.99) [*]

Notes: ^{**} significant at 1% level. ^{*} significant at 5% level. $\chi^2_{(147)} = 491.23$, GFI = 0.91, AGFI = 0.85, CFI = 0.96, RMSEA = 0.06, RMR = 0.09, NFI = 0.94, AIC = 677.23

The chi-square for the model was 491.23 and the degree of freedom was 147. The goodness of fit index (GFI) and the GFI adjusted by the degrees of freedom (AGFI) were 0.91 and 0.85, respectively. The root mean square error of approximation

(RMSEA) was 0.06. The root mean square residual (RMSR) and the normed fit index (NFI) were 0.09 and 0.94, respectively. Values of all goodness-of-fit statistics are indicating a close fit of the data to the model.

4-2. Value Motivation

The results showed that H_{1a} is not supported ($\beta_{11a} = 0.05$, $t = 1.07$), whereas H_{1b} is supported ($\beta_{11b} = 0.13$, $t = 3.01$). That is to say, value motivation positively affects browsing intention only in online stores. Consumers who want to enjoy exploring discounted products do not browse in real stores, but in online stores. However, H_{1c} is not supported ($\beta_{11a} - \beta_{11b} = -0.08$, $t = -1.12$). That is, there is no significant difference between the effect of value motivation on browsing intention in real stores and that in online stores. Thus, in conclusion, value motivation is not crucial for consumers to browse in real stores as well as online stores.

4-3. Role Motivation

The results showed that both H_{2a} and H_{2b} are not supported ($\beta_{12a} = -0.05$, $t = -1.03$; $\beta_{12b} = 0.02$, $t = 0.50$, respectively). That is to say, role motivation does not affect browsing intention. H_{2c} is not supported ($\beta_{12a} - \beta_{12b} = -0.07$, $t = -1.08$). That is, there is no significant difference between the effect of role motivation on browsing intention in real stores and that in online stores. Consumers who want to enjoy playing social roles do not browse in stores. Role motivation seems to be satisfied only by purchasing products for their friends and family and, therefore, there is no relationship between role motivation and browsing intention.

4-4. Adventure Motivation

The results showed that H_{3a} is not supported ($\beta_{13a} = -0.17$, $t = -1.51$), whereas H_{3b} is supported ($\beta_{13b} = 0.29$, $t = 3.52$). That is to say, adventure motivation positively affects browsing intention only in online stores. H_{3c} is not supported ($\beta_{13a} - \beta_{13b} = -0.46$, $t = -3.38$). That is, there is a significant difference between the effect of adventure motivation on browsing intention in real stores and that in online stores. Consumers who want to feel a sense of adventure do not browse in real stores, but in online stores. That is because consumers browsing in online stores are free from disturbances such as stares from other customers or sales personnel.

4-5. Social Motivation

The results showed that both H_{4a} and H_{4b} are not supported ($\beta_{14a} = -0.14$, $t = -2.50$; $\beta_{14b} = -0.11$, $t = -2.30$, respectively). Opposite from H_{4a} and H_{4b} , negative correlations were found between social motivation and browsing intention. H_{4c} is not supported ($\beta_{14a} - \beta_{14b} = -0.03$, $t = -0.23$). That is, there was no significant difference between the effect of social motivation on browsing intention in real stores and that in online stores. If consumers want to communicate with their friends or family, they would prefer to go to cinema or to go to dinner with their friends or family than to browse with them because those activities enable them to communicate closely with each other. That is why consumers do not want to browse either in real stores or in online stores.

4-6. Gratification Motivation

The results showed that H_{5a} is supported ($\beta_{15a} = 0.48$, $t = 4.70$), whereas H_{5b} is not supported ($\beta_{15b} = -0.13$, $t = -1.54$). Gratification motivation affects positively browsing intention only in real stores. Moreover, the results showed that H_{5c} is supported ($\beta_{15a} - \beta_{15b} = 0.61$, $t = 4.56$). As hypothesized, the results show that the effect of gratification motivation on browsing intention is stronger in real stores than in online stores. Consumers who want to relieve their stress do not browse in online stores, but in real stores. In real stores, consumers receive much stimulation with five senses, so that they can relieve their stress and alleviate negative moods. On the other hand, in online stores, consumers have to gaze intently at the display screen of their computer or their mobile phone. That is why consumers can relieve less stress in online stores than in real stores.

4-7. Idea Motivation

The results showed that both H_{6a} and H_{6b} are supported ($\beta_{16a} = 0.52$, $t = 6.41$; $\beta_{16b} = 0.67$, $t = 9.54$, respectively) and H_{6c} is also supported ($\beta_{16a} - \beta_{16b} = -0.15$, $t = -1.99$). As hypothesized, idea motivation positively affects intention to browse both in real stores and in online stores. Moreover, the effect of idea motivation on browsing intention is stronger in real stores than in online stores. Consumers who want to keep up with information on trends browse both in real stores and online stores. However, they

tend to prefer browsing in online stores rather than in real stores. It seems that consumers regard information seeking time as the most important.

5. Conclusion

5-1. Summary

In this study, six dimensions of hedonic shopping motivations were applied to the new model describing the determinants of browsing intention. Our findings imply that intention to browse in real stores is affected positively by gratification motivation and idea motivation, while it is affected negatively by social motivation. On the other hand, intention to browse in online stores is affected positively by value motivation, adventure motivation and idea motivation, while it is affected negatively by social motivation. The positive effects of adventure motivation and idea motivation are stronger in online stores than in real stores. Contrary to this, the positive effect of gratification motivation is stronger in real stores than in online stores.

5-2. Theoretical Implications

Few researchers have focused on browsing behavior, and nobody has compared the differences between the effects in online stores and those in real stores. This study, therefore, proposed a new model describing hedonic shopping motivations as the determinants of browsing intention and examined the differences between the effects in online stores and those in real stores. The structural equation modeling with multiple population analysis showed that the effects of various hedonic motivations on intention to browse in real stores are different from those in online stores. This study is the first attempt to identify consumers' hedonic motivations affecting intention to browse in both online/offline stores.

5-3. Managerial Implications

There are some managerial implications for retailers to attract customers to their stores. First, managers of real stores should design their stores to alleviate negative moods, get rid of stress, and obtain information on trends. For example, it is desirable that managers arrange background music matching the season, and provide consumers

enjoyment that relieves their stress. Second, managers of online stores should design their stores to provide discounted items, thrills and stimuli, and information on trends. For example, it is desirable that managers launch a sophisticated website to make customers feel like being in another world to give them thrills and stimuli, adopt a useful in-site search function that enables consumers to find discounted items.

5-4. Limitations and Future Research

This study has some limitations which should be resolved in future: First, while we divided the dataset in terms of online/offline stores, we did not divide it in terms of product categories. Future research can be conducted to the differences of the determinants of browsing intention among product categories. Second, we did not treat with the determinants of hedonic motivations. Future research can be conducted to identify which retail attributes promote hedonic motivations. Regardless of those limitations, we believe that we made a contribution to the research area of shopping behavior by constructing the first causal model identifying hedonic motivations as the determinants of browsing intention.

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Appendix 3-1 Questionnaire

消費者のブラウジング行動に関する意識調査

<回答のお願い>

私たちは、三田祭研究論文のための消費者データを必要としております。調査結果につきましては、小野晃典研究会ホームページを通じて皆様にお伝えできればと考えております。今回ご回答頂いた内容はすべて統計的に処理されますので、皆さまの個人情報が出流するようなことは絶対にございませぬ。ご多忙のところ大変恐縮ではございますが、以上の趣旨をご理解いただきまして、本調査にご協力をお願い申し上げます。

慶應義塾大学商学部 小野晃典研究会第 8 期

住川正好 福澤宏信 中村梓 奥野朱子 楯勝磨 上田龍之介

<ブラウジングとは>

…買うものが決まていない状態でお店に行き、店内をブラブラ探索することです。



<質問A>

日常生活で買物に行くお店の中で、何も買う気もなくお店を訪れて、店内をブラブラ歩き回ることがあると思います。そういう状況を想定して以下の質問項目にご回答ください。

あなたが、そういう行動をとる対象となるお店を以下の中から **1つ** 選択し、○で囲んで下さい。

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------|----------|
| ①デパート | ②スーパー | ③家電量販店 | ④ドラッグストア |
| ⑤ディスカウント・ストア | ⑥コンビニ | ⑦衣料品店 | ⑧雑貨用品専門店 |
| ⑨スポーツ用品専門店 | ⑩高級ブランド店 | ⑪書店 | |
| ⑫その他 | _____ | | |

上記で選択して下さった店舗を想像しながら、以下の質問にご回答ください。

「全くそう思わない：1」から「非常にそう思う：7」の7つのうち、**必ず1つの数字のみ**を○で囲んで下さい。また、**全ての質問**にご回答下さい。ご協力よろしくお願い致します。

非常にそう思う
 そう思う
 ややそう思う
 どちらともいえない
 あまりそう思わない
 そう思わない
 全くそう思わない

■ **ブラウジングの際の価値追求型娯楽欲求**

1-1. 店舗内で、安価な製品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-2. 店舗内で、特売品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-3. 店舗内で、セール品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-4. 予算内で一番良いと思える商品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-5. 予算内で一番良い商品を見つけるために、商品を比較するのは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-6. セールをしている店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-7. バーゲンのとき、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

■ **ブラウジングの際の役割遂行型娯楽欲求**

2-1. 誰かのために、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-2. 誰かを喜ばせるために、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-3. 友達や家族のために、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-4. 店舗内で、誰かにぴったりの商品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-5. 店舗内で、誰かにぴったりの商品を見つけたら嬉しく思う。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-6. 友達や家族のために、店舗内を見て回ることで、自分の責任を果たしていると思う。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-7. 友達や家族のために、店舗内を見て回ることで、自分の責任を果たしてると感じて、満足する。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

「全くそう思わない：1」から「非常にそう思う：7」の7つのうち、**必ず1つの数字のみ**を○で囲んで下さい。また、**全ての質問**にご回答下さい。ご協力よろしくお願い致します。

非常にそう思う
そう思う
ややそう思う
どちらともいえない
あまりそう思わない
そう思わない
全くそう思わない

■ブラウジングの際の冒険型娯楽欲求

3-1. 店舗内では、製品を探索する意欲がかきたてられる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-2. 店舗内では、何らかの刺激が得られる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-3. 店舗内では、時間を忘れるほどわくわくする。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-4. 店舗内では、冒険をしているような感覚が得られる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-5. 店舗内では、自分の世界に浸れる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-6. 店舗内では、非日常的な感覚になる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-7. 店舗内では、空想にふけることができる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

■ブラウジングの際の社交型娯楽欲求

4-1. 店舗内を見て回るときは、友達や家族と交流するのが楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-2. 店舗内を見て回ることで、友達や家族との結びつきが強くなる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-3. 店舗内を見て回ることで、友達や家族と情報交換することができて楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-4. 店舗内を見て回ることで、友達や家族と同じ経験を共有できて楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-5. 店舗内では、他の買物客との交流を楽しむことができる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

「全くそう思わない：1」から「非常にそう思う：7」の7つのうち、**必ず1つの数字のみ**を○で囲んで下さい。また、**全ての質問**にご回答下さい。ご協力よろしくお願い致します。

非常にそう思う
 そう思う
 ややそう思う
 どちらともいえない
 あまりそう思わない
 そう思わない
 全くそう思わない

■ブラウジングの際のリラクゼーション型娯楽欲求

5-1. 店舗内を見て回ることは、気分転換になる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5-2. 店舗内を見て回ることで、気分が良くなる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5-3. 店舗内を見て回ることで、落ち込んだ気持ちが晴れる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5-4. 店舗内を見て回ることで、ストレスを解消することができる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5-5. 店舗内を見て回ることで、現実逃避できる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5-6. 店舗内を見て回ることで、悩みから完全に解放された気分になる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5-7. 店舗内を見て回ることで、全てを忘れることができる。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

■ブラウジングの際の情報型娯楽欲求

6-1. 店舗内では、商品に関する新たな発見があつて楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6-2. 店舗内で、どんな新商品が入荷しているのかを知ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6-3. 店舗内で、新商品を見ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6-4. 店舗内で、新商品を試すことは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6-5. 店舗内を見て回ると、何が流行っているのかを知ることができ楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

■ブラウジング行動意図

7-1. 私は、買う予定がなくても、また店舗内を見て回るだろう。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

7-2. 私は、買う予定がなくても、また店舗内を見て回りたい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

7-3. 私は、店舗内を見て回るために、もう一度その店舗を訪れたい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

<質問B>

日常生活の中で何も買う気もなく携帯を操作して、オンラインショップ*をなんとなく閲覧することがあると思います。そういった状況を想定して以下の質問項目にご回答ください。

*ここでいうオンラインショップとは、製品やサービスを買うことのできるインターネット上のサイト（店舗）のことを指します。価格.comや、twitterのような、そのサイト上で買物することのできないサイトは含みません。



あなたが、そういった行動をとる対象となるオンラインショップを以下の中から**1つ**選択し、○で囲んで下さい。

①Amazon.co.jp

②楽天市場

③ブランドの HP

④Yahoo! ショッピング

⑤ZOZO TOWN

⑥iTunes

⑦ネットスーパー

⑧旅行会社などのサイト

⑨その他 _____

上記で選択して下さった店舗を想像しながら、以下の質問にご回答ください。

「全くそう思わない：1」から「非常にそう思う：7」の7つのうち、**必ず1つの数字のみ**を○で囲んで下さい。また、**全ての質問**にご回答下さい。ご協力よろしくお願ひ致します。

非常にそう思う
 そう思う
 ややそう思う
 どちらともいえない
 あまりそう思わない
 そう思わない
 全くそう思わない

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1-1. 店舗内で、安価な製品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-2. 店舗内で、特売品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-3. 店舗内で、セール品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-4. 予算内で一番良いと思える商品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1-5. 予算内で一番良い商品を見つけるために、商品を比較するのは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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1-7. バーゲンのとき、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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2-1. 誰かのために、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-2. 誰かを喜ばせるために、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-3. 友達や家族のために、店舗内を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-4. 店舗内で、誰かにぴったりの商品を見つけることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-5. 店舗内で、誰かにぴったりの商品を見つけたら、嬉しく思う。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-6. 友達や家族のために、店舗内を見て回ることで、自分の責任を果たしている
 と思う。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2-7. 友達や家族のために、店舗内を見て回ることで、自分の責任を果たしている
 と感じて、満足する。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

「全くそう思わない：1」から「非常にそう思う：7」の7つのうち、**必ず1つの数字のみ**を○で囲んで下さい。また、**全ての質問**にご回答下さい。ご協力よろしくお願い致します。

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ややそう思う
どちらともいえない
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そう思わない
全くそう思わない

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-2. 店舗内では、何らかの刺激が得られる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-3. 店舗内では、時間を忘れるほどわくわくする。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-4. 店舗内では、冒険をしているような感覚が得られる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-5. 店舗内では、自分の世界に浸れる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-6. 店舗内では、非日常的な感覚になる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

3-7. 店舗では、空想にふけることができる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

■ブラウジングの際の社交型娯楽欲求

4-1. 店舗内を見て回るときは、友達や家族と交流するのが楽しい。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-2. 店舗内を見て回ることで、友達や家族との結びつきが強くなる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-7. 店舗内を見て回ることで、友達や家族と情報交換することができて楽しい。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-8. 店舗内を見て回ることで、友達や家族と同じ経験を共有できて楽しい。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

4-9. 店舗内では、他の買物客との交流を楽しむことができる。

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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 そう思う
 ややそう思う
 どちらともいえない
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 そう思わない
 全くそう思わない

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6-3. 店舗内で、新商品を見て回ることは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6-4. 店舗内で、新商品を試すことは楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6-5. 店舗内を見て回ると、何が流行っているのかを知ることができ楽しい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

■ブラウジング行動意図

7-1. 私は、買う予定がなくても、また店舗内を見て回るだろう。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

7-2. 私は、買う予定がなくても、また店舗内を見て回りたい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

7-3. 私は、店舗内を見て回るために、もう一度その店舗を訪れたい。 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

質問は以上です。ご協力ありがとうございました！

