

## How does technology readiness affect consumers when purchasing a travel by mobile phone?

**DE BURGOS** 

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information

QR

codes

Simple

and easy

to use

Apps

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#### Context

- The way people plan their travel has changed in the sense that they can postpone some decisions, like looking for accommodation, restaurant or sightseeing, until they reach their destination (Xiang et al, 2015).
- Travel is one of the most purchased services online in Spain (44.5% of buyers purchased 48% transport and accommodation, ONTSI, 2014).
- 41% of mobile phone services purchased in 2014 are specifically travel (IAB, 2014).

### **Objective**

- Empirically test an extension reflecting the contribution of customer's Technology Readiness (TR) in the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) with the aim of analyzing the customers' intention to purchase a travel by mobile phones or tablets (m-purchase of travel) as a final objective.
- Research the effect that TR (optimism, innovativeness, discomfort and insecurity) have on TPB (attitude, subjective norms, perceived control) and customer's intention to purchase.

#### **Proposed hypotheses**

- Personal factors are considered to affect individual's cognitive interpretation of the objective; if intention is observed without personality variables, it seems more rational than it really is (Lu, 2014).
- If the mobile environment increases the consonance with those customers' beliefs, attitudes, needs. values, so that a balance between positive and negative aspects is accomplished, customers' intention to engage in m-purchase is expected to take place (Lu and Yu-Jen Su, 2009).

H1: Customer's attitude towards m-advertising positively influences his/her intention to purchase a travel by mobile phone.

- H2: Customer's perceived control positively influences his/her intention to purchase a travel by mobile phone.
- H3: The subjective norms positively influence his/her intention to purchase a travel by mobile phone.
- H4: Customer's TR positively influences his/her attitude towards m-advertising.

chats and blogs

- H5: Customer's TR positively influences his/her perceived control.
- H6: Customer's TR positively influences his/her subjective norms.
- H7: Customer's TR positively influences his/her intention to purchase a travel by mobile phone.

# **Results of the SEM**

Gender		Age		Education		Monthly hom income		Device besic mobile phor	
Men	46%	18-24	10.4%	Without Studies	1.3%	<900€	16.4%	Tablet	26.4%
Women	54%	25-34	52.3%	Obligatory Studies	15.9%	901-1200€	13.6%	PC/Laptop	90%
		35-44	21.3%	High School/ _College	40.0%	1201-1500€	15.9%	-	
		45-54	12.3%			1501-2000€	17.7%		
		55-64	3.2%	University	32.3%	2001-3000€	18.2%	-	
		>64		Postgraduate/ PhD	10.5%	3001-4000€	9.6%	-	
						>4000€	8.6%	-	

Latent variable	Observed variable	Lambda Coefficient (λ)/t Value (t)	Goodness of Fit	Cronbach α /CR	AVE
Attitude	AMA1	0.873/20.213	2	0.926/0.933	0.824
towards m-	AMA2	1.000/-			
advertising	AMA3	0.934/23.939	χ2=163.781		
Perceived	PC1	0.870/17.584	(p=0.000)		0.696
Control	PC2	1.000/-	RMSEA=0.0651	0.842/0.871	
	PC3	0.735/13.200	NFI=0.927 CFI=0.963		
Subjective	SG1	0.822/14.586	FI=0.963		0.707
Norms	SG2	0.918/17.130	RFI=0.909	0.844/0.878	
	SG3	1.000/-	GFI=0.905		
Intention to	B1	1.000/-		0.870/0.888	0.798
Buy	IB2	0.876/13.036			
	IB3	deleted			

Hypotesis	λ (t Value)				
Technology Readiness -> Perceived Control	0.803 (13.149)				
Technology Readiness -> Subjective Norms	0.471 (6.703)				
Technology Readiness -> Attitude towards m-adverstising	0.0480 (0.604)				
Perceived Control -> Intention to Buy	- 0.0479 (-0.381)				
Subjective Norms -> Intention to Buy	0.276 (3.202)				
Attitude towards m-adverstising -> Intention to Buy	- 0.00131 (-0.0203)				
Technology Readiness -> Intention to Buy	0.332 (2.277)				
Global model measuremets: χ2=199.858 (p=0.000); RAMSEA=0.0623; NFI=0.922;					
CFI=0.969; IFI=0.969; RFI=0.924; GFI=0.902;					



purchase a travel

