

全渠道环境中服装回收意愿的影响因素

邵 鹏,刘筱珮

(西安工程大学 管理学院,陕西 西安 710048)

摘要:可持续发展与全渠道零售是服装行业的重要发展趋势。基于问卷调查收集数据,对全渠道环境中消费者冲动消费与服装回收项目参与意愿的影响因素开展研究。研究发现,渠道融合对冲动消费产生显著负向影响,对服装回收意愿有显著正向影响;高度物质主义的消费者冲动消费程度较高,而物质主义与旧衣回收意愿之间没有显著因果关系;环境态度较高的消费者会倾向于参与旧衣回收项目,但是环境态度和冲动消费没有明显的因果关系。

关键词:服装;环境态度;回收意愿;可持续;冲动消费

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时尚服装业的快速发展在满足消费者日益增加的时尚需求方面发挥了积极作用,但也造成了大量资源浪费与生态破坏。由于在服装购买过程中消费者可能存在冲动消费行为,服装回收利用成为降低该行业负面影响的有效方法。此外,随着信息技术的发展,旨在为用户提供跨渠道无缝、一致购物体验的全渠道零售正在全球服装业迅速发展^[1-2]。可持续发展与全渠道零售是服装行业的重要发展趋势,通过问卷调查收集数据,借助统计分析揭示了环境态度、物质主义、冲动消费等因素对旧衣回收参与意愿的影响机制。

1 假设提出

Saghiri 等认为渠道融合是全渠道模式成功的关键因素之一,认为如果没有渠道的全面融合,多渠道业务将不会演变为全渠道业务^[3]。冲动购买体现了高度情感激活和低水平认知控制的特征,而沉思购买则是一种经过深思熟虑和可控制的认知过程^[4]。Wu 和 Chang 发现,渠道融合可以提高顾客购物时的感知价值^[5]。全渠道的购物体验,将有助于减少因为信息不对称所产生的冲动消费行为。因此,提出以下假设:

H1: 渠道融合对冲动消费产生负向影响。

快时尚品牌以快速、时尚、低价的定位为人们提供了负担得起的时尚^[6]。物质主义可以满足消费者对物质财富的渴望,为他们带来幸福和满足感。不断消费和频繁购买的行为,凸显了快时尚消费者可能存在的

消费主义和物质主义倾向^[7]。消费者物质主义倾向越强,其购买意愿可能就越高。因此,提出假设:

H2: 物质主义对冲动消费产生正向影响。

环境态度是指个体对环境问题的理解,可以预测个体的可持续消费行为^[8]。环境态度对环保行为意向产生显著正向影响,有助于促进个体做出环保行为^[9]。冲动型消费者更加关注冲动购买行为所带来的短期利益或愉悦,沉思型消费者更多关注冲动行为的长期成本^[10]。具有较高环境态度的消费者,做出冲动消费行为的可能性较低。因此,提出假设:

H3: 环境态度对冲动消费产生负向影响。

感知一致性是指一种体验被认为与潜在用户现有的价值观、信念、习惯和以前体验一致的程度^[11]。全渠道感知一致性就是消费者在不同渠道购物过程中,获得体验的一致性程度。Shen 等认为在预测全渠道购物意愿时,应考虑消费者在特定购物渠道的体验^[12]。在全渠道获得一致体验的消费者对该品牌具有较好的认知,更可能参与该品牌推出的旧衣回收项目。因此,提出假设:

H4: 渠道融合对回收意愿产生正向影响。

物质主义与财富相关,也受到个人所处环境和社会的影响,物质主义强调拥有物质财富的重要性^[13]。物质主义已成为构建个人身份和彰显身份的重要方式。高物质主义者通常对社会问题忽视且较少参与慈善捐赠^[14]。高物质主义的消费者更注重保护个人利益,而不是保护生态环境。因此,提出假设:

H5: 物质主义对回收意愿产生负向影响。

可持续消费和绿色消费都强调消费者的环保责任,鼓励他们减少消费和购买环保产品,环境态度是消

费者绿色购买行为的重要决定因素^[15]。具有高环境态度的消费者对环保行为表现出较高的意愿^[16],因此,提出假设:

H6:环境态度对回收意愿产生正向影响。

冲动消费是个人可能会进行非预期、即刻和不假思索购买行为的程度^[17]。冲动特征被认为是冲动行为的决定因素,高冲动消费特征的个体更有可能做出冲动消费行为。冲动消费者在非理性情境下购买了很多无用的物品,而物品回收可能成为处理这些闲置物品的重要方式。因此,提出假设:

H7:冲动消费对回收意愿产生正向影响。

2 研究方法

2.1 测量方法

在前人研究的基础上对研究变量进行测量,通过调查问卷收集数据。其中,冲动消费(Impulsive Consumption, IM)和物质主义(Materialism, MA)分别基于Rodríguez-Torrico等和Mette等的研究^[18-19];环境态度(Environmental Attitude, EA)基于Dunlap和Van Liere以及Nadeau和Niemi的研究^[20-21];渠道融合(Channel Integration, CI)基于Shen等的研究;回收意愿(Recycling Intention, RI)基于Taylor和Todd^[22]的研究。通过五点李克特量表对冲动消费、物质主义、环境态度、渠道融合和回收意愿进行测量。

2.2 样本收集

调查在2019年5月进行,调查对象是至少购买过一次快时尚服装的消费者。通过在线平台wjx.com共发放839份问卷,收集了423份问卷,有效问卷370份。在有效样本占比最高的群体中,女性占比60%,年龄在18~30岁占比55.9%,本科教育水平占77%,月收入在6 000~10 000元之间占34.1%。变量对应的KMO、Cronbach α 和因子载荷均大于建议值0.6,表明测量题项具有良好的可靠性。

3 分析研究

3.1 相关性分析

表2给出了标准化后各主要变量的Pearson相关系数,其中渠道融合与冲动消费存在高度负相关的关系,环境态度与回收意愿具有高度正相关关系。此外,各因素的AVE平方根均大于各因素之间的相关系数,表明本调查具有较好的区分效度。

表1 问卷量表

变量	编号	因子载荷	KMO; Cronbach's α
冲动消费(IM)	IM1	0.876	0.733; 0.857
	IM2	0.896	
	IM3	0.879	
物质主义(MA)	MA1	0.676	0.769; 0.768
	MA2	0.807	
	MA3	0.772	
	MA4	0.819	
环境态度(EA) ^[22-23]	EA1	0.708	0.618; 0.659
	EA2	0.774	
	EA3	0.685	
	EA4	0.661	
渠道融合(CI)	CI1	0.808	0.612; 0.603
	CI2	0.661	
	CI3	0.774	
回收意愿(RI) ^[24]	RI1	0.731	0.650; 0.708
	RI2	0.841	
	RI3	0.810	

表2 相关性分析

	1	2	3	4	5
1 CI	0.88				
2 MA	0.065	0.77			
3 EA	0.081	-0.071	0.70		
4 IM	-0.202***	0.092*	0.008	0.75	
5 RI	0.181***	-0.066	0.417***	0.099*	0.79

注:***表示 $p<0.01$;**表示 $p<0.05$;*表示 $p<0.1$;对角线表示AVE的平方根。

3.2 回归分析

构建了4个模型来分析渠道融合、物质主义和环境态度对快时尚服装冲动消费的影响(表3)。在模型1(M1)中,性别、年龄和收入水平的回归系数显著,这表明女性、年轻人和高收入消费者更容易做出冲动消费行为。在M2中,渠道融合对冲动消费有显著负向影响,而物质主义对冲动消费具有显著正向影响。结果表明,服装品牌的线上线下渠道一致性程度越高,消费者的物质欲望越强,他们越有可能做出冲动消费行为。在M3中,环境态度的回归系数并不显著,表明尽管具有较高环境态度的消费者更可能意识到环境污染的严重性,但这并不意味着他们愿意降低自己的冲动消费水平。在M4中,渠道融合质量对冲动消费的影响高于其他变量,表明渠道一致性的提高有助于降低消费者的冲动消费行为。

构建了6个模型来检验环境态度、冲动消费和渠道融合对服装回收意愿的影响(表4)。在M5中,性别

和收入对服装回收意愿具有显著正向影响,表明与男性消费者和低收入消费者相比,女性和高收入消费者更有可能参与服装回收计划。在M6中,渠道融合质量对服装回收意愿有正向影响,这表明,如果服装品牌的渠道融合程度越高,则消费者更有可能参与该品牌推出的服装回收项目,即线上线下渠道之间的感知一致性显著影响了消费者的回收项目参与意愿。在M7中,物质主义的回归系数负向但不显著,表明那些物质主义程度较低的消费者,也不一定愿意参与旧衣回收计划。在M8中,环境态度对服装回收意愿具有正向影响,表明具有较高环保意识的消费者更愿意回收旧衣服,他们希望这些衣服可以再利用而不是浪费。在M9中,冲动消费对服装回收意愿有正向影响,表明具有冲动消费特征的消费者有可能具有较高的回收参与意愿。冲动购买的服装使用频率可能较低,因而增加

了这些服装进入服装回收计划的可能性。从回归系数的绝对值和显著性来看(M10),环境态度对参与服装回收计划的意愿影响最高,其次是渠道融合质量,冲动消费对服装回收意愿的影响相对较低。

表3 冲动消费的影响因素

变量	M1	M2	M3	M4
Gen	0.213***	0.195***	0.211***	0.196***
Age	-0.138**	-0.112**	-0.135**	-0.111**
Edu	-0.045	-0.024		
Income	0.162***	0.168***	0.153***	0.164***
CI		-0.200***		-0.198***
MA		0.096*		0.102**
EA			-0.006	0.018
F	6.888***	7.952***	6.689***	7.757***
R ²	0.070	0.116	0.068	0.114
ΔR ²	0.060	0.102	0.058	0.099

表4 回收意愿的影响因素

变量	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
Gen	0.150***	0.167***	0.147***	0.120**	0.125**	0.111**
Age	0.037	0.020	0.033	0.035	0.043	0.031
Edu	0.059	0.044	0.057	0.107**	0.068	0.095**
Income	0.119**	0.103*	0.127**	0.108**	0.097*	0.082
CI		0.176***				0.159***
MA			-0.068			-0.059
EA				0.420***		0.401***
IM					0.096*	0.107**
F	4.291***	5.840***	3.794***	20.282***	2.970**	14.851***
R ²	0.045	0.074	0.050	0.218	0.032	0.248
ΔR ²	0.034	0.062	0.036	0.207	0.021	0.231

4 结语

研究发现:首先,环境态度对冲动消费没有显著影响,但对旧衣回收意愿具有显著正向影响。也就是说,具有较高环保意识的消费者更倾向于将旧衣投递到回收箱,但这并不一定表明他们不会进行冲动消费。冲动消费是购买过程中的行为,而旧衣回收是购买后的行为,我国正面临着严重的环境危机,而具有环保导向的消费文化尚未有效建立,虽然很多消费者可能已计划向可持续消费转变,但他们并未降低其消费水平^[23]。因此,具有环保态度的消费者可能会同时表现出较高的冲动消费行为和服装回收意愿。其次,冲动消费对旧衣回收意愿有显著正向影响。快时尚的商业模式是鼓励消费者购买更多服装,但购买过多的服装

违背了可持续发展理念。通常冲动型消费者可能购买更多的服装,进一步发现冲动型消费者更有可能参加由服装品牌发起的旧衣回收项目。可能的原因是冲动消费使得消费者在非理性状态下购买了很多服装,这些服装可能在未来使用次数较少,为了处置这些服装,他们就越可能更多地参与旧衣回收项目。

为避免服装产业进入高销量、高回收的“虚假”可持续商业模式,环保组织应重点关注那些“高冲动消费且低回收意愿”的消费者,促进那些具有较高冲动消费水平的消费者进行理性消费,激励他们参与旧衣回收项目。服装品牌商应实施全渠道模式,全渠道模式的线上线下渠道一致性体验有助于减少冲动消费,也有助于提高消费者的旧衣回收参与意愿。

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Clothing Image Classification Based on VGG16 and Transfer Learning

GAO Ying-ping, SONG Dan, CHEN Yu-ting

(Hunan Institute of Engineering, Xiangtan 411100, China)

Abstract: Aiming at the shortcomings of traditional image classification methods such as low efficiency and low accuracy, a clothing image classification method based on VGG16 and migration learning was proposed. The pre-trained VGG16 network model was mainly adopted, which provided better model initialization. Migration learning on image data sets was performed to reduce the dependence on data and the training time of the network. Data enhancement methods were used to increase the amount of training data and improve the generalization ability of the model. The BN Layer was added to the network layer to prevent over fitting and gradient disappearance of the network. Experimental results showed that compared with other traditional convolutional neural network models, the model had a higher accuracy rate and could better classify clothing images.

Key words: VGG16; deep learning; data enhancement; image classification

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Factors Influencing Apparel Recycling Intention in Omni-channel Environment

SHAO Peng, LIU Xiao-pei

(School of Management, Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an 710048, China)

Abstract: Sustainable and omni-channel development were two important trends in apparel industry. Based on the data collected from the questionnaire survey, the influence factors of impulsive consumption and apparel disposal recycling intention in omni-channel retailing environment were studied. The main findings were as follows: channel integration quality had a significant negative impact on impulsive consumption, and channel integration exerted significant positive effects on used apparel recycling intention. Materialism had a significant positive impact on impulsive consumption, but there was no significant relationship between materialism and the used apparel recycling intention. Environmental attitude exerted significant positive effects on used apparel recycling intention, but environmental attitude had no significant impact on impulsive consumption.

Key words: apparel; environmental attitude; recycling intention; sustainable; impulsive consumption