



รายงานการวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์

การยอมรับการใช้งานของระบบการชำระเงินแบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์

ในประเทศไทย

The Adoption of Electronic Payment in Thailand



E077950

นางสาวอนชนก ไชยสุนทร

เลขหมู่.....
เลขทะเบียน 077950
พิมพ์เดือนปี ๒๙ ก.ย. 2559

b..... 12805774
j.....

ได้รับทุนสนับสนุนงานวิจัยจากเงินรายได้ ประจำปีงบประมาณ พ.ศ. 2558

วิทยาลัยการบริหารและจัดการ

สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| ชื่อโครงการ (ภาษาไทย) | การยอมรับการใช้งานของระบบการชำระเงินแบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ในประเทศไทย | | |
| ชื่อโครงการ (ภาษาอังกฤษ) | The Adoption of Electronic Payment in Thailand | | |
| แหล่งเงิน | เงินรายได้ | วิทยาลัยการบริหารและจัดการ | |
| ประจำปีงบประมาณ | 2558 | จำนวนเงินที่ได้รับการสนับสนุน | 230,000 บาท |
| ระยะเวลาทำการวิจัย | 1 ปี | ตั้งแต่ 1 ตุลาคม 2557 ถึง 30 กันยายน 2558 | |
| ชื่อ-สกุล หัวหน้าโครงการ | | | |

นางสาววอนชนก ไชยสุนทร

ตำแหน่งวิชาการ ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์

วิทยาลัยการบริหารและจัดการ

โทรศัพท์ 02-329-8460 โทรสาร 02-329-8461

E-mail kcwornc@kmitl.ac.th

บทคัดย่อ

การชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์เป็นปรากฏการณ์หรือพฤติกรรมของผู้บริโภคที่น่าสนใจ เนื่องจากมีอัตราการเจริญเติบโตของผู้ใช้งานที่ซื้อสินค้าหรือบริการจากอินเทอร์เน็ตและชำระเงินผ่านระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ที่เพิ่มมากยิ่งขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่อง จึงเป็นเหตุให้สนใจว่าเพราะสาเหตุใดที่ทำให้ผู้บริโภคนิยมใช้บริการการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์เพิ่มขึ้น หากแต่ในปัจจุบันวรรณกรรมที่เกี่ยวข้องส่วนมากจะมุ่งเน้นไปที่ผู้ใช้ในประเทศที่พัฒนาแล้วเท่านั้น สวนวรรณกรรมหรือการศึกษาวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับพฤติกรรมการใช้บริการการชำระเงินผ่านระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ในประเทศกำลังพัฒนา เช่น ประเทศไทย ยังไม่มีมากนัก ดังนั้น ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการยอมรับการใช้งานของระบบการชำระเงินด้วยระบบแบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ของคนไทย โดยศึกษาข้อมูลจากผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามจำนวน 320 คน เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการศึกษาคือ แบบสอบถาม และนำแบบจำลองสมการโครงสร้าง มาใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ซึ่งผลการศึกษา พบว่า ความคาดหวังในการปฏิบัติงาน และลักษณะนิสัยของผู้ใช้ เป็นปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อความตั้งใจและการยอมรับของผู้ใช้งานในการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญ 0.05 ส่วนการอธิบายและข้อเสนอแนะถูกนำเสนอในงานวิจัยนี้ด้วย

คำสำคัญ : พฤติกรรมการยอมรับ, ความตั้งใจในการใช้งาน, ระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์,

This material is reserved for educational use only, not allowed for commercial use.

Forbidden to modify the content, and cite the document when use.

Research Title: The Adoption of Electronic Payment in Thailand

Researcher: Miss Wornchanok Chaiyasoonthorn

Faculty: Administration and Management College,
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok, Thailand.

ABSTRACT

Electronic payment is an increasingly interesting phenomenon since there is a growing number of users willing to purchase products or services on the Internet. Researchers are curious what factors influencing people adopt electronic payment. However, much of literature is focusing on users in developing countries. Developing countries such as Thailand have not much studied. This research aims to study factor influencing the adoption behavior of Thai electronic payment users. 320 respondents were asked by using a questionnaire. Structural equation modeling was employed to analyze the results. The results show that only performance expectancy and habit influence the behavioral intention of the users at 0.05 significant level. Discussions and suggestions are addressed in this research.

Keywords: Adoption behavior, Intention of using, Electronic payment, E-payment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research is a significant work in my research career because it can be used in my E-Commerce class. I have been supported by a number of people whom I would like to thank you. First, my organization - Administration and Management College - has given me an opportunity to conduct this research and provided me a research funding, and time. Second, my family, without them I would have not reached this point. Without a doubt, I would like to thank the respondents who really are the most important part of this research. If there were some mistakes, I would apologize for that.

Wornchanok Chaiyasoonthorn



CONTENTS

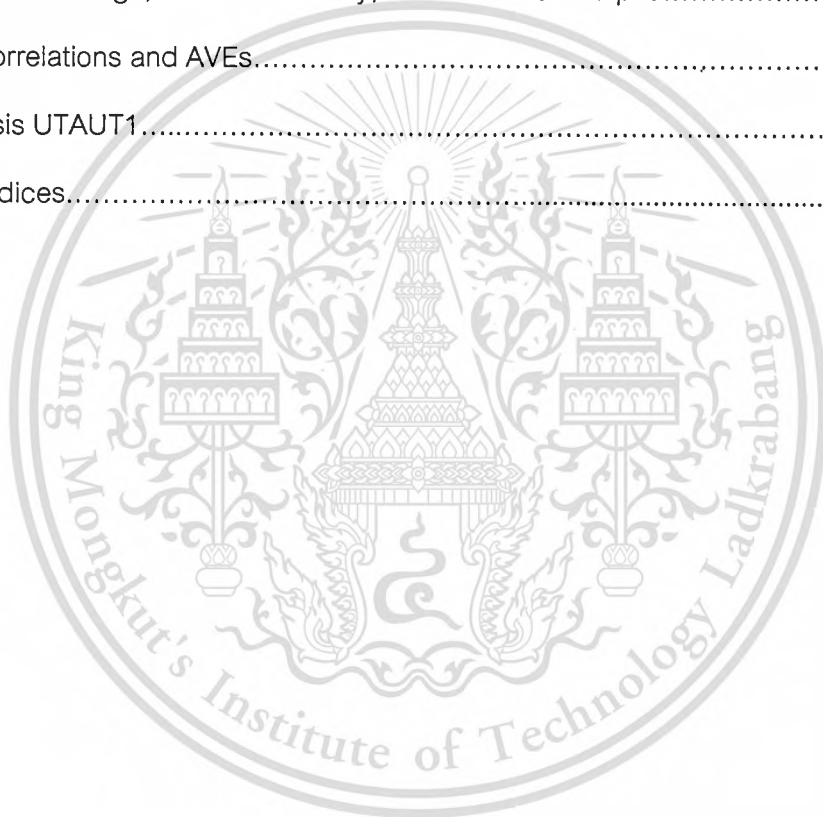
| | Page |
|--|------|
| Abstract in Thai..... | i |
| Abstract in English..... | ii |
| Acknowledgement..... | iii |
| Contents..... | iv |
| List of Tables..... | vi |
| List of Figures..... | vii |
| Chapter 1 Introduction..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Research Background..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Research Question..... | 2 |
| 1.3 Research Objective..... | 2 |
| 1.4 Research Scope..... | 3 |
| 1.5 Research Contributions..... | 3 |
| Chapter 2 Literature Review..... | 4 |
| 2.1 Theoretical Background..... | 4 |
| 2.2 Use Behavior (UB)..... | 5 |
| 2.3 Behavioral Intention (BI)..... | 6 |
| 2.4 Performance Expectancy (PE)..... | 6 |
| 2.5 Effort Expectancy (EE)..... | 7 |
| 2.6 Facilitating Conditions (FC)..... | 7 |
| 2.7 Social Influence (SI)..... | 7 |
| 2.8 Price value (PV)..... | 8 |
| 2.9 Hedonic Motivation (HM)..... | 8 |
| 2.10 Habit (Ha)..... | 8 |
| 2.11 Personal Innovativeness (PI)..... | 9 |

CONTENTS (CONT'S)

| | Page |
|--|-----------|
| 2.12 Perceived Trust (PT)..... | 9 |
| 2.13 Perceived Risk (PR)..... | 9 |
| 2.14 Privacy Concern or Perceive Privacy (PP)..... | 10 |
| Chapter 3 Methodology | 15 |
| 3.1 Measurement items..... | 15 |
| 3.2 Reliability and Construct validity..... | 19 |
| 3.3 The Estimation..... | 20 |
| 3.4 Computer Software..... | 20 |
| Chapter 4 Research Results | 21 |
| Chapter 5 Conclusions and Discussions | 30 |
| 5.1 Conclusions..... | 30 |
| 5.2 Theoretical Implications..... | 30 |
| 5.3 Suggestions for Future Research..... | 34 |
| References | 35 |
| Appendices | 41 |
| Appendix A: The Questionnaire..... | 42 |
| Biography | 50 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | Page |
|---|------|
| 2.1 The summary of relationships between independent and dependent variables..... | 11 |
| 3.1 The measurement of constructs..... | 15 |
| 4.1 The Demographic characteristics of the respondents (n= 320)..... | 21 |
| 4.2 Technologies that the respondents use most previously..... | 22 |
| 4.3 Standardized loadings, content reliability, and Cronbach's alpha..... | 23 |
| 4.4 Squared correlations and AVEs..... | 26 |
| 4.5 Path analysis UTAUT1..... | 28 |
| 4.6 Model fit indices..... | 29 |



LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure | Page |
|---|------|
| 2.1 The theoretical model | 13 |
| 4.1 The structure of the relationship The structure | 27 |



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Electronic payment (E-payment) is an interesting phenomenon. Researchers have tried to understand why people use electronic payment. E-payment has been used widely since this technology has provided benefits for the overall payment system. In the past, to buy products or services, customers had to pay by bank notes or checks. Now customers can pay by several e-payment systems. For example, in Thailand, customers can use electronic payment channels such as internet banking, mobile banking, credit cards, debit cards, online payment providers. E-payment is an activity associating with other activities such electronic commerce (e-commerce). For the electronic payment trend in Thailand, a report from the National Statistics Office shows that in 2012 the value of e-commerce was around 744,419 million Baht. When considering the value of business to customer (B2C) transaction, the report shows that the number rose from 99,706 million Baht to 121,392 million Baht(National Statistical Office, 2014).

The results suggest that the growth of electric commerce has a relationship with business to customer transactions of general people. The National Statistics Office also suggests that electronic commerce relies on international markets about 19% or 77,815 million Baht in 2012. The figure rose from 17% or 67,750 million Bath. The international markets require international money transfer services. For example, eBay bought PayPal for supporting electronic commerce activities allowing sellers and customers to trade globally. PayPal acts as the intermediate between customers and sellers. Furthermore, Visa and Mater Card also work with PayPal to connect with traditional banking systems. The traditional banking systems deal with money in

customers and sellers' accounts. Even though customers, sellers, and banks live and are located in different countries, transactions can occur in the Internet.

For Thailand, the Bank of Thailand has encouraged the Thai people to make transaction through electronic payment because electronic payment can reduce the costs of printing paper money (Bot.or.th, (1999). For global perspective, online payment systems have been growing rapidly. In 2012, online transactions valued about 360 billion US dollars. If the industry take 2 – 3%, then this industry gains about 7-10 billion US dollars (Laudon & Traver, (2012. Hence, if Thai entrepreneurs such as banks, companies, and the Bank of Thailand know why customers use electronic payment, authorities, policy makers, relating organizations and executives can apply this knowledge to improve customer experience, and encourage customers to utilize more electronic payment transactions. Hence, by encouraging more people to transact more on electronic payment systems, Thailand can reduce the costs of printing paper money and encourage people to buy and sell more on electronic commerce platforms.

1.2 Research Question

What are the factors affecting behavioral intention to use electronic payment?

1.3 Research Objective

1. To study customer behavior relating to electronic payment in Thailand
2. To study the structure of relationships resulting in people adopting electronic payment platform.

1.4 Research Scope

This research studies customers who have used electronic payment systems in Thailand. The scope of this research focuses on customers who live in Bangkok because Bangkok is the province where Thai people live in most and where there is the highest concentration of economic activities. The population of this research includes not only people who register themselves as Bangkokians but also include people who do not. The survey of City population found that there are 12,390,000 people living in Bangkok(www.citypopulation.de). The study includes only individuals both B2C and C2C but does not include B2B.

1.5 Research Contributions

1.5.1 The study provides the structural model of factors influencing behavioral intention to use electronic payment?

1.5.2 The study delivers benefits for developers and policy makers to design and adjust the electronic payment systems suitable for Thai users.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Background

The Theory of Reason Action (TRA) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) were frequently used to explain adoption behavior. Later, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was developed. TAM has various versions. However, it contains three main constructs to explain user's behavior. These constructs are behavioral intention (BI), perceived ease of use (PEOU) and perceived usefulness (PU) used to explain the use behavior of information systems (UB) (Davis, Bagozzi, & Warshaw, 1989; Venkatesh & Bala, 2008; Venkatesh & Davis, 2000).

However, not only PU, PEOU, and PE that might be able to explain the acceptance of technologies, security and privacy can also be used to explain the acceptance in the case of online banking, which is similar to electronic payment (Pikkarainen, Pikkarainen, Karjaluoto, & Pahnila, 2004, p. 229). Furthermore, in terms of mobile commerce, innovativeness is a possible factor determining the adoption of mobile commerce in Singapore (K. C. C. Yang, 2005, p. 257).

TAM can be criticized that users it has a lack of other possible factors associated with the phenomenon being explained. In addition, TAM constructs are similar to other theories. For example, relative advantage of Diffusion of Innovation (DoI) is similar to perceived usefulness. Hence, applying only TAM can misguide developers in a wrong direction (Plouffe, Vandenbosch, & Hullah, 2001, p. 217). Then, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) was created to mitigate the weakness of TAM. New constructs are added in UTAUT1-2; these constructs are habit, facilitating conditions, and hedonic motivation. Furthermore, moderating factors are added in UTAUT1-2. These moderators are gender, age, and experience (Venkatesh, Morris, Davis, & Davis, 2003; Venkatesh, Thong, & Xu, 2012).

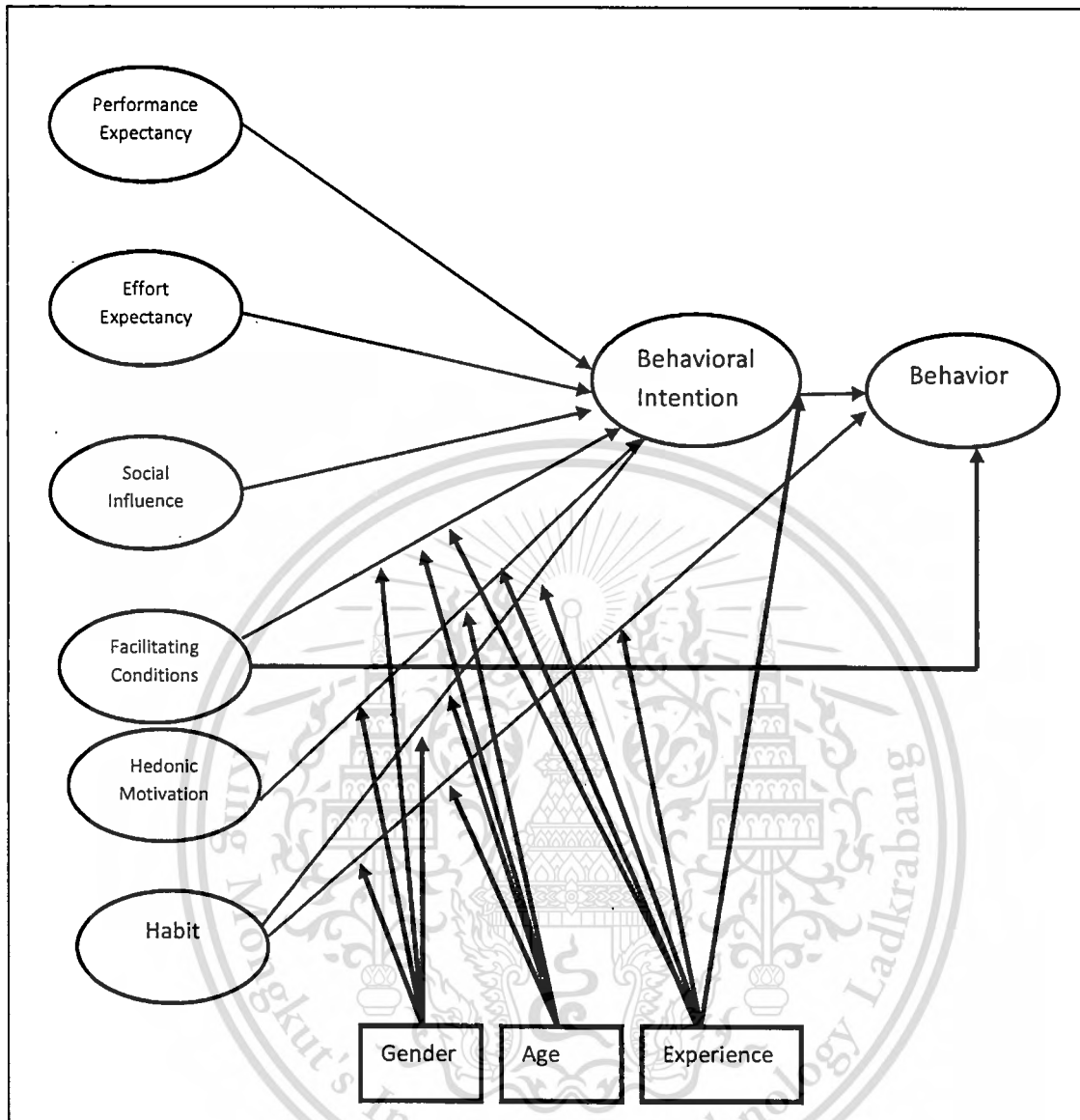


Figure 1.1 The structure of UTAUT 2.

2.2 Use Behavior (UB).

Use behavior is an interesting construct for Information System (IS) discipline because the success of technology implementation can be measured by users' behavior (DeLone & McLean, Spring2003). According to Rogers (1983, p. 21), adoption behavior refers to "A decision to make full use of innovation as the best course of action available." Use behavior is a similar construct

as adoption behavior. Use behavior means actual use, the amount of time, frequency that users use technology (L.-D. Chen & Tan, 2004; L. Chen, Gillenson, & Sherrell, 2002; Smarkola, 2008; Wu & Wang, 2005). Research uses the frequency of usage to represent users' behavior (H.-F. Lin, 2007). For this particular study, use behavior refers to the frequency of electronic payment usage. However, this construct is not included in this study.

2.3 Behavioral Intention (BI)

Behavioral intention is an intermediate construct which connecting between behavior and other attitudinal constructs (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010). Behavioral intention can be found in various disciplines. For example, behavioral intention can be found in the Theory of Planned Behavior in behavioral science (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010), the Technology Acceptance Model (Davis, 1989) in information system.

Behavioral intention refers to the degree to which people intend to perform a technology (Malhotra & Galletta, 1999). Because UTAUT1-2 were developed from TPB and TAM, behavioral intention is used to explain use behavior (Venkatesh et al., 2012).

2.4 Performance Expectancy (PE)

People behave a specific behavior partly because they believe that such behavior is beneficial for them (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010). Perceived usefulness in TAM and performance expectancy in UTAUT1-2 are much similar to each other (Davis et al., 1989; Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012). Both are also can be thought of parts of attitudes in TPB, especially cognitive information (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010; Maio & Haddock, 2010). Performance expectancy represents the perception of users ; they think that using a particular technology brings benefits to them (Venkatesh et al., 2012). If this construct is viewed as in motivation theories,

performance expectancy can be viewed as extrinsic motivation (K.-Y. Lin & Lu, 2011; Malhotra, Galletta, & Kirsch, 2008).

2.5 Effort Expectancy (EE)

Users of technology prefer to use technologies that are easy to use. Effort expectancy refers to the extent to which customers view that a particular electronic payment system is easy to use (Venkatesh et al., 2003). This construct is associated with ease of use in TAM (Davis, 1989). Successful technologies should not create confusion for their users when the users want to use.

2.6 Facilitating Conditions (FC)

Facilitating conditions represent a construct showing that users adopt a particular technology partly because they are facilitated by supporting conditions. Facilitating conditions refer to the degree to which a user of electronic payment system thinks they have technological infrastructure supports the use of electronic payment system (Venkatesh et al., 2003). This construct is not so new because Diffusion of Innovation (DoI) provides compatibility and the Theory of Planned Behavior provides perceived behavioral control. These constructs are very similar (Ajzen, 1991; Rogers, 1983; Taylor & Todd, 1995; Venkatesh et al., 2003). The interesting aspect of facilitating conditions is that this construct can influence both behavioral intention and use behavior positively (Escobar-Rodríguez & Carvajal-Trujillo, 2014; Venkatesh et al., 2012).

2.7 Social Influence (SI)

Social influence means the degree to which the use of an electronic payment system believes that important people think that he or she should or should not use such an electronic payment system (Venkatesh et al., 2003). Society can help to expedite the rate of technology

adoption. Social influence is in fact similar to subjective norm in TRA and TAM (Vannoy & Palvia, 2010; Venkatesh et al., 2003). Research shows that social influence can influence behavioral intention (Ajzen, 1991; Escobar-Rodríguez & Carvajal-Trujillo, 2014; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975; Venkatesh & Davis, 2000).

2.8 Price value (PV)

UTAUT2 provides a construct relating to price which customers may have to pay. Price value is a new construct introduced to explain adoption behavior. UTAUT2 suggests that consumers weight the benefits that they obtain to cost that they pay (Venkatesh et al., 2012). Like performance expectancy, price value is used to explain behavioral intention. Electronic payment can have a transaction cost. Hence this construct is appropriate for this study.

2.9 Hedonic Motivation (HM)

Hedonic motivation refers to the degree of fun, enjoyment, happiness when the user uses a particular technology (Venkatesh et al., 2012). Studies show that hedonic motivation significantly positively affects behavioral intention in many technologies such as learning management software (Raman & Don, 2013), social media (Oechslein, Fleischmann, & Hess, 2014), and electronic commerce (Pascual-Miguel, Agudo-Peregrina, & Chaparro-Peláez, 2015).

2.10 Habit (Ha)

Habit is a new construct introduced by UTAUT2. This construct refers to the degree that the user of an electronic payment system think that he or she uses the technology as habit. Habit influences the use behavior and behavioral intention of users (Venkatesh et al., 2012). A study shows that habit affects both behavioral intention and use behavior in terms of mobile banking (Baptista & Oliveira, 2015).

2.11 Personal Innovativeness (PI)

Personal innovativeness is a construct that has been introduced by Rogers (1983). People who have innovativeness adopt new technology rapidly than people who have less innovativeness (Rogers, 1983). Few studies apply personal innovativeness as an independent variable (Lu, Yao, & Yu, 2005). Research shows that personal innovativeness has a significant impact on behavioral intention to use information technology (Rakhi & Mala, 2014), perceived usefulness, and perceived ease of use (Lu et al., 2005). Personal innovativeness also has a relationship with perceived risk (Dai, Luo, Liao, & Cao, 2015). Hence, the author decides to include personal innovativeness as an independent variable.

2.12 Perceived Trust (PT)

Perceived trust can be viewed as confidentiality, integrity, authentication, of the electronic payment system (Flavián & Guinalú, 2006). Perceived trust enhances the attitudes of users become confident with the electronic payment system which in turn declines the uncertainty (Roca, García, & de la Vega, 2009). Perceived trust may be technological parts of the electronic payment systems, processes, and people involving in electronic payment system.

2.13 Perceived Risk (PR)

Risk is a traditional belief that it might decline the rate of adoption in terms of risk technology such as electronic commerce and electronic payment. Perceived risk can be viewed as the costs of technology adoption (Alhakami & Slovic, 1994). Rakhi and Mala(2014)include perceived risk as the same construct as privacy risk and financial risk. Studies show that perceived risks negatively influence behavioral intention (Rakhi & Mala, 2014; Y. Yang, Liu, Li, & Yu, 2015). Until now, researchers have known little about how perceived risks

formulated and perceived risks are still unclear. Authority should be able to understand and measure perceived risk in such risky technology as electronic payment (Y. Yang et al., 2015). Like perceived risk, security is a huge concern in information technology usage. Security can influence behavioral intention to purchase products or services on the Internet. Security sometimes has more influence than ease of use and usefulness of technology on behavioral intention. People worry about the chance that their credit cards might be stolen by a trusted agent (Salisbury, Pearson, Pearson, & Miller, 2001). This construct is subjective rather than objective (Chellappa & Pavlou, 2002; Flavián & Guinalíu, 2006).

2.14 Privacy Concern or Perceive Privacy (PP)

Privacy concern is a major issue like perceived risk and perceived trust in the information system research because customers feel that their information perhaps is misused by electronic services such as electronic commerce and electronic payment companies and systems. Research shows that privacy concern has a relationship with perceived trust (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015; Flavián & Guinalíu, 2006). Hence, the author chooses to include this construct in this research.

Table 2.1 shows research conducted in the past and relationships associated with TAM. However, few studies have used UTAUT2 as the research framework. Hence, it is a good opportunity to conduct a study relating to electronic payment by using UTAUT2.

Table 2.1 The summary of relationships between independent and dependent variables.

| Independent variable | Dependent variable | References |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Usefulness | Use Behavior | (Pikkarainen et al., 2004) |
| Ease of Use | Usefulness | (Plouffe et al., 2001) |
| Ease of Use | Intention | (Carter & Bélanger, 2005) |
| Relative Advantage | Intention | (Plouffe et al., 2001) |
| Compatibility | Intention | (Carter & Bélanger, 2005; Plouffe et al., 2001) |
| Trial-ability | Intention | (Plouffe et al., 2001) |
| Voluntariness | Intention | (Plouffe et al., 2001) |
| Innovativeness | Intention | (Rakhi & Mala, 2014) |
| Security | Intention | (Sevgi Özkan, Gayani Bindusara, & Ray Hackney, 2010) |
| Innovativeness | Usefulness | (K. C. C. Yang, 2005) |
| Innovativeness | Ease of Use | (K. C. C. Yang, 2005) |
| Perceived value | Intention | (Bonsón Ponte, Carvajal- Trujillo, & Escobar- Rodríguez, 2015; Y. Yang et al., 2015) |
| Risk | Intention | (Rakhi & Mala, 2014; Roca et al., 2009; Sevgi Özkan et al., 2010; Y. Yang et al., 2015) |

| Independent variable | Dependent variable | References |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Trust | Intention | (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015; Carter & Bélanger, 2005; Sevgi Özkan et al., 2010; Y. Yang et al., 2015) |
| Security | Intention | (Sevgi Özkan et al., 2010) |
| Usefulness | Trust | (Roca et al., 2009) |
| Ease of Use | Trust | (Roca et al., 2009) |
| Security | Trust | (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015; Chellappa & Pavlou, 2002; Flavián & Guinalíu, 2006; Kim, Chung, & Lee, 2011) |
| Privacy | Trust | (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015; Flavián & Guinalíu, 2006) |
| Innovativeness | Risk | (Dai et al., 2015) |
| Innovativeness | Trust | (Salisbury et al., 2001) |
| Trust | Perceived Value | (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015) |

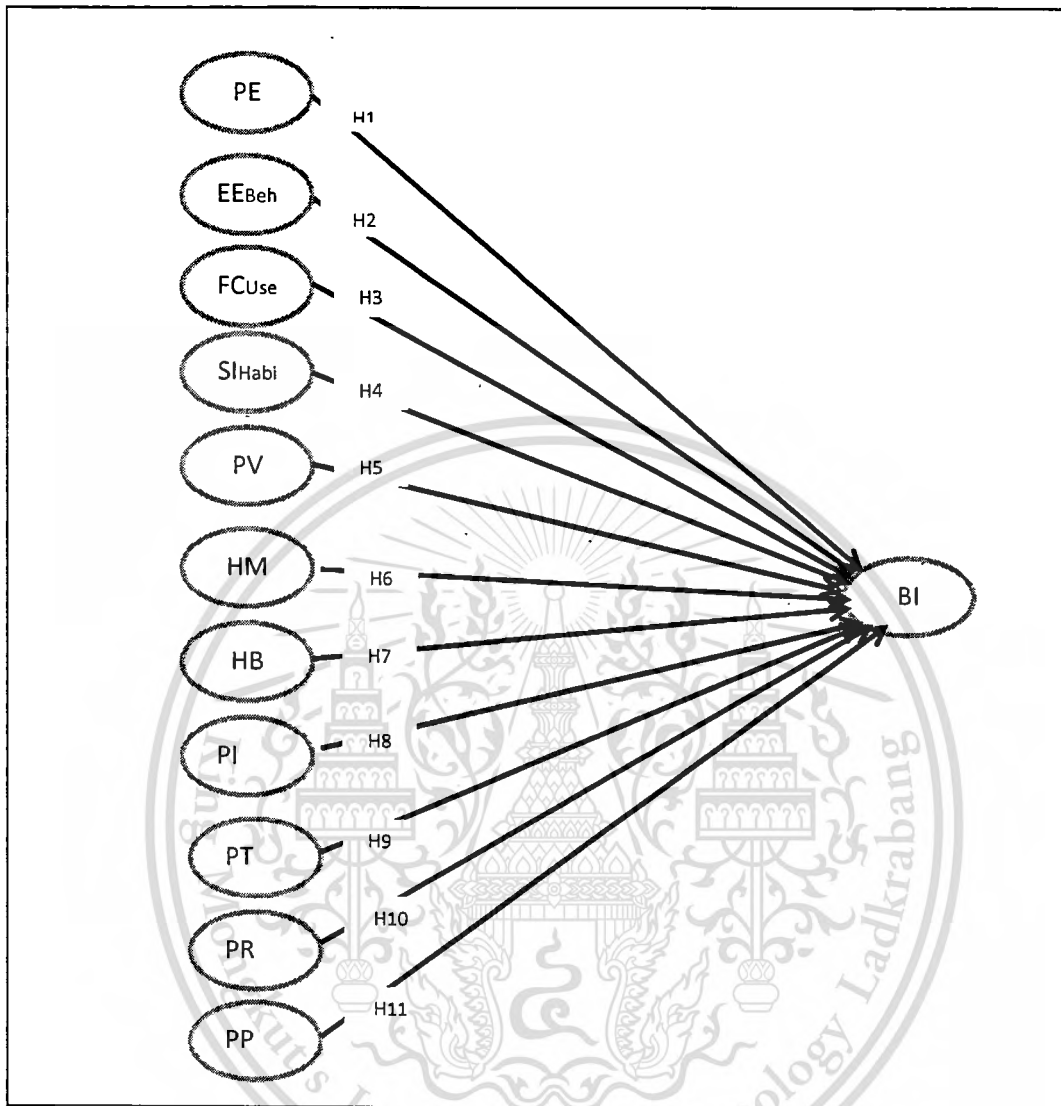


Figure 2.1 The theoretical model.

Based on the literature, we propose hypotheses. All hypotheses are depicted in figure 2.1

Hypothesis1: Performance Expectancy (PE) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis2: Effort Expectancy (EE) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis 3: Facilitating Conditions (FC) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis4: Social Influence (SI) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis5: Price Value (PV) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis6: Hedonic Motivation (HM) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

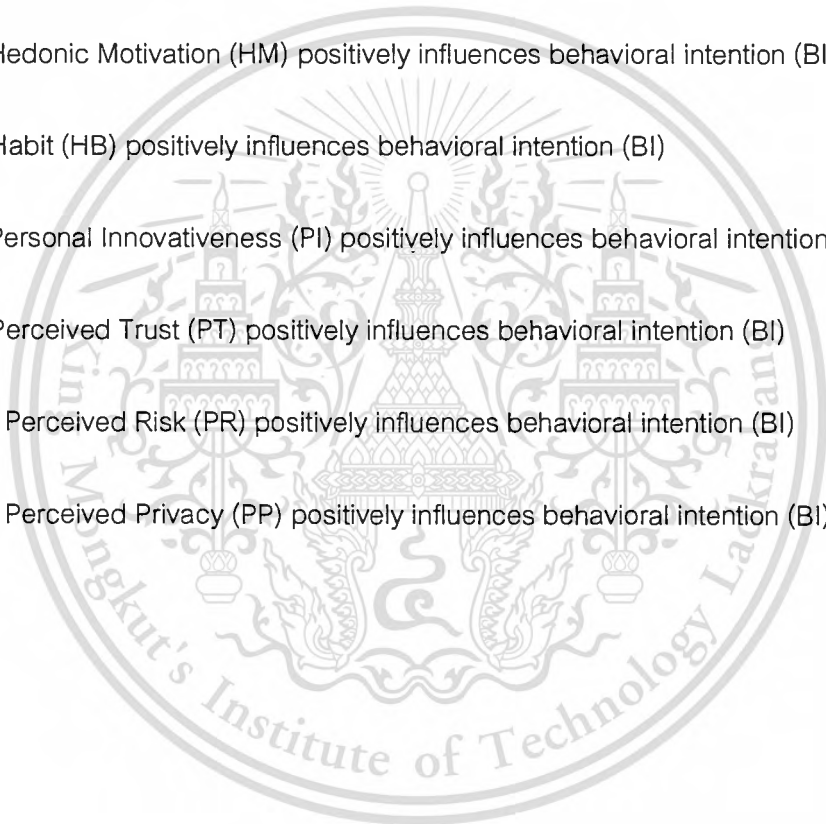
Hypothesis7: Habit (HB) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis8: Personal Innovativeness (PI) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis9: Perceived Trust (PT) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis10: Perceived Risk (PR) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)

Hypothesis11: Perceived Privacy (PP) positively influences behavioral intention (BI)



CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a quantitative methodology, which relies on the use of statistics.

3.1 Measurement items

The author employed the quantitative approach to test the hypotheses and the study focuses on people who have used electronic payment in Bangkok Thailand. The phenomenon is measured through a self-reported paper based questionnaire. The items were measured seven point-Likert scales from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (7). Table 3.1 shows the measurement of constructs.

Table 3.1 The measurement of constructs.

| Constructs | Items | Description | Adapted from |
|------------|-------|--|--|
| BI | BI1 | I intend to use this electronic payment continuously in the future | (Fishbein and Ajzen, 2010; Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012) |
| | BI2 | I attempt to use this electronic payment in everyday life. | |
| | BI3 | I plan to use this electronic payment often. | |
| | BI4 | I expect to use this electronic payment continuously | |
| PE | PE1 | I find that this electronic payment is useful for my life. | (Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012) |

| Constructs | Items | Description | Adapted from |
|------------|-------|--|--|
| | PE2 | Using this electronic payment makes my work accomplishes quickly. | |
| | PE3 | Using this electronic payment increases the efficiency of my work. | |
| | PE4 | Using this electronic payment makes me work faster and save my costs. | |
| EE | EE1 | Learning how to use this electronic payment is easy for me. | (Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012) |
| | EE2 | Using this electronic payment is clear and understandable. | |
| | EE3 | I find that using this electronic payment is easy. | |
| | EE4 | I find that it is easy to be an expert in using this electronic payment. | |
| SI | SI1 | People who are important to me think that I should use this electronic payment. | (Fishbein and Ajzen, 2010; Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012) |
| | SI2 | People who influence my behaviour think that I should use this electronic payment. | |
| | SI3 | People whose opinions I like think that I should use this electronic payment. | |

| Constructs | Items | Description | Adapted from |
|------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| | SI4 | People whom I respect and admire encourage me to use this electronic payment. | |
| FC | FC1 | I have enough resources to use this electronic payment | (Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012) |
| | FC2 | I have enough knowledge to use this electronic payment. | |
| | FC3 | This electronic payment is compatible with other technologies I use. | |
| | FC4 | I often get support from other people when I have a problem using this electronic payment. | |
| HM | HM1 | Using this electronic payment is fun | (Venkatesh et al., 2012) |
| | HM2 | Using this electronic payment makes me happy. | |
| | HM3 | Using this electronic payment is entertaining. | |
| | HM4 | I feel happy when I use this electronic payment. | |
| Ha | Ha1 | Using this electronic payment is my habit | (Venkatesh et al., 2012) |

| Constructs | Items | Description | Adapted from |
|------------|-------|--|--------------|
| | Ha2 | I feel addicted to using this electronic payment. | |
| | Ha3 | I must use this electronic payment often. | |
| | Ha4 | Using this electronic payment becomes my normal routine. | |
| PV | PV01 | Expenses occurring from this electronic payment are reasonable. | |
| | PV02 | Using this electronic payment is worthy when compared with costs | |
| | PV03 | When compared with costs, this electronic payment creates value. | |
| PR | PR01 | Using this electronic payment brings risk to me. | |
| | PR02 | Using this electronic payment tends to make me lose. | |
| | PR03 | Using this electronic payment is uncertain. | |
| | PR04 | Using this electronic payment has a potential to bring financial lose. | |
| TR | TR01 | This electronic payment is trustworthy | |
| | TR02 | The company that provides this | |

| Constructs | Items | Description | Adapted from |
|------------|-------|---|--------------|
| | | electronic payment is trustful. | |
| | TR03 | This electronic payment is faithful | |
| | TR04 | I trust this electronic payment | |
| PR | PR01 | I worry that my personal information can be misused. | |
| | PR02 | I worry that my personal information can be sold and exchanged. | |
| | PR03 | I worry that my personal information can be used without my permission. | |
| | PR04 | I worry that my personal information can be collected, tracked, and analyzed. | |
| PI | PI01 | If I hear the news about new technology, I will try quickly. | |
| | PI02 | I am the first person who tries new technology. | |
| | PI03 | I like to try new technology. | |
| | PI04 | I like to exploit to new ideas. | |

3.2 Reliability and Construct validity

The reliability is measured by using Cronbach's Alpha and composite reliability. The acceptable value is more than 0.70 (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010). In terms of construct validity, the standardized factor loading should be greater than 0.70 and the average

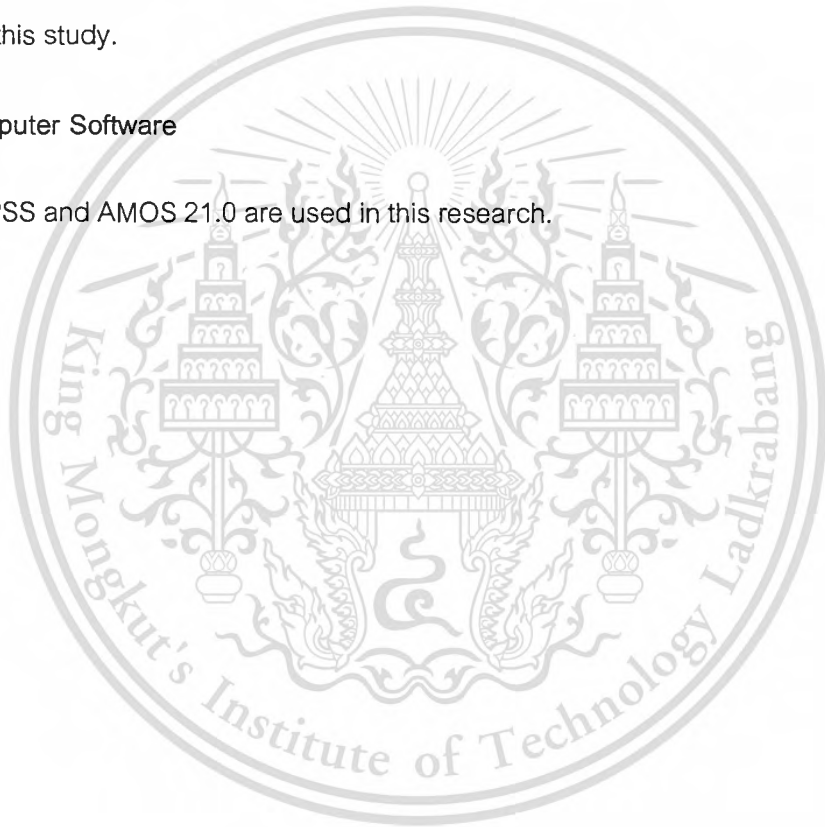
variance extracted (AVE) should be greater than 0.50 (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2010). To satisfy the discriminant validity, the comparison between AVEs and the squared correlation between two constructs is used to investigate whether or not the constructs are different (Hair et al., 2010).

3.3 The estimation

The equations are estimated by using maximum likelihood. IBM's SPSS and AMOS 21.0 were used for this study.

3.4 Computer Software

IBM's SPSS and AMOS 21.0 are used in this research.



CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH RESULTS

The purposes of the study are to study customer behavior relating to electronic payment in Thailand and to study the structure of relationships resulting in people adopting electronic payment platforms. The results are described in this chapter.

The sample size of this study is 320 respondents who live in Bangkok Thailand. There are more female (53.4%) than male respondents (46.6%). Furthermore, the younger group, people who are 29 and below years old, are the majority group (52.8 %) while the older group ,people who have age more than 29 years old, are the minority group (47.2%). For education groups, the people who have bachelor degrees are the majority group (54.1%) while the people who have education lower than undergraduate degrees have the smallest number (20.9%).

Table 4.1 The Demographic characteristics of the respondents (n= 320).

| Categories | Samples | % |
|------------------------|---------|------|
| Gender | | |
| Male | 149 | 46.6 |
| Female | 171 | 53.4 |
| Age | | |
| younger (29 and below) | 169 | 52.8 |
| older (more than 29) | 151 | 47.2 |
| Education | | |

| Categories | Samples | % |
|--------------------------|---------|------|
| Lower than undergraduate | 67 | 20.9 |
| Undergraduate | 173 | 54.1 |
| graduate | 80 | 25.0 |

In terms of the technologies that the respondents use most previously, this research found that the respondents used credit cards in stores most (26.6 %). This type is followed by the other category (25 %). However, the users used debit cards on the interest less (5.9%). Table 4.2 shows technologies that the respondents use most previously.

Table 4.2 Technologies that the respondents use most previously.

| Categories | Samples | % |
|--------------------------|---------|------|
| Credit cards in stores | 85 | 26.6 |
| Credit cards in Internet | 36 | 11.3 |
| Debit cards in store | 45 | 14.1 |
| Debit cards in Internet | 19 | 5.9 |
| E-money | 62 | 19.4 |
| Internet banking | 38 | 11.9 |
| Others | 80 | 25.0 |

Table 4.3 demonstrates mean, standard deviation, standardized loadings, content reliability, and Cronbach's alpha. All standardized loadings are greater than 0.70. This number

is recommended for manifest variables. Content reliability and Cronbach's alpha are all greater than 0.7; this figure is a threshold for testing reliability (Hair et al., 2010).

Table 4.3 Standardized loadings, content reliability, and Cronbach's alpha.

| Latent variable | Observed variable | Standardized Factor Loading | C.R. | Alpha |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| BI | BI1 | .804 | .84 | .916 |
| | BI2 | .872 | | |
| | BI3 | .912 | | |
| | BI4 | .841 | | |
| PE | PE1 | .890 | .88 | .927 |
| | PE2 | .789 | | |
| | PE3 | .909 | | |
| | PE4 | .894 | | |
| EE | EE1 | .905 | .84 | .924 |
| | EE2 | .867 | | |
| | EE3 | .899 | | |
| | EE4 | .774 | | |
| SI | SI1 | .909 | .72 | .798 |
| | SI2 | .882 | | |
| | SI4 | .503 | | |

| Latent variable | Observed variable | Standardized Factor Loading | C.R. | Alpha |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| FC | FC1 | .837 | .84 | .896 |
| | FC2 | .863 | | |
| | FC3 | .886 | | |
| HM | HM1 | .876 | .90 | .946 |
| | HM2 | .913 | | |
| | HM3 | .859 | | |
| | HM4 | .947 | | |
| Ha | Ha1 | .890 | .52 | .909 |
| | Ha2 | .789 | | |
| | Ha3 | .909 | | |
| | Ha4 | .894 | | |
| PV | PV01 | .876 | .85 | .900 |
| | PV02 | .893 | | |
| | PV03 | .831 | | |
| PR | PR01 | .892 | .88 | .939 |
| | PR02 | .921 | | |
| | PR03 | .880 | | |
| | PR04 | .869 | | |
| TR | TR01 | .881 | .90 | .949 |
| | TR02 | .917 | | |

| Latent variable | Observed variable | Standardized Factor Loading | C.R. | Alpha |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| | TR03 | .915 | | |
| | TR04 | .933 | | |
| PP | PR01 | .892 | .91 | .954 |
| | PR02 | .921 | | |
| | PR03 | .880 | | |
| | PR04 | .881 | | |
| PI | PI01 | .891 | .83 | .903 |
| | PI02 | .827 | | |
| | PI03 | .821 | | |
| | PI04 | .882 | | |

Table 4.4 shows all the AVEs are greater than 0.5 (0.76-0.87). Hair et al.(2010) suggest that the AVE should be greater than 0.5 so that the construct validity is met.

All the squared correlations are less than the AVEs, suggesting that the constructs meet discriminant validity (Hair et al., 2010). Hence, the requirement of construct validity, discriminant validity and reliability are satisfied.

Table 4.4 Squared correlations and AVEs.

| | BI | PE | EE | SI | FC | HM | Ha | PV | PR | TR | PP | PI |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BI | .74 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PE | .43 | .79 | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE | .28 | .57 | .74 | | | | | | | | | |
| SI | .17 | .26 | .20 | .62 | | | | | | | | |
| FC | .36 | .47 | .44 | .25 | .74 | | | | | | | |
| HM | .24 | .19 | .13 | .22 | .18 | .82 | | | | | | |
| Ha | .53 | .28 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .41 | .76 | | | | | |
| PV | .26 | .41 | .38 | .37 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .75 | | | | |
| PR | .01 | .00 | .00 | .01 | .00 | .05 | .02 | .01 | .79 | | | |
| TR | .16 | .21 | .27 | .14 | .22 | .08 | .13 | .32 | .08 | .83 | | |
| PP | .01 | .00 | .00 | .01 | .00 | .02 | .03 | .00 | .36 | .02 | .83 | |
| PI | .20 | .21 | .19 | .17 | .20 | .21 | .36 | .22 | .04 | .05 | .06 | .73 |

Diagonal elements are AVEs, and off-diagonal values are squared correlations

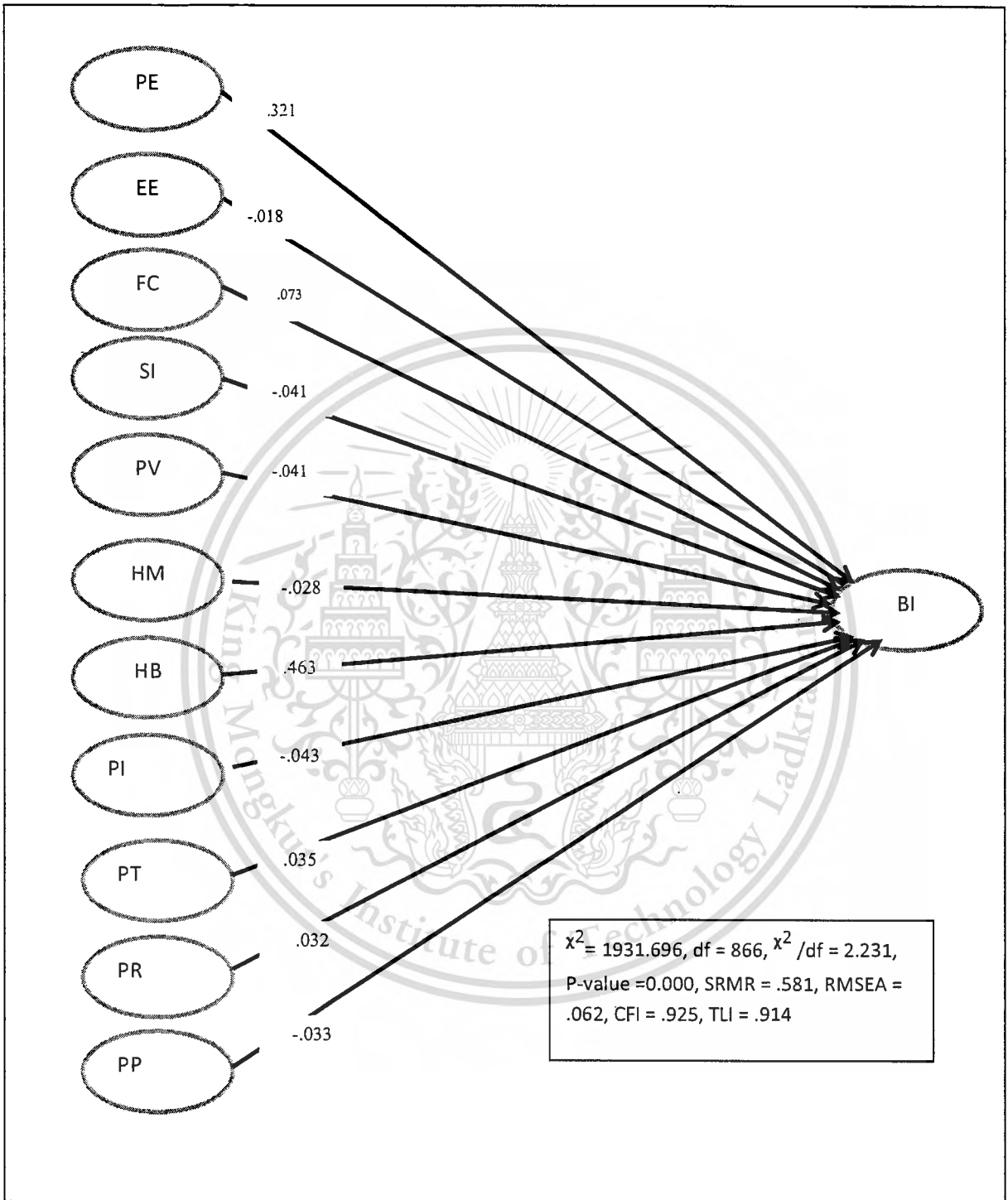


Figure 4.1 The structure of the relationship

Table 4.5 Path analysis UTAUT1.

| Paths | Hypothesis | Standardized beta | P | R ² |
|---------|------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|
| BI ← PE | H1 | .321 | < .001 | .766 |
| BI ← EE | H2 | -.018 | .793 | |
| BI ← FC | H3 | .073 | .283 | |
| BI ← SI | H4 | -.041 | .425 | |
| BI ← PV | H5 | .020 | .799 | |
| BI ← HM | H6 | -.028 | .575 | |
| BI ← Ha | H7 | .463 | <.001 | |
| BI ← PI | H8 | -.043 | .283 | |
| BI ← PT | H9 | .035 | .507 | |
| BI ← PR | H10 | .032 | .507 | |
| BI ← PP | H11 | -.033 | .445 | |

The results in table 4.5 show that the path from adoption readiness to behavioral intention is significant ($p < 0.001$). In addition, the path from perceived risk to behavioral intention is significant ($p < 0.001$). However, this model does not support the paths from personal innovativeness to behavioral intention and from perceived risk to behavioral intention. They are not significant. However, behavioral intention can be explained by adoption readiness, personal innovativeness, perceived risk, and habit as much as 76.6 % ($R^2 = 0.766$). In terms of adoption readiness, its variance can be explained through personal innovativeness as much as 65.2 % ($R^2 = 0.652$) and the relationship is significant ($p < 0.001$).

Table 4.6 shows the model fit indices. The model is acceptable and met the recommended criteria.

Table 4.6 Model fit indices.

| Index | Value | Recommended value | References |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Chi-square | 1931.696 | N/A | |
| Df | 866 | N/A | |
| Normed Chi square | 2.231 | <5 | Marsh and Hocevar(1985) |
| CFI | .925 | >.90 | Hair et al.(2010) |
| SRMR | .0581 | <.08 | Hair et al.(2010) |
| RMSEA | .062 | <.08 | Bollen and Long(1993) |
| TLI | .914 | Approach 1 | Hair et al.(2010) |

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This research studies customers who have used electronic payment systems in Thailand. The purposes of the study are to study customer behavior relating to electronic payment in Thailand and to study the structure of relationships resulting in people adopting electronic payment platform. 320 respondents who lived in Bangkok were selected. The quantitative approach was employed to test the hypotheses. The phenomenon is measured through a self-reported paper based questionnaire. The results show that habit (Ha) and performance expectancy (PE) affect behavioral intention (BI) to use electronic payment. The overall structural model is $\chi^2 = 1931.696$, $df = 866$, $\chi^2 / df = 2.231$, $P\text{-value} = 0.000$, $SRMR = .581$, $RMSEA = .062$, $CFI = .925$, $TLI = .914$. The overall model provides the R square = .766 or the 76.6 % of the variance of the dependent variable can be explained by the variance of independent variables.

5.2 Theoretical implications

This study provides implications for theoretical models and theories. Technology adoption researchers may find useful. TAM, UTAUT1 and 2 are famous theories for the technology adoption studies. Hence, the results of this research might provide a feed back to the research in this field.

Performance Expectancy (PE)

People use specific technology because they believe that such technology is beneficial for them (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010). This construct is similar to perceived usefulness in TAM (Davis et al., 1989; Venkatesh et al., 2003, 2012). It represents the cognitive information (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010; Maio & Haddock, 2010) or extrinsic motivation in motivation

theories (K.-Y. Lin & Lu, 2011; Malhotra et al., 2008). The result of this study supports the notion that performance expectancy has a positive effect on behavioral intention in the case of electronic payment. The standardized coefficient is 0.321 and the significance level is less than 0.001.

Habit (Ha)

Habit has been rarely used in adoption research. This construct is integrated in UTAUT2 but it is not included in TAM or UTAUT1. Habit influences the use behavior and behavioral intention of users (Venkatesh et al., 2012). The result of this research supports this notion that Habit has a positive effect on behavioral intention in the case of electronic payment. The standardized beta coefficient is 0.463 and the significance level is less than 0.001.

This study does not support these relationships on behavioral intention. These relationships are from effort expectancy (EE), facilitation condition (FC), social influence (SI), price value (PV), hedonic motivation (HM), personal innovativeness (PI), perceived trust (PT), perceived risk (PR), and perceived privacy (PP) to behavioral intention (BI).

Effort Expectancy (EE)

Users of technology prefer to use technologies that are easy to use. Effort expectancy refers to the extent to which customers view that a particular electronic payment system is easy to use (Venkatesh et al., 2003). Successful technologies should not create confusion for their users when the users want to use. The result from this study does not support the notion that effort expectancy (EE) has a positive impact on behavioral intention (BI) in the case of electronic, unlike research of Carter and Bélanger (2005).

Facilitating Conditions (FC)

Facilitating conditions represent a construct showing that users adopt a particular technology partly because they are facilitated by supporting conditions. Facilitating conditions refer to the degree to which a user of electronic payment system thinks they have technological infrastructure supports the use of electronic payment system (Venkatesh et al., 2003). However, the result of this study shows that facilitating conditions (FC) does not have a positive effect on behavioral intention (BI) in the case of electronic payment.

Social Influence (SI)

Social influence means the degree to which the use of an electronic payment system believes that important people think that he or she should or should not use such an electronic payment system (Venkatesh et al., 2003). Society can help to expedite the rate of technology adoption. Social influence is in fact similar to subjective norm in TRA and TAM (Vannoy & Palvia, 2010; Venkatesh et al., 2003). However, in this study, social influence (SI) does not have a positive impact on behavioral intention (BI).

Price value (PV)

UTAUT2 provides a construct relating to price which customers may have to pay. Price value is a new construct introduced to explain adoption behavior. UTAUT2 suggests that consumers weight the benefits that they obtain to cost that they pay (Venkatesh et al., 2012). The result shows that price value (PV) does not have a positive effect on behavioral intention (BI). The result does not comply with other researchers in the case of electronic payment and banking (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015; Y. Yang et al., 2015).

Hedonic Motivation (HM)

Hedonic motivation refers to the degree of fun, enjoyment, happiness when the user uses a particular technology (Venkatesh et al., 2012). Fun, enjoyment and happiness are associated with affective information in behavioral science research (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010). However, the

research does not support the notion that hedonic motivation has a positive impact on behavioral intention in terms of electronic payment. This result is different from another study in electronic commerce (Pascual-Miguel et al., 2015) showing that hedonic motivation has a significant impact on behavioral intention.

Personal Innovativeness (PI)

Personal innovativeness is an construct that has been introduced by Rogers (1983). People who have innovativeness adopt new technology rapidly than people who have less innovativeness (Rogers, 1983). Few studies applies personal innovativeness as an independent variable (Lu et al., 2005). However, this research does not support that personal innovativeness has a positive impact on behavioral intention. Hence it is contradict with other researchers (Rakhi & Mala, 2014) in the similar research area.

Perceived Trust (PT)

Perceived trust can be viewed as confidentiality, integrity, authentication, of the electronic payment system (Flavián & Guinalíu, 2006). Perceived trust enhances the attitudes of users become confident with the electronic payment system which in turn declines the uncertainty (Roca et al., 2009). The result from this study shows that perceived trust has no positive impact on behavioral intention unlike several studies (Bonsón Ponte et al., 2015; Carter & Bélanger, 2005; Sevgi Özkan et al., 2010; Y. Yang et al., 2015).

Perceived Risk (PR)

Risk is a traditional belief that it might decline the rate of adoption in terms of risk technology such as electronic commerce and electronic payment. Perceived risk can be viewed as the costs of technology adoption (Alhakami & Slovic, 1994). However, this research shows that perceived risk (PR) does not have negative influence on behavioral intention (BI) unlike studies of Rakhi and Mala(2014) and Y. Yang et al.(2015).

Privacy concern or Perceive Privacy (PP)

Privacy concern is a major issue like perceived risk and perceived trust in the information system research because customers feel that their information perhaps is misused by electronic services such as electronic commerce and electronic payment companies and systems. However, this research does not support this notion because the relationship is not significant at a 0.05 level.

5.3 Suggestions for future research.

This study uses structural equation modeling to conduct this research. However, the research investigates only direct relationships. Hence, future research should conduct indirect relationships among the constructs. Furthermore, the future study should investigate why perceived risk, perceived trust and privacy concern do not have impact on behavioral intention; the results of this study seems to contradict to other studies. Perhaps the results of this study may results from the number of samples. Future research should have bigger sample size. In addition, future research should include qualitative study together quantitative research in order to improve the understanding of the phenomenon.

REFERENCES

- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50, 179–211.
- Alhakami, A. S., & Slovic, P. (1994). A Psychological Study of the Inverse Relationship Between Perceived Risk and Perceived Benefit. *Risk Analysis*, 14(6), 1085–1096. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1539-6924.1994.tb00080.x>
- Baptista, G., & Oliveira, T. (2015). Understanding mobile banking: The unified theory of acceptance and use of technology combined with cultural moderators. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 50, 418–430. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.04.024>
- Bollen, K. A., & Long, J. S. (1993). *Testing Structural Equation Models*. SAGE.
- Bonsón Ponte, E., Carvajal-Trujillo, E., & Escobar-Rodríguez, T. (2015). Influence of trust and perceived value on the intention to purchase travel online: Integrating the effects of assurance on trust antecedents. *Tourism Management*, 47, 286–302. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.10.009>
- Carter, L., & Bélanger, F. (2005). The utilization of e-government services: citizen trust, innovation and acceptance factors*. *Information Systems Journal*, 15(1), 5–25. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2575.2005.00183.x>
- Chellappa, R. K., & Pavlou, P. A. (2002). Perceived information security, financial liability and consumer trust in electronic commerce transactions. *Logistics Information Management*, 15(5/6), 358–368. <http://doi.org/10.1108/09576050210447046>
- Chen, L.-D., & Tan, J. (2004). Technology Adaptation in E-commerce:: Key Determinants of Virtual Stores Acceptance. *European Management Journal*, 22, 74–86.
- Chen, L., Gillenson, M. L., & Sherrell, D. L. (2002). Enticing online consumers: an extended technology acceptance perspective. *Information & Management*, 39, 705–719.

- Dai, H., Luo, X. (Robert), Liao, Q., & Cao, M. (2015). Explaining consumer satisfaction of services: The role of innovativeness and emotion in an electronic mediated environment. *Decision Support Systems*, 70, 97–106. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2014.12.003>
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, and User Acceptance of Information Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 13, 319–340.
- Davis, F. D., Bagozzi, R. P., & Warshaw, P. R. (1989). User Acceptance of Computer Technology: A Comparison of Two Theoretical Models. *Management Science*, 35, 982–1003.
- DeLone, W. H., & McLean, E. R. (Spring2003). The DeLone and McLean Model of Information Systems Success: A Ten-Year Update. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 19, 9–30.
- Escobar-Rodríguez, T., & Carvajal-Trujillo, E. (2014). Online purchasing tickets for low cost carriers: An application of the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) model. *Tourism Management*, 43, 70–88. <http://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.01.017>
- Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (2010). *Predicting And Changing Behavior: The Reasoned Action Approach*. New York: Psychology Press.
- Flavián, C., & Guinaliú, M. (2006). Consumer trust, perceived security and privacy policy. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 106(5), 601–620. <http://doi.org/10.1108/02635570610666403>
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis: A Global Perspective* (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

- Kim, M.-J., Chung, N., & Lee, C.-K. (2011). The effect of perceived trust on electronic commerce: Shopping online for tourism products and services in South Korea. *Tourism Management, 32*(2), 256–265. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.01.011>
- Lin, H.-F. (2007). Predicting consumer intention to shop online: An empirical test of competing theories. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications, 6*, 433–442.
- Lin, K.-Y., & Lu, H.-P. (2011). Why people use social networking sites: An empirical study integrating network externalities and motivation theory. *Computers in Human Behavior, 27*, 1152–1161.
- Lu, J., Yao, J. E., & Yu, C.-S. (2005). Personal innovativeness, social influences and adoption of wireless Internet services via mobile technology. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems, 14*(3), 245–268.
- Maio, G. R., & Haddock, G. (2010). *The Psychology of Attitudes and Attitude Change*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications Inc.
- Malhotra, Y., & Galletta, D. F. (1999). Extending the Technology Acceptance Model to Account for Social Influence: Theoretical Base and Empirical Validation. Presented at the the 32nd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, IEEE.
- Malhotra, Y., Galletta, D. F., & Kirsch, L. J. (2008). How Endogenous Motivations Influence User Intentions: Beyond the Dichotomy of Extrinsic and Intrinsic User Motivations. *Journal of Management Information Systems, 25*, 267–299.
- Marsh, H. W., & Hocevar, D. (1985). Application of confirmatory factor analysis to the study of self-concept: First- and higher-order factor models and their invariance across groups. *Psychological Bulletin, 97*, 562–582.
- Oechslein, O., Fleischmann, M., & Hess, T. (2014). An Application of UTAUT2 on Social Recommender Systems: Incorporating Social Information for Performance Expectancy.

- In *2014 47th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS)* (pp. 3297–3306). <http://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.2014.409>
- Pascual-Miguel, F. J., Agudo-Peregrina, Á. F., & Chaparro-Peláez, J. (2015). Influences of gender and product type on online purchasing. *Journal of Business Research*, *68*(7), 1550–1556. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.01.050>
- Pikkarainen, T., Pikkarainen, K., Karjaluoto, H., & Pahnla, S. (2004). Consumer acceptance of online banking: an extension of the technology acceptance model. *Internet Research*, *14*(3), 224–235. <http://doi.org/10.1108/10662240410542652>
- Plouffe, C. R., Vandenbosch, M., & Hulland, J. (2001). Intermediating technologies and multi-group adoption: A comparison of consumer and merchant adoption intentions toward a new electronic payment system. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, *18*(2), 65–81. <http://doi.org/10.1111/1540-5885.1820065>
- Rakhi, T., & Mala, S. (2014). Adoption readiness, personal innovativeness, perceived risk and usage intention across customer groups for mobile payment services in India. *Internet Research*, *24*(3), 369–392. <http://doi.org/10.1108/IntR-12-2012-0244>
- Raman, A., & Don, Y. (2013). Preservice Teachers' Acceptance of Learning Management Software: An Application of the UTAUT2 Model. *International Education Studies*, *6*(7), p157. <http://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v6n7p157>
- Roca, J. C., García, J. J., & de la Vega, J. J. (2009). The importance of perceived trust, security and privacy in online trading systems. *Information Management & Computer Security*, *17*(2), 96–113. <http://doi.org/10.1108/09685220910963983>
- Rogers, E. M. (1983). *Diffusion of Innovations* (3rd ed.). New York: The Free Press.
- Salisbury, W. D., Pearson, R. A., Pearson, A. W., & Miller, D. W. (2001). Perceived security and World Wide Web purchase intention. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, *101*(4), 165–177. <http://doi.org/10.1108/02635570110390071>

- Sevgi Özkan, Gayani Bindusara, & Ray Hackney. (2010). Facilitating the adoption of e-payment systems: theoretical constructs and empirical analysis. *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, 23(3), 305–325. <http://doi.org/10.1108/17410391011036085>
- Smarkola, C. (2008). Efficacy of a planned behavior model: Beliefs that contribute to computer usage intentions of student teachers and experienced teachers. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 24, 1196–1215.
- Suksa-ngiam, W., & Chaiyasoonthorn, W. (2015). The adoption of social media by Thai university students Multiple group moderating effects. *Information Development*, 31(1), 69–82. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0266666913502800>
- Taylor, S., & Todd, P. A. (1995). Understanding Information Technology Usage: A Test of Competing Models. *Information Systems Research*, 6, 144–176.
- Vannoy, S. A., & Palvia, P. (2010). The Social Influence Model of Technology Adoption. *Communications of the ACM*, 53, 149–153.
- Venkatesh, V., & Bala, H. (2008). Technology Acceptance Model 3 and a Research Agenda on Interventions. *Decision Sciences*, 39, 273–315. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5915.2008.00192.x>
- Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. D. (2000). A Theoretical Extension of the Technology Acceptance Model: Four Longitudinal Field Studies. *Management Science*, 46, 186–240.
- Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B., & Davis, F. D. (2003). User Acceptance of Information Technology: Toward a Unified View. *MIS Quarterly*, 27(3), 425–478.
- Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y. L., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer Acceptance and Use of Information Technology: Extending the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 36, 157–178.
- Wu, J.-H., & Wang, S.-C. (2005). What drives mobile commerce?: An empirical evaluation of the revised technology acceptance model. *Information & Management*, 42, 719–729.

- Yang, K. C. C. (2005). Exploring factors affecting the adoption of mobile commerce in Singapore. *Telematics and Informatics*, 22(3), 257–277.
<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2004.11.003>
- Yang, Y., Liu, Y., Li, H., & Yu, B. (2015). Understanding perceived risks in mobile payment acceptance. *Industrial Management & Data System*, 115(2).





This material is reserved for educational use only, not allowed for commercial use.
Forbidden to modify the content, and cite the document when use.

APPENDIX A

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

แบบสอบถามนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของงานวิจัยเรื่อง การยอมรับการใช้งานของระบบการชำระเงินแบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ในประเทศไทย ซึ่งดำเนินการโดย วิทยาลัยการบริหารและจัดการ สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง

1. ชำระด้วย "บัตรเครดิต" ในร้านค้า
2. ชำระด้วย "บัตรเครดิต" ผ่านอินเทอร์เน็ต
3. ชำระด้วย "บัตรเดบิต" ในร้านค้า
4. ชำระด้วย "บัตรเดบิต" ผ่านอินเทอร์เน็ต
5. ชำระด้วย เงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ (E-Money) เช่น บัตรรถไฟฟ้า บัตรซื้ออาหารในศูนย์อาหาร บัตรเติมเงินมือถือ บัตรชมภาพยนตร์ บัตรผ่านทางพิเศษ เป็นต้น
6. ชำระด้วย "ตัดบัญชีเงินฝาก" ผ่านInternet Banking
7. อื่นๆโปรดระบุ.....

E1: ท่านใช้งาน ระบบการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มาแล้ว.....ปี
(ประสบการณ์ในการใช้งาน)

UB1: ความถี่ในการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ใน 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา..... ครั้ง

UB2: วงเงินโดยเฉลี่ยที่ชำระแบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ บาท/ครั้ง

โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ○ วงกลมลงบนตัวเลข 1 ถึง 7

- โดยที่เลข 7 หมายถึง เห็นด้วยกับข้อความด้านขวามืออย่างมาก
1 หมายถึง เห็นด้วยกับข้อความด้านซ้ายมืออย่างมาก

ฉันตั้งใจที่จะชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์

BI1: ฉันตั้งใจที่จะชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้อย่างต่อเนื่องในอนาคต

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

BI2: ฉันจะพยายามที่จะชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ในชีวิตประจำวัน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

BI3: ฉันวางแผนที่จะชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้บ่อยๆ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

BI4: ฉันคาดหวังที่จะชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้อย่างต่อเนื่อง

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

นิสัย

HB1: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้กลายเป็นนิสัยของฉัน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

HB2: ฉันรู้สึกติดการใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

HB3: ฉันจะต้องใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้เป็นประจำ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

HB4: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้กลายเป็นเรื่องปกติของฉัน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

เงื่อนไขการสนับสนุน

FC1: ฉันมีทรัพยากรที่จำเป็นสำหรับการใช้งานการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้เช่น อุปกรณ์สื่อสาร สัญญาณอินเทอร์เน็ต

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

FC2: ฉันมีความรู้เพียงพอ สำหรับการใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

FC3: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ ทำงานเข้ากันได้กับเทคโนโลยีอื่นๆที่ฉันใช้งานอยู่

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

FC4: ฉันมักได้รับความช่วยเหลือจากบุคคลอื่น เมื่อฉันพบกับปัญหาในการใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

แรงผลักดันจากความสุข

HM1: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ เป็นสิ่งที่สนุก

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

HM2: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ เป็นสิ่งที่ทำให้ฉันมีความสุข

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

HM3: การใช้งานการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ถือเป็นเรื่องที่ทำให้เกิดความบันเทิง

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

HM4: ฉันมีความสุขเมื่อได้ใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

แรงผลักดันจากสังคม

SI1: บุคคลที่สำคัญสำหรับฉันคิดว่าฉันควรใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

SI2: บุคคลที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมของฉันคิดว่าฉันควรใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

SI3: บุคคลที่ฉันชื่นชอบในความคิดเป็นผู้แนะนำให้ใช้ระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

SI4: คนที่ฉันนับถือและยกย่องมักจะส่งเสริมให้ใช้ระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ความคาดหวังจากประสิทธิภาพจากการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

PE1: ฉันพบว่าการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีประโยชน์ในการดำเนินชีวิตของฉัน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PE3: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ช่วยให้การดำเนินชีวิตของฉันสำเร็จอย่างรวดเร็ว

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PE4: การใช้งานระบบชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ช่วยเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในดำรงชีวิต

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PE5: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ช่วยให้ฉันทำงานได้เร็วและประหยัดขึ้น

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ความคาดหวังจากความพยายาม

EE1: การเรียนรู้การใช้งานระบบการชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ง่ายสำหรับฉัน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

EE2: การใช้งานระบบการชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีความชัดเจนและเข้าใจได้ง่าย

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

EE3: ฉันพบว่าการใช้งานระบบการชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ใช้งานได้ง่าย

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

EE4: มันเป็นการง่ายสำหรับฉันที่จะเป็นผู้เชี่ยวชาญในการใช้งานระบบการชำระเงินอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

คุณค่าของราคา

FC1: ค่าใช้จ่ายที่เกิดจากการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้สมเหตุผล

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

FC2: ค่าใช้จ่ายที่เกิดจากการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้คุ้มค่ากับเงินที่เสียไป

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

FC3: เมื่อเทียบกับค่าใช้จ่ายที่เกิดขึ้น การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ เป็นสิ่งที่สร้างคุณค่า

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

FC4: ค่าใช้จ่ายที่เกิดจากการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ คุ้มค่าเมื่อเทียบกับราคาที่ต้องจ่าย

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ความเสี่ยงในการใช้งานการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

PR1: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีความเสี่ยง

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PR2: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีแนวโน้มที่จะเกิดก่อให้เกิดความสูญเสีย

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PR3: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีความไม่แน่นอน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PR4: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีความเป็นไปได้ที่จะเกิดการสูญเสียทางการเงิน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ความน่าเชื่อถือในการใช้งานการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

TR1: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ เป็นสิ่งที่น่าเชื่อถือ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

TR2: บริษัทที่ให้บริการด้านการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้มีความซื่อสัตย์

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

TR3: การชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้ สามารถไว้วางใจได้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

TR4: ฉันเชื่อมั่นในการใช้ชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ข้อกังวลในข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลการใช้งานการชำระเงินด้วยระบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์แบบนี้

PR1: ฉันกังวลว่า ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของฉันมีโอกาสถูกนำไปใช้ในทางที่ผิด

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PR2: ฉันกังวลว่า ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของฉันมีโอกาสถูกนำไปซื้อขายแลกเปลี่ยน

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PR4: ฉันกังวลว่า ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของฉันมีโอกาสถูกนำไปใช้โดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาต

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PR5: ฉันกังวลว่า ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของฉันมีโอกาสถูกนำไปจัดเก็บ ติดตามและวิเคราะห์

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ความเป็นคนนำสมัย

PerInn1: ถ้าฉันได้ยินข่าวเกี่ยวกับเทคโนโลยีใหม่ ฉันจะเข้าไปทดลองใช้ในทันที

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PerInn2: ฉันมักเป็นคนแรกที่เข้าไปทดลองใช้เทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PerInn3: ฉันชอบทดลองใช้เทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

PerInn4: ฉันชอบหาเทคโนโลยีหรือแนวคิดใหม่ๆมาใช้เสมอ

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|

ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

1: เพศ 1ชาย. 2หญิง.

2: อายุปี.....

3: รหัสไปรษณีย์ของที่อยู่อาศัยปัจจุบันของท่าน.....

4: ระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด

1. ประถมศึกษาตอนต้นหรือต่ำกว่า 2. ประถมศึกษาตอนปลาย 3. มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น
4. มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย/ปวช. 5. อนุปริญญา/ปวส./ปวท 6.ปริญญาตรี
7. ปริญญาโท 8. ปริญญาเอกหรือสูงกว่า

5: อาชีพ

1. นักเรียน/นักศึกษา 2. นายจ้างเอกชน 3. ลูกจ้างเอกชน
4. ข้าราชการ-เจ้าหน้าที่ของรัฐ 5. พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ 6. อาชีพอิสระ
7. ธุรกิจครอบครัว 8. อื่นๆระบุ.....

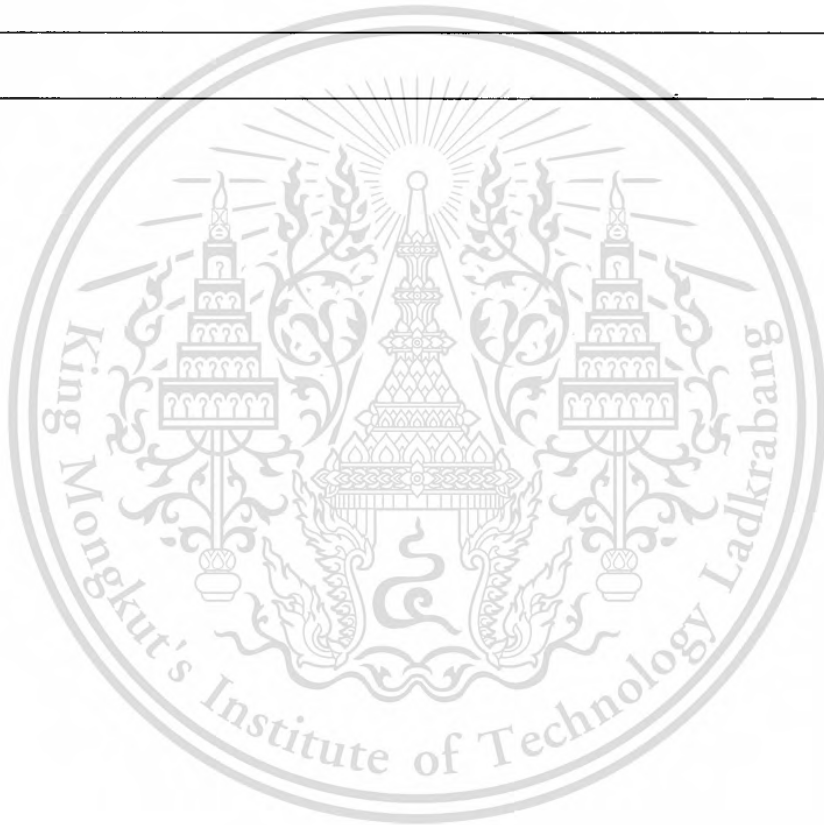
6: รายได้ส่วนตัวของท่าน โดยเฉลี่ย (จากทุกแหล่ง)

1. ต่ำกว่า 15,000 บาท 2. 15,001 – 25,000 บาท 3. 25,001 – 35,000 บาท
4. 35,001 – 45,000 บาท 5. 45,001 – 55,000 บาท 6. มากกว่า 55,001 บาท ขึ้นไป

7: รายได้รวมของครอบครัวของท่าน โดยเฉลี่ย (จากทุกแหล่ง)

1. ต่ำกว่า 15,000 บาท 2. 15,001 – 25,000 บาท 3. 25,001 – 35,000 บาท
4. 35,001 – 45,000 บาท 5. 45,001 – 55,000 บาท 6. มากกว่า 55,001 บาท ขึ้นไป

ข้อเสนอแนะเพิ่มเติม เกี่ยวกับการใช้งานระบบการชำระเงินแบบอิเล็กทรอนิกส์



BIOGRAPHY

ข้อมูลประวัติผู้วิจัย

ประวัติส่วนตัว

ชื่อ-สกุล นางสาววอนชนก ไชยสุนทร

ตำแหน่งปัจจุบัน ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์

ประวัติการศึกษา

| ชื่อย่อปริญญา | สาขา | สถาบันที่จบ | ปีที่จบ |
|---------------|--|--|---------|
| วท.บ. | วิทยาการคอมพิวเตอร์ | สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้า เจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง | 2544 |
| วท.ม. | การศึกษาวิทยาศาสตร์ คอมพิวเตอร์ | สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้า เจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง | 2546 |
| Ph.D. | Human Resource Development (International Program) | Burapha University | 2556 |

ผลงานวิจัย/งานสร้างสรรค์

ผลงานวิจัย/งานสร้างสรรค์ที่ตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่(ระดับชาติและนานาชาติ)

หัวหน้าโครงการ

1. Thai Tourists' Satisfaction: A CASE STUDY OF Talingchan Floating Market Tourism Management, *วารสารเกษตรพระจอมเกล้า*, 2552.
2. Using Delphi Techniques in Development of Teaching and Learning Database System Management Subject in Governments' Institution in Bangkok and Boundaries, *วารสารเกษตรพระจอมเกล้า*, 2552.
3. Factors Affecting Knowledge Sharing Behavior of Students in A University, Bangkok, Thailand, RBAC International Management Conference 2011, Creative Economy, Creative Business, Creative People: Human Capital as a Key Driver for Sustainable Success 3-4 March 2011, Golden Tulip Sovereign Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.
4. Determinants Influence Behavior of Knowledge Sharing on the Internet: A Study of Thai University Students. *International Journal of Arts and Sciences*, 4(25), 239-248.
5. Factors Affecting Customers Using Modern Retail Stores In Bangkok. *Proceeding of International Conference on Business and Economics Research: ICBER 2011*, Cairo, Egypt. Vol. 16, 108-112
6. Factors Influencing Store Patronage: A Study of Modern Retailers in Bangkok Thailand. *International Journal of Trade, Economics, and Finance IJTEF* 2011. 2(6): 520-525.
7. Classification of Facebook's Users in a Thai University" *Humanities and Social Sciences Review* 1(3):179– 186(2012). ISSN: 2165- 6258
8. Measurement of Intention of Using Social Media. *Journal of Teaching and Education*. 1(6):213– 224(2012). ISSN: 2165-6266
9. The Structure of Factors Determining Purchase Intention of Pet-food. *Proceedings of European Business Research Conference, Sheraton Roma, Rome, Italy, 5 - 6 September 2013*, ISBN: 978-1-922069-29-0

10. A Model Presenting Factors Influencing Purchase Intention to Use Modern Retail Stores In Bangkok, International Interdisciplinary Business-Economics Advancement Conference, Conference Proceeding, ISSN: 2372-5869, P251-262.

11. Internet of Things เมื่อทุกสิ่งเชื่อมต่อกันอินเทอร์เน็ต. วารสารครุศาสตร์อุตสาหกรรม. 14(2). พฤษภาคม-สิงหาคม 2558

ผู้ร่วมโครงการ

1. ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อความสำเร็จในการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ของธุรกิจเกษตรอินทรีย์เพื่อสร้างให้เป็นองค์การแห่งการเรียนรู้โดยรับการจากสาขาวิชาบริหารธุรกิจและพัฒนากิจการเกษตร ปีงบประมาณ 2552

2. ติดตาม ประเมินโครงการการจัดให้มีการบริการโทรคมนาคมพื้นฐานโดยทั่วถึงและบริการเพื่อสังคมโดยรับทุนจากสำนักงานคณะกรรมการกิจการโทรคมนาคมแห่งชาติ ในนามสำนักส่งเสริมและบริการวิชาการพระจอมเกล้าลาดกระบัง สถาบันเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าเจ้าคุณทหารลาดกระบัง

3. Hi Technology Acceptance Model: A Study of Thai Students Using Facebook.com Journal of Accountancy and Management (Special Issue on the Asian Forum on Business Education Conference (AFBE) 2011, No.1), 17.

4. Development of Technology Acceptance Model Explaining Thai Students Using an Online Social Network Site. International Journal of Arts and Sciences, 4(25), 249-267.

5. Measurement of the Adoption of Facebook.Com. Proceeding of International Conference on Business and Economics Research: ICBER 2011, Cairo, Egypt. vol.16, 113-118.

6. The adoption of social media by Thai university students: Multiple group moderating effects. Information Development, January 2015; vol. 31, 1: pp. 69-82