

User Adoption Model under Service Competitive Market Structure for Next-Generation Media Services

Hyori Jeon, Yonghee Shin, Munkee Choi, Jae Jeung Rho, and Myung Seuk Kim

As information technology rapidly develops and the period required to enter new technology shortens, there emerges a wide variety of alternatives for consumers. When there are many alternatives in the market, users choose after making comparisons. This process of making comparisons is our research key. We established a research model to find a mixed effect that comes from new attitudes to technology adoption and alternative's continuous usage intention. The effect is revealed through a relative attractiveness (RA) factor to explain a user's process of comparison. We empirically test our research model in the new media services, such as mobile TV, web TV, and mobile IPTV. According to our research results, a continuous usage intention of an existing technology is an important factor to explain the adoption of a new technology. So, the contribution of our research is in finding a role for the RA factor in research in new technology adoption.

Keywords: Mobile IPTV, mobile TV, DMB, Web TV, extended technology adoption model, continuous usage intention.

I. Introduction

Information technology (IT) is changing from having a monopoly to a competition-based industrial structure (as it did in the late 1990s) as the technology lifecycle enters maturity. Characteristics of IT industrial change include the appearance of convergence services, the shortening of research and development time, a speed-up of new service entrances, and the expansion of technical similarities. Owing to technology and market changes, an understanding of customer needs is more important than ever in the IT industry. In former days, new technology development in consecutive order caused a step-by-step generational shift of IT services. Customers chose a service or product according to a technology development roadmap. For customers, there was only one new service to choose from. Comparing services was useless in the IT industry. In most cases, a new service was substituted for an old one because it was superior in a certain technological aspect. These days, there are many alternatives in the IT service market. For example, if customers want to watch TV, they must choose one of many similar services, such as terrestrial TV, cable TV, video on demand, mobile TV, and IPTV. To study the IT market under a competitive structure, understanding customer behavior patterns rather than technological superiority will be an important factor [1].

According to earlier studies on the customer adoption of IT technologies, many researchers have used the theory of reasoned action (TRA) and the technology adoption model (TAM). The TRA and TAM models are robust and powerful. TAM is a proper model for studying adoption patterns controlled by technology attributes. However, they have some limitations. One is they do not explain various effective factors, such as emotional, social, and economical ones. The original

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TAM usually focused on technical aspects, such as perceived ease of use. In this case, studies on the extended TAM have overcome the limitation [2], [3]. Another limitation is the research scope is only on one technology. They ignore inter-relations among similar technologies. The original adoption models are not proper to study such market changes. To understand the decision process for user adoption of a new IT service, there is a need to modify the adoption model considering the technology attributes as well as the relation between substitute services as competitors.

In this paper, we suggest a new user adoption model to overcome the second limitation of previous TRA and TAM. Our research model has three stages: continuous usage intention of competitive existing technologies, user choice of the compared relative attractiveness (RA) between new and competitive services, and the adoption of a new service. Comparing a decision process structure between technologies is a major difference from previous adoption models. The paper is organized as follows. First, we analyze mobile IPTV adoption. Next, we forecast a market construct using our suggested research model. Finally, we obtain the implications from the empirical study.

II. Limitations of Previous Adoption Studies

When a new technology emerges in the market, customers will either adopt it or not. In cases when a new technology completely replaces an existing one, we only study the independent user adoption effect of the new one. These days, many IT service cases are not perfect substitutes. Most services are under competition with similar ones that give customers the same utility. In these cases, customer choice is more complicated. We explain this situation using a customer decision process model with a network effect in Fig. 1 [4], [5]. When a new technology emerges in a competitive market with similar technologies, there are two possible consumer choices: adoption of the new technology, including a transition period, or retaining the previous technology. Consumers compare the utility of the previous technology with that of the new one. If the utility of the previous technology is better, customers will choose to retain it. If the utility of the new technology is better, customers will choose to transition to that new technology.

The results of a reviews on user adoption regarding TRA [6], TAM [7], and extended TAM [2] models only explain user choice and the adoption of a new service. They do not consider the step of retaining an original service. Other research models such as the expectation confirmation paradigm (ECP) and information service post adoption model (IS-PAM) [3], [8]-[10] explain the continuous usage intention of old services. These earlier studies do not fully consider the relationship

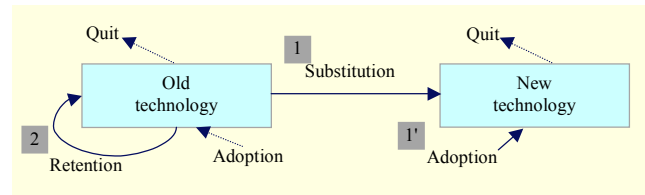


Fig. 1. Customer choice decision process.

Table 1. Literature review of adoption and post adoption.

Researcher	Model	Decision process	Factors of hypothesis
Davis [7]	TAM	Adoption	PEU, PU
Ajzen [14]	TRA	Adoption	Attitude, subject norm
Ping [15]	SEM	Switch	Satisfaction, loyalty
Hartwick [16]	TAM	Adoption	PEU, PU, attitude
Taylor [17]	ECP	Continuous usage	Expect, confirmation
Venkatesh [18]	TAM	Adoption	PEU, PU, efficiency
Parthasara [19]	IS-PAM	Continuous usage	Expectation of existing
Karahanna [8]	IS-PAM	Continuous usage	Services, confirmation
Jones [20]	SEM	Switch	Switchingcost, outcomes
Bhattachar [9]	IS-PAM	Continuous usage	Satisfaction, repurchase
Kim [21]	ECP	Comparing	RA of online banking
Gefen [22]	TAM	Adoption	PEU, PU, trust
Hsu&Lu [23]	TAM	Adoption	PEU, PU, flow
Premkum [24]	ISPAM	Continuous usage	Continuous usage
Solomon [25]	SEM	Comparing	RA, behavior
Wan [26]	TRA	Adoption	Attitude, behavior
Lee [27]	IDT,TRA	Adoption, comparing	RA, risk, compatibility
Chang [28]	TTFTAM	Adoption	Task characteristics

between new and old services in their description of adoption. According to [11], users adopt a new service based on past experience using similar services. The adoption of a new one or retention of an old one are not completely distinct factors. Therefore, we suggest a new model which considers both. The decision process is revealed by examining the RA of both options [12], [13]. So, we review previous studies on technology adoption, continuous usage, IS satisfaction, and switching due to an alternative's attractiveness.

III. Research Scope and Model

1. Research Scope: Mobile IPTV

When a customer considers adopting a new technology, they evaluate the various alternatives of the new technology as shown in Fig. 1. After they compare alternatives, they choose. So, our research scope should explain this decision process. To achieve this end, our research requires the following criteria.

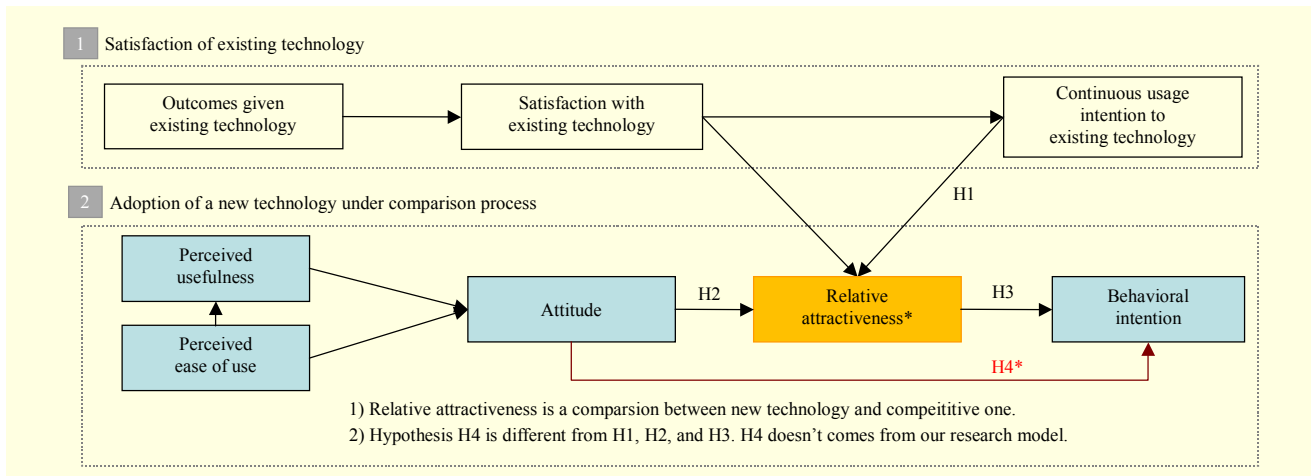


Fig. 2. User adoption model under a competitive market structure.

First, consumers must regard new and existing technologies as similar. They must also be included in one market. For the many competing services, the customer's decision process will be useful. When technologies are part of a different market, customers need not hesitate about their choice of technology. Second, the new technology must successively enter a market. The newer technology is better than the older technology in the technical aspect. New technology gives users expanded functionality and a high quality service level, so we focus on the adoption of new technology. When the research scope meets these two requirements, we can verify our research model and the effect of the RA of the alternatives.

New TV media technology is a useful area to exemplify our requirements.¹⁾ First, it is included in the same mobile media market. Second, the order of entering the market is time-dependent and the new technology will offer more utility than that offered by older types. For example, mobile and web TV are existing technologies. Mobile IPTV is a new one. There is great diversity in the contents and value added services in Mobile IPTV [29].

Also, TV media is a proper research area because it provides a popular service to customers. Technology related to TV media became popular because of its ease of use and universal utility as an information and entertainment provider for users. Because of this, respondents replied to our questionnaire accurately when we surveyed them on mobile media services.

In the following section, we analyze the user adoption of mobile IPTV in a mobile media market using the research model shown in Fig. 2. The empirical study gives two examples of a study of mobile IPTV adoption considering user

satisfaction regarding mobile and web TV.

2. Research Model

The basic idea of our research model as shown in Fig. 2 is that users compare the utility of alternatives, and we explain the entire process of user choice according to the model shown in Fig. 1. RA is a key factor between in a comparison of alternatives. Our research model has two parts. First, we analyze the adoption of a new technology with an attitude factor. Second, we analyze the intention to retain an existing technology with satisfaction and continuous usage intention factors. This shows the user comparison decision process. Finally, a user decides to choose a new technology or not according to the results of its RA [12], [13], [15], [20], [25], [30].

A framework of new technology adoption is based on TAM [22], [31], [32]. In this research, we insert the RA factor into a space between attitude and behavioral intention (BI). The idea used in designing our research model is that a customer's real purchase action will be jointly affected by his/her attitude regarding new and existing technologies. According to the user decision step, the analyzed factors are presented in chronological order.²⁾ One more theoretical approach is to differentiate between attitude and BI. In previous studies of TAM, some results did not divide the effects of attitude and BI. Researchers thus deleted the BI factor. It's called a simplified TAM [33]. This is also a limitation of TAM research. We expect that an RA factor will act as a parameter to clearly separate the two factors.

We analyze user satisfaction and continuous usage intention

1) New TV media services are mobile TV, web TV, and mobile IPTV. In the past, TV only was aired. Now, TV is broadcast on the Internet or mobile network. Mobile TV is a service which allows cell phone owners to watch TV. In Korea, mobile TV is called as DMB. Web TV is supplied on Internet. Mobile IPTV is media service delivered through the mobile device via IP.

2) The order of a decision process is as follows: i) consider the satisfaction for an existing technology, ii) consider the attitude toward a new technology, iii) compare the two technologies, and iv) decide whether or not to adopt the new one.

of an existing technology by using a modified ECP or IS-PAM [9], [22], [31].

IV. Research Hypotheses

Firstly, we frame three hypotheses (H1, H2, and H3) to solve our research model and add one hypothesis (H4) to compare with hypotheses which belong to the research model and original TAM as depicted in Fig. 2. Studies on user adoption have tended to investigate an individual's decision to initially adopt a new technology. Less attention has been paid to a post adoption environment where individuals decide between continuing and discontinuing the used technology [9], [32]. Owing to the significant influence of continued usage on the long term viability of a technology, it is important to study the post adoption [8], [9], [24], [32]. According to [3], [10], [12], the outcomes and satisfaction directly affect a continuous usage intention of users. After we consider the relationships among outcomes, satisfaction, and continuous usage intention,³⁾ we set up a hypothesis H1:

H1. Continuous usage intention for existing technology negatively affects RA.

H1 will be shown the effect of existing technology adoption and it will affect RA.

This paper assumes when choosing a new technology, the user compares the utility of the new technology with an existing one [4], [8], [13], [25]. The parameter factor is the RA, which indicates whether the new technology is better than the existing one. It has a close relation with satisfaction and continuous usage intention [30], [34]. Satisfaction of an existing technology affects the RA of a new one and has an indirect effect through continuous usage intention [20]. If a user can continue using an old technology, they don't feel the attractiveness of a new one. Considering the influence of two factors, satisfaction and continuous usage intention, the factor of continuous usage intention is more deeply involved with RA [20]. According to studies on RA in the online banking and retail service, a continuous usage intention affects the RA of alternatives [22], [35]. By our assumption, if a new technology is more attractive, the RA positively affects the BI of the new one. When there is a useful and attractive alternative, a user stops paying for the existing one [13] and adopts a new one [15], [21], [27]. After we consider these relationships,⁴⁾ we set up hypothesis H2 and H3:

H2. Continuous usage intention for an existing technology negatively affects RA.

H3. RA positively affects BI.

Our hypotheses will be direct indications of the comparison process between new and existing technology's utilities. H1 is derived from attitudes towards new technology. H2 is derived from attitudes towards existing technology. H3 is a final decision to adopt a new one after considering two technologies.

H4 is different from the others. H4 comes from original TAM, not our research model. We do another analysis to prove H4 by making another model which has perceived usefulness (PU), perceived ease of use (PEU), attitude, and BI constructs. It is used as a standard to compare the difference between TAM and our research model. H3 is the intention of buying new technology by considering another technology's attractiveness. H4 is the independent effect of new technology's adoption. Considering the difference effect between H3 and H4, it could mean the effect of RA.

H4. Attitude toward using new technology affects behavioral intention in original TAM.

V. Results

1. Survey: Data Collection and Measurement

We want to obtain the different adoptive patterns⁵⁾ of mobile IPTV considering the competition between mobile and web TV. To verify the search model, we conducted an online survey (www.pollever.com) from the May 5 to June 15, 2007. There were a total of 1,069 respondents, consisting of potential mobile IPTV users who had experience using the Internet, NGN, DMB, and video-on-demand. Our survey had several questions that dealt with a comparison of technologies. Thus, we permitted the 1,069 potential users to duplicate their answers if they had experience using more than one technology. Finally, we obtained 677 users of mobile TV and 902 users of web TV. Table 2 explains the general profiles of the respondents. In the next analysis, we deal with sample data divided into two groups, users of mobile TV and web TV.

The research questionnaire had eight constructs: outcomes (5 questions), satisfaction (5 questions), continuous usage intention (3 questions), PU (6 questions), PEU (4 questions), attitude (6 questions), RA (5 questions), and BI (3 questions). The questionnaire used a seven-point Likert scale ranging from 'disagree strongly' (1 point) to 'agree strongly' (7 points). The

3) We will examine the satisfaction←outcomes, outcomes←continuous usage intention in model testing and show results in Table A4 in appendix.

4) In this step, we also examine the PU←PEU, A←PU, and A←PEU; only we don't make hypotheses of these relationships in this paper. However, we will verify these relationships and show the testing results in Table A4 in appendix.

5) When we studied an adoption model of mobile IPTV, the adoptive patterns varied among different user experiences of services. Our previous study [36] shows there is a moderator effect to adopt mobile IPTV service. This effect is caused by different user experiences.

Table 2. Sample profile.

		Mobile TV	Web TV
Gender	Male	429	534
	Female	248	368
Age	~19	10	15
	20 to 29	193	267
	30 to 39	294	384
	40 to 49	133	171
	50~	47	65
Occupation	Non-economic activity	133	213
	Economic activity	544	705
Finance status (monthly)	~ \$3,200	537	740
	\$3,200~	140	162

questionnaire in Table A1 in appendix was developed to explore the relative importance of constructs based on a synthesis of previously published investigations, which were revised and extended as appropriate for the current topic. We showed a technology demonstration program before the questions were answered in order to help the respondents understand the new technology of mobile IPTV.

SPSS Windows 15.0 and AMOS 7.0 as a statistic package are used for analysis. We followed the two-stage methodology of [37], that is, we examined a measurement model to measure the convergent and discriminant validity in Tables A2 and A3 in the appendix, and we verified the structural model to analyze the strengths and directions of the hypotheses.

2. Analysis of Measurement Model

The authors in [38] suggest using both an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for assessing the construct validity. Cronbach's alpha scores from the EFA analysis indicate that each construct has strong internal reliability. There are three criteria that verify the convergent validity using CFA [39]: standardized factor loading should significantly exceed 0.6, construct reliabilities should exceed 0.8, and average variance extracted (AVE) per construct should exceed the variance due to the measurement error of the construct [40]. All of the factors in our research results exceed 0.8 because at over 0.9, the AVE values are high. Another criteria used is a squared multiple correlation (SMC) > 0.5 based on [41]. In the model, SMC values of most items exceed 0.5, and the highest value is 0.81. The two cases have a similar data

pattern. We eliminated two items of the questionnaire, PU1 and PU5, which were below 0.5. All values in the CFA of the measurement model exceed 0.5 and are significant at $p=0.001$. AVEs ranging from 0.90 to 0.97 are greater than the variance. Therefore, all conditions used to verify convergent validity are met. The discriminant analysis means the extent to which one concept and item's indicators differ from another concept and item's indicators [40]. To analyze the discriminant validity, the correlations between items in any constructs should be lower than the square root of the AVE [39]. All values of correlations are lower than the square root of the AVE, as our measurement model satisfies the construct validity. The analysis results of the measurement model are shown in Tables A2 and A3 in the appendix.

3. Analysis of Structural Model: Hypothesis Testing

Before testing the hypotheses, we first prove the feasibility of our research model. A popular proof method in SEM analysis is to verify and compare submodels 1 and 2, which have the same hypothesis structure but with different samples. The data of the submodels are chosen randomly. After dividing the samples into two parts, we compare the analysis results of the submodels with one of the original models. If we obtain the same results, we can be convinced of the appropriateness of our research model. We have two original models. To verify the two research models, each original model has two submodels. In total, we examine the feasibility of six models, which are shown in Table 3. In this paper, the indicators of model fitness used are a lower ratio of chi-square to the degree-of-freedom (χ^2/df),⁶ goodness-of-fit index (GFI), comparative fit index (CFI), normed fit index (NFI), relative fit index (RFI), and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA).

The six examined models have almost the same patterns of model fit. Most model fit indicators are appropriated to show a good model in CMIN/DF, CFI, NFI, RFI, and RMSEA. In the result, although a chi-square test in the original model is higher than the submodels due to its tendency to be sensitive to the sample size, all of the indicators are generally proper. When we decide to confirm the structural model in Fig. 2, various indicators are considered together. The values of the GFI indicator are around 0.8, which is under the criterion level of 0.9. However, a level of 0.8 is acceptable in social behavioral studies [42]. As a result, our research model and data analysis results explain mobile IPTV adoption and the effect of the RA factor. Second, we want to prove the validity of using the RA factor to explain the user decision process in Fig. 1.

⁶ It is an absolute criterion, which shows the proper relationship between model and data. Other criteria such as GFI, CFI, and NFI are relatively unimportant.

Table 3. Results of structural modeling analysis.

Research model	Indicator criterion					
	χ^2/DF	GFI	CFI	NFI	RFI	RMSEA
	1<X<3	0.9~	0.9~	0.9~	almost 1	~0.1
1. Model of mobile TV	3.23	0.86	0.94	0.91	0.90	0.05
Submodel 1	2.22	0.83	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.06
Submodel 2	2.38	0.81	0.93	0.88	0.87	0.06
2. Model of web TV	3.81	0.87	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.05
Submodel 1	2.69	0.83	0.93	0.90	0.90	0.06
Submodel 2	2.69	0.83	0.93	0.90	0.89	0.06

Table 4. ANOVA test: models without or with RA factor.

Model		R ²	F change	DF1	DF2	Sig. F change
Mobile TV	Without RA	0.802	405.224	3	673	0.000
	With RA	0.813				
Web TV	Without RA	0.809	566.434	3	898	0.000
	With RA	0.823				

The ANOVA method is used when comparing research models with and without an RA factor. There is a sound difference in the results of the ANOVA test.

The case of employing an RA factor has the higher explanation power because of raising the R².

Based on the ANOVA test results for mobile TV, web TV and mobile IPTV, we conclude that RA is a proper measure factor for studying a new technology adoption.

Now, we test our hypotheses using the suggested model and analyze the data according to an SEM approach. Figure 3 presents the results of the structural model. If we consider the significant level of 90%, all hypotheses are acceptable in the cases of mobile TV and web TV. Most hypotheses are accepted with significant levels of over 99%. Table 5 shows the coefficient and significance of all hypotheses in detail. The interesting element is H3. In the mobile and web TV cases, H3 is accepted. H3 means the BI considering the existing technology. According to H3 testing, there are three findings related with RA.

The first finding is the effect of RA. The continuous usage intention of existing technology affects RA. The higher the effect of continuous usage is, the lower the effect of RA. Before hypotheses testing, we expect mobile IPTV will compete with mobile and web TV because the services are in

same market. After testing, we confirm that users have the intention to transit mobile and web TV to mobile IPTV. The one reason we infer this is based on the service similarity of mobile TV, web TV, and mobile IPTV. These are based on TV content. Users definitely know that new technology is better than existing technologies. Thus, users who have experience with mobile and web TV can easily adopt the new better service of mobile IPTV. When we compare between H3 (BI←RA) and H4 (BI←A), the phenomenon is explained clearly. H4 is an independent effect of the adoption of a new technology. H3 is the intention of buying a new technology when considering the other technology's attractiveness. The difference between H3 and H4 would equal the effect of RA. The coefficients of H4 in mobile TV and web TV cases are very similar. However, the coefficients of H3 are significantly different. After comparing existing technologies, users changed their attitude. If researchers study mobile IPTV adoption with the original TAM, they will probably obtain the result of an aggressively positive user adoption pattern. They don't know the gap between the research in TAM and a real market.⁷⁾ Most likely, their estimation of TAM will be too high. This point is our contribution to user adoption studies. We find a way to correct exaggerated effects that are occasionally found in previous TAM studies.

The second finding is the RA factor's role as a mediator between attitude and BI. In prior studies, there is a problem in not definitely classifying attitude and BI because of the similarity between the two factors. Researchers chose one of two factors and made the research model called simplified TAM. However, if the RA factor is employed as a mediator, the problem is solved. The two factors retain their respective meanings due to the employment of RA in the research model.

7) 'Research' is the study of the effect of new technology adoption. 'Real market' means users choose a new technology through comparing alternatives. The gap is explained in the difference between H3 and H4 in mobile and web TV cases.

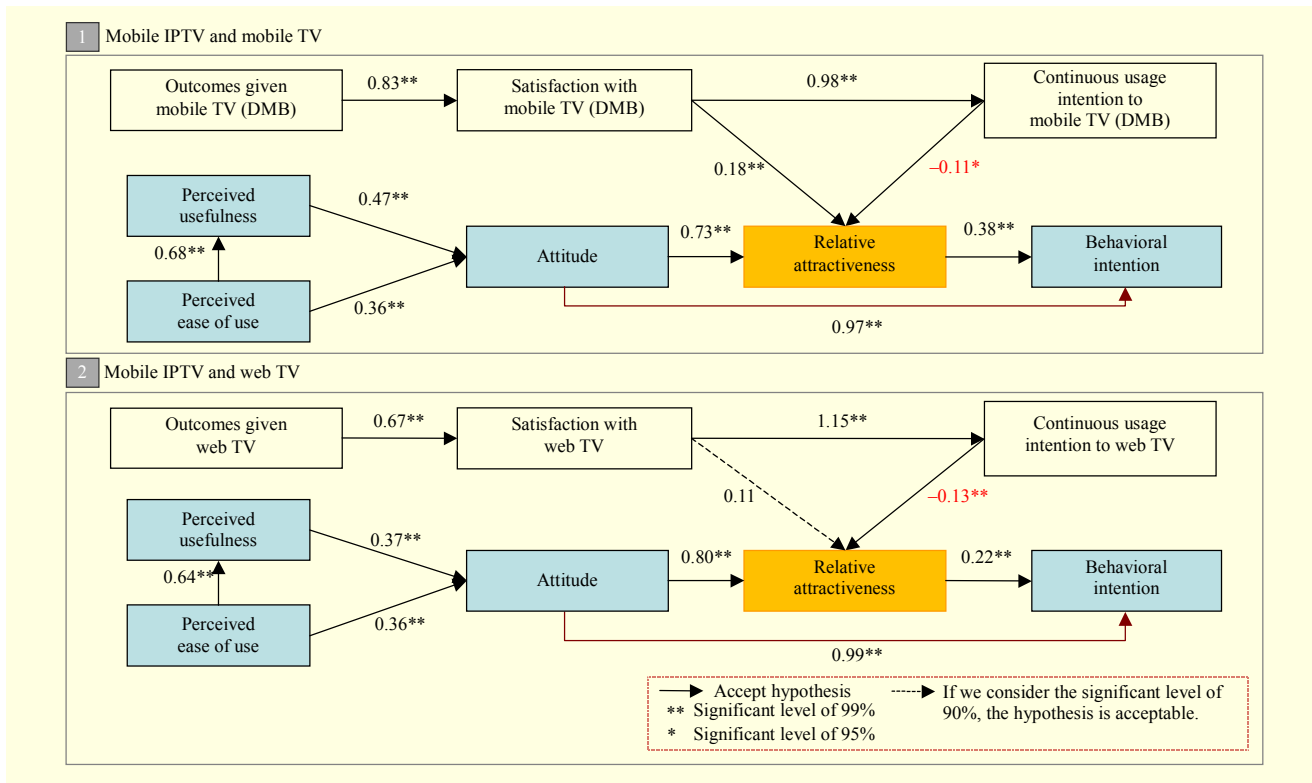


Fig. 3. Results of comparison of mobile IPTV with mobile and web TV.

Table 5. Results of hypothesis testing.

		Coefficient		t-value		P-value	
		MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV
H1	RA←CU	-0.11	-0.13	-2.17	-2.82	0.030	0.005
H2	RA←A	0.73	0.80	17.68	21.06	0.000	0.000
H3	BI←RA	0.38	0.22	7.33	5.15	0.000	0.000
H4	A←PU	0.97	0.99	26.54	19.19	0.000	0.000

The third finding is that market researchers need to analyze a market competitive structure through studying the relation with a substitute. Most methodologies are based on time series market data. For this reason, it will be impossible to foresee a market structure for new services. However, our research model shows that it can define the competitive relationship of new technologies without market data.

From managerial findings, we can state that mobile and web TV users will transfer to mobile IPTV. The reason for this is that mobile IPTV will be in an absolutely superior state than mobile and web TV in technical and content aspects [43]. In other words, the existing TV services do not provide abundant utility to users. For example, mobile IPTV has an interactive attribute and various data services, but mobile TV has only TV

programming content. Web TV does not have mobility. Furthermore, it has limited content and lower-quality service. If service providers of mobile and web TV want to defend the market size, they must make market strategies to differentiate them selves from mobile IPTV.

VI. Conclusion

Most technology adoption research lacks proper models to explain the relation between new and existing technologies, because they verify the factors of technical attributes. Although the relation among competitive technologies is a very important factor to decide whether to adopt a new technology, it has been neglected in studying a technology adoption model. In this paper, we created a research model including a user comparison decision-process with an RA factor and obtained new findings through our empirical study to solve our research questions.

We hope that future research will be used to show that these implications are genuinely meaningful in a real market when comparing the results of our research model and customer choice probability of new and existing technologies. If this study succeeds, our research model will be verified as a useful methodology to explain a new technology adoption under a competitive market environment.

VII. Appendix

Table A1. Questionnaire items.

Items	
Outcomes	O1. It (mobile TV or web TV) enables me to watch TV contents that I need. O2. It (mobile TV or web TV) enables me to watch TV at anytime and anywhere. O3. It (mobile TV or web TV) enables me to feel much pleasure than TV. O4. It (mobile TV or web TV) enables me to spend my free time effectively. O5. In general, to use it (mobile TV or web TV) is very enjoyable.
Satisfaction	S1. On the whole, I feel very happy about it (mobile TV or web TV). S2. I like it (mobile TV or web TV) most. S3. Among TV services, it (mobile TV or web TV) is proper to me. S4. It (mobile TV or web TV) is most efficient service to meet my expectation. S5. It (mobile TV or web TV) is a good for me to watch TV.
Usage intention	CUI1. I use it (mobile TV or web TV) more often. CUI2. It (mobile TV or web TV) is the first time to consider which service to watch in the future. CUI3. I want to use it continuously (mobile TV or web TV) now and forever.
PU	U1. Mobile IPTV enables me to watch interactive TV at anytime and anywhere. U2. Mobile IPTV offers high quality TV while moving and I use this TV service easily. U3. Mobile IPTV offers various contents that I want. U4. Mobile IPTV enables me to use the mobile multimedia services. U5. Multimedia service with mobile IPTV improves my work efficiency. U6. Multimedia service with mobile IPTV improves my job performance. U7. Mobile IPTV is proper to my lifestyle to enjoy various contents. U8. Mobile IPTV is proper to my existing values and experiences about TV.
PEU	PEU1. Learning to use mobile IPTV is easy for me. PEU2. To find contents that I want, using mobile IPTV is easy for me. PEU3. Mobile IPTV is easy for me to become skillful without any effort. PEU4. The process to use mobile IPTV is simple and understandable.
Attitude	A1. I like to use mobile IPTV. A2. I'll like to use mobile IPTV. A3. Using mobile IPTV is an interesting thing to me. A4. Using mobile IPTV offers benefits to me. A5. I'll be interested in using mobile IPTV. A6. I am positive about using mobile IPTV.
RA of mobile TV	RA1. When I want to watch TV while moving, mobile IPTV is better than mobile TV RA2. In general, mobile IPTV is more useful to me than mobile TV. RA3. The content of Mobile IPTV is more satisfactory than mobile TV. RA4. Mobile IPTV is more satisfactory than mobile TV to me. RA5. Considering all aspects of TV service, mobile IPTV is more relevant.
RA of webTV	RA1. When I use multimedia in IP network, mobile IPTV is better than web TV RA2. In general, mobile IPTV is more useful to me than web TV. RA3. The content of mobile IPTV is more satisfactory than web TV. RA4. Mobile IPTV is more satisfactory than web TV to me. RA5. Considering all aspects of TV service, mobile IPTV is more relevant.
BI	BI1. I intend to use TV and multimedia services through mobile IPTV soon after starting it. BI2. I'll watch TV and use multimedia service through mobile IPTV after starting it. BI3. I'll frequently use mobile IPTV in the future.

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Table A2. Construct reliability and convergent validity.

		Loading		t-value		Cronbach's alpha		AVE	
		MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV
Outcomes	O1	0.708	0.816	-	-	0.87	0.90	0.923	0.954
	O2	0.680	0.854	16.55	29.62				
	O3	0.762	0.784	18.46	26.34				
	O4	0.806	0.759	19.44	25.25				
	O5	0.823	0.772	19.83	25.79				
Satis.	S1	0.759	0.750	-	-	0.91	0.91	0.942	0.947
	S2	0.802	0.792	21.62	24.43				
	S3	0.847	0.839	23.00	26.09				
	S4	0.835	0.877	22.64	27.40				
	S5	0.823	0.869	22.26	27.12				
RA	RA1	0.785	0.819	-	-	0.93	0.94	0.965	0.974
	RA2	0.852	0.865	24.93	31.83				
	RA3	0.886	0.900	26.29	33.91				
	RA4	0.876	0.890	25.89	33.30				
	RA5	0.858	0.796	25.17	33.21				
PU	U2	0.803	0.796	-	-	0.92	0.92	0.948	0.954
	U3	0.814	0.834	24.12	28.45				
	U4	0.817	0.820	24.26	27.81				
	U6	0.729	0.731	20.83	23.92				
	U7	0.826	0.840	24.61	28.73				
	U8	0.850	0.862	25.63	29.78				
PEU	PEU1	0.849	0.872	-	-	0.92	0.93	0.964	0.974
	PEU2	0.891	0.904	30.18	38.39				
	PEU3	0.884	0.893	29.75	37.43				
	PEU4	0.838	0.854	27.24	34.36				
Att.	A1	0.847	0.863	-	-	0.94	0.94	0.957	0.966
	A2	0.894	0.898	31.16	37.76				
	A3	0.849	0.846	28.38	33.68				
	A4	0.777	0.789	24.57	29.84				
	A5	0.853	0.852	28.61	34.15				
	A6	0.843	0.857	28.02	34.54				

Table A3. Discriminant validity.

Mobile TV (DMB) case						
	Outcomes	Satis.	RA	PU	PEU	Att.
Outcomes	0.960					
Satisfaction	0.766	0.970				
RA	0.471	0.444	0.982			
PU	0.642	0.565	0.743	0.974		
PEU	0.412	0.413	0.581	0.655	0.984	
Attitude	0.569	0.537	0.809	0.784	0.632	0.978
Web TV case						
	Outcomes	Satis.	RA	PU	PEU	Att.
Outcomes	0.976					
Satisfaction	0.720	0.973				
RA	0.271	0.348	0.987			
PU	0.555	0.580	0.679	0.977		
PEU	0.482	0.427	0.484	0.628	0.987	
Attitude	0.402	0.466	0.807	0.768	0.581	0.983

Table A4. Results of hypothesis testing.

		Coefficient		t-value		P-value	
		MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV	MTV	WTV
	S←O	0.83	0.67	15.26	18.66	0.000	0.000
	CU←S	0.98	1.15*	19.35	23.06	0.000	0.000
	PU←PEU	0.68	0.64	17.05	19.26	0.000	0.000
	A←PU	0.47	0.37	12.64	13.19	0.000	0.000
	A←PEU	0.36	0.36	9.24	11.12	0.000	0.000
H2	RA←A	0.73	0.80	17.68	21.06	0.000	0.000
	RA←S	0.18	0.11	2.80	1.66	0.005	0.097
H1	RA←CU	-0.11	-0.13	-2.17	-2.82	0.030	0.005
H3	BI←RA	0.38	0.22	7.33	5.15	0.000	0.000

*If the factors are correlated (oblique), the factor loadings are regression coefficients and not correlations and as such they can be larger than one in magnitude. This can indeed happen also for any factor loading or structural coefficient in any SEM model. A standardized coefficient of 1.04, 1.40, or even 2.80 does not necessarily imply that something is wrong, although it might suggest that there is a high degree of multicollinearity in the data. In a sample academic test, when the correlation value was 0.999, the coefficient was 22.089. (How Large Can a Standardized Coefficient Be? By Karl G Jöreskog. www.ssicentral.com)

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