**RESEARCH PROPOSAL**

### MASTER THESIS MARKETING MANAGEMENT/MARKETING ANALYTICS FALL 2022

Name: Riano Martinez Francisco

SNR: 2070510

Company: N/A

### 1.Business Problem: Background / Probleemachtergrond

Nowadays the circular economy concept has taken place on the agenda of some countries in order to face some environmental, social and economic set of challenges. According to Lacy et al (2020), the circular economy is a system which has a set of rules aiming to disunite the economic growth from the consumption of scare resources. One of the new business models produced by the circular economy is the one known as Product-as-a-service (PaaS). In this model the customers are not the owners of the product, rater they rent or lease it.

This new context, in accordance with Morewedge et al., (2021), will produce important changes in consumption through the replacement of legal ownership of private goods with legal access to goods and services owned and used by others. Psychological ownership, among other items, were included in the “bundle of rights” provided by the legal ownership (Morewedge 2020).

Psychological ownership can be understood as a form of emotional attachment between consumers and the goods and services they use (Shu & Peck, 2011). Within this new context, psychological ownership could be threatened by the changes in consumption given that legal ownership, as it was described previously, has been the main source of it in the traditional model (Morewedge et al., 2021). But at the same time, it represents a challenge for companies in order to find new alternatives, that allow to protect or even boost this emotional link between users and products.

Psychological ownership is a relevant variable that deserves to be borne in mind by companies because it has important influence on both approaches: for the consumers and for the companies as well. According to Li & Atkinson (2020), psychological ownership fulfills basic psychological needs and therefore increments customer well-being. Additionally, this variable is positively associated with consumer demand, willingness to pay, word of mouth and competitive resistance (Morewedge et al., 2021), variables that are quite linked with the performance of companies in the short, mid and long term.

One of the alternatives proposed by Morewedge et al., (2021) to preserve psychological ownership is through customization.

### 2.Problem Statement and Research Questions/ Probleemstelling en onderzoeksvragen

2.1 Problem Statement

How the level of customization and the type of features (hedonic vs utilitarian) to customize products could influence the willingness to pay and to what extent are these relationships mediated by the psychological ownership?

2.2 Research questions:

* To what extent is the willingness to pay affected by the level of customization on a product?
* What is the impact of the type of features used to customized products on the willingness to pay?
* To what extent does the psychological ownership have a mediating role in the relationship between the level of customization and willingness to pay?
* To what extent does the psychological ownership have a mediating role in the relationship between the type of features used to customize products and willingness to pay?

### 3. Theoretical background/ Theoretisch kader

3.1 Level of customization

According to Lee & Kim (2020) customization is the process where products are designed from common materials, leading to a feeling of uniqueness for consumers or users. In recent year customization has started to be seen as a relevant marketing strategy driven by increase of supply of technology focused on customization, the declining of production costs and the internet, which enhances the communication with the customers (Franke et al., 2009).

A shift from legal ownership to legal access, promoted by the circular economy, offers challenges, for companies, in order to protect and maintain the psychological ownership. One of them is through the offering of platforms which could incorporate product customization (Morewedge et al., 2021). Customization may create a greater level of psychological ownership. For this reason, the level of customization on a product was included in the model and thus, it is expected to have a significant relationship with both, psychological ownership and willingness to pay.

It is important to mention that level of customization has been included, as an independent variable, in this paper, following the contributions made by Schreier (2006) and Franke et al. (2009). Both were aimed to analyze the effect of customization on willingness to pay, but while the first tested it through the comparison of self-design against standard products; the second made it through the assessment of tailored products belonging to several categories. As it has been mentioned before, willingness to pay is a variable positively related with the psychological ownership (Morewedge et al., 2021), therefore it is expected that customization could influence psychological ownership as well.

**H1:** Highly customizable products will produce a higher willingness to pay than poor customizable products.

**H2:** Highly customizable products will develop a stronger psychological ownership, on customers, than poor customizable products.

### 3.2 Type of features used to customize products

### Products could be seen as bundles of features with their attractiveness determined as a compensatory function of feature levels (Lancaster, 1966). At a fundamental level, the appeal of a product can be viewed as a function of two sets of factors: product features and marketing efforts (Du et al., 2015).

### In accordance with the purposes of this research, type of features used to customize products is going to be classified in two conditions: hedonic and utilitarian. Hedonic features are those linked with a sensory experience of aesthetic or sensual pleasure and fun; while utilitarian attributes are those orientated to a specific goal and with the accomplishment of a practical task (Dhar & Wertenbroch 2000).

### This variable, and its conditions, have been included in this research given that they are expected to produce significant differences across the participants. According to Botti & Mcgill (2011), due

### H3: Products customized through hedonic features will produce a higher willingness to pay than products customized through utilitarian features.

### H4: Products customized through hedonic features will develop a stronger psychological ownership than products customized through utilitarian features.

3.3 Psychological Ownership

Ownership could be divided in two broad terms, the first is psychological ownership and the second one is legal ownership. According to Li & Atkinson (2020) psychological ownership could be understood as the individual sense or feeling of possession a consumer could hold for a target, it is based on subjective feelings. Legal ownership, on the other hand, is the possession of a product, endorsed by a legal document, usually a deed, a bill or a receipt.

Based on the literature review done in order to carry out this research, the effect of psychological ownership on willingness to pay has been already documented. For instance, Atasoy & Morewedge (2017), determined the influence of psychological ownership, as a mediator, on product valuation. But what has not been discussed yet, is the mediating role of this variable in a customization context.

Embracing previous researches, it is going to be followed the contribution made be Li & Atkinson (2020) in order to measure psychological ownership. On their work it was used a five-item scale previously developed by Pierce & Van Dyne (2004). Suiting this model to the purposes of this research, the five-item scale would include: I sense this bike its mine; I feel a very high degree of presonal ownership towards this bike; I feel personally connected to this bike; it is hard for me to think about this bike as mine; this bike does not make me feel that it is mine.

**H5:** Highly customizable products will produce a higher willingness to pay than poor customizable products and the relationship will be mediated by the psychological ownership

**H6:** Products customized through hedonic features will produce a higher willingness to pay than products customized through utilitarian features and the relationship will be mediated by the psychological ownership

3.4 Product valuation

As with an attachment between consumer and brand, psychological ownership for a good is positively associated with consumer demand, willingness to pay; […]. Psychological ownership is thus a valuable asset for firms (Morewedge et al., 2021). In accordance with the insights found by Atasoy & Morewedge (2017), the features of a good influence pre-purchase extension of psychological ownership to the good, affecting both, the value of the good and likelihood of acquisition.

* 1. ***Conceptual Model/schematical overview***

Level of customization

* HCP
* PCP

Type of features

* Hedonic
* Utilitarian

Psychological ownership

Product valuation

IV

Covariates:

* Age
* Gender

Mediator

DV

### 4. Research Design/Onderzoeksmethode

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Name | Measurement |
| Independent | Level of customization | It is going to be treated as a categorical variable. In total there are going to be just 2 conditions. Each condition is going to be stated as follows:   * HCP = High customizable product (between 5 to 10 features to customize) * PCP = Poor customizable product (between 1 to 3 features to customize |
| Independent | Type of features | It is going to be treated as a categorical variable. In total there are going to be just 2 conditions. Each participant is going to be assigned randomly to one of the following conditions:   * Hedonic features * Utilitarian features |
| Mediator | Psychological ownership | Measurement: 5 items scale including: I sense this bike its mine; I feel a very high degree of personal ownership towards this bike; I feel personally connected to this bike; it is hard for me to think about this bike as mine; this bike does not make me feel that it is mine. Respondents will be asked to indicate their opinion on a seven-point scale (1= strongly disagree; 7 strongly agree) |
| Dependent | Willingness to pay | Respondents will be asked to give their willingness to pay for the customized product. |
| Covariate | Demographic data | The information required will be:  Age and gender. |

The study will be carried out through a 2 (HCP, PCP) x 2 (hedonic, utilitarian) between subject design online experiment in order to test the hypotheses previously developed. For the experiment, the respondents will be asked to fill out an online questionnaire and randomly will be assigned to one of the four experimental conditions.

Participants will be asked to customize that product based on the independent variables’ conditions assigned. Then, they will be required to fill out a five-item scale, previously described, in order to measure their psychological ownership toward the customized product. Finally, they will be able to give their willingness to pay for the object.

An ANOVA will be carried out, complemented with a mediation analysis that is comprised of three sets of regressions: X → Y, X → M, and X + M → Y (Kim, 2016). The whole analysis will be supported through the bootstrapping technique in order to get the expected results.

### References/Referenties

### Dhar, R., & Wertenbroch, K. (2000). Consumer Choice Between Hedonic and Utilitarian Goods. Journal of Marketing Research, 60-71.

### Du, R., Hu, Y., & Damangir, S. (2015). Leveraging Trends in Online Searches for Product Features in Market Response Modeling. Journal of Marketing, 29-43.

### Franke, N., Keinz, P., & Steger, C. (2009). Testing the Value of Customization: When Do Customers Really Prefer Products Tailored to Their Preferences? Journal of Marketing, 103-121.

### Lacy, P., Long, J., & Spindler, W. (2020). The Circular Economy Handbook: Realizing the Circular Advantage. London: Palgrave macmillan.

### Lancaster, K. (1966). A New Approach to Consumer Theory. Journal of Political Economy, 132-157.

### Lee, Y., & Kim, H. (2020). The Effect of Online Customization on Consumers’ Happiness and Purchase Intention and the Mediating Roles of Autonomy, Competence, and Pride of Authorship. International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction, 403-413.

### Li, D., & Atkinson, L. (2020). The role of psychological ownership in consumer happiness. Journal of Consumer Marketing.

### Lowrey, T. (1998). The Effects of Syntactic Complexity on Advertising Persuasiveness. Journal of Consumer Psychology, 187-206.

### Morewedge, C., Monga, A., Palmatier, R., Shu, S., & Small, D. (2021). Evolution of Consumption: A Psychological Ownership Framework. Journal of Marketing, 196-218.

### Norton, M., Mochon, D., & Ariely , D. (2012). The “IKEA Effect”: When Labor Leads to Love. Journal of Consumer Psychology, 453-460.

### Orasmaa, A., Laurila, L., & Liimatainen, H. (2020). Rethinking ownership. Sitra studies, 1-42.

### Pierce, J., & Van Dyne, L. (2004). Psychological Ownership and Feelings of Possession: Three Field Studies Predicting Employee Attitudes and Organizational Citizenship Behavior. Journal of Organizational Behavior, 439-459.

### Pieters, R., Wedel, M., & Batra, R. (2010). The Stopping Power of Advertising: Measures and Effects of Visual Complexity. *Journal of Marketing*, 48-60

### Schreier, M. (2006). The value increment of mass-customized products: an empirical assessment. Journal of Consumer Behaviour, 317-327.

### Swait, J., & Adamowicz, W. (2001). The Influence of Task Complexity on Consumer Choice: A Latent Class Model of Decision Strategy Switching. Journal of Consumer Research, 135-148.