# Chapter I Consumer-to-Consumer Electronic Commerce: An Emerging Stream of Research

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## ABSTRACT

Consumer-to-consumer (C2C) electronic commerce (e-commerce) is a growing area of e-commerce. However, according to a meta-analysis of critical themes of e-commerce, C2C e-commerce was only represented in the area of online auctions (Wareham, Zheng, & Straub, 2005). C2C e-commerce can encompass much more than just auctions. This study adapts constructs from a B2C e-commerce study of satisfaction (Devaraj, Fan, & Kohli, 2002) to determine what, if any, the differences are in the C2C e-commerce arena. The constructs include elements of the technology acceptance model (TAM), which includes perceived ease of use and usefulness; transaction cost analysis (TCA), which includes uncertainty, asset specificity, and time; and service quality (SERVQUAL), which includes reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Participants in the study answered questions regarding these various constructs in relation to their experiences with C2C e-commerce. The findings indicate that TAM, TCA, and SERVQUAL all impact satisfaction in C2C e-commerce. Reliability and responsiveness (areas of service quality) were found to influence C2C e-commerce satisfaction, where as they were not found to be an influence in the B2C study. These findings warrant further research in the C2C e-commerce arena. The study provides implications for future research and practice.

### INTRODUCTION

Electronic commerce (e-commerce) is a continuously evolving phenomenon. While media attention of e-commerce has declined in focus, academic research of e-commerce appears to have increased. This can be seen in the amount of e-commerce specific journals as well as the number of e-commerce related articles published in the information systems' main stream journals (Wareham et al., 2005).

In a meta-analysis of the critical themes of ecommerce research, Wareham, Zheng, & Straub (2005) performed a meta-analysis of the critical themes of e-commerce research. The analysis included a review of abstracts from "mainstream IS journals", both academic and professional (a full list of the journals used in the analysis can be found in the referenced article), between the years of 1997 and 2003 (65% of which fell between the years 2001 and 2003). At a top level, there are four main areas: business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C), strategy, and technology adoption. They further refined these broad areas into 17 different themes found in e-commerce research. Of the 17, consumer-toconsumer (C2C) research was not listed. Some may argue that "Auctions" (one of the 17 themes) covers the full realm of C2C e-commerce. However, C2C e-commerce can encompass much more than just auctions.

C2C e-commerce can also take place in online communities, chat rooms, third-party consumer listing services, and web-based discussion forums. For example, one consumer recalled a recent C2C e-commerce transaction conducted in a web-based discussion forum. He indicated to the other participants that he had a car part to sell. Another participant indicated a need for that part. They exchanged address information through the forum. Once the seller received the check from the buyer, he sent the part to him. While the payment and product were sent via postal mail, all interaction regarding the transaction was completed within the web-based forum. Similar to how third-party consumer listing services (such as Half.com) or online auctions (such as eBay) facilitate the transaction between sellers and buyers, so did the web-based forum in this anecdote. The difference comes in the intent of the forum versus the third-party consumer listing service and online auction. However, regardless of the intent of the venue, C2C e-commerce is indeed being conducted in many areas in addition to online auctions. And as such, should be included in the stream of research surrounding C2C e-commerce.

In a quick search for C2C e-commerce, only a few articles could be found which did not solely focus on online auctions and reputation systems. For example, Lin, Li, & Huang (2007), Lin, Li, Janamanchi, & Huang (2006), Livingston (2005), and Melnik & Alm (2002) studied C2C online auctions and reputation systems, and Yamamoto, Ishida, & Ohta (2004) studied C2C reputation management systems. Strader & Ramaswami (2002) examined consumer trust in C2C online markets, Jones & Leonard (2008) studied trust in C2C e-commerce, and Armstrong & Hagel (1996) and Orman (2006) described the value of online communities. Even with the online auction and reputation system articles, Wareham, Zheng, & Straub (2005) found that only 3% of the articles they reviewed dealt with this area. This lack of research leads one to wonder whether or not C2C e-commerce is a different enough research area to have its own stream of research. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there are enough differences to build a new area of research. This research is an exploratory study to empirically determine if there are indeed differences found in C2C ecommerce and B2C e-commerce research which indicate a need for C2C e-commerce to have its own research stream. To do this, a previous study by Devaraj, Fan & Kohli (2002) that focused on the satisfaction of B2C e-commerce over other commerce methods is modified to reflect C2C e-commerce, utilizing three well-known frame15 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/consumer-consumer-electronic-commerce/6977

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