#### **Abstract**

This study proposes a distribution channel strategy model based on the notion that distribution channel strategy is the basic determinants of distribution channel performance. Its major objective is to assist manufacturers in making effective decision on distribution channel strategy (channel selection and channel management).

The proposed model integrates two strategic components: **a) distribution channel selection**—the manufacturer's choice of distribution intensity, channel location characteristics, channel control, and channel risk, and **b) distribution channel management**—the channel service quality. The model tests how the two strategic components affect distribution channel performances that finally lead to firm's success.

The empirical test of the proposed model is conducted using descriptive research. Data are collected during September 2003 – February 2004 with self-administered questionnaires in food industry by randomly selecting small firms 2,500 sample from 5,836 elements listed in 2003 by Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and using the whole population of 498 medium and large enterprises. The 520 returned questionnaires providing 396 usable in which accounting for 20.8% of total responses are tested by t-value at alpha = .05. The results show no significance different between early and late responses. On the other hand, significant difference exists between small firms versus medium and large firms, leading to overall firms and subgroup comparison. The model fit, variable relationship and hypothesis testing are evaluated by Hierarchical Stepwise Regression together with Structure Equation Model (SEM). Interestingly, the results of Regression are consistent with those of Structure Equation Model, indicating that the proposed model is powerful.

The study generates three important findings: **First**, distribution channel strategy (subsequently, the channel control, channel service quality, channel payment term, channel investment, and location characteristics) are all critical factors affecting channel performance, except distribution intensity. However, the ANOVA results show that distribution intensity positively influences channel performance at a certain level, then its relationship becomes negative.

**Second**, channel performances (channel effectiveness, superior channel effectiveness, and superior channel efficiency) have positive relationship with firm's success (external and internal outcomes). Such findings confirm that a new route of causal-effect relationship exists as channel strategy and firm success is mediated by channel performance.

**Third**, subgroup analysis finds significant impacts of firm sizes on distribution channel strategy. Channel control and superior channel effectiveness are more critical to small firms; whereas, channel service quality and channel effectiveness are more critical to large enterprises.

In addition, this study provides managerial implications essential for firms to strengthen their distribution channel strategy by order of importance based on the results of analysis as follows: **a) to increase channel effectiveness**, firms should put more efforts into channel control [ $\beta$  = .224, p < .01] and channel service quality [ $\beta$  = .220, p < .01], **b) to increase channel efficiency**, firms should focus on channel control [ $\beta$  = .198, p < .01], channel payment term [ $\beta$  = .192, p < .01], channel service quality [ $\beta$  = .180, p < .01], and decrease unnecessary channel investment [ $\beta$  = -.136, p < .05], **c) to enhance superior channel effectiveness**, firms should improve channel control

 $[\beta = .349, p < .01]$ , channel service quality  $[\beta = .141, p < .05]$ , channel location characteristics  $[\beta = .106, p < .05]$ , and channel payment term  $[\beta = .101, p < .05]$ , and **d) to enhance superior channel efficiency**, firms should pay more attention to channel control  $[\beta = .208, p < .01]$ , channel service quality  $[\beta = .196, p < .01]$  and channel payment term  $[\beta = .141, p < .01]$ .

At the same time, to enhance firm's success firms need to improve its channel performance by order of importance: **a) to increase internal outcome**, firms should focus most on channel effectiveness [ $\beta$  = .287, p < .01], followed by superior channel effectiveness [ $\beta$  = .273, p < .01], and superior channel efficiency [ $\beta$  = .169, p < .01], **b) to increase external outcome**, firms should pursue more in superior channel effectiveness [ $\beta$  = .254, p < .01], channel effectiveness [ $\beta$  = .258, p < .01], and superior channel efficiency [ $\beta$  = .112, p < .05] respectively.

The results of this study also suggest directions for policy implementation to support small and large firms as follows: 1) Improve the managerial competency by providing the distribution strategic knowledge and essential information assisting in increasing competitiveness and ability to keep up with the changes in the world.

2) Provide directions for better marketing support for small and large food business growth. 3) Provide financial support in the way of being convenient, fast, and sufficient to serve the needs of businesses, especially for strengthening their channel distribution system. 4) Provide advanced research and educational opportunity focusing on distribution channel strategy as a new critical area for increasing businesses; in particular SME's competitiveness, sustainability, and dependability in the long-run.

Finally, this study contributes theoretical and methodological implications differently from previous studies at least in four folds: 1) Broadens concept of channel selection by adding new critical factors to help better channel choice's decision. 2) Develops four new measures—channel intensity is newly evaluated in a more effective way leading to increase reliability, channel performance is measured using macroperspective view including both channel efficiency and effectiveness together with its superiority, channel risk is examined in terms of cost involved in that channel (investment and payment term) rather than in terms of economic and political instability which have fewer business contribution, and firm's success is assessed by both internal and external outcome, contrary to previous research that commonly uses only one dimension. 3) Develops a new construct—channel service quality which becomes the most critical factor to improve consumers' satisfaction and firms' competitive advantage at present and in the future. 4) Employs multi-data collection and multi-variate analysis in terms of quantitative and qualitative methods, especially the ideas and suggestion from industry experts to find out the powerful model, more reliable, and meaningful results including worthwhile applications for various related industries.

Even this study has provided much theoretical and managerial contribution for strengthening channel strategy in Thailand, limitations still exist. To get more precise information and better implications, future research should replicate the proposed model to test for generalizability of the theory across industries and countries varied by firm sizes or situation specifics if possible (in particular those providing opportunity for competitiveness).

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### **Table of Contents**

			Page
Abst	ract		i
Ackn	owled	gement	v
		ontents	
		pendix	
		les	
List	of Figu	ires	xiii
Chap	oter		Page
1	Intr	oduction	1
	1.1	The Importance of Channel Strategy	1
	1.2	Research Issues and Objectives	2
	1.3	Scope of the Study	7
	1.4	Contributions of the Study	9
	1.5	Organization of the Study	11
2	Lite	rature Review	13
	2.1	Distribution Channel Strategy	13
	2.2	Distribution Channel Selection	20
	2.3	Distribution Channel Management	49
	2.4	Distribution Channel Performance	57
	2.5	Distribution Channel Strategy and Firm's Success	62
	2.6	Theory Used in Distribution Channel Strategy	64
3	Mod	del and Hypotheses Development	73
	3.1	The Proposed Model	73
	3.2	Construct Definition and Operationalization	74
	3.3	Hypotheses Development	77
		3.3.1 Distribution Channel Selection	77
		3.3.2 Distribution Channel Management	82
		3.3.3 Channel Performance and Firm's Success	86

4	Rese	earch Methodology	92
	4.1	Research Design	92
	4.2	Research Method	93
		<b>Table of Contents (Cont')</b>	
Chap	ter	I	Page
4	Rese	earch Methodology (Cont')	
		4.2.1 Scope of the Study	93
		4.2.2 Source of Data	98
		4.2.3 Measurement and Questionnaires Development	99
		4.2.4 Sample Frame	114
		4.2.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	114
		4.2.6 Data Collection: Method and Plan	115
		4.2.7 Data Analysis: Techniques and Criteria	.117
5	Data	a Analysis and Results	.121
	5.1	Data Preparation	122
	5.2	Measurement of Reliability and Validity	.124
	5.3	Respondent Demographic Profile	132
	5.4	Subgrouping of Large Firms and Small Firms	133
	5.5	Model Estimation by Hierarchical Stepwise Regression Analyses	134
		5.5.1 Analysis of Overall industry (All Firms)	135
		5.5.2 Subgroup Analysis of Large Firms	. 154
		5.5.3 Subgroup Analysis of Small Firms	. 168
	5.6	Further Analysis by Structure Equation Model (SEM)	184
		5.6.1 Measurement Model	184
		5.6.2 Structure Equation Model	190
		5.6.3 Respecification Model	193
6	Con	iclusions and Recommendations	.197
	6.1	Conclusions	.197
		6.1.1 Objectives of the Study	. 197
		6.1.2 Interesting Findings	
	6.2	Contributions of the Study	
		6.2.1 Theoretical and Modeling Contributions	
		6.2.2 Methodological Contributions	

6.3	Implications of the Results of the study	
	6.3.1 Managerial Implications	217
	6.3.2 Public Policy Implications	222
6.4	Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research	224

## **Table of Contents (Cont')**

		Page
Refe	erences	228
	List of Appendix	
App	pendix	
1	Questionnaires	250

## **List of Tables**

Table	Pa	ge
2.1	Relevant Factors Influencing Firm's Channel Selections	29
2.2	The Advantage and Disadvantage of Distribution Intensity	32
2.3	Comparison of Location Characteristics between Previous Studies and	
	This study	41
2.4	Comparison of Channel Control Between Previous Study and	
	This Study	45
2.5	Comparison of Channel Risk Between Previous Studies and This Study	48
2.6	The Assessment of Distribution Channel Service Quality (DCSQ) Compared to Previous Measures	54
2.7	Comparison of Distribution Channel Service Quality between	
	Previous Studies and This Study	57
2.8	Seven Behavioral Dimensions Measuring Channel Performance:	
	A Micro View Point by Kumar, Stern, and Achrol (1992)	60
2.9	Comparison of Channel Performance between Previous Studies	
	and This Study	61
2.10	Examples of TCA Variables Used to Explain the Determinants of Distribution Strategy in Previous Studies	67
2.11	Comparison of Transaction Cost Analysis and Channel Strategy	
	Between Previous Studies and This Study	72
3.1	Definition and Operationalization of Dependent Variables	74
3.2	Definition and Operationalization of Independent Variables	75
3.3	Definition and Operationalization of Mediator Variables	76
3.4	Summary of Hypothesis Statements	91
4.1	Number of Manufacturers Established Classified by Industrial Categories	95
4.2	Number of Manufacturers Established Classified by Firm Size and	
	Industrial Categories	96
4.3	In-depth Interview of Top Management Based on Performance	
	Measures 1	02
4.4	Scale Used in the Study	09
4.5	Stratified Sampling Procedure for Small Firms	15
5.1	Summary of Variables	23
5.2	Results of Factor Analysis to Examine Unidimensionality	26
5.3	Principle Component Analysis by Varimax Rotation	27
5.4	Split-Half Reliability Analysis	30
5.5	The Food Manufacturers Classified by Capital Registered	32

5.6	The Food Manufacturers Classified by Year of Established
Table	Page
5.7	Correlations of Overall Industry
5.8	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Channel Effectiveness of Overall Industry
5.9	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Channel Efficiency of Overall Industry
5.10	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Superior Effectiveness of Overall Industry
5.11	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Superior Efficiency of Overall Industry
5.12	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Performance and
	Firm's Success (Internal Outcome) of Overall Industry
5.13	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Performance and
	Firm's Success (External Outcome) of Overall Industry
5.14	Mediator Test of Channel Performance on Firm's Success
	(Internal Outcome) of Overall Industry
5.15	Mediator Test of Channel Performance on Firm's Success
	(External Outcome) of Overall Industry
5.16	Correlations of Large Firms
5.17	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Channel Effectiveness of Large Firms
5.18	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Channel Efficiency of Large Firms
5.19	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Superior Effectiveness of Large Firms
5.20	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Superior Efficiency of Large Firms
5.21	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Performance and
	Internal Outcome of Large Firms
5.22	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Performance and
	External Outcome of Large Firms
5.23	Correlations of Small Firms
5.24	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and
	Channel Effectiveness of Small Firms

5.25	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and Channel Efficiency of Small Firms	175
	List of Tables (Cont')	
Table		Page
5.26	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and	
	Superior Effectiveness of Small Firms	177
5.27	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Strategy and	
	Superior Efficiency of Small Firms	178
5.28	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Performance and	
	Firm's Success (Internal Outcome) of Small Firms	180
5.29	Results of Regression Analysis Between Channel Performance and	
	Firm's Success (External Outcome) of Small Firms	182
5.30	Summary of Regression Analysis for Overall Industry and Subgroups	
	(Large Firms, Small Firms)	183
5.31	Measurement Reliability of Second Order Factor	189
5.32	Structural Equations Estimates for Distribution Channel Strategy	191
5.33	Structural Equations Estimates for Distribution Channel Strategy (Respecification Model)	194
5.34	Summary of The Proposed Model and The Respecification Model	196
6.1	Summary of Hypothesis Testing	205
6.2	Previous Study of Distribution Channel Strategy	212
6.3	Distribution Channel Service Quality (DCSQ) in This Study	
	Compared to Previous Studies	214
6.4	Summary of Management Guidelines Based on the Results of	
	this Study	221
	2	

# **Lists of Figures**

Figure		Page
2.1	Distribution Channel Strategy Framework	19
2.2	Distribution Channel Structure	23
2.3	The Elements of Competitive Advantage	64
3.1	The Proposed Model of Distribution Channel Strategy	73
3.2	Channel Performance as a Position Superiority and Firm's Success	89
3.3	The Proposed Hypotheses of Distribution Channel Strategy	90
4.1	Research Methodology	92
4.2	Thai Food Exports in the Year of 1991 - 2001 (Million Baht)	97
4.3	World Food Market Share in the Year of 2000	97
4.4	Thailand Food Trade in the Year of 1997-2001	98
5.1	Steps in Data Analysis and Results	121
5.2	The Food Manufacturers Classified by Types of Product	132
5.3	Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis on Distribution Channel	
	Selection	186
5.4	Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis on Distribution Channel	40-
	Management	
5.5	Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis on Channel Performance	
5.6	Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis on Superior Channel Performance	
5.7	Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis on Firm's Success	
5.8	Results of Structure Equation Model	
5.9	Results of Structure Equation Model (Respecification Model)	
6.1	Conclusions and Recommendations	
6.2	Distribution Channel Strategy (The Proposed Model)	
6.3	Distribution Channel Strategy (The Respecification Model)	210