

GWTTRA 2016 Conference

Measuring Convention Services:

Measurement Invariance across Conventions and Exhibitions



ARIZONA STATE
UNIVERSITY

Seojin Lee, MBA

Woojin Lee, Ph.D

Heekyung Sung, Ph.D

February 12, 2016

Scottsdale, Arizona

Introduction



- ❑ What is the use of a convention center?
 - To host exhibitions, conventions and large scale events
 - Customers: planners, exhibitors and attendees

- ❑ Convention industry outlooks in 2016 (Carlson Wagonlit Travel, 2015)
 - Intense competition
 - Increasing domestic supplies
 - Expanding market to international destinations

- ❑ Event types in convention centers
 - Conventions
 - Exhibitions
 - Seminars, conferences, banquets, receptions, major community events and so on.

Background



- ❑ Convention centers in the mature market are in dire need of
 - Differentiating service offerings
 - Delivering unique benefits to targeted segments

- ❑ The purpose of the study
 - Identify underlying dimensions of convention service attributes
 - Examine what services a convention center would deliver in different market segments (e.g. conventions, exhibitions)

Literature Review

Service Encounters in a Convention Center

<i>Attributes</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Literature</i>
F&B	Food and beverage (available food concessions)	Lee & Slocum, 2014
Technology	Free Wi-Fi, sufficient cellphone services	Gilmore & Mulcrone, 2013
Green	Sustainability practices (LEED certification, recycling, water and energy efficiency)	Lee, Barber, & Tyrrel, 2013
Facility	Cleanliness, maintenance, safety, security	Breiter & Milman, 2006
Spatial	Physical environments (ambient conditions, spatial layout, signs)	Siu, Wan, & Dong, 2012
Accessibility	Availability of transportation, proximity of dining options, accommodations	Lee & Min, 2013; Wu & Weber, 2005
Staff	Helpfulness, responsiveness, friendliness, knowledge of guest service staff	Lee & Min, 2013; Lee & Back 2008

Research Questions



- What services do attendees perceive as important? What are the underlying factors that contribute to this perception?
- Are there significant perceived differences in service attributes between *convention attendees* and *exhibition attendees*?

Method



Research Participants

- Delegates from two association conventions and two consumer exhibitions in 2014 and 2015.

Data Collection

- Sample size: $N=1,230$ ($n_{\text{convention}}=536$, $n_{\text{exhibition}}=694$)
- Convenience sampling
- Rated on 5-point Likert scale

Instrument Development

- Pretest (convention sales managers, experts)

Data Analysis

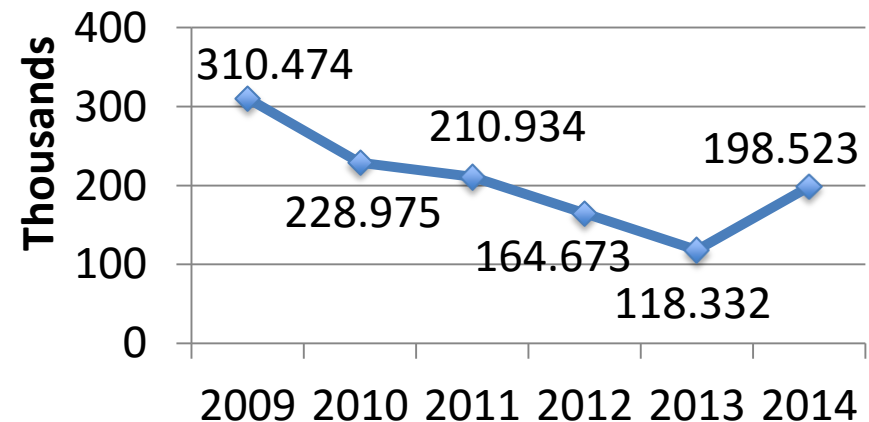
- Mplus 6.2
- Multi-group CFA with MLR estimation
- Procedures:
 - 1) Assess measurement invariance
 - 2) Test differences in latent means

Survey Site: Phoenix Convention Center (PCC)

- ❑ Ranked as the top 7 convention center in the U.S. (Cruz, 2012)
- ❑ Major expansions in 1985 and 2009
- ❑ Facts/Statistics in 2014
 - No. of events: 65
 - Attendance: 198,523

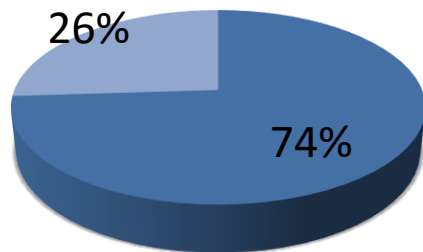


Attendance from 2009 to 2014

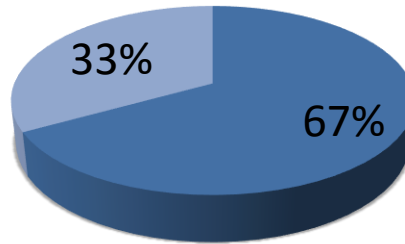


Research Participants' Demographic Profiles

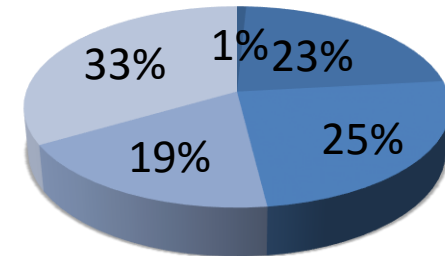
Convention attendees (n₁=536)



Male Female

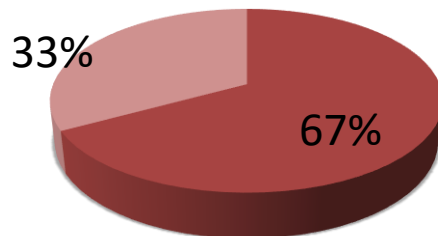


First-time visitors
Repeat visitors

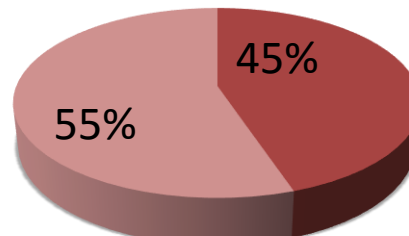


Below 20 20-29 30-39
40-49 50 or older

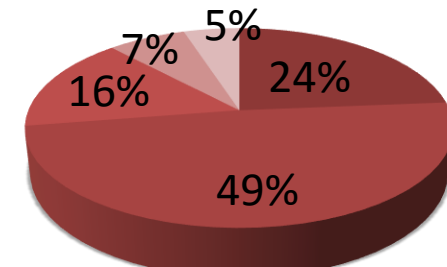
Exhibition attendees (n₂=694)



Male Female



First-time visitors
Repeat visitors



Below 20 20-29 30-39
40-49 50 or older

Results

Measurement Invariance

Measurement invariance testing

	<i>S-B χ^2 (df)</i>	<i>$\Delta S-B \chi^2$ (df)</i>	<i>p value</i>	<i>RMSEA</i>	<i>CFI</i>	<i>SRMR</i>
<u>Group solutions</u>						
Convention ($n_1=536$)	215.059 (131)	-	-	.035	.973	.048
Exhibition ($n_2=694$)	266.014 (131)	-	-	.041	.956	.049
<u>Measurement invariance</u>						
Configural invariance	502.885 (262)	-	-	.039	.964	.049
Metric invariance	515.058 (274)	14.255 (12)	.285	.038	.964	.054
Scalar invariance	584.859 (286)	86.446 (12)	<.001	.046	.955	.060
Scalar (partial) invariance ^a	549.568 (284)	40.226 (10)	<.001	.039	.960	.056
Scalar (partial) invariance ^b	532.272 (282)	17.979 (8)	.021	.038	.962	.056

Note. ^aIntercepts of the items S15 and S3 freely estimated.

^bIntercepts of the items S15, S3, S8 and S17 freely estimated.

Results

Latent Means Comparisons (Table)

Latent mean differences across conventions and exhibitions

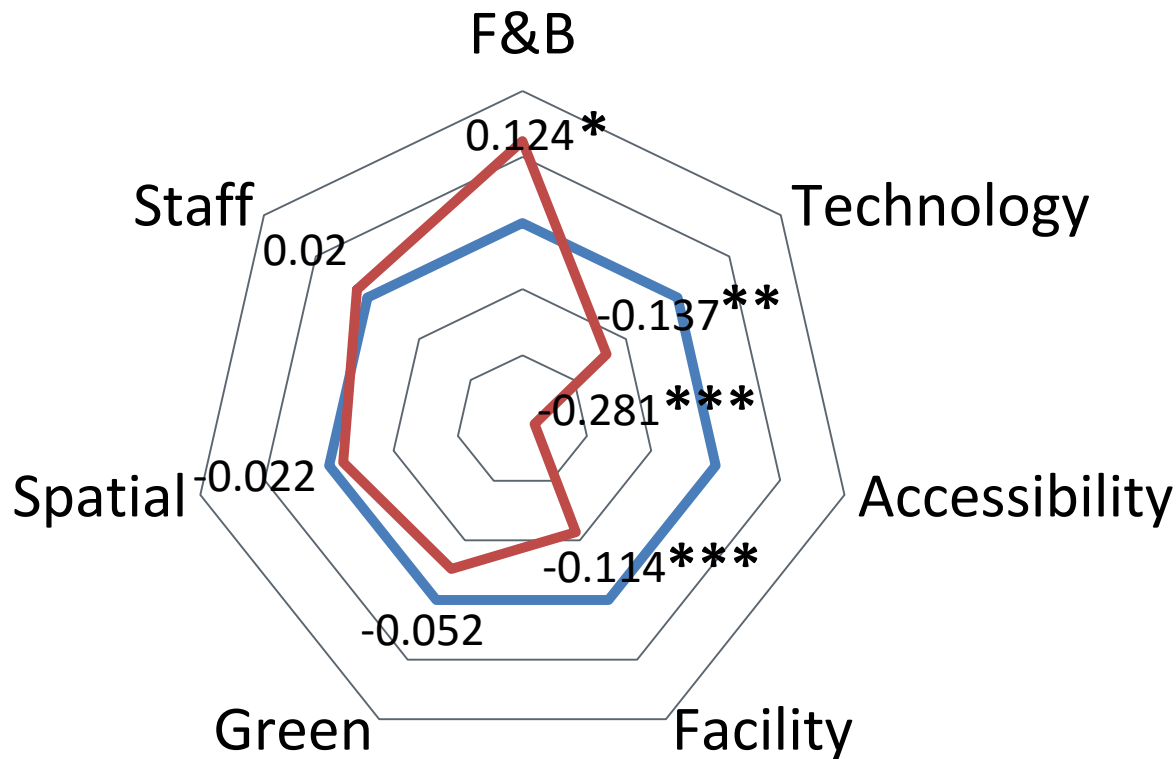
<i>Factors</i>	<i>Mean Difference</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>z value</i>	<i>p value</i>
Food & Beverage	.124*	.057	2.177	.029
Technology	-.137**	.040	-3.437	.001
Green	-.052	.063	-.819	.413
Spatial	-.022	.032	-.688	.491
Accessibility	-.281***	.033	-8.451	<.001
Facility	-.114***	.030	-3.816	<.001
Staff	.020	.039	.516	.607

Note. The association conventions are the reference group. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Analysis

Latent Means Comparisons (Figure)

Latent mean differences across conventions and exhibitions



— Conventions
— Exhibitions

Note. The conventions are the reference group.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Conclusion



- ❑ Theoretical Implications
 - Evaluating measurement invariance of perceived importance of service attributes between conventions and exhibitions
 - Prioritizing on-site service attributes in a convention center
- ❑ Practical Implications
 - Leading to new insights to improve convention services according to market segments
- ❑ Future Research
 - Different service expectations of
 - First-time vs. repeat visitors
 - Out-of-state vs. in-state visitors
 - Additional service factors

Thank You!

Questions?

References (1)

- Carlson Wagonlit Travel (2015). 2016 meetings and events forecast. Retrieved from <http://www.carlsonwagonlit.com>.
- Cruz, S. (2012, April 23). Top ten U.S. convention centers. USA Business Review. Retrieved from <http://www.businessreviewusa.com>.
- Breiter, D., & Milman, A. (2006). Attendees' needs and service priorities in a large convention center: Application of the importance-performance theory. *Tourism Management*, 27(1), 1364-1370.
- Gilmore, A., Mulcrone, K. (2013, September 1). Chart: convention center Wi-Fi. *Meetings and Conventions*. Retrieved from <http://www.meetings-conventions.com>.
- HVS Conventions, Sports, and Entertainment Facilities Consulting (2014). Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis Update of the Phoenix Convention Center.

References (2)

- Lee & Back (2008). Attendee-based brand equity. *Tourism Management, 29*(2), 331-344.
- Lee, J. S., & Min, C. K. (2013). Prioritizing convention quality attributes from the perspective of three-factor theory: The case of academic association convention. *International Journal of Hospitality Management, 35*, 282-293.
- Lee, S., & Slocum, S. (2015). Understanding the role of local food in the meeting industry: An exploratory study of meeting planners' perception of local food in sustainable meeting planning. *Journal of Conventions and Event Tourism, 16*(1), 45-60.
- Lee, W. J., Barber, T. & Tyrrell, T. (2013). Green attendees' evaluation of green attributes at the convention center: using importance-performance analysis. *Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research, 24*(2), 221-240.

References (3)



- Muthén, L. K. & Muthén, B. O. (1998-2014). *Mplus User's Guide*, 7th edition. Los Angeles: Muthén & Muthén.
- Siu, N. Y., Wan, P. Y. K., & Dong, P. (2012). The impact of the servicescape on the desire to stay in convention and exhibition centers: The case of Macao. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 31, 236-246.
- Wu, A., & Weber, K. (2005). Convention center facilities, attributes and services: the delegates' perspective. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 10(4), 399-410.