NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AND ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR: A REVIEW AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS’ AT TONGREN CITY IN CHINA

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Abstract:
The purpose of this paper is to determine the negative psychological factors and online shopping behaviour. This is a review paper among college students’ at Tongren city in China. This study will significantly contribute in dealing with challenges that are prevailing in the e-commerce market, and online retailers have to understand E-commerce market, buyers’ behaviour and to consider all factors that will affect online shopping in order to develop better strategies to retain existing customers and attract more potential buyers. Consumer buying behaviour is affected by many variables, ranging from personal motivations, needs, attitudes and values, socioeconomic and cultural values, age, gender, professional status to social influences of various kinds exerted by family, friends, colleagues and society as a whole (Solomon, 2004). Studying various factors affecting online shopping will help online retailers to understand the association between factors and consumer buying behaviour. In this context, research is aimed to study the various factors affecting negative psychological factors affecting online shopping among college students in Tongren University.

Keywords: negative psychological factors, online shopping behaviour, college students’, Tongren city, China

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1. Introduction

Online shopping is no longer a new phenomenon in many emerging and developed countries which has assisted in offering low cost and convenient shopping solutions to the traditionally unreachable market through the use for internet technology and Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) (Kasaje & Charira, 2012). According to Laukkanen and Lauronen (2012), online shopping has shown a phenomenal growth for the past years. The services of online shopping can also improve operational performance and increase the amount of data processing (Rizwan et al., 2014; Azam and Moha Asri, 2015; Tham et al., 2017; Udriyah et al., 2019; Al Shehhi and Azam, 2019a; Tao et al., 2019). Companies around the world have modified their strategies to better reach out to their customers, and the rapid growth of the economy is based on smart online shopping that is primarily based on the internet, computer systems and cell phones (Rizwan et al., 2015). Visual perception of products in online shops is the key to customers’ responses (Jarvenpaa and Todd, 1996; Szymanski and Hise, 2000; Haque et al., 2014; Rachmawati et al., 2019; Tarofder et al., 2019; Al Shehhi and Azam, 2019b). Products in online shops are commonly depicted in isolation, such that that the product depictions are cut out from the background and appear without any shadows (e.g., on amazon.com and ikea.com). Amazon, for example, requires products to be depicted individually, against a white background which (i.e. the picture frame contains neither a shadow nor anything else). Because Amazon serves as an example for other online shops, isolated product depictions are the de facto standard for product depictions used in most online shops (Amazon, 2018). This common practice has several advantages. First, photo production for hidden objects is easy, fast and cheap. Second, showing products in isolation is space-saving and allows online shops to place more products in the customer’s field of view, which is assumed to increase the number of products which are seen by a customer (Chitika, 2013; Flosi et al., 2013; Song and Kim, 2012). Third, depictions without a background have low visual complexity and high contrast, which is both, associated with more positive judgements and increased attention (Pieters et al., 2010; Reber et al., 1998). Despite this advantage, products presented in isolation without a background may have unintended adverse effects, not least because such product depictions do not occur in the real world (Bar, 2004; Azam et al., 2014; Haur et al., 2017; Tarofder et al., 2017; Katukurunda et al., 2019; Chong et al., 2019).

Since the China Open Door Policy 1978, to attract foreign talents, China has seen an increase in Foreigners coming to China. China used to be known as a tourist destination with people fascinated with Culture and Chinese food, but foreigners now come to China for different reasons. Online Purchasing Behaviour has attracted the interests of scholars Mosteller, Donthu, and Eroglu (2014). There is a need to further understand the online purchasing behaviour of consumers, San Martín and Herrero (2012). With the growing number of international students in China, one cannot simply ignore that it is indeed a niche market and calls for study. The focus of this study is to examine international students’ online shopping behaviour in China critically.
previous study in China has focused on Online Shopping adoption by Chinese consumers (Clemes, Gan, & Zhang, 2014). Other studies have also focused on Chinese students online shopping attitude and gender differences in the influence of online communication on e-commerce purchase decision strategies Chai et al., (2016) but neglect the emerging role of international students in the markets. Thus, this study seeks to understand the factors that influence their online shopping behaviour. In a Dual Country Perspective study between the U.S and Irish Students, Comegys and Brennan (2003) find that language has an impact on online shopping, so it is essential in this study that to find out to what extent of negative psychological factors of online shopping behaviour among college students’ in Tongren City, China.

Purchases of online shopping in China retrieves information on products and services through the text, video introduction, specifications and picture information of the goods through the Internet e-commerce platform and sends out the purchase request through the electronic order, then fills in the private information (name, communication, address, contact, etc.) sellers or vendors in the e-commerce platform (Jayasuriya and Azam, 2017; Dewi et al., 2019; Nguyen et al., 2019; Kanapathipillai and Azam, 2019; Gunasinghe et al., 2019). This information was then receiving the purchase requests, conclude the purchase agreements, and determine payment terms. Buyers use online payment methods on the platform, which consist of online bank transfer, AliPay transfer and Counter transfer, which is also known as bank transfer desk.

The emergence of the Internet and communication technology makes electronic commerce possible. Since the 20th century, the rapid development of the Internet and communication technology has made e-commerce enter a new stage. With the establishment and perfection of Taobao, Tmall, Jingdong, Victoria products, Alipay and other e-commerce platforms and online payment platforms, online shopping is gradually emerging. Meanwhile, with the rapid popularization of mobile Internet and the gradual improvement of mobile payment means, online shopping has quietly changed the social business structure and lifestyle. Today, online shopping is being a preferred choice due to time-saving and convenience and has been giving ease in consumers’ preference.

According to the Ministry of Education, the number of college students in China has been increasing since 2012, reaching 324.32 million in 2017. They are not only one of the central bodies of online shopping at present, but also have independent online shopping consciousness and characteristics. On the one hand, they have strong online shopping demand and relatively advanced online shopping consumption concept; on the other hand, they are at a disadvantage in occupying social resources, their economic ability is not yet independent, and their online shopping ability is not yet independent. It is subject to significant constraints. These two contradictions make their online shopping behaviour has many problems, which eventually lead to excessive consumption or debt, and bring about problems in real life, such as “bare loans” and “violent collection”, which cause widespread concern in society, and seriously endanger the physical and mental health, learning and development of College students. College
students are a group formed under the background of receiving higher education. In order to complete their socialization, they focus on learning and make themselves thrive. This research is mainly aimed at college students in Tongren City, involving two colleges and universities, namely Tongren College and Tongren Vocational and Technical College. The subjects involved are mathematics, information science and system science, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and veterinary science, aquaculture and clinical medicine. Science, Material Science, Electronic Communication and Automatic Control Technology, Computer Science and Technology, Chemical Engineering, Food Science and Technology, Civil Engineering, Water Conservancy Engineering, Marxism, Philosophy, Linguistics, Literature, Art, History, Economics, Law, Sociology, Ethnology and Culture, Journalism and Biography Broadcasting, Education and Sports Science [National Standard for Classification and Code of First-Class Disciplines (GB/T 13745-2009)].

2. Review of the Literature

The study on “The influence of negative psychological factors on College Students’ online shopping behaviour” is still at its infant stage in China. Based on the above factors, this paper mainly adopts the methods of literature research, questionnaire survey, empirical research and statistical analysis to correct college students in Tongren City. Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) and Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) were used to explain the concept for these studies.

2.1 Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)

This study is mainly empirical research, not trying to establish a new model, using a mature UTAUT model, in order to achieve twice the result with half the effort. UTAUT model is one of the eight main technology acceptance theories that Venkatesh, Morris and other scholars use for reference: technology adaptation model (TTF), innovation diffusion theory (IDT), rational behaviour theory (TRA), planning behaviour theory (TPB), motivation model (MM), compound TAM and TPB model (C-TAM-TPB), PC utilization model (MPCU), social cognitive theory (SCT). Based on behavioural willingness theory, a more comprehensive and perfect model, UTAUT (Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology), is put forward. UTAUT divides variables into two categories by reintegrating previous model arguments. One is the core variables, including performance expectation, effort expectation, social impact and promotion conditions; the other is the intermediate variables that have a significant impact on the core variables, including gender, age, volunteerism and experience. Source variables of performance expectation include perceived usefulness, job adaptability and achievement expectation, which are used to indicate the extent to which individuals think that using the system is helpful to their work. Source variables of effort expectation include perceived ease of use and complexity, which are used to represent how much effort an
individual thinks it takes to use the system. Subdividing source variables of social impact include compatibility of social factors, which are used to represent the degree of individual perception affected by surrounding groups. Source variables of facilitation conditions include facilitation conditions and behavioural control perception, which are used to characterize the degree of support of individual perception organizations for the use of systems in related technologies and devices. Behaviour intention directly determines the use of behaviour, while performance expectation, effort expectation and social impact affect the use of behaviour indirectly through affecting behaviour intention. The original model of UTAUT is shown in the following figure:

![Figure 1: Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)](Source: Venkatesh et al., 2003)

This study examines a set of research hypotheses based on quantitative data collected from questionnaires in order to establish a theory to verify the hypothesis, rather than trying to establish a theory. Therefore, quantitative methods are considered to be more suitable for this study. It mainly adopts technology to adopt and utilize integration theory, namely the UTAUT model (Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology, UTAUT). Besides, this study establishes the model trend of theoretical research, which is in good agreement with the UTAUT model (technology adoption and utilization integration theory). Therefore, the UTAUT model (technology adoption and utilization integration theory) is adopted in this study. In this study, independent variables include their negative psychological factors, negative psychological factors related to commodities, negative psychological factors related to negative social
consumption concepts, and non-independent variables are college students’ online shopping behaviour under the influence of negative psychological factors, including emotional online shopping and comparative online shopping. In online shopping, the intermediate variables are gender and disposable living expenses. The relationship between variables: under the influence of negative psychological factors, resulting in harmful online shopping behaviour will eventually result in excessive consumption or debt. In the purchase process, some harmful online shopping behaviour is affected by disposable living expenses.

3. Material and Method

This research is based on the investigation of “the influence of negative psychological factors on College Students’ online shopping behaviour”. It mainly studies the online shopping behaviour of college students in Tongren City, including emotional online shopping and comparative online shopping. It also investigates whether there are negative psychological factors in online shopping. There are three kinds of psychological states: negative psychological factors related to purchases of products and services and negative psychological factors related to negative social consumption concepts.

Since this is an academic paper, so the relationship between negative psychological factors and college students’ online purchasing behaviour is mainly manifested by negative psychological factors due to self-awareness, the convenience of online shopping and varieties of offers, and due to social influence.

4. Findings and Discussion

The negative psychological factor of oneself is empty psychology. It refers to all the blanks in one’s spiritual world, without belief, sustenance and boredom. In this psychological state, taking the possession and enjoyment of the online shopping process and online shopping consumer goods as a means to make up for the spiritual emptiness, an emotional online shopping line will emerge. When this behaviour is seriously morbid and unable to control its purchase behaviour, it is not too much related to the number of free-living expenses as an addictive online shopping.

The purpose of this study is to study the influence of negative psychological factors on College Students’ online purchasing behaviour. For this reason, negative psychological factors (mainly including their negative psychological factors, negative psychological factors related to commodities, negative psychological factors related to negative social consumption concepts) are set as independent variables. Online shopping behaviour (including emotional online shopping and comparative online shopping) is a non-independent variable, while the discretionary cost of living is the intermediate variable. Finally, the negative consequences of excessive consumption or debt are formed. According to the UTAUT model theory, the influence of satisfying research negative psychological factors on College Students’ online shopping behaviour is
The negative psychological factors related to the negative consumption concept of the society: the purchase motivation under the guidance of conformity psychology has the following nature, often manifested as group buying. Purchasing behaviour has the characteristics of aimlessness, contingency and impulse. Alternatively, the purpose of consumption is to satisfy curiosity and not to lag. The purchasing motivation under the guidance of conspicuous psychology is vanity, which is often manifested in the purchase of expensive goods, favourite goods and fashionable goods. Its purchasing behaviour has the characteristics of comparability and advance.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

College students are an essential component of society. Their online shopping behaviour is influenced by social consumption ideology. There is a widespread phenomenon of online shopping beyond their economic affordability in Tongren. Given this phenomenon, this paper mainly studies the impulsive online shopping, conformity online shopping, comparison online shopping, addiction online shopping and other purchasing behaviours of Tongren College Students under the influence of negative psychological factors, such as conformity psychology, comparison psychology (showing off psychology) and race psychology. Considering the leading role rate of various negative psychological factors in the online shopping process, this paper puts forward reasonable suggestions, which can correct and guide college students' wrong online shopping behaviour.

Prior research on product displays has examined background colour and contrast effects on customers' affective responses (Grobelny & Michalski, 2015; Im & Ha, 2011; Michalski & Grobelny, 2016; Schifferstein et al., 2017). Research also demonstrated that a typical scene that contains other semantically related objects positively affects customer behaviour (Shapiro, 1999; Yoo & Kim, 2014). However, research in this domain has not considered whether the absence of a background which is typical in isolated product depictions hurts customers' affective and behavioural responses (De Silva et al., 2017; Kuruwitaarachchi et al., 2019; Pambreni et al., 2019; Fernando et al., 2019). This is particularly surprising as Kahn (2017) stresses that the way products are depicted individually and as assortments in online shops play an essential role in efficient processing and influencing customers' perception and liking. Importantly, Kahn (2017) emphasized the central role of processing fluency in the context of online product depictions. Although there is growing research on visual perception in the consumer behaviour domain (e.g., Demangeot and Broderick, 2010; Lam et al., 2007; Pieters and Wedel, 2004, 2012; Wedel et al., 2008), only a few studies considered visual processing fluency in isolated product displays, and none considered its antecedents and consequences effects consumers spending behaviour (e.g., Leonhardt et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2016). The scarce literature in this area has demonstrated that product images that
face the centre of a print or online advertisement are more fluent in engaging responses from online consumers (Leonhardt et al., 2015).

Similarly, horizontally displayed products are more comfortable to process than vertical product displays because the human field of view is more full in the horizontal than in the vertical direction (Deng et al., 2016). In 1991, China launched the application of EDI (Electronic Data Exchange) in the departments of customs, foreign trade, transportation and shipping, and initiated the process of gold cards, customs and taxes. In 1996, the Ministry of Foreign Trade established the China International Electronic Commerce Center.

With the popularity of the Internet, online shopping has gradually changed from a new thing to a part of people’s daily life, impacting people’s traditional consumption habits and thinking, lifestyle, and gradually penetrated the hearts of the people with its unique advantages. E-commerce model, which takes online shopping as a typical representative, has a tremendous impact on consumers and enterprises. For consumers, compared with traditional sales channels, e-commerce mode can provide more convenient purchase experience without time and space constraints, expand the range of varieties available to consumers, and facilitate consumers to select more affordable products. Such a convenient way of online shopping has changed from the possible state to the most popular, most suitable for young people to buy a way of shopping.

College students are mainly born after 1990, with age ranges from 18 to 24. The popularity of computers and mobile phones has reached 100%. The growth environment differs significantly from that of the previous generation. They are more adapted to the Internet ecology and are the most sensitive people to the Internet. Online shopping, a convenient and fast form of shopping, has also been accepted by many people. Young generations are more accustomed to the very convenient consumption mode of e-commerce, and, accept online shopping behaviour very quickly, and have formed a particular climate in them. Moreover, the convenience and immateriality of mobile payment and Internet payment weaken their monetary concept and form their more modern online shopping concept.

On the other hand, the extensive promotion of the network financial institutions themselves has also made young people more aware of the network financial business. Considering the characteristics of young people’s impulsiveness, advanced personality and low disposable income, a large number of financial planning schemes have been put forward, which have increased college students’ idea of enjoying future life ahead of time and overdrawn future funds, seriously affecting college students’ online shopping behaviour.

In recent years, harmful online shopping behaviour has shown a variety of phenomena. By comparing the relevant information and survey summary, the types of online shopping behaviour of college students are emotional online shopping and comparative online shopping. The main psychological factors that cause these two phenomena are their negative psychological factors, negative psychological factors...
related to commodities, and negative psychological factors related to negative social consumption concept.

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