

Musyifah, Iffahsari; Simanjuntak, Megawati

Article

Online shopping behavior on Generation Y in Indonesia

Global Business & Finance Review (GBFR)

Provided in Cooperation with:

People & Global Business Association (P&GBA), Seoul

Suggested Citation: Musyifah, Iffahsari; Simanjuntak, Megawati (2016) : Online shopping behavior on Generation Y in Indonesia, Global Business & Finance Review (GBFR), ISSN 2384-1648, People & Global Business Association (P&GBA), Seoul, Vol. 21, Iss. 1, pp. 33-45, <https://doi.org/10.17549/gbfr.2016.21.1.33>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/224342>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>



Online Shopping Behavior on Generation Y in Indonesia

Megawati Simanjuntak and Iffahsari Musyifah

Department of Family and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University

ABSTRACT

Online shopping behavior is the most preferred shopping method for modern society, especially Generation Y who are always connected to the internet and technology in every aspect of life. Young consumers prefer online shopping because of its convenience, lower price, many choices, time saving, and ease of access anywhere and anytime. This topic was addressed to analyze determinant factors of online shopping behavior on Generation Y's consumers. This research involved 100 undergraduate students of Bogor Agricultural University selected using snowball technique. This research used cross-sectional study's design. Data were collected by self-report using questionnaires and analyzed by using multiple regression analysis. The result showed that monthly allowance and attitudes influenced significantly and positively on online shopping behavior.

Keywords: Attitude; Generation Y; Internet Usage; Lifestyle; Online Shopping

1. Introduction

The growth of technology results in a change in consumers mindset and value toward the internet as a new way of shopping (Lestari, 2014). According to eMarketer (2014), Indonesia ranked sixth at the world's internet usage based on 83.7 million smartphone users. Brand Marketing Institute Research (2015) reports that the average of Indonesian consumers online shopping expenditure is IDR 825.000.00 per year. Some products that consumers usually buy online were fashion products, cosmetics, CDs, DVDs, books, tickets, gadgets, electronics, toys, computers, household products,

softwares, hotel reservations, and travel packages (Cho, Im, Hiltz, & Fjermestad, 2002; Delafrooz, Paim, & Khatibi, 2010; Veeralakshmi, 2013; Khan, Ahmed, Yousuf, Hassan, & Zia, 2014).

Online shopping behavior (also called online buying behavior and Internet shopping/buying behavior) refers to the process of purchasing goods or services over the internet (Javadi, Dolatabadi, Nourbakhsh, Poursaeedi & Asadollahi, 2012; Jusoh & Ling, 2012). Reasons for shopping online have been cited for time efficiency, avoidance of crowds, 24 hour shopping availability, better decision and more environmental friendly (Karayanni, 2003; Jusoh and Ling, 2012).

There are a number of factors influencing the online shopping behavior. Consumers' attitude on online shopping is an important factor that influences the intention of online shopping (Lim, Yap, and Lee, 2011; Andrews and Bianchi, 2012). The role of consumer factors or characteristics as one of the determinants of online shopping behavior has been studied (e.g. Kim et al., 2000;

† Dr. Megawati Simanjuntak, SP, MSI
Department of Family and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
Office Address :Jl. Puspa, Kampus IPB Darmaga, Bogor, Indonesia
Mobile Phone : +6281310870695, +628567810298
E-mail: mega_juntak@yahoo.com; mega.juntakipb@gmail.com

Swaminathan, Lepkowska-White, & Rao, 1999; Wu, 2003). In addition, opinion and recommendation from one consumer influence others to do online shopping, intention for online shopping, and online shopping satisfaction (Chen, 2012). Nevertheless, research on the effect of consumer's lifestyles in relation to online shopping continuance has been largely ignored (Cheung et al., 2005).

This research, accordingly, will try to identify how different lifestyle influences the online shopping behavior. The difference of this research from the previous studies is the inclusion of measurement of internet usage and its correlation with online purchasing behavior. Such information will be significantly relevant to marketing strategy formulation for internet retailers.

This research focuses on Generation Y because young consumers are a group of individuals who are most exposed with a lot of information (Santrock, 2013). Studies conducted by Hayta (2013) classified young consumers as those aged 18-24 years. In addition, Generation Y are the focus of this study since their number is huge and have a strong purchasing power. Indonesian Statistics (2013) projected that the number of population aged between 15 to 24 years was 43 543 300 out of 255 461 700 or around 17.04 percent of total population in 2015. These data showed the number of young consumer is quite high in Indonesia. Young consumers tend to be confident, independent, goal oriented, know the development of the latest information, and is able to select and adapt to the latest information and technology in all aspects of life including specifying the behavior of the purchase of goods/services (Ashraf, Sajjad, Ridwan, Ahmed, and Nazeer, 2013; Meier and Crocker, 2010; Ismail and Lu, 2014; Luthfi, 2014). Dholakia and Uusitalo (2002) found that younger consumers were more hedonic and utilitarian benefits of online shopping than older consumers. Joines, Scherer and Scheufele (2003) also found that younger respondents were more likely to shop online.

This background has become the foundation of the urgency for scientific research to analyze online shopping behavior on Generation Y's consumers. The purposes of this research are: (1) to analyze individual characteristic, lifestyle, attitude on online shopping, and online shopping behavior; and (2) to analyze the influence of individual characteristic, lifestyle, and attitude toward online shopping behavior.

II. Literature Review

A. Generation Y

The second largest group based on internet user's age was 19 until 24 years old subsequent to group aged (Indonesian Statistic, 2013). Survey on Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association in 42 towns and districts showed that almost half (49%) internet users in Indonesia were 18 to 25 years old (Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association, 2015). This age group is classified as Generation Y who are potential consumers for online shopping (Veronika, 2013). Martini et al., (2014) identifies seven shopping style that appropriate to Generation Y, such as quality conscious, brand conscious, fun looking for new things, hedonists, confused because there are too many choices, habits, brand loyalty, and fashion's conscious.

Generation Y were born from 1980 to 2000 and have unique characteristics such as confidence, independent, goal oriented, up-to-date, and able to select and adapt to technology in every aspect of life, including shopping (Ashraf, Sajjad, Ridwan, Ahmed, and Nazeer, 2013; Meier and Crocker, 2010; Ismail and Lu, 2014; Luthfi, 2014). Young generation easily adapts to the internet and uses the internet as a tool for shopping (Kiyici, 2012).

The younger generation are more difficult to make a decision when there are a lot of choices (Mafini, Dhurup, and Mandhlazi, 2014). Khan et al. (2014) identified consumers aged 15 to 20 years as affluent teenager. This consumer group has a characteristic of image conscious and see their behavior patterns. Affluent Teenager choose online shopping because it provides high comfort and is a self-image projection of up-to-date on the latest shopping trends.

B. Relationship between Individual Characteristics and Online Shopping Behavior

The influence of gender on shopping behavior for generation Y has been examined in the literature, including differences in online shopping behavior (Li et al., 1999; Dennis et al., 2010; Kiyici, 2012; Bellman et al., 2009; Rajamma et al., 2010; Solka et al., 2011; Veeralakshmi, 2013). According to some researchers (e.g. Korgaonkar and Wolin, 1999; Slyke et al., 2002; Li et al., 1999),

gender impacts the online buying, in which male is more likely to buy online than female. Furthermore, Kiyici (2012) found that male students, who have high monthly income, are more familiar and had a positive attitude on internet shopping behavior. Men make more purchases than women (Stafford et al., 2004) and spend more money online (Susskind, 2004). Men hold more favorable attitudes toward both the internet and computers in general (Bimber, 2000; Jackson et al., 2001).

On the other hands, other researchers such as Veeralakshmi (2013) stated that the majority of online shopping consumers was female. Dennis et al., (2010) added that young female prefers shopping from online shopping sites. In a study of college students, female students conducted a greater number of online information searches and had a greater number of purchase experiences for apparel products than male students (Seock, Yoo-Kyoung and Bailey, 2008). Hasslinger et al., (2007) asserted that the majority of consumers who shop online are women, consumers spending more time online have more experience in using the internet so that underlie consumers to shop online. Recently, there has been an increasing percentage of women making online purchases and becoming more sophisticated users of the internet (Hannah and Lybecker, 2011).

Several authors (e.g. Yu, 1997; Donthu and Garcia, 1999; Korgaonkar and Wolin, 1999; Li et al., 1999; Nagra and Gopal, 2013) asserted that online shopping behavior related to shoppers were higher income. Li et al., (1999) concluded that income have positive relationship with online buying behavior. Nagra and Gopal (2013) studied on the factors that influence the behavior of online shopping in Indian communities, and showed that income affected the frequency of consumers' online shopping. The higher the consumer's income, the more motivating consumers to do online shopping. Yu (1997), however, found that the typical online shoppers were males with high incomes and credit cards. Furthermore, individuals with lower income tend to approach online shopping activity more cautiously and find this medium as a riskier place since their tolerance for financial loses is lower with respect to consumers with higher income (Yoldas, 2012). Ward and Lee (2000) found that most online shoppers are male, well educated, younger, and having higher income in a study on the relationship among with Web shopping, brand dependence, and search experiences. Based on the empirical researches, there were two

hypotheses that proposed :

H1a : there is a significant effect of gender difference on online shopping behavior

H1b : there is a significant effect of monthly allowance on online shopping behavior

C. Relationships between Lifestyle and Online Shopping Behavior

Lifestyle is a concept defined as the means by which people live and spend time and money, mirroring a person's activities, interest, and opinions, as well as demographic variables (Blackwell, Miniard, and Engel, 2004). Customer segmentation by lifestyle based on research conducted by Wilbanks (2005) classifies consumers into six criteria: achievers, strivers, fulfillers, believers, experiencers, and makers. Consumers who have a lifestyle orientation of prices tends to make purchases over the Internet as it provides needs at lower prices and fewer risks. Consumers of lifestyle network orientation have a low perception of the risk of online shopping and have a high compatibility with online shopping. Consumer orientation is a network of consumers who are interested in and take advantage of internet applications. Consumers with the orientation of lifestyle innovation (inovativeness) have a tendency to adopt technological innovations. The more innovative consumers, the lower the perception of risk in online shopping but the more compatibility with online shopping (Atcharyachanvanich and Okada, 2007).

Interest drove, fashion consciousness, believers, and makers were lifestyle orientations that influence online shopping behavior (Ahmad, Omar, and Ramayah, 2014). Several authors have also investigated the role of consumer's lifestyles in understanding purchasing intentions. Kucukemiroglu (1999) found that some of the lifestyle dimensions influenced consumers' buying tendencies. Some researchers concluded that lifestyles was significantly related to the consumer purchasing/buying behavior (e.g. Kaynak and Kara, 2001; Lin and Shih, 2012; Blake et al., 2003; Bellman et al., 1999; Degeratu et al., 2000; Kim et al., 2000; Liao and Cheung, 2001; Limayem et al., 2000; Song and Zahedi, 2001). Thus :

H2 : there is a significant effect of lifestyle on online shopping behavior

D. Relationships between Attitudes and Online Shopping Behavior

Attitude is the way consumers think, feel, and act toward a particular aspect of their environment (Hawkins, Best, and Coney, 2001). Schiffman and Kanuk (2007) stated that a change in attitude can be determined by three components of an element, called tri-component attitude; namely, cognitive, affective, and conative. Attitudes toward online are defined as consumers' psychological state which indicated by their positive or negative feelings related to accomplishing the purchasing behavior on the internet (Li and Zhang, 2002; Schlosser, 2003; Jusoh and Ling, 2012; and Chiu et al., 2005). Furthermore, consumers' attitude on online shopping is an important factor that influences the intention of online shopping (Lim, Yap, and Lee, 2011; Andrews and Bianchi, 2012). Consumer attitudes play a directly role and influence consumer purchase behavior (Sarker et al., 2013). Attitudes toward online shopping positively affected online shopping behavior. Attitudes towards online shopping are the most significant factors in online shopping behavior (Javadi et al., 2012). Thus:

H3 : there is a significant effect of attitudes on online shopping behavior

E. Relationships between Internet Usage and Online Shopping Behavior

The more time consumers spend to access the internet

and the more experience consumers have in online shopping, the bigger number of consumers do online shopping (Sarker et al., 2013). Internet usage behavior is influenced by internet access intensity (Burns and Roberts, 2013). Dobre and Ciota (2015) claim that consumers who have facebook account conveyed online shopping experience at least once. Thus:

H4a : there is a significant effect of internet access intensity on online shopping behavior

H4b : there is a significant effect of number of social media account on online shopping behavior

H4c : there is a significant effect of internet expenditure on online shopping behavior

F. Research Model

The research model can be represented and evaluated in the form of a factor network that consists of constructs and links between the constructs. Figure 1 illustrates the key constructs and relationships in the model.

III. Research Methodology

The design of this research was cross-sectional study using survey method. This research took place at Bogor Agricultural University Indonesia. The students of Bogor Agricultural University come from almost of all provinces

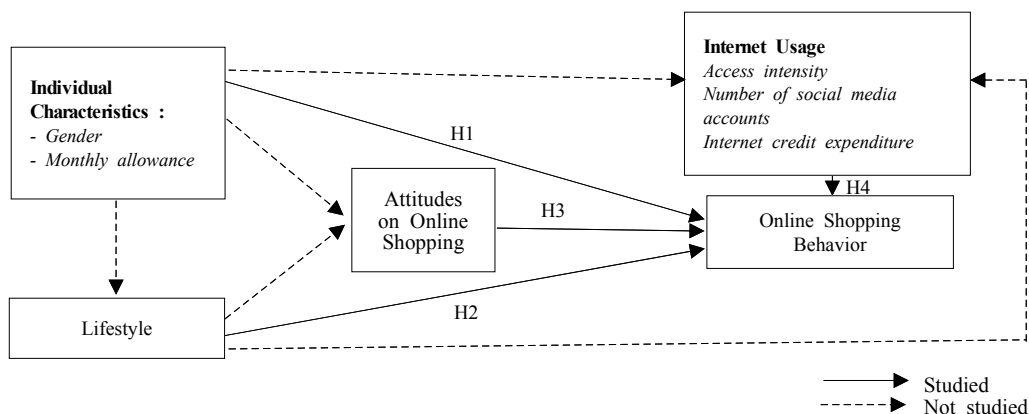


Figure 1. Research framework

in Indonesia with various economic backgrounds; therefore, it was assumed to represent the figure of under graduate students from all universities in Indonesia. Why this study was conducted in university is as noted by Traffic (2010) showed that internet users were dominated by those graduated from university (34%) or were conducting post-graduate studies (15%). This research involved 100 undergraduate students selected by snowball technique. The sample of this research should meet several criteria, some of which are having conveyed online shopping three times and aged 19-24 years old. Data were collected by self-report using the questionnaire as a tool.

Instrument on lifestyle using VALS2 (Values, Attitudes, and Lifestyles System 2) was adopted from Willbanks (2005). VALS2 was a widely accepted lifestyle in marketing approach that identifies American lifestyles. This research used six lifestyle categories such as fulfilled (satisfied and comfortable consumers who tend to be practical thinkers and look for functionality), believers (conservative consumers with strong beliefs in established codes and values), achievers (consumers who strive to achieve control in the many aspects of their lives), strivers (consumers who seek approval of others and the image of success), experiencers (young, impulsive consumers who like risk taking), as well as makers (consumers who focus on independence and live within the context of family and work). Lifestyle was measured by choosing one lifestyle orientation that described the sample of lifestyle. The participants chose self-selected characteristics set that most accurately represent their lifestyle orientation.

The attitude on online shopping instrument was adopted from Fah and Choo (2010). There was no information available regarding the reliability and validity for the variables of attitude towards online shopping from this previous research. Nevertheless, the reliability of the instrument of this research was 0.677 for attitude on shopping behavior with 14 valid questions. The attitude on online shopping was measured by four scales of Likert which start from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". Scores of attitude on online shopping were transformed into index with the scale of 0 to 100. Categorization of attitude was based on the index value which was divided into four, they are very poor (score ≤ 25), poor (score of 26-50), good (score of 51-75), and very good (score > 75).

Online shopping behavior consists of five sub-variables,

i.e. frequency of online shopping (times/month/year), online shopping spending (IDR/month/year), frequently purchased items (type of items that commonly purchased through the online shopping sites with multiple response allowed), payment method (method of online payment used with multiple response allowed) and shopping sites frequented (the largest online shopping or online shop are usually visited by selection which could be more than one). The kind of online shopping sites frequently accessed for online shopping that referred to the 18 most popular online stores in Indonesia was based on Lukman (2014). For regression analysis, online shopping behavior only used online shopping frequency, which means, how many times consumers did online shopping that was measured by times per year. Other sub-variables only describe descriptively in result part.

Data analysis using multiple linear regression was conducted to analyze the factors that influenced online shopping behavior. Previously, there were several requirements should be met before conducting the regression test. Classic assumption test including normality test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation (Ghozali, 2011). Independent variables included individual characteristics (gender, monthly allowance), lifestyle, internet usage (number of social media accounts, internet access intensity, internet expenditure), and attitudes on online shopping. In addition, lifestyle orientation was categorized into dummy, both fulfilled orientation and other life style orientations. The formula of multiple linear regression model for regression test is :

$$Y = a + \beta_1 D_1 + \beta_2 X_1 + \beta_3 X_2 + \beta_4 X_3 + \beta_5 D_2 + \beta_6 X_4 + \beta_7 X_5 + e$$

where :

Y = online shopping frequency (times/year), α = constants, β_{1-7} = unstandardized coefficient, dummy₁ = gender (1=female; 0=male), X_1 = monthly allowance (IDR/month), X_2 = internet access intensity (hours/day), X_3 = number of social media account (amount), X_4 = internet expenditure (IDR/month), dummy₂ = lifestyle (1=fulfilled orientation; 0=other life style orientations), X_5 = attitude (index), e = error.

IV. Results

A. Individual Characteristics

More than half (68%) consumers are female. The average of consumers monthly allowance was IDR 235.000.00 or around \$ 95, with range from IDR 500.000.00 or around \$ 38 to IDR 3.500.000.00 or around \$ 269 per month.

B. Lifestyle

Willbanks (2005) divided lifestyle into six lifestyle orientations i.e. achievers, strivers, fulfilled, believers, experiencers, and makers. This research found that fulfilled is the most dominant (30% of consumers) lifestyle orientation. Consumers with fulfilled lifestyle purchase long lasting and functional products. This lifestyle orientation was characterized by consumers who strive to achieve control in many aspects of their lives, tend to be practical thinkers, look for functionality, and risk taking. This type of lifestyle also represents the unique characteristics of Generation Y such as confidence, independent, goal oriented, up-to-date, and able to select and adapt to technology in every aspect of life, including shopping (Ashraf et al., 2013; Meier and Crocker, 2010; Ismail and Lu, 2014; Luthfi, 2014) and utilitarian benefits (Dholakia and Uusitalo, 2002). These lifestyle and unique characteristics become the background why they are potential consumers for online shopping (Veronika, 2013).

C. Internet Usage

Eighteen of 100 consumers spend 12 hours per day to access internet. The average of consumers' internet access intensity was 11.03 hours per day. This average is still higher than the highest percentage (43.8%) of students in Malaysia who spent more than 20 hours per week, or about 3 hours per day (Delafrooz, Paim, and Khatibi, 2010). Compared to the finding of this research, the average of consumers' internet access intensity was higher than Curus' (Paina and Luca, 2011) finding (11.03 hours per day compare to 9.59 hours per day).

The average of consumers' internet expenditure was IDR 78.237.90 or around \$ 6 per month or about 6 percent

of their monthly allowance. In addition, a range number of social media accounts owned by consumers was from 1 to 10. Social media accounts most widely owned by Generation Y are Line (98%), Facebook (95%), Twitter (93%), BBM or Blackberry Messenger (93%), Whatsapp (90%), and Instagram (90%). Dobre and Ciota (2015) stated that consumers who had facebook account experience online shopping at least once.

D. Attitude toward Online Shopping

The result showed that 75 percent consumers had a good (score of 51-75) attitude toward online shopping. It was also revealed that 23 percent of consumers were categorized as having a poor (score of 26-50) attitude on online shopping. Then, only 2 percent of consumers belonged to very good (score > 75) attitude on online shopping category. The average score of attitude toward online shopping reached 57.95 ± 8.80 . Higher scores indicated a more positive attitude towards online shopping. Based on items analyses of attitude toward online shopping's instrument, most of the consumers answered "agreed" on attitude items variables. The questions of this variable i.e. "I like online shopping with it's time-saving", "It is a great advantage to be able to shop at any time of the day on the internet", and "I like online shopping with lower prices".

E. Online Shopping Behavior

The range of consumers frequency conveyed online shopping was from 1 to 50 times per year with average 12.39 times per year. Twenty five of 100 consumers conducted online shopping 12 times per year. Other finding was female did more online shopping than male (50 times compared to 48 times). Furthermore, average expenditure for online shopping was IDR 2.138.725.00 or around \$ 165 per year, or greater than Brand Marketing Institute Research report in 2015 that the average of Indonesia's consumers online shopping expenditure is IDR 825.000.00 or around \$ 63 per year. Nine of ten consumers of this research stated that fashion products were the most often purchased products from the online shop. Consequently, for fashion products online shopper, there is a market of Generation Y which is significantly potential.

All of the consumers used the transfer as a payment method on online shopping. Lazada was chosen as the most frequent accessed online shopping site for online shopping. Based on indepth interviews, consumers said that Lazada was a trusted site; besides, it provides consumer complaint service, and gives a contact person if there is any problem encountered. Lazada also provides Cash on Delivery (CoD), therefore, the consumers can do the payment once the product is accepted. Khan et al., (2014) stated that CoD was an alternative way to decrease online shopping risk. Veeralakshmi (2013) and Khan et al., (2014) identify some methods of payment on online shopping, such as transfer using ATM, credit card, and Cash on Delivery (CoD) and found that it is CoD that can be used as an alternative way to decrease the disadvantage of online shopping. In addition, all consumers used transfer bank when do online shopping instead of credit card or CoD. This finding was in accordance with the result of Yoldas (2012) study on Turkey and English college students that transfer is the most preferred payment method on online shopping.

F. Factors influence online shopping behavior

Data should meet the requirements that have been determined in advance before conducting the regression test. Classic assumption test including normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation. Normality test used in this study is to test the normal P-Q plot. The principle of the test by looking at the histogram and residual. If the data is spread around the

diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line or histogram chart it can be concluded that data distributed normally or regression model meet the assumptions of normality (Ghozali, 2011). Classic assumption test indicated that the research data spread around the diagram and follow the regression model, so it can be concluded that the data have been distributed normally so that the normality test is met. Next, multicollinearity test is conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables that is studied. The independent variables had multicollinearity if the tolerance value are below 0.1 and the value of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) are above 10. In this research, multicollinearity test showed that tolerance value are above 0.1 and VIF value of the variables analyzed is less than 10 (refer to Table 1). It can be concluded that all data are free of multicollinearity. Next, heteroscedasticity test was used to determine whether the regression model occurred inequality residual variance from one observation to another observation. It can occur if the heteroscedasticity value of 0.05 and a significance under the scatterplot graph dots do not spread above and below zero on the Y axis (Ghozali, 2011). In this research, variables had been free of heteroscedasticity, marked with dots on a scatter plot that spread above and below the axis Y. Next, autocorrelation test is performed to determine whether the regression model has no correlation between a user error in period t with an error in period t-1. To determine whether there is an autocorrelation in the variables studied is from Durbin-Watson of the regression model. If the value of Durbin-Watson approached +2, then the regression model has no autocorrelation, so do

Table 1. Regression of Determinants of Online Shopping Behavior

Independent Variables	Online Shopping Behavior			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Beta	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-27.857		0.001		
Gender (Dummy 1) (1:female; 0=male)	2.705	0.117	0.217	0.909	1.101
Monthly allowance (X ₁) (IDR/month)	0.038	0.181	0.080*	0.773	1.293
Lifestyle (Dummy 2) (1=fullfilled orientation; 0=other life styles orientations)	-1.695	-0.072	0.440	0.933	1.071
Internet access intensity (X ₂) (hours/day)	-0.033	-0.014	0.875	0.987	1.013
Number of social media account (X ₃) (amount)	0.534	0.084	0.371	0.927	1.079
Internet expenditure (X ₄) (IDR/month)	0.021	0.084	0.403	0.800	1.251
Attitude (X ₅) (score)	0.498	0.408	0.000**	0.962	1.039

Notes: * Denotes significance at the 0.1 level; ** Denotes significance at the 0.01 level; F value : 4.618; Adj. R² : 0.204; Sig : 0.000; Durbin- Watson value : 1.899

Table 2. Summary of the hypotheses

Hypotheses	Statements	Results
Hypothesis 1a	<i>There is a significant effect of gender difference on online shopping behavior</i>	Not supported
Hypothesis 1b	<i>There is a significant effect of monthly allowance on online shopping behavior</i>	Supported
Hypothesis 2	<i>There is a significant effect of lifestyle on online shopping behavior</i>	Not supported
Hypothesis 3	<i>There is a significant effect of attitudes on online shopping behavior</i>	Supported
Hypothesis 4a	<i>There is a significant effect of internet access intensity on online shopping behavior</i>	Not supported
Hypothesis 4b	<i>There is a significant effect of number of social media account on online shopping behavior</i>	Not supported
Hypothesis 4c	<i>There is a significant effect of internet expenditure on online shopping behavior</i>	Not supported

the regression test. In this research, regression analysis showed that the value of Durbin-Watson is close to 1.899 (refer to Table 1).

The result of multiple linear regression analysis pointed out that the influences of independent variables (gender, monthly allowance, internet access intensity, the number of social media account, lifestyle, and attitude on online shopping) towards dependent variable i.e. online shopping behavior were 20.4 percent as the value of adjusted R square was 0.204 (see Table 1). The other 79.6 percent was influenced by other unexamined variables in this research. Partially, monthly allowance influenced significantly and positively on online shopping frequency as 18.1 percent ($\beta=0.181$; $p<0.1$). The attitude on online shopping influenced significantly and positively on online shopping behavior as 40.8 percent ($\beta=0.408$; $p<0.01$). Other variables did not significantly affect online shopping behavior. Therefore, H1b and H3 were supported, whereas H1a, H2, H4a, H4b and H4c were rejected. Table 2 summarizes the hypothesis testing between the independent variables (individual characteristics, lifestyle, internet usage, attitude), and the dependent variable (online shopping behavior).

The equation of regression model was :

$$Y = -27.857 + 2.705D_1 + 0.038X_1 - 1.695X_2 + 0.498X_3 - 0.033X_4 + 0.534D_3 + 0.021X_5$$

Based on the regression equation, it can be concluded that the raise of 1 IDR of monthly allowance and 1 point of consumers' attitude score, will increase respectively 0.038 and 0.021 times of online shopping frequency.

V. Discussions

The findings of research showed that women tend to conduct more online shopping than men do, yet it is still not significantly affected the online shopping behavior. This is in line with Veeralakshmi (2013) and Dennis et al., (2010) who stated that the majority of online shopping consumers was female. But, it is contrary to Korgaonkar and Wolin (1999) who stated that men are more likely to purchase products and/or services from the internet than women. This research also showed that the highest online shopping frequency in a year performed by female consumers i.e. about 50 times, while male consumers i.e. about 48 times per year.

Monthly allowance had a positive and significant effect on online shopping behavior. The higher the monthly allowance, the higher the online shopping frequency. This result is supported by several authors (Yu, 1997; Donthu and Garcia, 1999; Korgaonkar and Wolin, 1999; Li et al., 1999; and Nagra and Gopal, 2013) who asserted that online shopping behavior related to shoppers were higher income. With the higher allowance, consumers as Generation Y tend to do online shopping more frequent since they are quality conscious, brand conscious, fun looking for new things, hedonists, and fashion's conscious.

One third of consumers had a good attitude toward online shopping. In line with Javadi et al. (2012), results of this research also indicated that attitude toward online shopping significantly and positively influenced online shopping behavior frequency. The better consumers' attitude toward online shopping behavior will increase their online shopping behavior. Furthermore, consumers' attitude on online shopping is an important factor that influenced the intention of online shopping (Lim, Yap, and Lee, 2011; Andrews and Bianchi, 2012). This research

finding also supported by the unique characteristics of consumers that belong to Generation Y such as confidence, independent, goal oriented, up-to-date, and able to select and adapt to technology in every aspect of life, including shopping (Ashraf, Sajjad, Ridwan, Ahmed, and Nazeer, 2013; Meier and Crocker, 2010; Ismail and Lu, 2014; Luthfi, 2014).

The younger generation are more difficult to make a decision when there are a lot of choices (Mafini, Dhurup, and Mandhlazi, 2014). Khan et al. (2014) identified consumers aged 15 to 20 years as affluent teenager. This consumer group has a characteristic of image conscious and see their behavior patterns. Affluent Teenager choose online shopping because it provides high comfort and is a self-image projection of up-to-date on the latest shopping trends.

The average of internet access intensity of Indonesian young consumers were higher than Malaysian, in which Indonesian spend about three times higher. Malaysian young consumers spend about 20 hours a week (Delafrooz, Paim, and Khatibi, 2010). Compared to Paina and Luca (2011) study in Romania, this research finding's much higher (11.03 hours per day), since the vast majority of respondents aged 18-24 only spent 2-4 hours/day. This means that internet usage in Generation Y are very high. Again, this is in line with all unique characteristics of Generation Y that already stated by some scholars, specially to adapt technology in every aspect of life easily adapts including internet. Generation Y are the millennial generation (digital natives) who were born when the internet began to be used widely. Young consumers did online shopping since they did not have time and were not ready to spend time for shopping. Easiness, convenience, time saving, availability of various choices, provision of information and facilities were the main reasons why Generation Y's consumers did online shopping (Yoruk, Dundar, Moga, and Neculita, 2011; Anbumani and Sundar, 2014; even though, regression analysis showed that none of the sub-variables of internet usage significantly affected online shopping behavior. This is due to the purpose of using internet mostly to chatt and browsing.

Based on the research, we can conclude that Generation Y are a true challenge segment for nowadays' online marketers. They have distinctive lifestyle, are intense users of internet, always updated, informed, use many social media accounts, and have a good attitude on internet.

A. Limitation of Study

Although this study does provide some valuable insights, several potential limitations should be noted. First, the findings from this study may not be generalizable to the population as a whole, since this study did not use random sampling in selecting the sample. Also, this study focused on a single location and among university students. This is severely inadequate as the sample is extremely biased towards 'educated' young consumers. The other young consumers who did not go to universities that also disregard consumers in other major cities in Indonesia have not covered in this research. Second, this research used the small sample size (n=100). Thus, the generalization of findings is limited. Third, this research did not measure indirect influence of independent variables toward dependent variable. Thus, the conclusion only for direct effects of individual characteristics, lifestyle, attitude and internet usage on online shopping behavior.

B. Implication of Study

The implication of the findings of this research for online retailers is that they will understand the influence of attitude, internet usage, lifestyle and individual characteristics on online shopping behavior. Such information would be relevant to marketing strategy formulation. Consequently, online retailers can adapt their marketing strategies and develop advertising campaigns is clearly focused on Generation Y. Online retailers are able to use the results of this study to segment their customers based on the dominant lifestyle of Generation Y. The finding of this research showed that the most dominant lifestyle orientation for Generation Y is fulfilled that characterized as satisfied and comfortable consumers who tend to be practical thinkers and look for functionality. The online retailers must emphasize comfort, convenience, and practicality to meet the desires of Generation Y when they conduct online shopping. In addition, due to a fairly high of internet usage of Indonesian's Generation Y, online retailers can also set further strategy to intensify the promotion program according to the unique characteristics of this market share. The attitude on online shopping is already good enough, therefore, it should be maintained properly by marketers. Also, since the better the consumers' attitude on online shopping, will increase the consumers'

online shopping frequency, the online retailers could focus to develop all attributes of products they sell.

For government authorities such as Indonesian Consumers Foundation, National Consumer Protection Board, and the Ministry of Trade of RI, this study will become a reference in formulating policies related to online shopping. Huge purchasing by online will opened opportunity for fraud actions in the virtual world, so the government should take steps to protect consumers. The government should continue to play their role especially in accelerating the development of retail e-commerce, which is currently lacking compared to other more developed nations.

For theoretical perspective, the contribution of this study could serve as a reference and may provide insights for future research in this area. Particularly in the field of marketing and consumer behavior, this study can become enrichment to develop many types of research about online shopping. For consumers, this research can make the consumers aware that online shopping is becoming an important trend in this modern information technology society. Also, consumers got information about the relationship between their attitude and economic status on their purchasing intensity.

C. Future Research

Future studies could explore a larger sample of consumers using random sampling for generalization interest. Another possible study can be conducted to other Generation Y' segment but other than university students. Also, future studies are expected to analyze other factors that can affect online shopping behavior but they have not been studied in this research, such as satisfaction, different age groups, different educational levels, and cultural factors. Other researchers should be benefited by understanding or duplicating this research study as the information base in related to further study in identifying other critical factors.

VI. Conclusions

The research was addressed to answer two goals, they

are, first to analyze individual characteristic, lifestyle, attitude on online shopping, and online shopping behavior, and second to analyze the influence of individual characteristic, lifestyle, and attitude toward online shopping behavior. Also, seven hypotheses were tested in this research.

First, based on the result of this research we can conclude that Generation Y have a distinctive lifestyle and become the dominant lifestyle orientations which are fulfilled orientation. This lifestyle orientation characterized by satisfied and comfortable consumers who tend to be practical thinkers and look for functionality. Next, most of the consumers had a good attitude on online shopping with average score reached 57.95 ± 8.80 . The average of consumers' internet access intensity was 11.03 hours per day with an expense of 6 percent of their monthly allowance. Generation Y own 1 to 10 social media accounts. Consumers conveyed online shopping from 1 to 50 times per year with average 12.39 times per year. Female did more online shopping than male (50 times compared to 48 times). The average expenditure for online shopping was IDR 2.138.725.00 or around \$ 165 per year.

Second, the analysis result pointed out that the influences of independent variables (gender, monthly allowance, internet access intensity, the number of social media account, lifestyle, and attitude on online shopping) towards dependent variable i.e. online shopping behavior was 20.4 percent. But only two variables namely attitude on online shopping and monthly allowance had significant and positive influence on online shopping behavior. It means that the better attitude consumers had on online shopping and the higher the monthly allowance, the more frequent online shopping consumers conducted. Other variables did not significantly affect online shopping behavior. Therefore, H1b and H3 were supported, whereas H1a, H2, H4a, H4b and H4c were rejected.

References

- Ahmad, Z., Omar, A., & Ramayah, T. (2014). A lifestyle studies on purchasing behavior of Malaysia consumers. *Journal of global management*, 8(1), 1-20.
- Anbumani, P., & Sundar, V. (2014). A study on consumer

- awareness about Gold Jewelry in Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Research PARIPEX*, 3(4), 29-31.
- Andrews, L., & Bianchi, C. (2012). Consumer internet purchasing behavior in Chile. *Journal of Business Research*, 66(10), 1791-1799.
- Ashraf, T., Sajjad, W., Ridwan, M., Ahmed, D., & Nazeer, H. (2013). Determinants of consumer complaining behavior: a study of Pakistan. *International Journal of Learning & Development*, 3(6), 121-139.
- Atcharyachanvanich, K., & Okada, H. (2007). How Consumer Lifestyles Affect Purchasing Behavior: Evidence from Internet Shopping in Japan. *Journal of Entrepreneurship Research*, 2(2), 63-78.
- Bellman, L. M., Teich, I., & Clark, S. D. (2009). Fashion accessory buying intentions among female millennials. *Review of Business*, 30(1), 46-57.
- Bellman, S., Lohse, G. L., & Johnson, E. J. (1999). Predictors of Online Buying Behavior. *Communications of the ACM*, 4(12), 32-38.
- Bimber, B. (2000). Measuring the gender gap on the Internet. *Social Science Quarterly*, 81(3), 868-876.
- Blackwell, R., Miniard, P., & Engel, J. (2004). *Consumer behavior (9th ed.)*. NY: Harcourt College Publishers.
- Blake, B. F., Neuendorf, K. A., & Valdiserri, C. M. (2003). Innovativeness and variety of internet shopping. *Internet Research*, 13(3), 156-169.
- Brand Marketing Institute Research. (2015). Basic Mobile Financial Services Dominate Asia's Markets for Now. Retrieved from : <http://www.bmiresearch.com/news-and-views/basic-mobile-financial-services-dominate-Asian-markets-for-now>.
- Burns, S., & Roberts, L. D. (2013). Applying the theory of planned behavior to predicting online safety behavior. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*, 15(1), 48-64.
- Chen, H. (2012). The impact of comments and recommendation system on online shopper buying behavior. *Journal of Networks*, 7(2), 345-350.
- Cheung, C. M. K., Chan, G. W. W., & Limayem, M. (2005). A critical review of online consumer behavior: Empirical research. *Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations*, 3(4), 1-19.
- Chiu, Y. B., Lin, C. P., & Tang, L. L. (2005). Gender differs: assessing a model of online purchase intentions in e-tail service. *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 16(5).
- Cho, Y., Im, L., Hiltz, R., & Fjermestad, J. (2002). The effects of post-purchase evaluation factors on online vs offline customer complaining behavior: implications for customer loyalty. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 29, 318-325.
- Degeratu, A. M., Rangaswamy, A., & Wub, J. (2000). Consumer choice behavior in online and traditional supermarkets: The effects of brand name, price, and other search attributes. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 17(1), 55-78.
- Delafrooz, N., Paim, H. J. L., & Khatibi, A. (2010). Students online shopping behavior: an empirical study. *Journal of American Science*, 6(1), 137-147.
- Dennis, C., Morgan, A., Wright, L. T., & Jayawardhena, C. (2010). The influences of social e-shopping in enhancing young women's online shopping behavior. *Journal of Costumer Behaviour*, 9(2), 151-174.
- Dholakia, R. R., & Uusitalo, O. (2002). Switching to electronic stores: consumer characteristics and the perception of shopping benefits. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 30(10), 459-469.
- Dobre, C., & Ciota, A. M. M. (2015). Personality influences on online stores customers behavior. *Ecoforum*, 4(1), 69-76.
- Donthu, N., & Garcia, A. (1999). The Internet Shopper. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 39(3), 52-58.
- eMarketer. (2014). 2 Billion Consumers Worldwide Smartphones by 2016: Over half of mobile phone users globally will have the smartphone in 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.emarketer.com/Article/2-Billion-Consumers-Worldwide-Smartphones-by-2016/1011694>.
- Fah, B. C. Y., & Choo, B. H. (2010). Undergraduates and online purchasing behavior. *Asian Social Science*, 6(10), 134-146.
- Ghozali, I. (2011). *Multivariate Analysis Application Program With IBM SPSS 19 (fifth edition)*. Semarang: Diponegoro University.
- Hannah, B., & Lybecker, K. M. (2011). Determinants of recent online purchasing and the percentage of income spent online. *International Business Research*, 3(4), 60-71.
- Hasslinger, A., Hodzic, S., & Opazo, C. (2007). *Consumer Behavior in Online Shopping* [thesis]. Kristianstad University.
- Hawkins, D. I., Best, R. J., & Coney, K. A. (2001). *Consumer behavior: building marketing strategy (8th ed.)*. Boston: Irwin McGraw-Hill.
- Hayta, A. B. (2013). A study on the effects of social media on young consumers' buying behavior. *European Journal of Research on Education*, 65-74.
- Indonesia Internet Service Provider Association. (2015). Internet users 2014 in Indonesia. Press Release [Internet]. Retrieved from : <http://www.apjii.or.id/>.
- Ismail, M., & Lu, S. H. (2014). Cultural values and career goals of the millennial generation: an integrated conceptual framework. *The Journal of International Management Studies*, 9(1), 38-49.
- Jackson, L., Ervin, K., Gardner, P. D., and Schmitt, N. (2001). Gender and the Internet: Women communicating and men searching. *Sex Roles: A Journal of Research*, 44(5/6): 363-379.
- Javadi, M. H. M., Dolatabadi, H. R., Nourbakhsh, M., Poursaeedi, A., & Asadollahi, A. R. (2012). An analysis of factors affecting on online shopping behavior of consumers. *International Journal of Marketing Studies*, 4(5), 81-98.
- Joines, L. J., Scherer, W. C., & Scheufele, A. D. (2003). Exploring motivations for consumer web use and their implications for e-commerce. *Consumer Marketing*, 20(2), 90-108.
- Jusoh Z.M., & Ling, G.H. (2012). Factors influencing consumers' attitude towards e-commerce purchases through online shopping. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2(4), 223-230.
- Karayanni, D. A. (2003). Web-shoppers and non-shoppers: Compatibility, relative advantage and demographics. *European Business Review*, 15(3), 141-152.
- Kaynak, E., & Kara, A. (2001). An examination of the relationship among consumer lifestyles, ethnocentrism, knowledge

- structures, attitudes and behavioral tendencies: a comparative study in two CIS states. *International Journal of Advertising*, 20(4), 455-482.
- Khan, A. S., Ahmed, F., Yousuf, H., Hassan, S. U., & Zia, S. A. (2014). Online shopping behavior in Pakistan. *International Conference on Marketing. Institute of Business Administration in Karachi*, 1-42.
- Kim, D. J., Cho, B., & Rao, H. R. (2000). Effects of Consumer Lifestyles on Purchasing Behavior on the Internet: A Conceptual Framework and Empirical Validation. In Proceedings of the twenty first international conference on Information systems, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. [Online]. Available: <http://aisel.aisnet.org/icis2000/76/> [2014, Jan 22].
- Kiyici, M. (2012). Internet shopping behavior of college of education students. *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 11(3), 203-214.
- Korgaonkar, P. K., & Wolin, L. D. (1999). A multivariate analysis of web usage. *Journal of Advertising Research*, 39(2), 53-68.
- Kucukemiroglu, O. (1999). Market segmentation by using consumer lifestyle dimensions and ethnocentrism: An empirical study. *European Journal of Marketing*, 33(5/6), 470-487.
- Lestari, Y. T. (2014). Analysis online shopping intention with *Theory of Planned Behavior* on graduated students of Bogor Agricultural University [thesis]. Bogor (ID): Bogor Agricultural University.
- Li, H., Kuo, C., & Russell, M. G. (1999). The impact of perceived channel utilities, shopping orientations, and demographics on the consumer's online buying behavior. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 5(2), 1-20.
- Li, N., & Zhang, P. (2002). Consumer online shopping attitudes and behavior: An assessment of research. Information Systems proceedings of Eighth Americas Conference.
- Liao, Z & Cheung M. T. (2001). Internet based e-shopping and consumer attitudes and empirical study. *Information & Management*, 38(5), 299-306.
- Lim, Y. M., Yap, C. S., & Lee, T. H. (2011). Intention to shop online: a study of Malaysian baby boomers. *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(5), 1711-1717.
- Limayem, M., Khalifa, M., & Frini, A. (2000). What Makes Consumers Buy from Internet? A Longitudinal Study of Online Shopping. *IEEE Transactions On Systems, Man, and Cybernetics—Part A: Systems And Humans*, 30(4), 421-432.
- Lin, L., & Shih, H. (2012). The relationship of university students' lifestyle, money attitude, personal value and their purchase decision. *International journal of Research in Management*, 1(2), 19-37.
- Lukman, E. (2014). 18 popular online shopping sites in Indonesia (2014 edition). Retrieved from: <https://sg.finance.yahoo.com/news/17-popular-online-shopping-sites-064516862.html>. (Accessed on 30 of April 2015).
- Luthfi, M. H. (2014). A Study of generation Y attitude towards usage of internet for e-commerce in Mac Landmark, Kuala Lumpur & Selangor State [thesis]. Malaysia: Universiti Utara Malaysia.
- Mafini, C., Dhurup, M., & Mandhlazi, L. (2014) Shopper typologies amongst a Generation Y consumer cohort and variations in terms of age in the fashion apparel market. *Acta Commercii*; 14(1).
- Meier, J., & Crocker, M. (2010). Generation Y in the workforce: managerial challenges. *The Journal of Human Resource and Adult Learning*, 6(1), 68-78.
- Nagra, G., & Gopal, R. (2013). A study of factors affecting on online shopping behaviors of consumers. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publication*, 3(6), 1-4.
- Paina, N. D. C., & Luca, T. A. (2011). Nowadays online consumers' rights and interests. Case study-The Romanian educated online young consumer. *Management & Marketing Challenges for the Knowledge Society*, 6(2), 255-272.
- Rajamma, R. K., Pelton, L. E., Hsu, M. K., & Knight, D. K. (2010) The impact of consumers need for uniqueness and nationality on generation Y's retail patronage behaviors: Investigating American and Taiwanese consumers. *Journal of Global Marketing*, 23(5), 387.
- Santrock, J. W. (2013). Adolescence, 15th Edition. United States: McGraw-Hill.
- Sarker, S., Bose, T. K., Palit, M., & Haque, E. (2013). Influence of personality in buying consumer goods a comparative study between neo-Freudian theories and trait theory based on Khulna region. *International Journal of Business and Economics Research*, 2(3), 41-58.
- Schiffman, L.G., & Kanuk, L.L. (2007). *Consumer Behaviour*. 2007. Jakarta: PT. Indeks.
- Schlosser, A. E. (2003). Experiencing products in the virtual world: the role of goal and imagery in influencing attitudes. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 30: 184-198.
- Seock., Yoo-Kyoung., & Bailey, L. R. (2008). The influence of college students' shopping orientations and gender differences on online information searches and purchase behaviors. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 32, 113-121.
- Solka, A., Jackson, V.P., & Lee, M. (2011). The influence of gender and culture on generation Y consumer decision making styles. *The International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research*, 21(4), 391.
- Song, J., & Zahedi, F. M. (2001). iWeb design in e-commerce: a theory and empirical analysis. Proceeding of 22nd International Conference on Information Systems, 2001, pp. 219.
- Stafford, T.F., Turan, A., & Raisinghani, M.S. (2004). International and crosscultural influences on online shopping behavior. *Journal of Global Information Management*, 7(2), 70-87.
- Statistic Indonesia. 2013. The percentage of Indonesia society age 5 and upward who had access internet in the last three months according to group aged in 2010-2013 (%). Retrieved from: <http://www.bps.go.id>
- Susskind, A. (2004). Electronic commerce and world wide web apprehensiveness: An examination of consumers' perceptions of world wide web. *Journal of Computer Mediated Communication*, 9(3).
- Swaminathan, V., Lepkowska-White, E., & Rao, B. (1999). Browser or buyers in cyberspace? An investigation of factors influencing electronic exchange. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 5(1), 1-23.
- Veeralakshmi, R. D. (2013). A study on online shopping behavior of customers. *International Journal of scientific research*

- and management. *Special Issue on e-Marketing Road Ahead of India*, 28-32.
- Veronika, S. (2013). Motivation of online buyer behavior. *Journal of Competitiveness*, 5(3), 14-30.
- Ward, M. R., & Lee, M. T. (2000). Internet shopping, consumer search, and product branding. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, 9(1), 6-21.
- Willbanks, J. K. (2005). Exploring lifestyle orientation, attitude toward lifestyle merchandising, and attitude toward lifestyle advertising as predictor of behavioral intention to purchase lifestyle home furnishing products [master thesis]. Texas (US): University of North Texas.
- Wu, S. I. (2003). The relationship between consumer characteristics and attitude toward online shopping. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 21(1), 37-44.
- Yoldas, S. (2012). Buying behavior of online customers comparison of Turkey with UK [dissertation]. England (UK): University of Roehampton.
- Yoruk, D., Dundar, S., Moga, L. M., & Neculita, M. (2011). Drivers and attitudes towards online shopping: comparison of Turkey with Romania. *Jurnal Communication of the BIMA*, vol. 2011, 1-13.
- Yu, K. W. (1997). The impact of consumer and product characteristics on purchase intention in Internet shopping. Unpublished masters' thesis, National Chung-Kong University, Taiwan.