

# The Importance of Online Shopping Behavior in the Strategic Management of E-Commerce Competitiveness

▪ *Veronika Svatosova*

## Abstract

In this article a total of fifteen determinants of online shopping behavior have been identified that could have an impact on the strategic management process in e-commerce competitiveness. The main objective of the paper is to evaluate the impact of determinants of online shopping behavior on the strategic management process in e-commerce. The main research methods used in the research are as follows: analysis of secondary data, a questionnaire survey among a selected group of e-commerce companies, a critical analysis and a quality comparison of the actually applied determinants of online shopping behavior. The verification of hypotheses is realized using selected methods of statistical induction and descriptive statistics. In summary, the research has shown there is no relationship between evaluating the quality of determinants companies in e-commerce and evaluating the importance of determinants of online shopping behavior. Determinants have an important impact in the process of creating and realizing an e-commerce strategy, with all e-commerce companies regardless of their size being aware of their practical impact and importance. It can be concluded the importance and quality of determinants of online shopping behavior correspond to the type of strategy and strategic management process in terms of e-commerce competitiveness.

*Keywords: e-commerce, strategic management, online shopping behavior, e-strategy, determinants of online shopping behavior, e-commerce competitiveness*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The field of online shopping behavior has been the subject of many contemporary researches (Prashant, 2009; Kim et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2010; Roca et al., 2009; Martín & Camarero, 2009; Pereira et al., 2016; Safa & Ismail, 2013; Pilík et al., 2017a). These studies have dealt with factors concerning trust, loyalty and riskiness in e-commerce during online shopping processes. These research projects have also built up models of shopping behavior based on factors currently influencing the whole online process of online shopping behavior. All these studies have

approached the process of online shopping behavior from the perspective of online customers or online users. No relevant research, however, has to our knowledge been published regarding online buying behavior from the perspective of online retailers (in neither the B2C market nor B2B market).

This paper focuses on studying the determinants of online buying behavior from the perspective of companies primarily focused on e-commerce. Significant knowledge concerning the importance of online shopping behavior from the business perspective and its impact on the strategic management process has not yet been developed. Therefore, the main aim of the paper is to evaluate the impact of determinants of online shopping behavior on the strategic management process in e-commerce competitiveness.

The paper is focused first on the identification of 15 determinants of online shopping behavior based on results of secondary researches (Pilić, 2012; Pilić et al., 2017a; Pilić et al., 2017b; Prashant, 2009; Richard et al., 2010; Huang & Benyoucef, 2013; Roberts & Zahay, 2013; Lu et al., 2015; Huseynov & Yildirim, 2016; Hallikainen & Laukkanen, 2018; Dai, 2012; Choshin & Ghaffari, 2017; Kumar & Dange; 2012; Singh & Sailo, 2013; Cetina et al., 2012; Safa & Ismail, 2013; Hernández et al., 2010; Makwana et al., 2017; Darsono et al. 2019; Li et al. 2019). Following this identification, the impact of these 15 determinants is evaluated in the process of strategic management of companies primarily focused on e-commerce by means of results from personal interviews along with critical quality analysis. The main research question is the following: do e-commerce companies consider determinants of online shopping behavior in the process of strategic management?

The main added value of the paper is based on the identification of determinants of online shopping behavior from the perspective of e-commerce companies and the impact in this identification on the process of strategic management in e-commerce competitiveness. These findings could serve as the basis for other research activities in this field as well as for digital managers and owners to improve the effectiveness of their strategic management processes toward e-commerce competitiveness.

## 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

While it is influenced by many external and internal factors, consumer shopping behavior plays one of the key roles in establishing and achieving an enterprise's main objectives. Many offline retailers attempt to enter the e-commerce market through online stores, which are easily set up at low cost, to advertise and sell their products over the Internet (Kim et al., 2018; Dai, 2012; Chossin & Ghaffari, 2017). Huseynov & Yildirim (2016) have found that understanding the motives and factors of online consumers for online shopping leads to a successful determination and implementation of a marketing strategy on the Internet. Pilić et al. (2017a) confirmed that the main motive of online shoppers is to find a lower price as well as online shopping convenience and home shopping convenience. Older online buyers, however, focus more exclusively on shopping convenience. For companies engaging in s-commerce, building trust is very important, as customer experiences are often shared on social networks. For these companies, maintaining the high reputation of the firm's website is connected to the general reputation of the enterprise (Kim & Park, 2013; Bandara et al., 2019).

Research conducted over the past decade or so only supports these theories in part. The interaction between a national culture and trust factors may vary significant among nations (Hallikainen & Laukkanen, 2018; Hernández et al., 2010). It is at times very important for the buyer to gather enough product information before buying, especially in the case of a relatively expensive product. In this situation, engaging in e-commerce might seem disadvantageous, thus for this reason, shopping assistance systems and various price comparison systems have been developed. Most Czech customers prefer online shopping in stores mainly because of lower prices (Pílik et al., 2017a; Castaneda et al., 2009). Promotional prices are among the most important factors influencing a consumer's decision to buy online, as promotional campaigns that offer lower prices have a positive effect on sales growth, although they can also significantly reduce company profits (Pílik et al., 2017b). The second most important factor when shopping online is convenience, since online services are always available and the goods are usually delivered to their destination, helping customers to save time. A third significant factor of online shopping is the ability to quickly compare goods (Pílik et al., 2017a; Petřtyl, 2012). E-commerce logistics professionals face various challenges in fulfilling customer online orders in B2C markets, as the e-commerce fulfillment process is significantly different from the traditional shipment process. (Leung et al., 2018; Broome, 2016, Cetina et al., 2012).

As the area of e-commerce is gaining more importance in the current business environment, the needs for effective e-commerce strategy along with the process of strategic management is increasing (Yanes-Estévez et al., 2018; Lynda et al., 1996; Singh & Sailo, 2013). The key element of a successful process of strategic management in e-commerce is to identify determinants in e-commerce that influence the overall process; this determination is a prerequisite for the long-term development of e-commerce businesses. Nevertheless, only minor research studies (Zhao et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2019) have dealt with the crucial determinants influencing the effective process of strategic management which lead to effective e-commerce strategy implementation. Most of these studies (Singh & Keating, 2018; Oliva et al., 2003; Kao & Decou, 2003) focus on online activities in e-commerce, i.e. mainly online marketing and selected managerial activities, i.e. what is missing is the comprehensive strategic approach in e-commerce focusing on interactions between online and offline strategic behavior.

The main motivation for the research described in this paper is the knowledge gap regarding explorations of the importance of strategy and strategic approaches in e-commerce, especially the identification and importance of determinants of online shopping behavior in e-commerce and their impact on the long-term development and e-commerce competitiveness of companies. Determinants of online shopping behavior are crucial in terms of effective and successful process of strategic management in e-commerce (Li, 2015; Long, 2017; Chouhan, 2017; Onate, 2016; Yi, 2016; Lee, 2001). With the latest trends in online shopping and online trading, the importance of an effective strategic management process in e-commerce is growing even more. Nevertheless, practical studies show that the importance of e-strategy in the long-term development is underestimated. A prerequisite for a successful e-commerce strategy is an effective process of strategic management in e-commerce competitiveness (Wu & Wu, 2015; Perrigot & Pénard, 2013; Zwas, 2003; Lumpkin et al., 2002). An important aspect of an effective strategic management process, not only in e-commerce, is the identification of determinants that affect the entire process (Forman, 2005; Doern & Fey, 2006; Power, 2005; Filson, 2004; Ivanova et al., 2019).

### 3. RESEACH OBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY AND DATA

#### 3.1 Material and methods

The main aim of the research is to evaluate the impact of determinants of online shopping behavior on the strategic management process of companies primarily focused on e-commerce in their long-term development and competitiveness. The partial aim of the research is to evaluate the quality of determinants of online shopping behavior, which the monitored companies primarily oriented on e-commerce for their online customers, comparing the quality of these determinants and evaluating the importance of determinants of online shopping behavior within the questionnaire survey. The research output is the identification of determinants of online shopping behavior influencing the process of creating and implementing a strategy in e-commerce. The main research methods include the analysis of secondary data from research conducted by the Association for Electronic Commerce, the Czech Statistical Office and other relevant research studies, data used from the research in the form of a questionnaire, critical analysis and a quality comparison of actually applied determinants of online shopping behavior in the Czech e-commerce environment (for details, see Results and Discussion). As for the hypotheses verification, the following methods of statistical induction are used: Kruskal-Wallis test, Friedman test, methods of correlation matrix. The identification and verification of hypotheses are discussed in more detail in the chapter Results and Discussion.

The research (especially questionnaire survey) was conducted during the year 2019 with CEOs and owners of selected companies primarily oriented to e-commerce (for details, see Research Sample), i. e. personalities responsible for strategy creation and implementation within a strategic management process in e-commerce, firstly by e-mail and telephone, upon the mutual agreement, the electronic questionnaire was sent to them. First of all, a preliminary survey was conducted among eight selected companies in order to confirm the comprehensibility of the questionnaire (especially the knowledge and implications for the evaluated determinants). The main goal of the questionnaire was to find out how selected determinants of online shopping behavior affect the process of strategic management in their long-term development and competitiveness in e-commerce. The theoretical explanations of selected determinants were sent together with the questionnaire. The aim of the questionnaire survey was to find out the view of selected e-commerce businesses on the importance of 15 identified determinants of online shopping behavior in their long-term development and competitiveness in e-commerce.

#### 3.2 Identification of determinants of online shopping behavior

Based on the results of the literature review, the following factors of online shopping behavior can be identified, which may influence the strategic approach in e-commerce most and in the long term Pilík, 2012; Pilík et al., 2017a, Pilík et al., 2017b; Prashant, 2009; Richard et al., 2010; Huang & Benyoucef, 2013; Roberts & Zahay, 2013; Lu et al., 2015; Huseynov & Yildirim, 2016; Hallikainen & Laukkanen, 2018; Dai, 2012; Choshin & Ghaffari, 2017; Kumar & Dange, 2012; Singh & Sailo, 2013; Cetina et al., 2012; Safa & Ismail, 2013; Hernández et al., 2010; Makwana et al., 2017): 1) E-commerce security for the buyer and seller; 2) Internet payment options; 3) the method and speed of delivery of goods; 4) e-shop web design (e-shop user interface); 5) the intensity of interactive communication with the customer; 6) e-shop credibility; 7) e-shop certi-

fication; 8) online visualization and product description on the e-shop; 9) added value to online purchase (customer service); 10) e-shop reference and discussion; 11) product reference and discussion; 12) multi-channel sales (online store together with a physical store); 13) the lower price of products or services; 14) unlimited purchase time; 15) a wider range of products.

### 3.3 Research sample

A research sample of companies was identified according to the following criteria:

1. SMEs and large companies in e-commerce;
2. Companies trading mainly through websites;
3. Companies selling on the B2C market. Companies offering physical products;
4. Their main sat id in the Czech Republic;
5. Legal form of business: Joint Stock Company, Limited Liability Company;
6. Existence of the companies on the market - at least 7 years (i.e. established in 2011 and earlier);
7. Membership of companies in the Association for Electronic Commerce or certification of a customer-verified award by Heurėka.cz);
8. Companies with one or more full-featured e-shop.

The research sample is limited to the established e-commerce companies, in which there is a prerequisite of strategy approaches creation and identification. This research sample also limits to the Czech e-commerce companies with a future plan to compare the findings with other countries. Finally, the research sample counts 367 companies, fulfilling the criteria mentioned above. Finally, 209 companies were participated the survey. The return ability in this survey was 56.9%. Using the application Raosoft (2018), at a 95% confidence level and 5% error tolerance, a representative sample should be 188 respondents. Companies participated are divided according to their size: micro companies (up to 10 employees), small companies (up to 50 employees), medium companies (up to 250 employees), large companies (up to 500 employees) and large companies + (over 500 employees).

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Results of the survey

Companies evaluated the influence of selected determinants of online shopping behavior on their long-term development and competitiveness and on the strategic management process in e-commerce selected on a scale 1 – 5 (1 – the least important, 5 – the most important). These determinants of online shopping behavior are also the subject of this part of research, whose main aim is to assess the quality of these determinants that the monitored companies apply to their online customers. The quality rating of the selected determinants is evaluated on a scale of 1 – 5 (1 – the lowest quality, 5 – the best quality). This evaluation on the scale 1 – 5 is the subject of statistical testing (conversion of qualitative data into the numerical value). The individual quality

of the identified determinants of online shopping behavior is evaluated for each participating enterprise. The results of the critical analysis and observations in this part of research are compared according to the size of companies primarily oriented to e-commerce, i.e. micro companies (51 in total), small companies (85 in total), medium companies (41 in total), large companies (12 in total) and large + companies (20 in total). In summary, 209 companies participated in the questionnaire survey and critical qualitative analysis. The aim of the rating scale is to transform the determinants of online shopping behavior into objective value. The aim of the evaluation is to provide a qualitative assessment of determinants of online shopping behavior that take into account e-commerce companies to a single numerical value. An enterprise that scores low in some determinants does not mean that it is of poor quality, but it should generally achieve at least an average rating that is indicative of trying to adapt online customer behavior. The results of the quality evaluation and critical analysis of determinants of online shopping behavior are shown in Figure 1 divided by enterprise size (micro, small, medium, large and large +). Subsequently, these values are compared with the evaluation of the importance of these determinants of online shopping behavior by the companies from the questionnaire survey themselves. On average, the quality of determinants of online shopping behavior based on critical analysis is better for evaluation than the evaluation of the importance of these determinants by monitored companies.

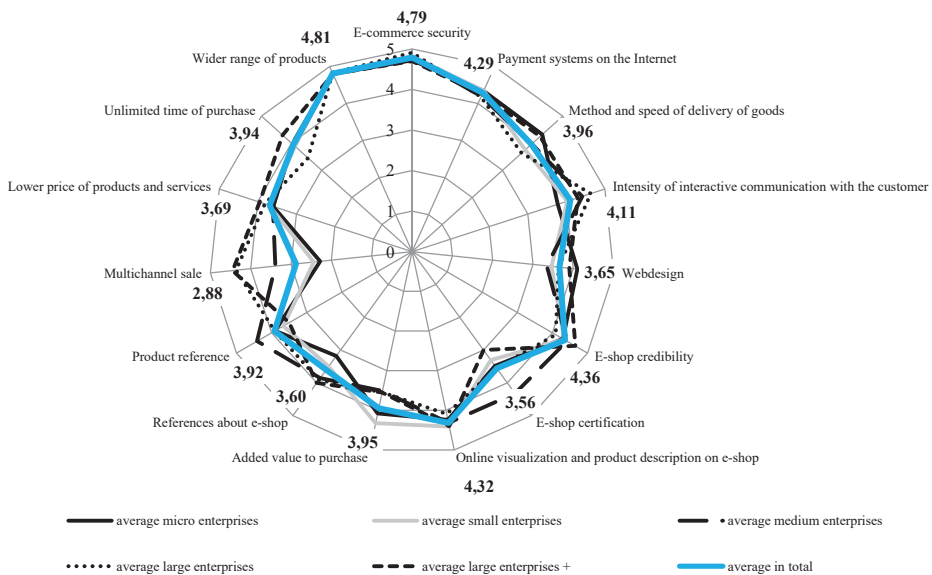


Fig. 1 – Average quality evaluation of determinants of online shopping behavior by enterprise size. Source: own research

The previous part of the questionnaire survey also dealt with the question of the importance of determinants of online purchasing behavior in strategic management in e-commerce attributed to companies primarily oriented to e-commerce. This question was asked in the questionnaire survey to compare the actual quality evaluation of determinants of online shopping behavior. An

evaluation of the significance of determinants of online shopping behavior is given in Figure 2. The most important ones are online visualization and product description in the e-shop (3.44), e-shop certification (3.39), the lower price of products and services (3.12) and web design (3.12). On the other hand, multi-channel sales (2.95), a wider range of products (2.97), payment systems on the Internet (3.00) and an unlimited time of purchase (3.01) are the least significant.

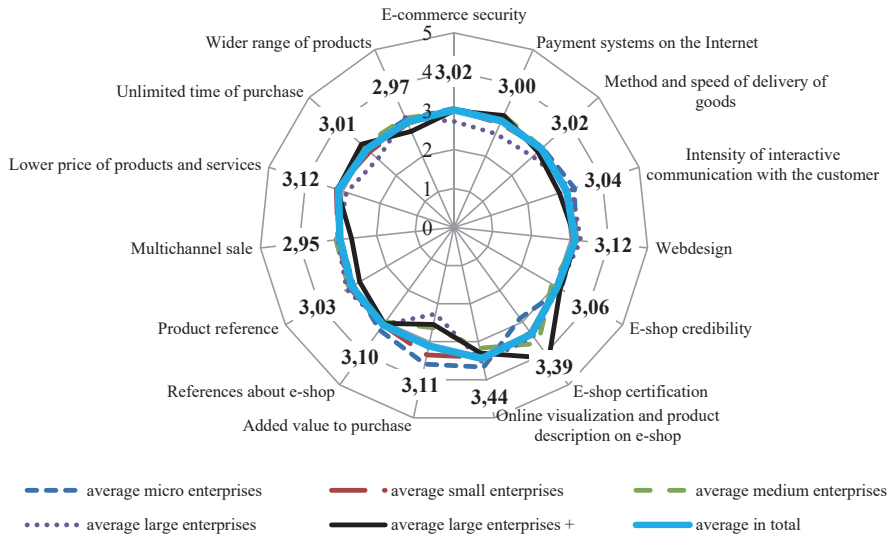


Fig. 2 – Average evaluation of the importance of determinants of online shopping behavior for strategic management in e-commerce. Source: own research

#### 4.2 Hypotheses verification

The following chapter examines the main and partial hypotheses of the research. Hypothesis testing is realized at the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The verification of hypotheses is realized by comparing the p-value, which is the minimum significance level for which the null hypothesis is rejected at the significance level  $\alpha$ . The Shapiro-Wilk test was used and declared the variety (tested for each separate identified determinant of online shopping behavior, in summary 15 tests of normality have been done) did not come from a normal probability distribution at the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , since  $p \leq \alpha$  (based on software Statistica results). As the normality condition is not met, neither the variance analysis nor correlation tests, such as the Pearson correlation coefficient, can be performed. The limitations of non-parametric tests are as follows: the conclusions of these methods are less reliable than those of parametric methods; confidence intervals are usually larger, the set level of significance is usually observed with too much margin, tests have less power (Kubanová, 2004). The following non-parametric tests are selected for hypothesis testing: the Kruskal-Wallis test, correlation matrix (multiple selection coefficient) and the Friedman test. The hypotheses are verified by the software Statistica (Kubanová, 2004). The hypotheses validated are referred to as the null hypothesis (H0), which expresses no or

zero difference between the data sets tested. If the null hypothesis cannot be confirmed, then the alternative hypothesis (H1) is tested against the null hypothesis. An alternative hypothesis expresses the existence of a difference between sets or the existence of a dependency between variables (Kubanová, 2004). The results of the questionnaire survey are divided according to the size of companies. Furthermore, the results of the questionnaire survey are divided according to the size of the assets of companies.

### 4.3 Summary of the main and partial research hypotheses

The Table 1 give the main outcomes and verify the research hypotheses based on the previous results of the primary research and the verification of the main and partial research hypotheses. The following variables were used for testing the hypotheses: 1) quality of 15 identified determinants of online shopping behavior (based on critical quality analysis of 209 companies) selected on a scale of 1 – 5 (1 – the lowest quality, 5 – the best quality); 2) importance of 15 identified determinants of online shopping behavior selected on a scale 1 – 5 (1 – the least important, 5 – the most important), (based on the results of the questionnaire survey of 209 companies); 3) variables of economic performance of selected 209 companies (WACC, ROA, ROE, current liquidity, long-term coverage based on financial analysis from financial statements); 4) size of selected companies divided into the following categories: micro companies (up to 10 employees), small companies (up to 50 employees), medium companies (up to 250 employees), large companies (up to 500 employees) and large companies + (over 500 employees); 5) importance of individual phases of strategic management in e-commerce, i.e. analysis, identification and formulation of strategy, planning, implementation, control selected on a scale 1 – 5 (1 – the least important, 5 – the most important).

Descriptive statistics and verification of research hypotheses have revealed that there is a relationship between the size of an enterprise and the quality of determinants of online shopping behavior. Furthermore, it was found out that the evaluation of the quality of determinants of online shopping behavior based on critical analysis is not evenly distributed and the quality of determinants of online shopping behavior does not affect the importance of various phases of strategic management in e-commerce. The same results were achieved in the search for the context and relationship of determinants and other variables and the importance of determinants of online shopping behavior in e-commerce by companies primarily oriented to e-commerce. It has been also shown that the importance of determinants of online shopping behavior is not evenly distributed; there is no correlation between the importance of the e-commerce strategy and the importance of these determinants of online shopping behavior. On average, the determinants of online shopping behavior are rated as less significant than their quality itself, based on the critical analysis results. These findings could be explained by the fact that these determinants are considered to be a necessity in designing the implementation e-strategy in the strategic management process in e-commerce.

Based on the main and partial hypotheses verification, it can be concluded that the determinants of online shopping behavior are part of the strategic management process in e-commerce and play the key role in designing and implementing an e-commerce strategy in the long-term development of companies primarily focused on e-commerce. All companies (regardless of their size)



are aware of the importance of these determinants in their strategic approach and competitiveness in e-commerce. Therefore, in practice, the strategic management process in e-commerce is influenced by the determinants of online shopping behavior. In summary, e-commerce companies could not survive in the long-term period without considering these determinants of online shopping behavior in the strategic management process in e-commerce. Based on critical qualitative analysis, these determinants are high-quality evaluated, since the selected companies belong to the established and experienced companies with their own e-strategy aware of the importance of these determinants in the long-term development in e-commerce. In can be concluded that e-commerce companies could be in the long-successful term without considering determinants of online shopping behavior in the strategic management process.

Tab. 1 – Main and partial hypotheses verification – summary. Source: own research

Main research hypotheses (MH) and partial research hypotheses (PH) of the research				
Main research hypothesis MH: Companies primarily oriented to e-commerce do not take into account the main determinants of online shopping behavior when designing and implementing an e-commerce strategy in the strategic management process in e-commerce. Conclusion of hypothesis verification: Rejected				
Partial research hypothesis		Method*	P-value based on results of software Statistica	**
PHa):	The importance of determinants of online shopping behavior is not influenced by the size of companies primarily oriented to e-commerce.* *Testing this hypothesis was realized for each separate tested determinant. Some of these determinants were rejected and some not rejected, however this hypothesis was tested as a whole for 15 identified determinants in summary, therefore, this hypothesis was as a whole rejected.	Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA	E-commerce security: $p = 0.9877$ Payment systems in e-commerce: $p = 0.8194$ Method and speed of delivery of goods: $p = 0.9534$ Webdesign: $p = 0.7396$ Customer service: $p = 0.9828$ E-shop credibility: $p = 0.8990$ E-shop certification: $p = 0.0029$ Online visualization and product description: $p = 0.4719$ Added value to online purchase: $p = 0.0010$ E-shop reference: $p = 0.8986$ Product reference: $p = 0.9248$ Multi-channel sales: $p = 0.8844$ Lower price of products and services: $p = 0.9949$ Wider range of products: $p = 0.7331$ Unlimited time of purchase: $p = 0.8403$	Rejected

PHb):	The type of e-commerce strategy is not influenced by the importance of determinants of online shopping behavior.* *Testing this hypothesis was realized for each separate tested determinant. Some of these determinants were rejected and some not rejected, however this hypothesis was tested as a whole for 15 identified determinants in summary, therefore, this hypothesis was as a whole rejected..	Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA	E-commerce security: $p = 0.9756$ Payment systems in e-commerce: $p = 0.6275$ Method and speed of delivery of goods: $p = 0.0015$ Webdesign: $p = 0.1256$ Customer service: $p = 0.4773$ E-shop credibility: $p = 0.0096$ E-shop certification: $p = 0.7384$ Online visualization and product description: $p = 0.7792$ Added value to online purchase: $p = 0.0343$ E-shop reference: $p = 0.0489$ Product reference: $p = 0.9576$ Multi-channel sales: $p = 0.2759$ Lower price of products and services: $p = 0.7465$ Wider range of products: $p = 0.5647$ Unlimited time of purchase: $p = 0.4993$	Rejected
PHc):	All determinants of online shopping behavior are considered equally important by companies primarily oriented to e-commerce.	Friedman's ANOVA and Kendall's compliance coefficient	$p = 0.01556$	Rejected
PHd):	There is no relationship between the importance of the different phases** of strategic management (analysis, strategy preparation and formulation, planning, implementation, control) in e-commerce and the importance of online determinants of online shopping behavior. **evaluated as the average mean of selected determinants for each phase of strategic management in e-commerce.	Multiple correlation selection coefficient (correlation matrix)	Multiple p-values in correlation matrix, since $p \leq \alpha$	Not rejected
PHe):	There is no relationship between the quality of the determinants of online shopping behavior of companies primarily oriented to e-commerce and the importance of the determinants of online shopping behavior rated by companies primarily oriented to e-commerce	Multiple correlation selection coefficient (correlation matrix)	Multiple p-values in correlation matrix, since $p \leq \alpha$	Not rejected

PHf):	<p>The quality of determinants of online shopping behavior is not influenced by the size of companies primarily oriented to e-commerce.*</p> <p>*Testing this hypothesis was realized for each separate tested determinant. Some of these determinants were rejected and some not rejected, however this hypothesis was tested as a whole for 15 identified determinants in summary, therefore, this hypothesis was as a whole rejected.</p>	Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA	<p>E-commerce security: <math>p = 0.5651</math>  Payment systems in e-commerce: <math>p = 0.8294</math>  Method and speed of delivery of goods: <math>p = 0.0191</math>  Webdesign: <math>p = 0.0068</math>  Customer service: <math>p = 0.0010</math>  E-shop credibility: <math>p = 0.4365</math>  E-shop certification: <math>p = 0.0570</math>  Online visualization and product description: <math>p = 0.9513</math>  Added value to online purchase: <math>p = 0.0000</math>  E-shop reference: <math>p = 0.6329</math>  Product reference: <math>p = 0.0069</math>  Multi-channel sales: <math>p = 0.0000</math>  Lower price of products and services: <math>p = 0.3499</math>  Wider range of products: <math>p = 0.2793</math>  Unlimited time of purchase: <math>p = 0.9912</math></p>	Rejected
PHg):	<p>The type of e-commerce strategy is not influenced by the quality of the determinants of online shopping behavior.*</p> <p>*Testing this hypothesis was realized for each separate tested determinant. Some of these determinants were rejected and some not rejected, however this hypothesis was tested as a whole for 15 identified determinants in summary, therefore, this hypothesis was as a whole rejected.</p>	Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA	<p>E-commerce security: <math>p = 0.0250</math>  Payment systems in e-commerce: <math>p = 0.8947</math>  Method and speed of delivery of goods: <math>p = 0.5252</math>  Webdesign: <math>p = 0.1503</math>  Customer service: <math>p = 0.3362</math>  E-shop credibility: <math>p = 0.1108</math>  E-shop certification: <math>p = 0.7961</math>  Online visualization and product description: <math>p = 0.3878</math>  Added value to online purchase: <math>p = 0.5647</math>  E-shop reference: <math>p = 0.2369</math>  Product reference: <math>p = 0.6574</math>  Multi-channel sales: <math>p = 0.0427</math>  Lower price of products and services: <math>p = 0.4689</math>  Wider range of products: <math>p = 0.7193</math>  Unlimited time of purchase: <math>p = 0.0553</math></p>	Rejected
PHh):	<p>The quality of determinants of online shopping behavior evaluated on the basis of critical analysis is evenly distributed</p>	Friedman's ANOVA and Kendall's compliance coefficient	$p = 0.0000$	Rejected

PHi):	There is no relationship between the importance of the different phases of strategic management in e-commerce and the quality of online determinants of online shopping behavior.	Multiple correlation selection coefficient (correlation matrix)	Multiple p-values in correlation matrix, since $p \leq \alpha$	Not rejected
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\*Method of hypothesis verification

\*\* Conclusion of hypothesis verification

## 5.DISCUSSION

Based on the research, all the determinants of online shopping behavior are part of the strategic management process in e-commerce, and all play a key role in designing and implementing e-commerce strategy in the long-term development of companies primarily focused on e-commerce. In part these conclusions have been identified in other previous research (Pilík, 2012; Pilík et al., 2017a, Pilík et al., 2017b; Prashant, 2009; Richard et al., 2010; Huseynov & Yildirim, 2016; Hallikainen & Laukkanen, 2018; Kumar & Dange, 2012; Huang & Benyoucef, 2013).

Descriptive statistics and the verification of the research hypotheses in this field have revealed a relationship between the size of an enterprise and the quality of determinants of online shopping behavior. These research studies have also highlighted the possible differences in selected determinants of e-commerce in terms of the size of companies (Singh & Keating, 2018; Oliva et al., 2003; Kao & Decou, 2003; Yanes-Estévez et al., 2020; Lynda et al., 1996). Furthermore, it has been determined that the evaluation of the quality and importance of determinants of online shopping behavior is not evenly distributed. Nevertheless, despite the findings shown in (Prashant, 2009; Richard et al., 2010; Prashant, 2009; Kim et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2010; Roca et al., 2009; Martín & Camarero, 2009; Makwana et al., 2017; Darsono et al., 2019; Li et al., 2019; Forman, 2005; Doern & Fey, 2006; Power, 2005; Filson, 2004) that the same priorities should be given to the determinants of e-commerce when creating and implementing an e-commerce strategy, our research revealed findings contradicting this view.

The research of (Pilík, 2012; Pilík et al., 2017a, Pilík et al., 2017b; Prashant, 2009; Richard et al., 2010; Huang & Benyoucef, 2013; Roberts & Zahay, 2013; Lu et al., 2015; Huseynov & Yildirim, 2016; Hallikainen & Laukkanen, 2018; Dai, 2012; Choshin & Ghaffari, 2017; Kumar & Dange, 2012; Singh & Sailo, 2013; Cetina et al., 2012; Safa & Ismail, 2013; Hernández et al., 2010; Makwana et al., 2017; Darsono et al., 2019; Li et al., 2019) identified the determinants of online shopping behavior from the perspective of online consumers. Nevertheless, no research so far to our knowledge has dealt with the determinants of online shopping behavior from the perspective of the online retailer. For this reason, the present paper has attempted to identify the importance and impact of determinants of online shopping behavior on the strategic management process in e-commerce. We have revealed that the e-commerce companies of our study could not survive in the long-term period without considering the determinants of online shopping behavior in designing and implementing an e-commerce strategy. These findings have also been identified

in previous researches (Singh & Keating, 2018; Zhao et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2020; Leung et al., 2018; Broome, 2016; Hallikainen & Laukkanen, 2018; Huang & Benyoucef, 2013; Kim & Park, 2013).

## 6. CONCLUSION

In summary, the determinants of online shopping behavior play an important role in the process of designing and implementing an e-commerce strategy, and all companies are aware of their importance. The results of this paper have shown an impact of determinants of online shopping behavior on the strategic management process in e-commerce, i.e. determinants of online shopping behavior play the key role in a successful strategic management process as well as in the long-term competitiveness and development of e-commerce companies. To succeed in the e-commerce environment, e-commerce companies must take into account all the determinants of online shopping behavior identified through primary and secondary research in the e-commerce strategic management process. These findings could thus be used as support for other research activities in this field as well as to create guidance strategies for digital managers and owners to improve the effectiveness of strategic management process in e-commerce competitiveness. The main benefits of the research are the identification of determinants of online shopping behavior from the perspective of e-commerce companies and its impact on the process of strategic management in e-commerce competitiveness. Although we have conducted a comprehensive research study in e-commerce, some limitations must be highlighted. Our research sample is limited to the e-commerce companies in the Czech Republic, therefore in a different region results may vary. Other research activities could focus on the comparison of identified outcomes in different countries. The research sample is also limited to stable and established e-commerce companies, i.e. start-up companies were not included, as they often lack stable financial results and a history in e-commerce. Other research could focus solely on start-up e-commerce companies. Our research focused on identifying the importance of the determinants of online shopping behavior. This importance was evaluated on a 1 – 5 scale of managers and owners of businesses. Evaluations conducted on other stakeholders, e.g. middle and low management, may show varying results. Additional research may focus on the identification of differences between top management and middle and low management. A final limitation might be identified based on the strategy of describing the determinants of online shopping behavior in the process of strategic management in e-commerce. In practice, different or additional determinants might be identified if e-commerce companies are asked directly about these matters. The identification of these determinants in the research derives solely from theoretical background. Further research could focus on identification of further possible determinants as specified by e-commerce companies.

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## Contact information

*Veronika Svatosova, Ph.D.*

*Mendel University in Brno*

*Faculty of Regional Development and International Studies*

*Department of Regional and Business Economics*

*Czech Republic*

*E-mail: [veronika.svatosova@mendelu.cz](mailto:veronika.svatosova@mendelu.cz)*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-5308-8822*

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