

Apparel shopping orientation: Two decades of research

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OPSOMMING

Aankooporiëntasie word gedefinieer as 'n verbruiker se aankoopstyl wat spesifieke nadruk plaas op koop-spesifieke lewenstyle insluitend aankoopaktiwiteite, belangstellings en opinies. Dit reflekteer 'n beskouing van aankope as 'n komplekse persoonlike, sosiale, ekonomiese en ontspanningsfenomeen. Dit blyk uit die literatuur dat aankooporiëntasie 'n persoonlike dimensie en 'n markgedragdimensie het wat gestalte vind in 'n algemene benadering tot die verkryging van goedere en dienste wat voorkeure t.o.v. inligtingsbronne, die winkel (winkelvoorkeurgedrag) en winkeleienskappe (insluitend winkelbeeld) omvat.

Die doel van die studie is om navorsing oor koop-oriëntasie van klereverbruikers op te teken en te analiseer. Die keuse van artikels is gebaseer op die volgende kriteria: a) empiriese navorsing oor koop-oriëntasie in die algemeen en spesifiek ten opsigte van klere, b) publikasie in 'n professionele tydskrif gedurende die periode 1980 tot 1999. Die inligting wat opgeteken en ontleed is, sluit onder meer die volgende in: outeur(s) en datum; steekproef; metings en responskoers (indien gerapporteer); veranderlikes ondersoek (volgens die meetinstrumente) en die verskillende klere-aankooporiëntasies soos gerapporteer deur die navorsers.

Darden (1980:43) se *Patronage Model of Consumer Behavior* is as die teoretiese vertrekpunt vir die ontleiding van die literatuur geneem. Daar is gevind dat veranderlikes wat in samehang met klere-aankoop-oriëntasies ondersoek is, primêr onder persoonlike eienskappe ressorteer. Navorsers het ook inligtingsbronne as 'n veranderlike by hul ondersoeke ingesluit, sowel as produkeienskappe, winkeleienskappe (waarby winkelbeeld ingesluit is), en winkelvoorkeurgedrag. Dit ondersteun Darden (1980) se model, alhoewel die verwantskappe nie noodwendig empiries getoets is nie. Die klere-aankooporiëntasies wat in die navorsing gerapporteer is, is georden om 'n mate van verfyning te bewerkstellig en 'n klassifikasie daar te stel wat in verdere navorsing gebruik en getoets kan word. Nege kategorieë is in die voorgestelde klassifikasie vervat.

Die belangrikste bydrae van hierdie artikel is om 'n oorsig te gee en tendense in navorsing oor klere-aankooporiëntasies uit te wys. Veranderlikes wat met klere-aankooporiëntasies verband hou, is geïdentifiseer en kan empiries ondersoek word met Darden (1980) se model as vertrekpunt. Die voorgestelde klassifikasie van klere-aankooporiëntasies bied 'n riglyn vir die opstel van vraelyste met die oog op empiriese verifikasie.

INTRODUCTION

Shopping orientation is a complex and multidimensional concept. Defining shopping orientation is extremely difficult, due to numerous interrelated variables. Although the concept shopping orientation is described by researchers from various perspectives, certain major variables (or concepts) are repeated in the different descriptions.

Stone (1954) introduced the concept shopping orientation. He referred to shopping lifestyles or shoppers' styles that place emphasis on certain activities in particular. Other researchers added to this definition by pointing out that shopping-specific lifestyles encompass shopping activities, interests, and opinions. The definitions of shopping orientation reflect a view of shopping as a complex personal, economic, social and recreational phenomenon (Darden & Howell, 1987; Hawkins et al, 1989:641; Kwon et al, 1991; Shim & Bickle, 1994; Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1992a; Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1993; Shim & Mahoney, 1992).

Shoppers with different shopping orientations reveal different consumer characteristics and differences in market behaviour, including different needs and preferences for information sources, store preferences and store attributes (Gutman & Mills, 1982; Lumpkin, 1985; Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1992a & 1992b). Jarboe and McDaniel (1987) emphasise that consumers' shopping orientations refer to their general approach to acquiring goods and services and to the nonpurchase satisfactions derived from shopping at retail stores and shopping centres. It may be a function of a variety of nonpurchase motives, such as the need for social interaction, diversion from routine activities, the need for sensory stimulation, exercise, and the exertion of social power (Bellenger & Korgaonkar, 1980; Kwon et al, 1991). Shopping orientation therefore varies with regard to individuals and different products, among individuals over time, and with changing situations.

Concepts (or variables) related to shopping orientation are not necessarily included in the above-mentioned definitions. Some of the authors refer to concepts such as shopping attitudes (Fuller & Blackwell, 1992), shopping behaviour (Bellenger & Korgaonkar, 1980), and shopping motives (Stoltman et al, 1991). One of

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the major difficulties encountered in the identification of relevant research on shopping orientation is the fact that some researchers use the term shopping orientation in general, while actually referring to other variables such as perceptions of fashion and perceptions of apparel shopping (Summers et al, 1992).

Based on the above, it could be concluded that the concept *shopping orientation* consists of a personal dimension (e.g. activities, interests, opinions, motives, needs and preferences) and a market behaviour dimension or a general approach to acquiring goods and services. This market behaviour dimension reflects the personal dimension and indicates needs and preferences for, *inter alia*, information sources, stores *per se* (patronage behaviour) and store attributes (including store image).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The overall consensus of previous research is that, to maximise consumer satisfaction and retail sales, retailers need to understand consumers' psychographics and shopping orientations (Shim & Bickle, 1994; Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1993). This view is in accordance with Lumpkin (1985) who stated that, for the study of shopping orientation to be beneficial to marketers for matching strategies to consumer needs, it is necessary to link the various shopping orientations to marketplace behaviour. It could be postulated that once apparel consumers with different shopping orientations are identified, other consumer characteristics could be studied among the subgroups. Marketing tactics and strategic approaches could be based on the identification and satisfaction of the different needs of these subgroups. On this basis, it is imperative to investigate consumers' shopping orientations.

Since Stone's (1954) seminal research, numerous researchers have investigated shopping orientations from different perspectives. However, limited attempts have been made to systematically examine the commonalities, differences, and relationships among major variables impacting on shopping orientations, also with regard to apparel as a product category. According to Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1992a), research findings regarding relationships among factors influencing shopping orientations appear to be inconsistent. This inconsistency could be attributed to the fact that different products and different consumers were being investigated.

The need to investigate shopping orientations of apparel shoppers was emphasised by Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1993). Due to the desirability of studying marketplace behaviour with respect to specified product categories, and the importance of apparel as a product category, it was decided to focus this literature review on **apparel** shopping orientations.

PURPOSE

Knowledge of apparel shopping orientations will promote and enhance efforts to develop and/or test theories of shopping behaviour and could guide future research. The purpose of this paper is to give an overview of and to analyse what has been learned collectively from research on apparel shopping orientations. A classification of shopping orientations is proposed and concepts (or variables) that seem to have a relationship or to interact with apparel shopping orientation are identified. Based on these findings, recommendations for future research on apparel shopping orientation could be formulated.

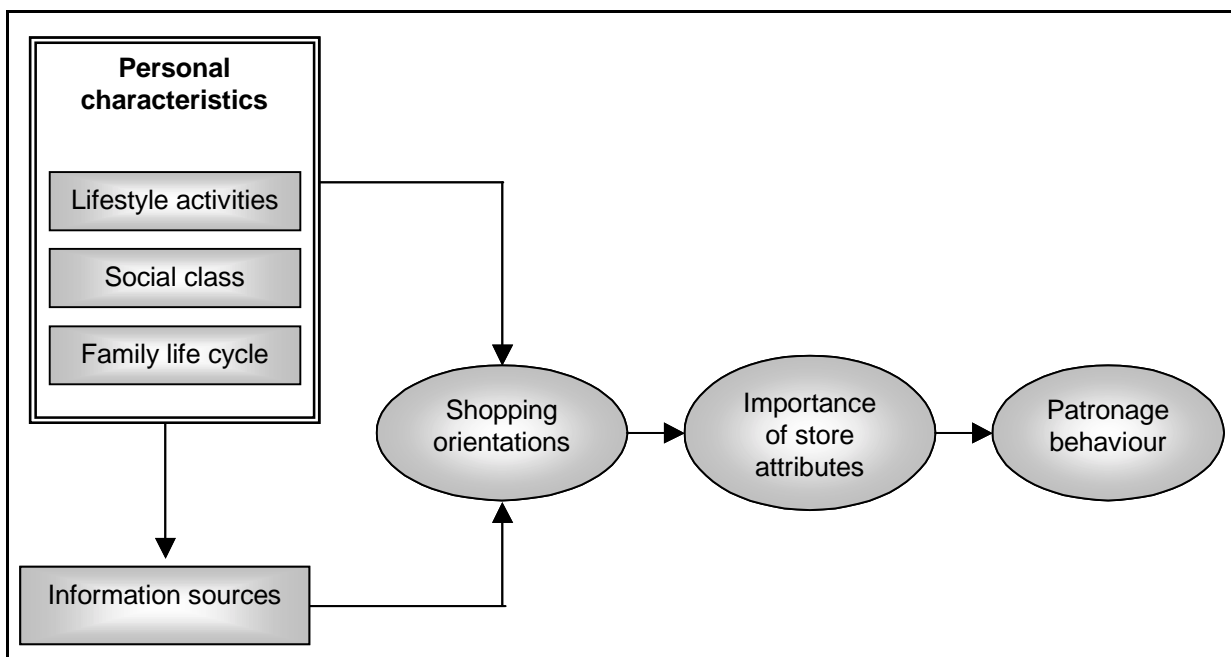


FIGURE 1: DARDEN'S PATRONAGE MODEL OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

Identifying a theoretical model (or models) that could serve as a point of departure to investigate concepts or variables related to shopping orientation should be done with circumspection. Relevant models do not necessarily include shopping orientation as a separate concept (e.g. the modified *Sheth Model of Shopping Preference Determinants* (Sheth, 1983:20); *Model of Store Choice* (Assael, 1995:630); the Engel, Blackwell and Miniard *Model of Consumer Decision-process* (1995:154); and the *Clothing Consumers' Decision Making Model* (De Klerk, 1999:127).

The impact of shopping orientations on patronage behaviour has been explicated and documented by several researchers (Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1992a & 1992b; Darden & Howell, 1987; Gutman & Mills, 1982; Bellenger & Korgaonkar, 1980; Darden, 1980:43). Darden's (1980:43) *Patronage Model of Consumer Behavior* (Darden's (1980) Model hereafter) includes shopping orientation as a concept and the model was tested and revised by Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1992a & 1992b) in apparel related research. Consequently it was decided to use this model to guide the analysis of research on apparel shopping orientation reported during the past two decades.

According to Darden's (1980) Model (Figure 1) shopping orientations serve as key constructs in a patronage choice model. The antecedent variables to shopping orientations include personal characteristics (lifestyle activities, social class, and family life cycle), as well as information sources. It is also hypothesised that shopping orientations to a large extent determine the importance of salient store attributes, which, in turn, impact on patronage behaviour (Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1992a & 1992b). This reflects the influence of both market-dominated and consumer-dominated variables. Shopping orientations and patronage behaviour could be viewed as variables of market and consumer interaction.

All the above-mentioned models include consumer- and market-dominated variables as well as market and consumer interaction variables and refer to, for example, supply-side and demand-side determinants (Sheth, 1983:20), environmental influences, individual differences and marketer-dominated stimuli (Engel et al, 1995:154). The De Klerk (1999) Model points out the interrelationship between characteristics of the apparel consumer and the environment (business and market influences, mass media, stores). According to Moschis (1976), lifestyles and shopping orientations are good predictors of various aspects of shopping behaviour, such as store loyalty and preferences for types of retail outlets. Shopping orientations could also be used to determine choice and application of information by shoppers and to suggest viable promotional strategies. This notion further supports the choice of Darden's (1980) Model as basis for this literature review and analysis of research. This model also corresponds with descriptions and/or definitions of shopping orientations that indicate a personal and market behaviour dimension.

PROCEDURE

Two procedures were used to search for and to identify relevant research:

- ◆ An on-line computer search of publications on shopping orientation.
- ◆ A visual search of the major publications in clothing, retailing and shopping behaviour.

The selection of articles was based on the following criteria:

- ◆ Empirical research on shopping orientation in general and apparel shopping specifically.
- ◆ Publication in a professional journal during the period 1980 to 1999.

The decision to include the most recent two decades was based on the fact that the marketplace is changing drastically and findings might become dated. Shopping orientations of today's generation differ from orientations of past generations due to constant social, cultural, and economic changes in society (Stoltman et al, 1991; Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1993).

Implementing the above-mentioned criteria posed major obstacles. Many articles were deemed appropriate for inclusion on face value, but studying the details thereof made it clear that concepts **related** to shopping orientation were investigated (Bloch et al, 1989; Fuller & Blackwell, 1992; Shim & Kotsiopoulos, 1991; Summers et al, 1992; Thorpe & Avery, 1983-84). Consequently it was decided to execute a screening process.

The aim of this **screening** was to prevent inclusion of articles based on concepts related to shopping orientation. Only research articles referring to the concept **shopping orientation** in the title, objectives, hypotheses and/or measurements were included. Although these articles do not exclusively refer to **apparel** shopping orientation, they were used for the general description and/or discussion of the concept shopping orientation.

To further focus the investigation necessitated a **second screening** of the selected articles. From among all the articles that complied with the above-mentioned criteria, only those referring **exclusively to apparel shopping orientation** were analysed. This decision was based on Shim and Kotsiopoulos' (1992a) view that inconsistencies in research findings on shopping orientations could be attributed to the fact that different products were being investigated. Only twelve articles satisfied the above conditions. The following data were recorded:

- ◆ Author(s) and date
- ◆ Sample
- ◆ Measurements and response rate (if reported)
- ◆ Variables investigated (according to the measuring instruments)
- ◆ Apparel shopping orientations as a basis for market segmentation
- ◆ Shopping orientations listed after statistical analysis (original labels)

The outcome of this analysis will be presented as follows: Firstly, a synopsis of the articles selected for analysis is given (Table 1). Information cited includes the sample size and composition, response rate, the research method and techniques employed to collect data, as well as variables investigated in conjunction with shopping orientation. The variables were listed to accord with the concepts included in Darden's (1980) Model. Secondly, brief comments are given on using apparel shopping orientations as a basis for market segmentation.

Thirdly, a new classification of apparel shopping orientations, based on the information compiled, is proposed (Table 2). The proposed categories are presented in the first column, and the original labels used and the specific researchers in the second and third columns respectively. The primary aim of this categorisation was to refine or reduce the range of often similar shopping orientation labels used by different researchers and to propose a new categorisation that could be used for future research. The empirical identification of these proposed categories is beyond the scope of this research. Lastly, recommendations are given with regard to future research.

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH

The different studies included in this overview reflect a variation in sample size (from small ($n=182$) to very large ($n=6261$)), measurements and response rate (Table 1). Quantitative data were collected, predominantly by means of mail questionnaires. No qualitative research on apparel shopping orientations could be obtained.

The literature was scrutinised to identify the variables which researchers have investigated along with shopping orientation. The primary aim was to reveal relationships among variables and the multidimensional nature of apparel shopping orientations. Based on Darden's (1980) Model, the variables reported by the different researchers were classified under consumer characteristics, store attributes (including product attributes and store image, by implication), information sources (including media search and sources) and retail patronage. It should be taken into account that the researchers listed in Table 1 did not necessarily investigate statistical relationships between these variables and shopping orientations. Certain important tendencies emerged from the analysis and will be highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Two studies were not included in Table 1. Research by Stoltman et al (1991) was not tabulated due to the primary aim of the study being mall choice and the related shopping orientations, such as frequency of shopping, browsing and time consciousness. The results revealed that mall choice was significantly related to these shopping orientations. Kwon et al (1991) investigated shopping orientation and perceived risks involved in purchasing apparel from catalogues. It was found that shopping orientation of

catalogue and non-catalogue shoppers did not differ.

Personal characteristics as variables

Almost all the researchers included personal characteristics in their studies, including variables such as **lifestyles** (psychographic characteristics) and **demographic** characteristics, e.g. social class, family life cycle, income, gender, marital status, occupation, education, income, and type of residence. With regard to demographics, it is interesting to note that, although men were not excluded, the investigations were focused mainly on women. The fact that women are perceived as the predominant and "traditional" purchasing agents of apparel for themselves and family members (Fuller & Blackwell, 1992) could explain this. The research by Shim and Chen (1996) examined **acculturation characteristics** as predictors of apparel shopping orientations. They viewed shopping orientations as an outcome of the socialisation process in a new cultural setting.

Visser et al (1996) included **clothing involvement** in their research and reported differences among three cluster groups with regard to their clothing involvement. **Fashion orientation** was reported by three researchers. Seven apparel-fashion lifestyle segments, i.e. Leaders, Followers, Independents, Neutrals, Uninvolveds, Negatives and Rejectors, were identified by Gutman and Mills (1982). The patterns of scores on shopping orientation revealed that those on the high fashion involvement side of the spectrum (Leaders, Independents, Followers) enjoyed shopping. The Neutrals, as the name implies, were neutral toward shopping. On the low fashion involvement side (Uninvolveds, Negatives, Rejectors), reported shopping enjoyment was low. The Negatives and Rejectors scored high on cost consciousness. The hypothesis that shopping orientation would serve as a predictor of fashion opinion leadership among mature consumers was rejected by Huddleston et al (1993).

The fact that so many researchers included personal characteristics in their research design supported the inclusion of this concept in Darden's (1980) Model. The importance of a personal dimension in shopping orientation is also confirmed. However, personal characteristics (or a personal dimension in shopping orientations) should be qualified by a more explicit delineation of all the components incorporated in this concept or variable. Researchers should aim at the identification of statistically significant relationships, for example, between lifestyles and specific shopping orientations.

Information sources

Information sources, as a concept in Darden's (1980) Model, seem to be related to both personal characteristics and shopping orientations. Consumers differ with regard to their information search patterns, the media they use, and stage in the decision-making process at which they use specific media and/or information sources. Five out of the twelve studies in this

TABLE 1: METHODOLOGY AND VARIABLES OF RESEARCH ON APPAREL SHOPPING ORIENTATIONS

Author(s) & date	METHODOLOGY		VARIABLES			
	Sample	Measurements and response rate (if reported)	Consumer characteristics	Information/media search and sources	Product attributes, store attributes and image	Retail store patronage
Gutman & Mills (1982)	6261 females	Questionnaire – Mail survey (30.5%)	✓ ♣			✓
Huddleston, Ford & Bickle (1993)	711 males and females (readers of 50 Plus Magazine)	Questionnaire – Mail survey (35%)	✓ ♣			
Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)	1741 females 1113 males	Questionnaire – Mail survey (65%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lumpkin (1985)	373 mature consumers	Questionnaire – Mail survey (65%)	✓ ♣	✓	✓	✓
Lumpkin, Allen & Greenberg (1981)	2676 respondents	Questionnaire – Mail survey (61%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shim & Bickle (1994)	610 females aged 18 and older	Questionnaire – Mail survey (62%)	✓			✓
Shim & Chen (1996)	182 male (55%) and female (45%) students	Questionnaire – Mail survey (50.8%)	✓			
Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a & b)	482 females aged 18 and older	Questionnaire – Mail survey (37%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)	482 females aged 18 and older	Questionnaire – Mail survey (37%)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Visser, Du Preez & Du Toit (1996)	212 females aged 55 and older	Questionnaire – Drop off/recollect (58%)	✓ ♦		✓	

♣ = Fashion orientation

♦ = Clothing involvement

review included information sources as a variable in their investigation. No specific relationships were reported by these researchers to confirm the concept figuration proposed by Darden's (1980) Model.

Store attributes and patronage behaviour

The researchers listed in Table 1 included **product attributes** and **store attributes** (six studies), and **patronage behaviour** (seven studies) in their investigations. This could serve as an indication of the relevancy of these concepts (or variables) when shopping orientation is investigated. It also supports Darden's (1980) Model and the usefulness of this model as point of departure for investigating apparel shopping orientations.

According to Gutman and Mills (1982) and Lumpkin (1985), as well as Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1992a & 1992b), shoppers with different shopping orientations reveal different consumer characteristics and market behaviour that involve different needs and preferences for information sources, store preferences and store attributes. Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1992a) found that shopping orientations could be used to predict consumer behaviour. According to the results of their investigation, shopping orientation, store attributes, information sources, and personal characteristics revealed the predictability of patronage behaviour with regard to apparel, but shopping orientation and store attributes were deemed more important. These two researchers revised Darden's (1980) Model and found a direct relationship between shopping orientations and patronage behaviour. Shopping frequency and multipurpose shopping contributed to patronage behaviour, with special reference to mall choice, in a study conducted by Stoltman et al (1991).

Theoretical models on apparel consumer behaviour (e.g. those mentioned above) include both consumer- and market-dominated variables, as well as the interaction between consumers and the market. Further evidence of this is found in Sproles' *Model of the Fashion Adoption Process* which depicts the impact of the adopter's psycho-social motivations (cognitive orientations toward dress, psychological identity, social influences) and influences from the adopter's environment (marketing system, sociocultural change, lifestyles) on consumers' decision-making process (Sproles, 1979:197). On the basis of the above, it seems appropriate to recommend that researchers use Darden's (1980) Model, or even the adaptation by Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1992a & 1992b), when planning research on apparel shopping orientations.

APPAREL SHOPPING ORIENTATION AS A BASIS FOR MARKET SEGMENTATION

Shopping orientation is regarded as a viable basis for segmentation of apparel shoppers (Lumpkin, 1985). It is often used as a variable in profiling subsegments of shoppers (Shiffman & Kanuk, 2000:34; Lumpkin, 1985; Lumpkin et al, 1981; Lumpkin & Greenberg, 1982; Shim & Bickle, 1994; Visser et al, 1996).

Only three out of the twelve studies included in this review reported consumer profiles that were based on apparel shopping orientations. Lumpkin (1985) distinguished among elderly Uninvolved/Apathetic Shoppers (24%), Economic Shoppers (42%), and Active Shoppers (35%). The shopping orientation profiles of the cluster groups give information on fashion orientation and activities, as well as financial and shopping-specific aspects.

Shim and Kotsiopoulos (1993) described Highly Involved Shoppers (46%), Apathetic Shoppers (34%) and Convenience-oriented Catalogue Shoppers (20%). The profiles of apparel shopping orientation clusters give extensive information on patronage behaviour, information usage, demographics, lifestyle and store attributes.

It is surmised from the above-mentioned research that apparel shoppers could be placed on a continuum with apathetic or uninvolved consumers on the one end, and active or highly involved consumers on the other end. The economic and/or convenience-oriented consumers could be concerned with other variables, such as finance and convenience.

To distinguish between heavy and light users of a product, shopping orientation has been used to "vividly contrast" heavy and light users of wearing apparel. Patronage behaviour of heavy and light users also differs (Lumpkin et al, 1981). Shim and Bickle (1994) identified three subsegments of female apparel consumers based on the descriptive benefits sought from apparel products. Shopping orientation differed across the three benefit segments.

Shim and Chen (1996) identified two groups (clusters) of Chinese students, i.e. the Minimalist-Less Acculturated Shoppers (39%) and the Actively Involved-More Acculturated Shoppers (61%). The profiles of these two cluster groups based on shopping orientations describe differences in acculturation and demographic characteristics. The fact that people and consumer goods routinely cross international borders highlights the need for research on the relationship between apparel shopping orientation and acculturation. Globalisation and societies characterised by cultural diversity are key factors in planning the marketing mix. Researchers are urged to investigate similarities and differences among apparel shopping orientations of consumers relating to different cultural groups.

It can therefore be concluded that shopping orientation can successfully be used as a variable of market segmentation. The classification of shopping orientations can assist in this regard.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHOPPING ORIENTATIONS

According to Westbrook and Black (1985), studies on consumer shopping orientations typically seek to identify shopper types to which retailers may direct

differentiated marketing efforts. In addition, these investigations contribute to an understanding of the taxonomic structure of the consumer population. The first taxonomy of shoppers was offered by Stone (1954), who differentiated among four fairly distinct shopper types on the basis of their shopping orientation, i.e. Economic, Personalising, Ethical and Apathetic Consumers.

Mouton and Marais (1991:137) define a typology as a "... conceptual framework in which phenomena are classified in terms of characteristics they have in common with other phenomena." Classification is one of the more basic functions of conceptual frameworks. In this literature review, an attempt was made to classify those shopping orientations that have been identified by researchers. This is the first step in a process that would ultimately culminate in the systematic collection of data.

The underlying factorial structure of shopping orientation could be postulated from the literature review, by making use of synthesis and logical organisation of existing knowledge. Factor analysis was reported in a number of studies, resulting in the classification of shopping orientations into a factorial structure, with each factor being labelled according to the items loading on that specific factor. In some cases researchers only listed shopping orientations included in their studies, without performing (or reporting) any form of factor analysis. The original labels used by the authors were grouped on the basis of similarity of meaning, to develop a newly proposed categorisation or classification that could be used by researchers.

Table 2 gives the newly proposed categories for the classification of shopping orientations (first column), as well as the original labels of shopping orientations reported (second column) by the respective researchers (third column). The proposed shopping orientation categories are as follows: Activities and Interests Orientation, Brand Conscious Orientation, Confidence versus Confusion Orientation, Enjoyment Orientation, Fashion Orientation, Finance and Credit Orientation, Opinion Leadership Orientation, Patronage Orientation, Shopping and Time Convenience Orientation.

Stoltman et al (1991) listed research-specific shopping orientations that do not fit into the proposed classification. Research findings by Lumpkin et al (1981) were also omitted, due to the integration of lifestyle and shopping orientation. Shopping confusion and "Chinese" consumer ethnocentrism are two shopping orientations identified in Shim and Chen's (1996) study on Chinese students and spouses residing in the United States. Although these two shopping orientations might be research group (respondent)-specific, both were deemed important for further investigation, especially because of the fact that societies are increasingly characterised by cultural diversity and dynamism.

Although it is difficult to identify a definite factorial pattern from all the research findings, it seems feasible

to categorise shopping orientations into the newly proposed broad categories according to similarities and differences in shopping orientations. This classification synthesises all shopping orientations identified and labelled by researchers into more manageable categories to aid future research, for example when compiling questionnaires and interview schedules. Empirical verification of this proposed classification is not within the scope of this study.

The notion that shopping orientations have both a personal and a market behaviour dimension is confirmed when the different proposed categories are evaluated in Table 2. The personal dimension, however, seems to dominate. This could be explained by the fact that the researchers concentrated mainly on personal (consumer) characteristics and to a lesser extent on market-related behaviour, as is depicted in Table 1. In future, researchers should attempt to link personal characteristics to market-related behaviour. This could reveal untapped apparel shopping orientations.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Although apparel shopping orientation has been investigated frequently since Stone's (1954) seminal research, there is little consensus with regard to the underlying structure or dimensionality of apparel shopping orientation. It seems as if the different researchers adapted the measurement of the construct to the nature of the study. The multidimensional nature of apparel shopping orientation complicates investigations. In order to synthesise the cumulative knowledge with regard to apparel shopping orientation and to postulate the possible factorial structure thereof, a thorough literature study was deemed appropriate to establish the cornerstone for further research. The notion that shopping orientations have a personal and a market behaviour dimension was confirmed through the analysis of the research. This could serve as a point of departure for identifying variables to test for relationships.

Understanding shopping orientation of apparel consumers and the implications thereof presents a challenge to researchers in this field of study. They should strive to improve on and to validate generalisations. Many "observations" have been made with regard to apparel shopping orientations, but the nature of the investigations has been relatively unrelated. This issue should be addressed by attempting to theoretically synthesise cumulative knowledge regarding shopping orientations – the main purpose of this literature review.

Researchers could utilise Darden's (1980) Model as a theoretical framework. The concepts in this model seem to be relevant to the investigation of variables impacting on shopping orientation and/or to testing relationships. However, the concept *personal characteristics* should be elaborated to include more than the three components (lifestyle activities, social class,

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION OF SHOPPING ORIENTATIONS

Proposed category	Original labels	Researchers
Activities and interest orientation	Personalising shopper	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
	Interaction with salespeople	Shim & Chen (1996)
	Socially active	Lumpkin (1985)
	Shopping interest	Shim & Chen (1996)
	Sports enthusiast	Lumpkin (1985)
	Art enthusiast	Lumpkin (1985)
	Clothing interest	Lumpkin (1985)
	Appearance manager	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Shopping sex role	Shim & Chen (1996)
Brand-conscious orientation	Brand-conscious	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b)
	Brand-conscious/loyal	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Apathetic toward "Made-in-USA"	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
Confidence vs confusion orientation	Confident shopper	Shim & Kotsiopolus (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopolus (1993)
	Shopping self-confidence	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
	Confident/efficient	Shim & Bickle (1994)
	Shopping alone	Shim & Chen (1996)
	Shopping confusion	Shim & Chen (1996)
Enjoyment orientation	Shopping enjoyment	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982); Gutman & Mills (1982); Shim & Bickle (1994)
	Shopping propensity	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
Fashion orientation	Fashion-oriented shopper	Shim & Bickle (1994)
	Fashion-consciousness	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopolus (1993)
	Traditionalism	Gutman & Mills (1982)
	Following	Gutman & Mills (1982)
	Conformity	Lumpkin (1985)
Finance and credit orientation	Credit user	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982); Shim & Bickle (1994)
	Credit-oriented	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Cash-oriented	Shim & Chen (1996)
	Economic shopper	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b)
	Economic/price-conscious	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Advertising special shopper	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
	Cost-consciousness	Gutman & Mills (1982)
	Financial optimism	Lumpkin (1985)
	Inflation-conscious	Lumpkin (1985)

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION OF SHOPPING ORIENTATIONS (.../ continued)

Proposed category	Original labels	Researchers
Opinion leadership orientation	Opinion leader	Lumpkin (1985)
	Shopping opinion leader	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
	Innovator	Lumpkin (1985)
Patronage orientation	Mall shopper	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Catalogue shopper	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Local store shopper	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)
	Dissatisfaction with local shopping	Shim & Bickle (1994)
Shopping and time convenience orientation	Energy-conscious	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
	Practicality	Gutman & Mills (1982)
	Planning	Gutman & Mills (1982)
	Shopping planning	Shim & Chen (1996)
	My time-oriented	Lumpkin (1985); Lumpkin & Greenberg (1982)
	Time manager	Lumpkin (1985)
	Convenience/time-conscious	Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1992 a&b); Shim & Kotsiopoulos (1993)

family life cycle) proposed by Darden (1980:43).

The postulated categorisation of shopping orientations should be tested empirically through factor analysis in order to delineate and operationalise the construct shopping orientation. The logical postulation of possible shopping orientation categories based on previous research, should not be confused with the empirical identification of these shopping orientations among selected populations.

Typologies will always hold several advantages for both theory and practice. With this literature review and the proposed categorisation as a basis, researchers could design their investigations to verify the existence of the different shopping orientations. Comprehensive theory building, enrichment of the body of knowledge, and an encompassing understanding of consumer behaviour will result from ongoing investigation and the rigour of scientific proof.

Information on South African apparel shoppers is scant and researchers are urged to focus on the multi-cultural nature of the South African population. American research findings cannot be accepted unconditionally as valid for South African circumstances, but should be tested empirically. Only one of the articles included in this report refers to the influence of culture on shopping orientation. More research in this regard

could identify similarities and differences among consumers of different subcultural groups. Globalisation is a reality that introduces new avenues, responsibilities and challenges for researchers in the field of apparel consumer behaviour.

Winakor (1988), as well as Nagasawa et al (1989), stress the importance of a strong theoretical base for research. The numerous observations about apparel shopping orientations that have been reported are not necessarily structured and aimed at testing, expanding and building theory. This review of research on apparel shopping orientations illuminates some of the difficulties researchers could encounter. It also summarises the variables that have been tested for relationships with shopping orientations and/or have been included in investigations. The postulated categorisation could guide empirical identification and measurement of the suggested shopping orientations. The challenge is for clothing researchers to contribute in this regard.

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