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Extending the Theory of Planned Behavior to examine the role of anticipated negative emotions on channel intention: The case of an embarrassing product

Abstract

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is successful in predicting consumer intentions for a wide variety of products and behaviors. However, little is known about how effective the TPB is when the behavior under study is embarrassing. To this end, this paper extends the TPB to create a conceptual model to examine the role of anticipated negative emotions on channel intention. An empirical study was conducted whereby the model was tested using survey data on the purchase of Regaine (a hair loss product that is embarrassing to buy) in Boots (a well-known UK multichannel drugstore). The embarrassing nature of Regaine created differences in the importance that emotions played when consumers intend to purchase using face-to-face channels (such as the physical drugstore) as against multichannel options or the internet. The results were analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM). The effectiveness of the TPB was improved. The variance explained (R^2 to intention) was 0.44 percent for the total sample, 49 percent for the drugstore, 58.4 percent for the internet, and 42.5 percent for multichannel.

Key Words: Theory of Planned Behavior, Multichannel, Single-channel, Anticipated Negative Emotions, Embarrassing Products.

1. Introduction

Multichannel retailing has changed the way consumers shop (Carlson, O’Cass, & Ahrholdt, 2015). Although it is understood that multichannel shoppers spend more, the unanswered question remains *why?* (Anesbury et al. 2015). Moreover, little is known about what drives consumers to use single or multichannel options, with studies focusing on multichannel consumer behavior few and far between (Dholakia et al. 2010). Specifically, additional research has been called for to examine the interaction effects of rational and emotional drivers, the influence of environmental factors, and the use of multiple channels that influence shopper decisions (Pookulangara, Hawley, & Xiao, 2011; Shankar et al. 2011). Accordingly, this paper contributes to the multichannel literature that studies the determinants of channel choice. It also indicates the best channel alternative for embarrassing products. This is important given the growing consumer preference for retailers who offer online channels (Pantano & Viassone, 2015) and multichannel options (Dennis, Fenech, & Merrilees, 2005).

The Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1985), hereafter TPB, has been found as a useful lens to study consumer behavior (Heinhuis & Vries, 2009) and, arguably, has the potential to predict multichannel shopper behavior and channel choice intentions. However, survey length has forced researchers to selected a limited number of the TPB constructs, or analyze only one channel at a time. This limitation has also been experienced by store format researchers (Nilsson et al. 2015). To the best of the authors’ knowledge, the study reported in this paper is the first to overcome this limitation by analyzing channels under similar parameters.

One of the strengths of the TPB is its ability to capture the influence of social norms on intention. Arguably, this is needed in the retail area where social presence has a high influence on consumer behavior (Argo, Dahl, & Manchanda, 2005) because it can ignite negative

emotions, such as embarrassment. The TPB has been used repeatedly to study behaviors that could be embarrassing (Katsanis, 1994). For example, TPB studies of condom purchasing found that the channel influences the prediction of behavior, i.e., to obtain condoms from a clinic is different to buying them from a pharmacy (Fishbein & Middlestadt, 2011).

Channels satisfy consumers in different ways, and these differences become clearer when a consumer is shopping for an embarrassing product: the advantages or disadvantages of a particular channel become more prominent. The embarrassing product used in this study to magnify these differences is a hair loss restorer, Regaine: a product in a category that has been previously classified as embarrassing (Lau-Gesk & Drolet, 2008). Regaine is studied in the context of a recognized multichannel UK retailer: Boots. The embarrassing nature of the purchase situation under study supports the need to extend the TPB with a variable that accounts for the emotional charge created by the purchase. Anticipated Negative Emotions (ANE) are therefore included in this paper to respond to this challenge.

A particular channel, or combination of channels, could potentially offer the consumer a reduction of ANE, such as embarrassment, that create tension and inhibit a purchase. However, research has underscored that ANE is not adequately represented in TPB (e.g. Abraham & Sheeran, 2003; Buunk et al. 1998; Parker et al. 1995; Richard et al. 1995; Sheeran & Orbell, 1999), but could potentially explain more variance than other TPB constructs (Sandberg & Conner, 2008; Ajzen & Sheikh 2013).

To this end, the overall aim of this paper is to determine how effective the TPB is in predicting consumer behavior for an embarrassing product, in the context of a face-to-face channel (i.e. a drugstore) versus the internet and multichannel options. The research aim is answered using the TPB that allows for comparison between behavioral intention in terms of

attitudes, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control. In addition, the paper includes the role of ANE and answers to two research questions: (1) Are the direct measurements of the TPB able to explain intention in the case of shopping for an embarrassing product using a face-to-face versus the internet or multiple channel options? (2) What is the role of ANE in consumer behavior when shopping using face-to-face channels versus the internet or multichannel options?

In terms of organization, the remainder of this paper is structured as follows. The TPB is briefly reviewed, and the role of emotions and embarrassment in purchase decisions are considered. This is followed by the presentation of a conceptual model that extends the TPB by proposing the effects of ANE on channel intention. Thereafter, the methodology employed in this research is presented. The results are then described and discussed with reference to the extant literature, in particular the TPB variables and the introduced constructs. Finally, the main limitations of the findings are outlined, the managerial implications are described and discussed, and suggestions for further research are presented.

2. Literature Review

The Theory of Planned Behavior

The TPB has achieved a considerable reputation for predicting and explaining human behavior (Ajzen, 1985; Ajzen, 2002). Intentions are explained as a consequence of attitudes, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 1985). The TPB has been used in a wide range of business and non-business related studies. A summary of the relevant literature that has used TPB in the context of channels and/or shopping behavior can be found in Table 1. Other examples include: the prediction of organizational behavior, job performance, turnover, withdrawal behaviors, political behavior, voting participation and voting choice (Ajzen, 2011),

as well as cardiovascular problems (Krones et al., 2010), motivations to exercise (Kwan & Bryan, 2010), the use of educational technology (Lee & Cerreto, 2010), downloading pirated software (Liao, Lin, & Liu, 2010), extent of study (Liem & Bernardo, 2010), participation in recycling programs (Nigbur, Lyons, & Uzzell, 2010), undertaking cancer screening (Kim, Park, Hong, Lee, & Kim, 2010), self-identity (Rise & Hukkelberg, 2010), and the consumption of fruit (de Bruijn, 2010), alcohol (Glassman et al. 2010), and halal food (Alam & Sayuti, 2011).

Insert Table 1 about here

The effectiveness of the TPB has been underscored by several meta-analyses (Godin & Kok, 1996; Hausenblas, Carron, & Mack, 1997; Van den Putte, 1991; Armitage & Conner, 2001; Manning, 2009). Nevertheless, the TPB has numerous constraints and limitations that leave room for conceptual and operational improvement. For example, the TPB has been criticized because it overlooks the relative importance of norms, the nature of the situation, how behavior is being reported, and the control of internal or external factors (Armitage & Conner, 2001; Hogg, 1996; Hogg et al. 1999; White et al. 1994). The current research addresses how the behavioral target context affects the relative importance of TPB variables. Another contextual related weakness in TPB is self-report bias (Armitage & Conner, 2001). Hessing et al. (1988), for example, found inconsistencies between the self-reported intention to pay taxes and the official documentation presented. Although shopping for Regaine is not a dishonest behavior, it could be socially undesirable, affecting self-reports. When the nature of the situation is charged with emotional implications, accounting for emotions in the TPB model could improve its efficacy.

Emotions

One of the contributions of the present research is to provide more evidence for the significance of anticipated affect. Emotions are therefore included in this paper because the

consumer will experience them when using any channel. The current research explores the role of anticipated negative emotions (ANE), like embarrassment, nervousness, or tension. From a TPB perspective, anticipated regret and anticipated affect are a part of attitudes (Ajzen & Sheikh, 2013), and regret has been studied in shopping situations (Reynolds, Folse, & Jones, 2006). However, anticipated affect is not satisfactorily embodied in the TPB (Abraham & Sheeran, 2003; Buunk et al. 1998; Parker, Manstead, & Stradling, 1995; Richard, Pligt, & Vries, 1995; Sheeran & Orbell, 1999). Reducing negative emotions, including embarrassment, can help managers to achieve the win-win solutions desired by shopper marketing (Shankar et al. 2011). In this study, the term anticipated is used to highlight the fact that the focus is on the feelings generated about the possible consequences of the behavior.

ANE are therefore defined as the negative feelings that might arise after a certain action or inaction (Pligt, 1998). ANE are measured using a combination of negative emotions, such as regret, sadness, shame, embarrassment, etc., depending on the context studied (see, Conner, 2006; Sandberg, 2008). ANE are distinct from attitudes, and focus on the feelings that individuals anticipate if, or after, they perform a bad behavior (Abraham & Sheeran, 2004; Ajzen & Fishbein, 2005; van der Pligt, & de Vries, 1996).

Embarrassment

Embarrassment occurs when individuals experience threats to their public self (Miller & Leary, 1992). Embarrassment can also be experienced in private, when individuals imagine what others might think of them (Sabini, Garvey, & Hall, 2001). Embarrassment is very powerful in regulating social behavior; this includes shopping. Embarrassing products are those that people need and seek out, but do not discuss openly, and include personal hygiene products, birth control, or condoms (Katsanis, 1994). It has been suggested that the internet creates an emotional

relief from embarrassment (Wolfenbarger & Gilly, 2000). Embarrassment has been studied using the TPB in the case of counterfeit products (Penz & Stottinger, 2005), breast-feeding (Khoury et al. 2005), de-shopping (King & Dennis, 2003), music piracy (Morton & Koufteros, 2008), mammography (Steele & Porche, 2005), and coupons (Bagozzi, Baumgartner, & Yi, 1992).

There is also more research needed to understand men's feelings, insecurities, and desires (Crossley, 2004). Today, many men feel less embarrassed about shopping for beauty products (Datta & Paramesh, 2010). Retailers and manufacturers are aware of men's apprehension about being labeled feminine or 'gay', and train salespeople to provide an appropriate service to hesitant consumers of grooming products (Zayer & Neier, 2011). Grooming products are used more predominantly by men who live in urban populations, compared with their rural counterparts (Nair, 2007). Consequently, the sample used in the current research was selected from an urban population and contributes to previous research that has studied male shopping behavior (Otnes & McGrath, 2001).

3. Research Hypotheses

Attitudes develop from beliefs about objects or behaviors (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). Attitudes can be positive or negative. In the case of behaviors, attitudes give a positive or negative expectation of a particular outcome. The TPB underscores that there is a positive correlation between attitudes and intention (Ajzen, 1985).

H1. Attitudes have a positive impact on Intention

Subjective Norm (SN) refers to the pressure that society exerts on an individual (Ajzen & Driver, 1992). SN is composed of the beliefs that the individual has about what society's norms are. SN also depends on what is perceived to be the individual's behavior by important referents,

including family, neighbors, and/or co-workers. Another important component of SN is the motivation that the individual has to comply or act in accordance with others' opinions about what their behavior should be (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980).

H2. Subjective Norm has a positive impact on Intention

Perceived behavioral control (PBC) originates from Atkinson's Theory of Achievement Motivation (Atkinson 1964). Atkinson (1964) introduced the concept of expectancy of success, which refers to the probability that an individual has of succeeding. Therefore, individuals are motivated if they feel that there is a good probability that they will succeed, or that they can control their success. This sense of control of success evolved into a sense of control in behavior. PBC reflects the perception of how easy or how difficult it is for a person to execute certain behavior. PBC considers both internal and external factors. This contrasts with the concept of locus of control, in which an individual expects that outcomes depend on their behavior no matter the context (Rotter, 1966). The PBC concept is very similar to Perceived Self Efficacy (PSE) (Ajzen 2002). Furthermore, Bandura et al. (1977; 1980) found that behavior is influenced by the confidence that a person has in their ability to perform a certain task or not.

H3. Perceived Behavioral Control has a positive impact on Intention

Recent studies have found that emotions (Moons & De Pelsmacker, 2012), in particular ANE, are a better predictor of intentions compared to other TPB variables (Wang, 2011; Sandberg & Conner, 2008). This includes attitudes (Moons & De Pelsmacker, 2012; Wang, 2013) in different contexts, for example the intention to perform physical exercise (Abraham & Sheeran, 2004; Perugini & Bagozzi, 2001). Performing a shopping task in the presence of others can ignite negative emotions, such as embarrassment. The TPB has been repeatedly used to study

behaviors that could be embarrassing, including buying condoms (Katsanis, 1994), or downloading music illegally (Morton, 2008). TPB condom studies found that the channel influences the prediction of behavior.

A meta-analysis study found that anticipated affect accounts for an additional 7 percent of the variance in intentions (Ajzen & Sheikh, 2013). Keer, Van Den Putte and Neijens (2012) demonstrated that affect partially mediated the influence of attitude and perceived behavioral control on intention. Table 2 presents a list of studies that confirm the relationship between emotions and intentions. The large number of studies found supports the creation of a link between these two constructs.

H4. Anticipated Negative Emotions (ANE) have a negative impact on Intention

Insert Table 2 about here

4. Methodology

Survey design. This research followed a causal, cross-sectional, non-experimental, survey design. It used a self-administered data collection instrument. The survey instrument facilitated the quantitative measurement of responses in a simple paper and pen format. The behavior was defined in terms of target, action, context, and time (TACT) elements (Ajzen, 2011). In this way, the survey instrument was designed to meet the principles of specificity, generality, and compatibility (Ajzen, 2002), and was defined in terms of the same elements for AB, SN, and PBC. Consequently, the behavior was defined as ‘Shopping for Regaine in a Boots Drugstore’ for the first context; ‘Shopping for Regaine from a Boots Website’ for the second context; and, ‘Shopping for Regaine in Boots using multichannel’ for the third context. A list of items used in the survey, along with their sources, can be found in Table 3.

Insert Table 3 about here

Not all consumers understand what multichannel is, therefore at the beginning of the survey a section highlighted in bold and capital letters called for the attention of the respondent: **IMPORTANT DEFINITION:** By Multichannel we mean using a combination of channels (store+internet or store+mobile).

The TPB does not provide researchers with a standardized scale to measure the main constructs, instead it suggests, as in this study, that an elicitation study is performed. Elicitation procedures are recommended when using the TPB to establish the cognitive foundation of the population's salient beliefs (Conner & Sparks, 1996). Following these recommendations, the elicitation study involved interviewing a small number of respondents from the sample described below, and the beliefs obtained were used to inform the survey design, as the main way in which to measure the relationships between the theory constructs. In all, 32 men participated in the elicitation study, 10-11 for each Shopping Environment (SE). The particularities of the context provided by each channel made the beliefs elicited different. The elicitation study also helped to validate the constructs, and made them fit with the specificities of the behavior as well as the population of interest.

Sample. The research population was defined as men aged between 18 to 65 years who lived in the UK. The research sample was selected from a group of men aged between 18 to 65 years who lived in or around two urban cities with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants. There was no sampling frame for this study; there is no list of men who use Regaine. Any man is susceptible to lose his hair, therefore, all men were considered as a potential Regaine user. As noted above, to gain more insights into single and multichannel, three SEs were compared. The

sample was therefore classified into three groups: drugstore, internet, and multichannel. This triplicated the efforts in terms of sample size, since each group required an individual sample. The recommended sample size was calculated using the software G-Power 3.1 (Faul et al. 2007). The software output suggested a sample of 61 respondents for each of the three groups (183 in total). This number corresponded to an effect size of 0.6, α error of 0.05 and Power of 0.95. Financial and time constraints also limited the number of surveys that could be collected. Additionally, the number of surveys was reduced after the respondents with very low intention were removed from the sample. In all, the sample consisted of 63 respondents from the drugstore, 62 from the internet, and 61 from multichannel (thus, 186 were used for the total sample calculations). This sample also meets the requirements of PLS studies which demand a sample is either: (1) ten times the scale with the largest number of formative indicators (reflective indicators can be ignored), or (2) ten times the largest number of structural paths directed at a particular construct (Chin, 2010b). In this study, this would therefore suggest a sample size of 60 or more cases in each of the three groups, as there are a maximum of six structural paths directed at intention.

Data collection. The data was collected in two barbershops over a three month period. This avoided the bias of collecting information close to one of the evaluated SEs, such as the internet or the drugstore. During the data collection period, the researcher remained on site for eight hours per day to access the men waiting to have their haircut. The data was collected from Mondays to Saturdays. Data collection on Saturdays was important because this was the busiest day for the barbers and this created a waiting queue (thus providing a captive audience). A small percentage of respondents returned to the barbershop after three or four weeks, however, these men were not asked to repeat the survey.

Assessing common method variance (CMV) and non-response bias. Cross-sectional studies, such as reported in this paper, can suffer from CMV (Lindell & Whitney, 2001), particularly in TPB research whereas respondents report both their attitudes and their intentions. To counter CMV, this study followed the control mechanisms developed by Podsakoff et al., (2003) and Liang et al., (2007). The subsequent results showed that method factor loadings were insignificant, and the indicators' variances were greater than their method variances; thus it can be concluded that common method bias is unlikely to be a serious concern in this study. Moreover, to reduce any likely impact of non-response bias, as noted above, the data was collected in barbershops when the respondents were waiting in line to get a haircut. This situation decreased the chances of non-responses to the survey. Therefore, the number of rejects was minimal. In this study, 10% of the respondents at most were not able to read the questionnaire (as they did not have access to their reading glasses). The barbershops also provided an ideal environment in which to discuss hair related issues and thus encouraged participation with the survey.

5. Results

Table 4 presents a summary of the main descriptive statistics for each of the evaluated constructs in each SE. The constructs used in this research had a varied number of items. The constructs' mean ranged from 3.37 to 4.33 in the drugstore, from 2.17 to 5.07 on the internet, and from 2.59 to 4.73 in multichannel.

Insert Table 4 about here

Most respondents were not very embarrassed/nervous/tense about shopping for Regaine, however, the ANE's mean was higher in the drugstore (3.37) compared to the internet (2.17) and

multichannel (2.59). The highest mean for a construct was PBC, which ranged from 4.2 to 4.79. This response could imply that consumers did not find control issues while shopping for Regaine. A graphic representation of the total sample is presented in Figure 1. The drugstore conceptual model is presented in Figure 2, the internet conceptual model is presented in Figure 3, and the multichannel conceptual model is presented in Figure 4. These figures illustrate the inner and outer model relationships. Each figure represents the indicators and latent variables that were ultimately used in this research.

Insert Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4 about here

Measurement Model Results: Loadings were evaluated in order to assess the outer model. Standardized indicator loadings should be greater than or equal to 0.7. In exploratory studies, loadings of 0.40 are acceptable (Hulland, 1999). Indicators AT1,4,5,6,7,8, SN 3 and PBC1 were dropped from each sample because they did not achieve a 0.7 loading or were not relevant in all SEs.

Table 5 presents the loadings and quality indicators for the complete sample. For the complete sample, the loadings obtained by the model are all above the 0.7 level suggested. Composite reliability ranged from 0.73 to 0.94, and was above the 0.7 level for all constructs. The above data indicates that constructs were well built. For the drugstore, the loadings obtained by the model are all above the 0.7 level suggested, with the exception of AT9 and SN2 that had a 0.67 loading. Composite reliability ranged from 0.76 to 0.98, and was above the 0.7 level for all constructs. The above data indicates that constructs were well built. For the internet, the CR ranged from 0.73 to 0.91, above the 0.7 level for all items. The internet SE presented good quality loadings, above the 0.7 level with the exception of SN1 (0.69) and SN2 (0.62). For

multichannel, the loadings were all above the 0.7 level suggested, with the exception of SN2 (0.48) SN4 (0.69) and PBC3 (0.38). The composite reliability ranged from 0.62 to 0.87 and was above or equal to the 0.7 level with the exception of PBC (0.62).

Insert Table 5 about here

Structural Model Results: At this point, the suitability of the outer measures has been established. It is now necessary to provide evidence of the quality of the inner model. This research proposed a model that contained four independent variables and one dependent variable. The PLS algorithm was able to calculate an estimate R^2 for the dependent variable. The strength of the theoretical model was established by two factors: the R^2 , and the significance of the structural paths. The R^2 was calculated using the PLS algorithm with 300 iterations. The significances were calculated using the bootstrap approach with 5000 re-samples. Chin (1998) and Falk and Miller (1992) suggest that the variance explained (R^2) should be greater than 0.1. All of the R^2 s for the three channels achieved high variance explained scores. All were above the 0.1 recommended levels. The R^2 statistics are shown in Table 6.

Insert Table 6 about here

Discriminant validity was assessed using the Fornell Larker criterion (1981). All constructs of each of the three SEs analyzed were strongly correlated with their own measures, and more than with any of the other constructs. The results suggested that the research achieved good discriminant validity, as illustrated in Table 7.

Insert Table 7 about here

Discriminant validity was also evaluated at the item level. The procedure used to evaluate discriminant validity at the item level was to compare the loadings of the item with its own construct versus its cross-loadings with other variables. In the total sample and each of the evaluated SEs, all the items loaded strongly, as can be seen from Tables 8-11.

Insert Table 8, 9, 10 and 11 about here

The significance of the hypothesis tested was evaluated using the bootstrap approach, which helped to estimate the precision of the PLS estimates (Efron, 1981; Henseler, Ringle, & Sinkovics, 2009; Chin, 2010a). N samples are created in order to obtain N estimates for each parameter in the PLS model. 5000 re-samples were used in the PLS bootstrap estimates, corresponding to the recommendation made by Hair et al. (2011). In any case, the number of bootstrap samples must be greater than the number of valid observations (more than 61 in this research).

Analysis of Significances and Coefficients. Table 12 presents the coefficients and significances of the evaluated paths.

Insert Table 12 about here

Cross Channel Findings: Two of the three TPB original variables were significant in the three SEs: ATT→Intention. ATT had a high and positive significance on intention across the three SEs and in the total sample. ATT had coefficients of 0.43 in the drugstore, 0.43 on the internet, and 0.39 in multichannel. ATT had t-statistics of 5.209 in the drugstore, 3.099 on the internet, and 2.66 in multichannel. However, PBC was not significant in any of the three evaluated SEs. ANE had a significant impact on the intention to shop in the drugstore (-0.298

Coef. and 3.486*** t-statistic), but not in either the internet (0.033 Coef. and 0.314 t-statistic), or multichannel (-0.053 Coef. and 0.35 t-statistic). The greater the ANE the less likely men would want to shop for Regaine in the drugstore.

The coefficients of ATT and SN were positive when significant relationships were found.

Insert Table 13 about here

Effect Size: To evaluate the model, the effect size was also subject to examination. The Software Smart PLS 3.2.6. is able to calculate effect size f automatically. The analysis of the effect size is presented in the discussion section and is based on the results shown in Table 14.

Insert Table 14 about here

MGA Analysis Findings: MGA measures the difference in the path coefficients of two groups of data sets and their significance. In this study, as presented in Table 15, there were no significant differences in the evaluated groups, with the exception of ANE on intention. In this case, the drugstore was significantly different. This difference shows that while ANE are important in the drugstore, they are not relevant in the internet or multi-channel context.

Insert Table 15 about here

6. Discussion

The results of this research agrees partially with the TPB theory because it showed that men's intention to shop for an embarrassing product using a single or multiple channels was positively associated with their attitude and subjective norms in both single (drugstore and internet) and multichannel contexts. This finding is in line with other studies focusing on the

internet as a shopping channel, which have established a relevant connection between attitudes and intention (Lin, 2008; Shim & Drake, 1990; Shim et al. 2001).

SN showed a medium to large effect and predictive relevance on intention in the three SEs. SN also achieved significance in all three of the paths leading to intention. Consequently, SN constituted itself as a relevant construct to explain intention in all the SEs. This finding is consistent with TPB studies that have shown the relevance of SN. SN is a concept that augments its importance when the context of the behavior is embarrassing, like the intention of students to buy condoms (Lavoie & Godin, 1991). This paper demonstrates that subjective norm was also important for the multichannel SE. Multichannel has been an area where SN studies have been limited. The result supported the validity of SN as a predictor of intention even under different channels/contexts and the importance of the social environment on the shopping experience (Verhoef et al. 2009). This confirms the importance of social relationships and privacy on the channel selected (Albesa, 2007).

PBC was found irrelevant to predict intentions for all of the evaluated SEs. This result is surprising, given the amount of literature that supports the TPB and the importance of PBC. However, some studies that have tested emotions and TPB variables simultaneously have found that PBC becomes non significant (Schuster, 2013). Separate analysis shows that the PBC significance and loadings decrease as other factors are included in the model.

ANE negatively affected (decreased) intention to shop in the drugstore and were not relevant on the internet. It is interesting how multichannel was able to minimize the importance of negative emotions. Embarrassment theories confirmed that face-to-face interaction generated negative emotions (Grace, 2007). This result confirms the complementarities between channels (van Birgelen, de Jong, & de Ruyter, 2006) that should be further considered by managers. ANE

were able to explain intention for the drugstore. This finding is consistent with previous research that provided evidence for the link between anticipated negative emotions and intention (Bagozzi & Pieters, 1998) for situations in which social exposure is latent.

ANE were important for the single channels but not for the multichannel context. This finding further emphasizes the advantages for retailers of using a multichannel strategy, and implies that multichannel is useful to decrease the importance that ANE have in the purchase of embarrassing products.

7. Limitations, Managerial Implications, and Suggestions for Further Research

Limitations

The potential TPB questionnaire length was a limitation for this paper as the three different SEs needed to be compared. To avoid this problem, this paper performed three separate questionnaires, one for each SE; however, this also had implications as each questionnaire required a separate sample. In addition, the paper was limited to the study of only one product category and the shopping experience was evaluated holistically, rather than being de-composed into shopping phases i.e., search and purchase. Financial and time constraints also limited the number of surveys that could be collected.

However, the use of PLS permitted an adequate statistical analysis of the variables. The characteristics of the data and the model were considered in the selection of the sample size. One of the disadvantages in the sample was the low penetration rate of Regaine users found in it. The lack of data on behavior created a limitation in terms of corroborating the connection between intention and behavior. Given the inability to establish a connection with behavior, this research focused its efforts on intention.

The use of a cross-sectional study relies on analyzing the data from a single point in time. Over long periods, the consumer can change their perception of shopping for Regaine using the drugstore or the internet. These changes can occur because of the development of better in-store customer service and/or technological advances impacting the desirability of internet or multichannel options, thus affecting consumers' attitudes, subjective norms, and/or perceptions of control over the shopping process. With a cross-sectional study design, these changes would not be perceived. The cross-sectional nature of this paper also had the limitation of reducing common method variance bias and enhancing causal inferences (Bosnjak, Galesic, & Tuten, 2007). However, the cross-sectional design was adequate to answer the research aims of this study, as it corresponds to the positivist philosophy followed in the paper. The cross-sectional design permitted the researchers to compare channels and a large number of variables at one point in time.

The measurement of emotions is a difficult task, particularly as they can be context specific. Knowledge about the role of emotions in the marketing field is relatively new (Agnoli, Begalli, & Codurri, 2009). This research overcame the limitation of emotion measurement using perceived emotions instead of felt emotions. Whilst the list used to evaluate emotions did not include all possible emotions, it was developed especially to consider emotions related to consumption (Richins, 1997).

The TPB requires that the behavior to be evaluated be 'reasoned'. This creates a limitation for the use of this framework in categories associated with low involvement. To use the TPB model, the researcher is required to use a well-known brand and retailer. This limits the applicability of future studies since many of the brands/retailers do not have large market share or brand awareness. Regaine was selected because it is a product where shopping decisions can

have a high level of involvement (Basara, 1994; Ruby & Montagne, 1992). People do not shop immediately for a high involvement product after watching its advertising; people plan and consider the purchase before starting their shopping trip. This product characteristic was valuable for the current research because it resonates with the requirements of the TPB: that the consumer reasons about their behavior. The brand selected for this paper was on the mind of many consumers.

Managerial Implications

This research emphasizes the need for organizations to better understand the potential advantages and disadvantages of particular channels for different consumer groups. Specifically, manufacturers and retailers should recognize the particularities of embarrassing products, as well as understand how negative emotions could generate approach or avoidance behaviors towards certain SEs. The findings of this research demonstrate that the optimal channel for the retailing of embarrassing products is multichannel, as the inherent characteristics of multichannel strongly reduces, or eliminates, the negative emotions created by embarrassment. Multichannel options are recommended for retailers of embarrassing products, as a combination of routes to market reduces the effects of embarrassing emotions as well as rewards customers with choice and flexibility. Manufacturers and retailers should communicate to consumers at different touch-points (pre-purchase, purchase, and post-purchase) that the internet as well as multichannel options are the best alternatives to purchase particular embarrassing products.

Consequently bricks and mortar retailers that sell embarrassing products should consider investing in an online presence. Furthermore, retailer managers should attempt to reduce the role of negative emotions in an at-store purchase situation. This could be achieved by reinventing a store's layout, and re-aligning customer service in ways that minimize face-to-face contact

between consumers and staff. Moreover retailers and manufacturers should collaborate to provide training to their customer service staff. Representatives of an organization should be able to answer any questions with confidence, without making consumers feel uncomfortable or embarrassed.

Furthermore, retailers could also develop online mechanisms that allow the customer to indicate that they would prefer to receive the purchased item 'in secret'. For example, retailers, such as ASDA/Walmart, are developing lockers where customers can pick up products ordered online. Such lockers could be opened with a code given to the consumer online. This eliminates any source of human interaction in the collection of the purchase, hence embarrassment. Orders could be picked up at different locations such as business parks, universities, train stations, and park-and-ride schemes (Lawson, 2013). This improvement in multichannel delivery increases the competitiveness of this channel alternative, and increases the perception that multichannel is close and easy to use which, as ascertained in this study, is one of the main strengths of physical stores.

Future Research

Researchers should continue to use the TPB to study multichannel retailing in the future. The study reported in this paper used self-report data to evaluate intention. Future studies may be able to use new technologies to eliminate the disadvantages of self-reporting, such as measuring the amount of time spent by the consumer in each channel. In addition, the measurement of 'other items' purchased alongside a product such as Regaine could help to provide a wider view of what is implied when the consumer is thinking about 'shopping for Regaine' and if there are differences while shopping using single channels or multichannel options. This could become even more important in the future as the number of channels available to consumers increases.

The limitations in survey length narrowed the number of channels tested to the drugstore, the internet and by multichannel and excluded, for example, the use of catalogues and mobile/SMART phones. These channels should be included in future studies if mechanisms can be found to overcome the problems of data collection. Future researchers should also examine the impact of variables like the frequency of visits to the retailer and its location.

Replicating the model presented in this paper with a larger sample size could improve the study. Firstly, it would allow the researcher to use some of the new PLS tools to uncover customers' heterogeneity, such as FIMIX response-based segmentation. Secondly, a larger sample could have allowed the use of CBSEM. In this way, the results could have benefited from better parameter accuracy and the possibility to calculate the goodness of fit indicators that were missing from this study. Thirdly, a larger sample size would help to decrease the standard error and detect smaller effect sizes.

More research is needed to determine if purchasing online is embarrassing at all. The internet eliminated to a great extent the ANE associated with shopping for Regaine. A company that is known for promoting consumer privacy and avoiding consumers' embarrassment on one channel can influence its image on other channel. Research has shown that a strong prior offline brand image can influence online image (Kwon & Lennon, 2009).

But other uses of the internet, such as social networking sites, may put the consumer under the constant pressure of subjective norms. Although the people who influence could be the same as those identified in this paper, for example their partner or spouse, social media exposes the consumer to more people commenting on their personal appearance. This occurs because consumers post pictures of themselves, which are seen by old school friends that they have not seen for a long time. The first thing that others notice is changes in the physical appearance such

as hair loss. An analysis of social sites could illustrate the dynamics of social norms and hair related issues. Future research could include the effect that social networking sites like Facebook have on consumers' multichannel intentions (Jang, Chang, & Chen, 2013).

8. Conclusions

This paper has successfully answered the research aims outlined in the introduction. The study reported in this paper illustrated the effects of emotional drivers on consumers' intention to use single or multiple channels to purchase an embarrassing product. The findings underscore that ANE have a more significant influence in the physical channel of the drugstore. The extended TPB model was more effective in predicting consumer behavior in face-to-face channels (the drugstore) compared to the internet or multichannel options. The most effective variables to explain purchase intention in both single and multichannel was Attitude and Subjective Norm. PBC was not effective on any channel. The TPB effectiveness was improved in the case of shopping for embarrassing products. ANE were particularly useful to explain the drugstore SE. The TPB original variables were partially effective; multichannel options and the internet served to eliminate the influence of ANE. Methodological innovations introduced in this study highlighted the role that emotions have on intention. The changes in the importance of ANE in this study provided valuable insights into the benefits and challenges of a multichannel retail environment for retailers of embarrassing products. Moreover, in this context, the findings would also suggest that multichannel shoppers spend more because their behavior is not impacted by the negative emotions generated by shopping in a physical store.

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Table 1: Studies that have used TPB in the context of channels and/or shopping behavior

TPB-CHANNEL/SHOPPING STUDIES		
Study/Author	Theory	Constructs
Consumer behavior in e-tourism (Steinbauer & Werthner, 2007)	IDT Information Diffusion TRA Reasoned Action TPB Planned Behavior TAM Technology Acceptance	Attitude, involvement, self-efficacy, trust, evaluation of website, travel motivation, trip features, experience with e-commerce, internet affinity, e-tourism usage
Linking perceived electronic service quality and service loyalty on the dimensional level: An aspect of multichannel services (Swaid, 2007)	TAM SERVQUAL TRA	Service quality and service loyalty
Multichannel customer management: Understanding the research-shopper phenomenon (Verhoef, Neslin, & Vroomen, 2007).	TRA	Search/purchase attributes attractiveness choice Cross-channel synergies
An action strategy approach to examining shopping behavior (Darden & Dorsch, 1990).	TRA TPB Shopping Orientation	Action strategies
Reciprocal effects between multichannel retailers' offline and online brand images (Kwon & Lennon, 2009)	TRA Cognitive dissonance	Beliefs – attitudes – intention
An online pre-purchase intentions model: The role of intention to search (Shim et al., 2001)	TPB Pre-purchase consumer information search	Availability of a computer, computer skills, product knowledge, prior experience, attitude towards shopping, and social influence, information presentation format, information flow and media interactivity.
Predicting adolescents' use of social networking sites from an extended theory of planned behavior perspective (Baker & White, 2010)	TPB	Group norm Self-esteem (face-to-face versus e-mail)

Table 2: Studies that have explored the relationship between Emotions and Intention

Path	Studies
Emotions → Intentions	Bagozzi, Gopinath, & Nyer (1999), Chapman & Coups (2006), Jiménez & Fuertes (2005), Babin & Babin (1996), Bigné, Mattila, & Andreu (2008), Jang & Namkung (2009), Brown, Cron, & Slocum Jr (1997), Mooradian & Olver (1997), Bozinoff & Ghingold (1983), Han & Back (2007), Palmatier, Jarvis, Bechkoff, & Kardes (2009), Ladhari (2009), Wang (2009), Chang (2010), Moons & De Pelsmacker (2012), Hedman & Tscherning (2010), Fröhlich, Sellmann, & Bogner, (2012), Carrera, Caballero, & Munoz (2012).

Table 3: Items used in the survey

Construct	Source	No. of Items	Scale
Attitudes	Ajzen (1991), Francis et al. (2004) Osgood et al. (1957), Mehrabian & Russell (1974)	10	Likert
Subjective Norm	Ajzen (1991), Francis et al. (2004)	4	Likert
PBC	Ajzen (1991), Francis et al. (2004)	3	Likert
Intention	Ajzen (1991), Francis et al. (2004)	3	Likert
Emotions	Richins (1997), Reynolds et al. (2006)	7	Likert

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics for each construct:

Construct	DRUGSTORE		INTERNET		MULTI-CHANNEL	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Attitude	4,33	,60	5,07	1,04	4,73	1,21
Subjective Norm	4,13	1,10	4,11	1,16	3,95	,83
PBC	4,79	,88	4,75	1,23	4,20	,88
Negative Emotions	3,37	2,35	2,17	1,63	2,59	1,48

Figure 1: Graphical representation of the Conceptual model – Total Sample

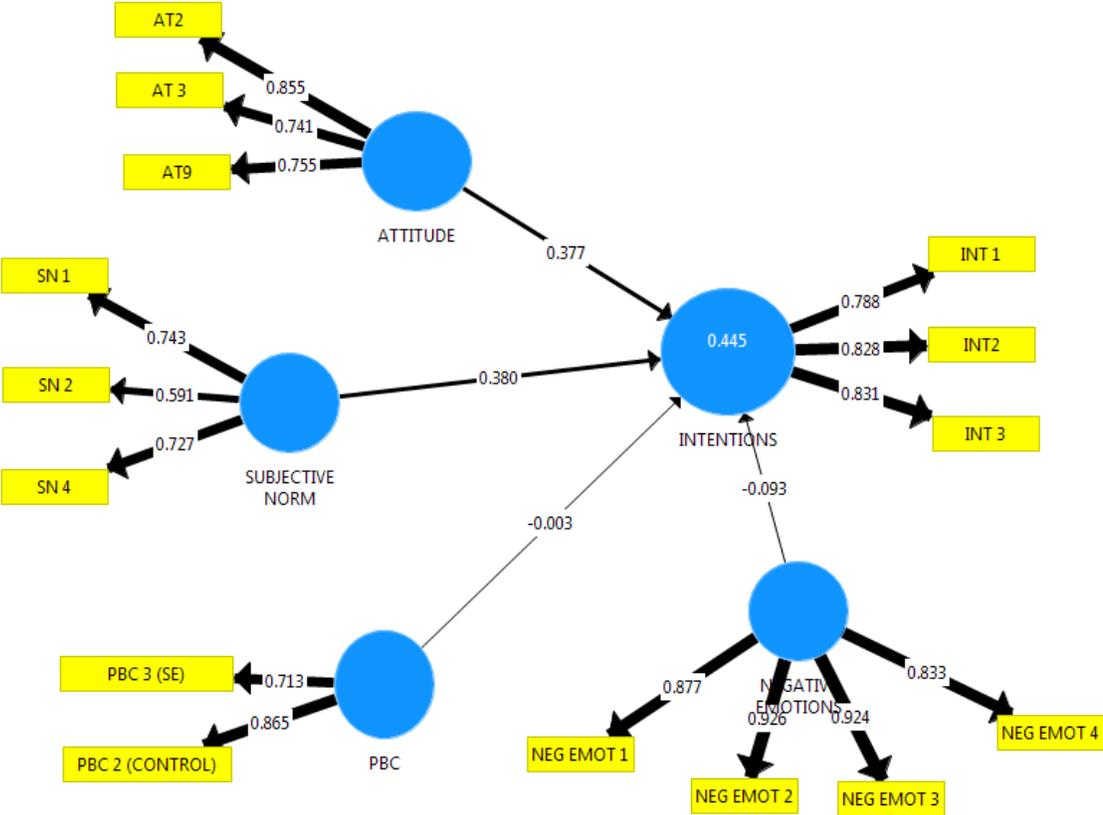


Figure 2: Graphical representation of the Conceptual model - Drugstore

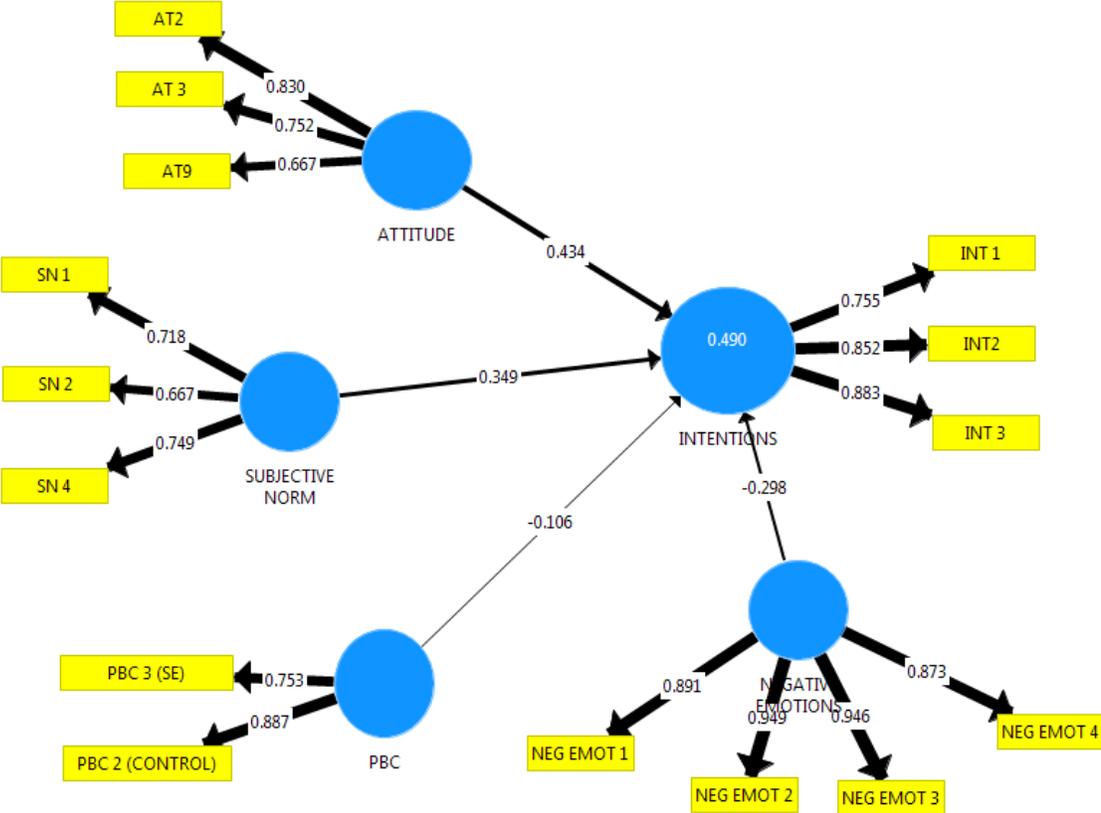


Figure 3: Graphical representation of the Conceptual model - Internet

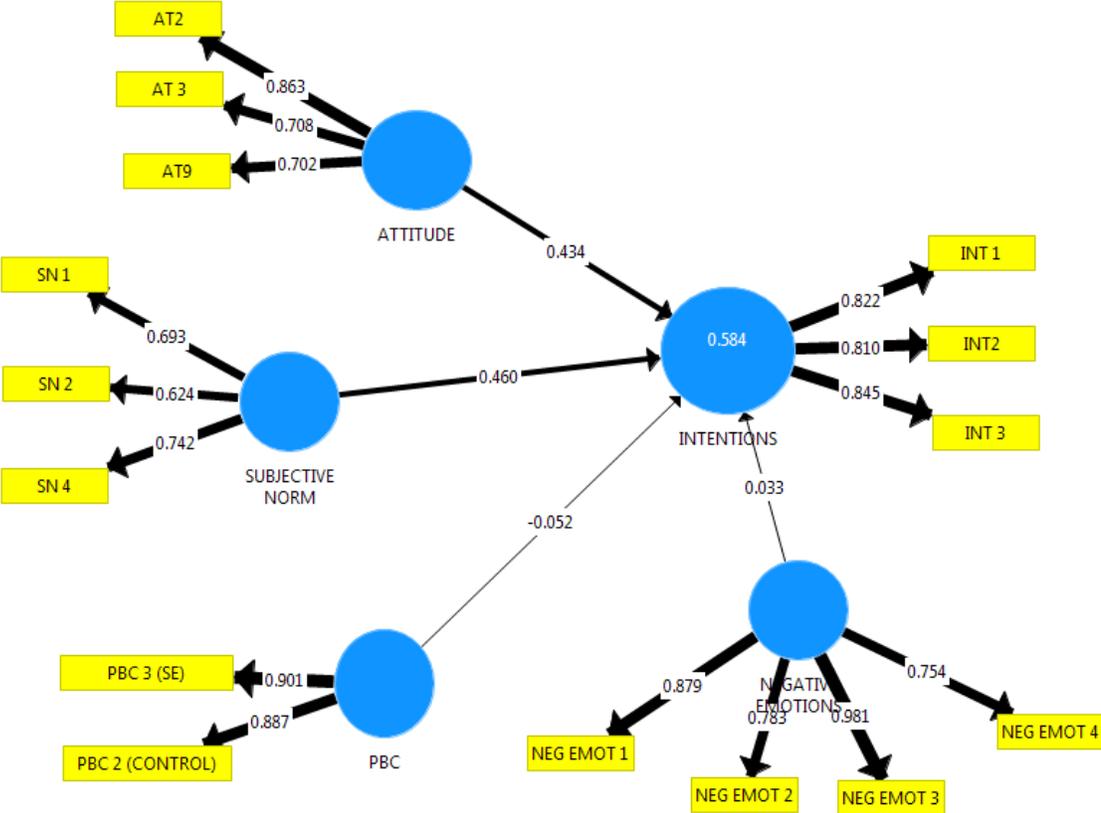


Figure 4: Graphical representation of the Conceptual model – Multi-channel

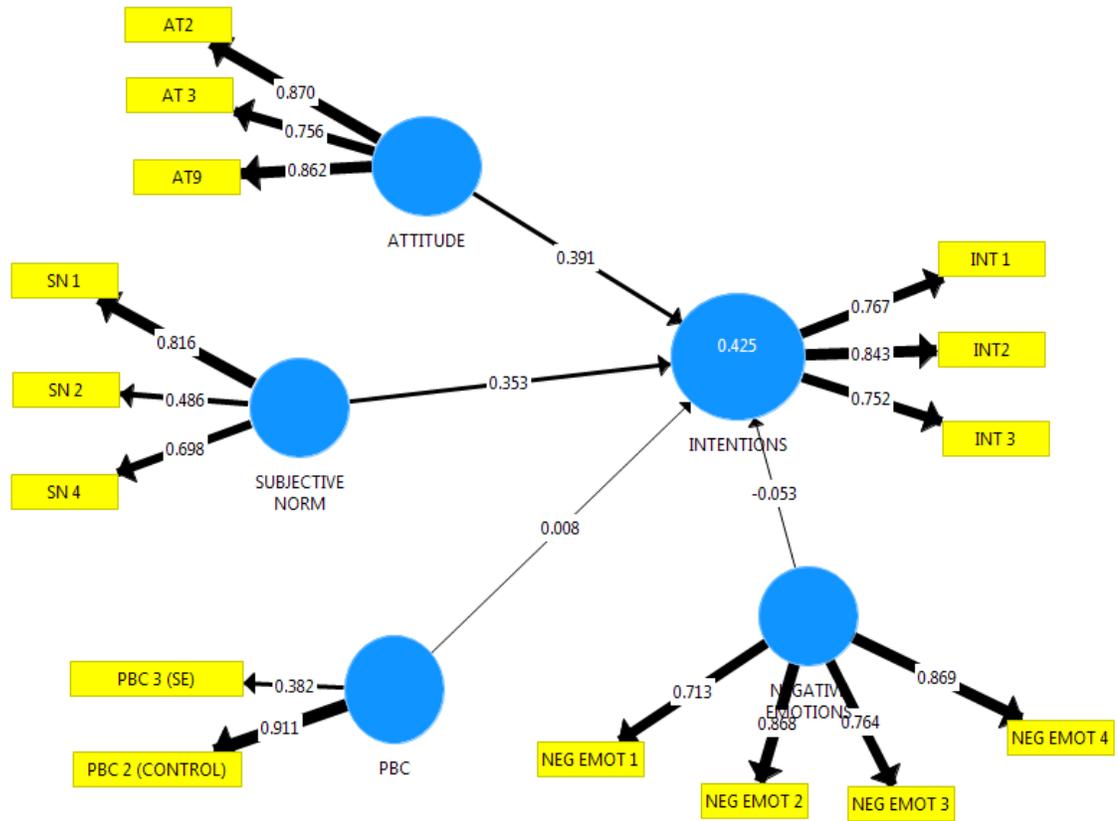


Table 5: Loadings, Weights, and Composite Reliability

TOTAL SAMPLE			
Construct	Item	Loading	CR
Attitude	Att2 Foolish/ Wise	0,85	0,83
	Att3 Changeable/Stable	0,74	
	Att9 Useless/Useful	0,76	
SN	SN1 (Important for me)	0,74	0,73
	SN2 (most/suffer of hairloss)	0,59	
	SN4 (people whose opinions I value)	0,72	
PBC	PBC2 (Up to me)	0,86	0,77
	PBC3 (If I wanted)	0,71	
ANE	Ant. Neg. Emot 1(Embarrassed)	0,88	0,94
	Ant.Neg. Emot 2(Nervous)	0,93	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 3(Tense)	0,92	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 4(Discontent)	0,83	
Intention	Int 1 (I expect)	0,79	0,86
	Int 2 (I want)	0,83	
	Int 3 (I intend)	0,83	
DRUGSTORE			
Construct	Item	Loading	CR
Attitude	Att2 Foolish/ Wise	0,83	0,80
	Att3 Changeable/Stable	0,75	
	Att9 Useless/Useful	0,67	
SN	SN1 (Important for me)	0,72	0,76
	SN2 (most/suffer of hairloss)	0,67	
	SN4 (people whose opinions I value)	0,74	
PBC	PBC2 (Up to me)	0,89	0,80
	PBC3 (If I wanted)	0,75	
ANE	Ant. Neg. Emot 1(Embarrassed)	0,89	0,98
	Ant.Neg. Emot 2(Nervous)	0,94	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 3(Tense)	0,95	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 4(Discontent)	0,87	
Intention	Int 1 (I expect)	0,76	0,87
	Int 2 (I want)	0,88	
	Int 3 (I intend)	0,85	
INTERNET			
Construct	Item	Loading	CR
Attitude	Att2 Foolish/ Wise	0,86	0,84
	Att3 Changeable/Stable	0,71	
	Att9 Useless/Useful	0,70	
SN	SN1 (Important for me)	0,69	0,73
	SN2 (most/suffer of hairloss)	0,62	
	SN4 (people whose opinions I value)	0,74	
PBC	PBC2 (Up to me)	0,89	0,89
	PBC3 (If I wanted)	0,90	
ANE	Ant. Neg. Emot 1(Embarrassed)	0,88	0,91
	Ant.Neg. Emot 2(Nervous)	0,78	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 3(Tense)	0,98	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 4(Discontent)	0,75	
Intention	Int 1 (I expect)	0,82	0,87
	Int 2 (I want)	0,84	
	Int 3 (I intend)	0,81	
MULTICHANNEL			
Construct	Item	Loading	CR
Attitude	Att2 Foolish/ Wise	0,87	0,87
	Att3 Changeable/Stable	0,75	
	Att9 Useless/Useful	0,86	
SN	SN1 (Important for me)	0,81	0,71
	SN2 (most/suffer of hairloss)	0,48	
	SN4 (people whose opinions I value)	0,69	
PBC	PBC2 (Up to me)	0,91	0,62
	PBC3 (If I wanted)	0,38	
ANE	Ant. Neg. Emot 1(Embarrassed)	0,71	0,88
	Ant.Neg. Emot 2(Nervous)	0,87	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 3(Tense)	0,76	
	Ant.Neg. Emot 4(Discontent)	0,86	
Intention	Int 1 (I expect)	0,76	0,83
	Int 2 (I want)	0,84	
	Int 3 (I intend)	0,75	

Table 6: Explained variance (R2) to Intention

Intention	Explained variance (R2)
Total Sample	0,45
Drugstore	0,49
Internet	0,58
Multi-channel	0,43

Table 7: Inter-construct correlations for SEs

TOTAL SAMPLE					
	ATT	INT	ANE	PBC	SN
ATTITUDE	0.785				
INTENTIONS	0.571	0.816			
NEGATIVE EMOTIONS	-0.221	-0.196	0.891		
PBC	0.456	0.275	-0.140	0.793	
SUBJECTIVE NORM	0.457	0.557	-0.052	0.244	0.690
DRUGSTORE					
	ATT	INT	ANE	PBC	SN
ATTITUDE	0.753				
INTENTIONS	0.563	0.832			
NEGATIVE EMOTIONS	-0.184	-0.359	0.915		
PBC	0.623	0.294	-0.113	0.823	
SUBJECTIVE NORM	0.401	0.488	0.018	0.275	0.712
INTERNET					
	ATT	INT	ANE	PBC	SN
ATTITUDE	0.761				
INTENTIONS	0.661	0.826			
NEGATIVE EMOTIONS	-0.240	-0.093	0.854		
PBC	0.541	0.327	-0.311	0.894	
SUBJECTIVE NORM	0.572	0.688	-0.082	0.336	0.688
MULTICHANNEL					
	ATT	INT	ANE	PBC	SN
ATTITUDE	0.831				
INTENTIONS	0.565	0.788			
NEGATIVE EMOTIONS	-0.294	-0.233	0.806		
PBC	0.333	0.206	-0.125	0.698	
SUBJECTIVE NORM	0.442	0.537	-0.182	0.174	0.681

Table 8: Item level inter-correlations (Total sample)

Item	ATT	INTENT	ANE	PBC	SN
AT 3	0.741	0.415	-0.099	0.343	0.308
AT2	0.855	0.514	-0.192	0.389	0.425
AT9	0.755	0.406	-0.229	0.340	0.335
INT 1	0.411	0.788	-0.090	0.191	0.524
INT 3	0.447	0.831	-0.133	0.201	0.410
INT2	0.532	0.828	-0.248	0.276	0.427
NEG EMOT 1	-0.150	-0.108	0.877	-0.165	-0.038
NEG EMOT 2	-0.184	-0.205	0.926	-0.098	-0.060
NEG EMOT 3	-0.237	-0.177	0.924	-0.129	-0.023
NEG EMOT 4	-0.201	-0.178	0.833	-0.128	-0.060
PBC 2 (CONTROL)	0.409	0.250	-0.105	0.865	0.235
PBC 3 (SE)	0.304	0.179	-0.122	0.713	0.140
SN 1	0.346	0.429	-0.054	0.164	0.743
SN 2	0.332	0.315	-0.029	0.213	0.591
SN 4	0.278	0.400	-0.023	0.142	0.727

Table 9: Item level inter-correlations (Drugstore)

Item	ATT	INTENT	ANE	PBC	SN
AT 3	0.752	0.399	-0.163	0.575	0.221
AT2	0.830	0.513	-0.110	0.532	0.470
AT9	0.667	0.333	-0.161	0.265	0.152
INT 1	0.483	0.755	-0.116	0.203	0.439
INT 3	0.492	0.883	-0.331	0.195	0.417
INT2	0.431	0.852	-0.435	0.336	0.366
NEG EMOT 1	-0.128	-0.270	0.891	-0.147	0.002
NEG EMOT 2	-0.188	-0.376	0.949	-0.102	0.005
NEG EMOT 3	-0.198	-0.353	0.946	-0.087	0.017
NEG EMOT 4	-0.149	-0.300	0.873	-0.088	0.044
PBC 2 (CONTROL)	0.470	0.279	-0.056	0.887	0.228
PBC 3 (SE)	0.587	0.196	-0.149	0.753	0.229
SN 1	0.260	0.386	0.067	0.252	0.718
SN 2	0.484	0.330	-0.119	0.300	0.667
SN 4	0.108	0.318	0.084	0.017	0.749

Table 10: Item level inter-correlations (Internet)

Item	ATT	INTENT	ANE	PBC	SN
AT 3	0.708	0.466	-0.056	0.230	0.427
AT2	0.863	0.620	-0.178	0.498	0.448
AT9	0.702	0.389	-0.352	0.514	0.448
INT 1	0.506	0.822	-0.051	0.248	0.649
INT 3	0.508	0.845	-0.087	0.281	0.541
INT2	0.622	0.810	-0.093	0.283	0.508
NEG EMOT 1	-0.181	-0.032	0.879	-0.312	-0.089
NEG EMOT 2	-0.109	-0.006	0.783	-0.132	-0.159
NEG EMOT 3	-0.238	-0.118	0.981	-0.291	-0.063
NEG EMOT 4	-0.218	-0.029	0.754	-0.269	-0.096
PBC 2 (CONTROL)	0.445	0.284	-0.203	0.887	0.313
PBC 3 (SE)	0.520	0.301	-0.349	0.901	0.288
SN 1	0.338	0.449	-0.196	0.124	0.693
SN 2	0.300	0.407	0.042	0.176	0.624
SN 4	0.514	0.550	-0.016	0.362	0.742

Table 11: Item level inter-correlations (Multichannel)

Item	ATT	INTENT	ANE	PBC	SN
AT 3	0.756	0.407	-0.163	0.291	0.268
AT2	0.870	0.440	-0.414	0.258	0.422
AT9	0.862	0.545	-0.170	0.284	0.400
INT 1	0.305	0.767	-0.255	0.132	0.499
INT 3	0.408	0.752	0.095	0.109	0.299
INT2	0.585	0.843	-0.311	0.223	0.454
NEG EMOT 1	-0.163	-0.009	0.713	-0.164	-0.043
NEG EMOT 2	-0.274	-0.203	0.868	-0.183	-0.115
NEG EMOT 3	-0.251	-0.015	0.764	-0.059	-0.022
NEG EMOT 4	-0.239	-0.219	0.869	-0.040	-0.209
PBC 2 (CONTROL)	0.394	0.186	-0.128	0.911	0.235
PBC 3 (SE)	-0.075	0.083	-0.018	0.382	-0.104
SN 1	0.415	0.463	-0.159	0.175	0.816
SN 2	0.234	0.255	0.036	0.154	0.486
SN 4	0.221	0.346	-0.205	0.026	0.698

Table 12: Path coefficients and their significances

Path	Hypothesis		TOTAL SAMPLE			DRUGSTORE			INTERNET			MULTICHANNEL		
			Coefficient	T Statistic	Sig.	Coefficient	T Statistic	Sig.	Coefficient	T Statistic	Sig.	Coefficient	T Statistic	Sig.
ATT -> INTENT	1	Supported	0.377	5.209	***	0.434	3.278	***	0.434	3.099	***	0.391	2.662	***
SN -> INTENT	2	Supported	0.380	6.346	***	0.349	3.398	***	0.460	4.617	***	0.353	2.817	***
PBC -> INTENT	3	Not supported	-0.003	0.043		-0.106	0.833		-0.052	0.412		0.008	0.060	
ANE -> INTENT	4	Partially supported	-0.093	1.762	*	-0.298	3.486	***	0.033	0.314		-0.053	0.350	

Table 14: Effect sizes and predictive relevance

	TOTAL SAMPLE			DRUGSTORE			INTERNET			MULTICHANNEL		
	T Statistics	P Values		T Statistics	P Values		T Statistics	P Values		T Statistics	P Values	
ATTITUDE -> INTENTIONS	2.183	0.029	***	1.428	0.153		1.305	0.192		0.978	0.328	
SUBJECTIVE NORM -> INTENTIONS	2.595	0.009	***	1.237	0.216		1.714	0.087		0.874	0.382	
PBC -> INTENTIONS	0.001	0.999		0.331	0.740		0.118	0.906		0.002	0.999	
NEGATIVE EMOTIONS -> INTENTIONS	0.714	0.475		1.238	0.216		0.050	0.960		0.071	0.943	

Table 15: Results of the Multi-Group Analysis.

	DRUGSTORE vs INTERNET			DRUGSTORE vs MULTICHANNEL		
	Path Coefficients-diff	p-Value		Path Coefficients-diff	p-Value	
ATTITUDE -> INTENTIONS	0.000	0.510		0.043	0.422	
NEGATIVE EMOTIONS -> INTENTIONS	0.331	0.992	***	0.245	0.948	***
PBC -> INTENTIONS	0.054	0.613		0.114	0.734	
SUBJECTIVE NORM -> INTENTIONS	0.111	0.785		0.004	0.506	

Appendix A: Questionnaire used for the Drugstore Channel.

DRUGSTORE THESIS SURVEY

Survey No: _____ Date: _____

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in this survey! My name is Juan Carlos Londono and this study is part of my PhD thesis at Stirling University. The information provided by you will be used for research purposes and will not be used in a manner which would allow identification of your individual responses. The target sample for this survey is the general population of males. There will be some questions about a product called Regaine or Rogaine (you do not need to be a user or have purchased this product). If you have not heard about Regaine but still want to participate, the researcher will provide you with some product information. You were randomly selected to participate in this survey. If you want to participate to win £100 in Amazon vouchers as a token of our appreciation please leave us your email in the last question! This survey should take around 15 minutes. *Please make sure to answer all items - do not omit any.

How would you classify yourself?

- _____ Did not know what is Regaine, just heard about it.
- _____ Had heard of Regaine before yesterday but have never used it
- _____ Using Regaine 1-15 Weeks
- _____ Using Regaine for over 16 Weeks
- _____ Used Regaine in the past but not currently using it

Have you purchased **ANY** product in a high street (HS) drugstore during the last year?

No _____ Yes _____

Please answer each of the following questions by circling the number that best describes your opinion. Some of the questions may appear to be similar, but they do address somewhat different issues.

In this survey the word **SHOP** represents your efforts to **search** for information and the act of **purchasing** Regaine.

To what extent would you feel optimism if you shop for Regaine from a Boots High Street(HS) Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
To what extent would you feel no emotion if you shop for Regaine on a Boots HS Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
To what extent would you feel contentment if you shop for Regaine on a Boots HS Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
To what extent would you feel embarrassed if you shop for Regaine on a Boots HS Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
To what extent would you feel nervous if you shop for Regaine on a Boots HS Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
To what extent would you feel tense if you shop for Regaine on a Boots HS Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
To what extent would you feel discontent if you shop for Regaine on a Boots HS Drugstore	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very Much
Shopping easily for Regaine on a Boots HS drugstore is:	Extremely undesirable	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3			Extremely desirable
Shopping for Regaine on a Boots HS drugstore that is close to me is:	Extremely undesirable	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3			Extremely desirable
Shopping rapidly for Regaine on a Boots HS drugstore is:	Extremely undesirable	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3			Extremely desirable
Shopping for Regaine on a Boots HS drugstore without having quality concerns is:	Extremely undesirable	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3			Extremely desirable
For me to pay a little more to shop for Regaine on a Boots HS drugstore instead of the internet is:	Unacceptable	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3			Acceptable

During the last six months, how many bottles of Regaine have you purchased using Boots drugstore? _____

Please put an "X" on the blank that best reflects your opinion. If I had to purchase Regaine from Boots, I will do it:

On the Internet	On the store
On the Internet	Mobile
Mobile	On the store
Using only one Channel	Using Multi-Channel

Please rank from 1 to 3 the following Channels according to the likelihood that you will use them as a channel to purchase Regaine from Boots:

___ Store ___ Internet ___ Mobile

There are external factors that make it difficult to shop for Regaine on a Boots Drugstore.	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
Most of the people who are important for me would think that	I should not	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	I should
		Shop for Regaine using Boots H.S. Drugstore							
Shopping for Regaine on a Boots H.S drugstore is	Good	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Bad
I expect to shop for Regaine on a Boots H.S Drugstore	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
Whether or not I shop for Regaine from Boots H.S drugstore is completely up to me	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
Most of the people who suffer from hair loss shop for Regaine on a regular basis using Boots H.S. Drugstore.	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
Shopping for Regaine from Boots using its H.S drugstore is	Foolish	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Wise
I want to shop for Regaine on Boots using the H.S Drugstore	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
I am confident that if I wanted to, I could shop for Regaine on Boots using the H.S drugstore	definitely false	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	definitely true
It is expected by others that I shop for Regaine on a regular basis using Boots H.S. Drugstore	definitely false	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	definitely true
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using its H.S drugstore is	Changeable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Stable
I intend to shop for Regaine on Boots using the H.S Drugstore	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using the HS drugstore is something	Public	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Private
Most people whose opinions I value would approve that I shop for Regaine on Boots H.S. drugstore on a regular basis	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using its H.S drugstore is	Calm	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Excited
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using the HS drugstore is	Unpleasant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pleasant
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using the HS drugstore is	Unenjoyable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Enjoyable
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using the HS drugstore is	Constrained	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Free
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using the HS drugstore is	Useless	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Useful
Shopping for Regaine on Boots using the HS drugstore is	Complex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Simple
Generally speaking, how much do you care what your parents/family think you should do?	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very Much
Generally speaking, how much do you care what your wife/girlfriend/partner think you should do?	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very Much
Generally speaking, how much do you care what your pharmacist think you should do?	Not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Very Much
If I feel that shopping for Regaine from Boots using the Drugstore is the easiest, I will choose the H.S. store	Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Likely
If I have a Boots H.S drugstore very close to my work/home, I will use it to shop for Regaine.	Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Likely
If I feel that shopping for Regaine from Boots using the drugstore is the fastest, I will choose the H.S. store.	Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Likely
If I feel there are no quality concerns when shopping from Boots H.S. drugstore, I will choose it for purchase.	Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Likely
If I feel there is only a little more expensive to shop from Boots H.S. drugstore compared with the internet or catalogue, I will choose it for	Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Likely
How often do you see Regaine Exhibited in Boots Drugstore?	Never	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Always
How often are you find yourself within a walking distance of a Boots Drugstore?	Never	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Always
How often do you feel embarrassed about purchasing Regaine at Boots Drugstore	Never	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Always
How often do you find good customer service when purchasing Regaine at Boots HS Drugstore?	Never	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Always
If I did not see Regaine exhibited in Boots HS drugstore, it would make it more difficult for me to shop for it.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree

If I did not find myself within a walking distance of Boots HS drugstore, it would make it more difficult for me to shop for it.	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
If I feel embarrassed of shopping for Regaine at Boots HS drugstore, it would make it more difficult for me to purchase it.	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
If I did not find a good customer service at Boots HS drugstore, it would make it more difficult for me to shop for Regaine	strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	strongly agree
My family/parents thinks that I should shop for Regaine on Boots using the H.S. drugstore	Extremely Unlikely	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Extremely Likely
My wife/girlfriend/partner thinks I should for Regaine on Boots using the H.S. drugstore	Extremely Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extremely Likely
My pharmacist thinks that I should shop for Regaine on Boots using the H.S. drugstore	Extremely Unlikely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Extremely Likely
I consider myself to be loyal to Regaine in Boots H.S. Drugstore	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
Regaine in Boots H.S. Drugstore would be my first choice.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
I will not buy other brands if Regaine is available at Boots HS Drugstore	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
The expected quality of Regaine sold in Boots H.S. drugstore is extremely high.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
The likelihood that Regaine purchased in Boots H.S. drugstore would have all its therapeutic properties is very high.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
I can recognize Regaine in Boots H.S. drugstore among other competing brands, retailers and channels.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
I am aware of Regaine in Boots H.S. drugstore	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
If I think about a Package/Bottle of Regaine in Boots H.S drugstore, it comes to my mind quickly.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
I can quickly recall the symbol or logo of Regaine.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
I can quickly recall the symbol or logo of Boots.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
I have difficulty in imagining Regaine in Boots H.S. drugstore in my mind.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
It makes sense to buy Regaine in Boots H.S. Drugstore instead of any other brand-retailer-channel even if they are the same.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
Even if another brand-retailer-channel has the same features as Regaine in Boots H.S drugstore, I would prefer to buy Regaine in Boots Drugstore.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
If there is another brand-retailer-channel as good as Regaine in Boots H.S Drugstore, I prefer to buy Regaine in Boots Drugstore.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
If another brand-retailer is not different from Regaine in Boots H.S drugstore in any way, it seems smarter to shop for Regaine in Boots Drugstore.	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	Strongly Agree		
<i>I see myself as:</i>									
1. Extroverted, enthusiastic.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
2. Critical, quarrelsome.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
3. Dependable, self-disciplined.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
4. Anxious, easily upset.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
5. Open to new experiences, complex.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
6. Reserved, quiet.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
7. Sympathetic, warm.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
8. Disorganized, careless.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree

8. Disorganized, careless.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
9. Calm, emotionally stable.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
10. Conventional, uncreative.	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
Imagine that you are now purchasing Regaine in Boots Drugstore, imagine your mood in there. Now evaluate the following statements according to how you feel in this shopping situation.									
I like spending time in the drugstore	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
I enjoy exploring around the drugstore	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
I feel friendly to talk to a stranger who happens to be near me in the drugstore	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
I feel I want to leave the drugstore quickly	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
I would avoid looking around or exploring other products in the drugstore	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
I would avoid other people or talking to other people in the drugstore	Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree

ABOUT YOURSELF: The following background information questions are included only to help us interpret your responses in relation to other questions. Your responses here and throughout the questionnaire will be held strictly confidential.

		3) Highest academic qualification	
1) In what year were you born? _____	2) What is your marital status? _____	_____	High school or less
	_____ Married/ living with a partner	_____	Some college
4) Are you working?	_____ Widowed	_____	Bachelors degree
_____ Not working	_____ Divorced	_____	Graduate or
_____ Part-time (> 20 hrs/week)	_____ Separated	_____	professional degree
_____ 3/4 time (20 – 31 hrs/week)	_____ Single/ Never married		
_____ Full time (32 – 40hrs/week)			
_____ Self Employed			
_____ Student	6) How many children under 18 do you have? _____		
_____ Employee			
_____ Retired			
_____ Other			
5) What is your annual household income from all sources before taxes?			
_____ Less than £9,999		7) How is your Household Composed?	
_____ £10,000-£29,999		_____ Living Alone	
_____ £30,000-£49,999		_____ Living with Partner	
_____ £50,000-£69,999		_____ Living with children	
_____ £70,000-£89,999		_____ Living with partner and children	
_____ £90,000 and more		_____ Living with parents and eventually	

Write your email here to participate in the 100£ Amazon voucher raffle: _____

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY!!!!!!