

ICLTIBM 2019

9th International Conference on Leadership, Technology, Innovation and Business Management: Leadership, Innovation, Media and Communication

THE EFFECT OF CULTURE AND SELF-EFFICACY ON THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREEN PRODUCTS

Aysel Erciş (a), Oğuz Han Aykut (b), Tuğba Yıldız (c)*

*Corresponding author

(a) Atatürk University, Turkey, ayselercis@atauni.edu.tr

(b) Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Turkey, oaykut@erzincan.edu.tr

(c) Bayburt University, Turkey, tugbayildiz@bayburt.edu.tr

Abstract

Environmental problems threaten the lives of all living beings, especially human beings, in our environment. With the rapid increase in environmental problems, consumers are directed to protect the environment by the fact that they are aware that they directly have an effect on these issues. Nowadays, the growing awareness of consumers about environmental issues has mobilized green marketers. For this reason, enterprises consider the future of the consumers, and they conduct all their activities in an environmentally friendly manner from the design of the products to the distribution of them. It is important for consumers to have a positive attitude towards green products, because the transformation of these attitudes into behavior will positively affect both the profitability process of the firms and the future of the communities. In this study, the impact of the individual's culture and self-efficacy on the attitude towards green products has been examined with a holistic approach. In addition, the effect of the attitude towards the green products on the behavior of purchasing has also been examined. According to the results of the research, it has been seen that collectivism and self-efficacy have an effect on the individual's attitudes towards green product. Besides attitude has an effect on the behavior purchasings.

2357-1330 © 2021 Published by European Publisher.

Keywords: Cultural dimensions, self-efficacy, attitude green product



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 4.0 Unported License, permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

1. Introduction

As a result of the environmental problems experienced, both businesses and consumers have increased interest in green products; because, in the intertwined life adventure of nature and human beings, damaging to the environment triggers people's future anxiety. In this context, due to the signs of global warming and the abuse of the world's scarce resources, more attention has been paid to environmentally friendly products. Now, consumers support environmentally friendly applications and products much more. In other words, consumers want less pollution of the product, less waste, more recycling, more renewable resources in the production process, and environmentally friendly products (Karaca, 2013). Improvements in the level of education and culture of people also have an effect increasing the sensitivity of the society to the environment. That is why the market, which is composed of consumers demanding green products, is growing day by day (Yaraş et al., 2011). Culture is one of the most important variables affecting consumer behaviors (Keleş, 2007). Businesses, an economic unit, produce goods and services to meet the needs of the society and make profit in return. However, in addition to financial gains, enterprises have also functions such as responding to the economic, social and cultural needs of the society and helping to solve social problems (Erbaşlar, 2012). In this context, cultural differences change individuals' priorities. Considering nature is in the foreground in the developed countries while the priority of the people in the less developed countries is to meet the main needs of individuals (Ayyıldız & Genç, 2008). In this study, the dimensions of culture that are supposed to have an impact on the attitude towards green products are discussed under three titles. Collectivism is the first of the dimensions of culture. Research shows that individuals with collectivist culture have more green values and more green buying behaviors (Keleş, 2007; McCarty & Shrum, 1994; Nguyen et al., 2017). The other two dimensions of culture are long-term orientation and man-nature orientation (Sreen et al., 2018). Research also shows that long-term oriented individuals have a positive attitude towards environmental and green products because they think they will be beneficial in the future (Leonidou et al., 2010). Besides, man-nature orientation affects environmental attitudes positively (Sugandini et al., 2018).

Self-efficacy is the self-judgment of a person for organizing the activities that are required to show a certain performance and for performing them successfully. Self-efficacy is a belief that develops over time and through the individual's experiences. Individuals can improve their self-efficacy through direct experience, observing other people, or listening to others' comments (Lee, 2005). In this context, self-efficacy belief affects individuals' green purchasing behavior (Kim & Choi, 2005). Studies that evaluate cultural dimensions and attitudes towards green products are frequently encountered in the literature. However, the aim of the study in terms of contribution to the literature is to provide a holistic approach by considering both the cultural and individual characteristics of the individual together.

2. Problem Statement

The basis of the study is the results of testing the following hypothesis.

H1: Long-term orientation is effective on attitude towards green products.

H2: Collectivism is effective on the attitude towards green products.

H3: Man-nature orientation has an impact on attitude towards green products.

H4: Self-efficacy is effective on attitude towards green products.

H5: The attitude towards green products is effective on green purchasing behavior.

3. Research Questions

3.1. Cultural Dimensions

Culture is the unity which is formed by the rules and responsibilities that shape the behavior of a society, make each society a distinct environment, and give the societies their own shape (Mutlu, 2008, p. 201). Due to the rapid globalization of markets and the diversification of consumer segments, the interest towards the impact of culture on consumer behavior is increasing day by day (Douglas & Craig, 1997). It is also assumed that the diversity of behavior in social relationships directs consumers' reactions and perceptions in order to understand the differences in consumer participation in cultural processes (Bolton et al., 2010). In addition, it affects the cultural attitudes of individuals (Abdul Rashid et al., 2004). In the study, the dimensions of the concept of culture were examined under three main titles. Collectivism and long-term orientation dimensions were taken from the study of Hofstede (2011), and man-nature orientation were taken from the study of Kluchhohn and Strodtbeck (1961).

Long-Term Orientation: Long-term orientation is the degree to which a society has a perspective towards a utilitarian future (Furrer et al., 2000). In another definition, long-term orientation is the promotion of rewarding virtues, especially stability and savings, for the future (Hofstede, 2001). Long-term oriented individuals see themselves as financially responsible, loyal and innovative, since they tend to save heavily (Soares et al., 2007). In long-term oriented cultures, individuals are also expected to establish long-term relationships with service providers. The concepts of reliability, responsiveness and empathy are therefore crucial for individuals as a result of their close relationship with service providers (Furrer et al., 2000). In this context, individuals in this culture maintain their social traditions and adhere to their family values (Sreen et al., 2018), and when they are unsure of their future benefits, they seek opinions from others before making any purchase decisions (Sharma, 2010). Sarıgöllü (2009) investigated the impact of cultural, socio-demographic and contextual characteristics on shaping environmental attitudes across the country. As a result of the research, they found that individuals with long-term orientation have a positive attitude towards environmental products. Nguyen et al. (2017) found that consumers' long-term orientation values positively affect their attitude towards environmentally friendly products.

Collectivism: "Collectivism is the degree of integration of individuals in a society into powerful and harmonious groups from the moment they are born" (Hofstede, 2001, p. 225). Collectivism is concerned with values such as philanthropy, tradition and harmony (Schwartz et al., 2001). In collectivist cultures, individuals see themselves as part of one or more groups and are willing to give priority to the goals of these groups rather than their own goals (Sharma, 2010). In the literature, it is possible to come across many studies dealing with the concepts of collectivism and attitude towards green products. Samarasinghe (2012) examined the impact of cultural values and environmental attitudes on green consumer behavior. As a result of the study, she concluded that collectivism affects environmental attitudes. Kirmani and Khan (2016) investigated the relationship between consumers' environmental

concerns and their attitudes towards green products. As a result of the study, they found a positive relationship between collectivism and attitude towards environmental products. Erciş et al. (2016) examined the effect of collectivist culture, green attitude and behavior on willingness to pay more for green products. They concluded that collectivist culture positively affected green attitude. Studies in the literature show that collectivism positively affects the attitude towards green products.

Man-Nature Orientation: Mman-nature orientation is expressed “as the ability to direct human relations with nature” (Sugandini et al., 2018, p. 268). When the studies in the literature dealing with man-nature orientation and attitude towards green products are examined, Chan and Lau (2000) investigated the effects of cultural values, ecological influences and ecological information on green purchasing behaviors. As a result of the study, they found that man-nature orientation had a positive effect on the attitudes of individuals when purchasing green products. Sreen et al. (2018) concluded that man-nature orientation has a direct positive effect on attitude for green products. The studies in the literature show that man-nature orientation positively affects the attitude towards green products.

3.2. Self-Efficacy

“Self-efficacy is the judgment of individuals about their ability to organize and conduct the actions that are necessary to perform a certain performance” (Bandura, 1986, p. 391). In other words, “self-efficacy is a personal belief that individuals can tackle the difficulties they faced and fulfill the responsibilities that are expected from them” (Uzun, 2018, p. 29). Self-efficacy belief is also thought to be effective on behaviors, thought systems, motivation, emotional and physiological states (Bandura, 1997). As a result, it is seen that this belief is an element affecting people’s choices, goals, how much effort they should make, how much resistance they can resist to the difficulties, how long they can recover themselves when they face negativity, the level of anxiety or stress they have and their final successes (Pajares, 1997). According to the studies dealing with the concepts of self-efficacy and attitude, Torkzadeh and Van Dyke (2001), Hsu and Chiu (2004) and Lee and Hsieh (2009) found that self-efficacy has an effect on attitude. Qader and Zainuddin (2011) concluded that self-efficacy positively affects consumers' environmental attitudes. Studies in the literature show that self-efficacy has a positive effect on attitude.

3.3. Attitude towards Green Products

“Attitude is a psychological tendency expressed by evaluating a particular object with positive or negative thoughts” (Khoiriyah & Toro, 2018; p. 622). The notion of attitude can be conceptually classified as general and specific attitude (Sun & Wilson, 2008). While general attitude refers to the general tendency towards behaviors towards the object to be exhibited, the special attitude is a strong preliminary indicator of a single behavior towards a particular object (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1977; Eagly & Chaiken, 1993; Hines et al., 1987). Therefore, consumers' beliefs or feelings about their decision to buy eco-friendly products and the effects of such behaviors on environmental results often lead to the perception of the concept of special attitude as attitude towards green products (Kaiser & Gutscher, 2003; Riethmuller & Buttriss, 2008). In addition, the attitude towards green products, which is an important mediator between environmental awareness and green product purchasing behavior, is a result of

consumers' appreciation and discontent and has an impact on consumers' willingness to buy a product for environmental protection (Chyong et al., 2006; Tanner & Kast, 2003).

3.4. Green purchasing Behavior

"Green purchasing behavior is that individuals buy environmentally friendly products or the products which are recyclable and thus provide benefit and that they avoid the products which harm nature and society" (Jaiswal & Kant, 2018, p. 61). The increasing concern of the future with increasing environmental problems shapes consumers' purchasing behaviors and consumers prefer to purchase products/services which are environmentally friendly and which are offered by companies that implement environmentally friendly policies. In other words, the tendency of consumers to exhibit green purchasing behavior rather than general purchasing behavior increases. Accordingly, companies are directed to implement environmental policies and strategies. Determining the attitudes of consumers towards environmental problems and the factors affecting green product purchasing behaviors are of great importance for the success of enterprises in marketing activities (Liobikiene et al., 2016; Yadav & Pathak, 2017).

4. Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the effects of long-term orientation, collectivism, man-nature orientation and self-efficacy on the attitude towards green products. It is also aimed to address the impact of attitude towards green products on green purchasing behavior. When the literature about variables was searched, it was seen that there are many studies investigating the relationship between cultural dimensions and attitude towards green products among the variables discussed within the scope of the study, but the studies conducted based on the concept of self-efficacy were limited. Therefore, it is aimed to contribute to the literature with a holistic approach by considering both the cultural variables of the individual and the concept of self-efficacy together. The sample of the study consists of individuals who purchase green products and who live in Erzincan. Therefore, the results obtained are valid for this sample and cannot be generalized for other product groups and cities.

5. Research Methods

5.1. Data Collection Method and Process

The main population of the study consists of 18-year- and over individuals who buy green products and who live in Erzincan. The research data were obtained by using face to face survey method. Convenience sampling method was used as the sampling method. Long-term orientation scale was obtained from the study of Yoo and Donthu (2005). Collectivism scale was obtained from the study of Kim and Choi (2005) and man-nature harmony scale was taken from the study of Bong Ko and Jin (2017). The self-efficacy scale was obtained from the study of Qader and Zainuddin (2011). The attitude scale for green products was obtained from the study of Hsu et al. (2017) and the green purchasing behavior scale was taken from the study of Jaiswal and Kant (2018).

While translating the scales, language experts were consulted and the scales were translated in order to eliminate the mistakes that might arise during the translation of the survey questions. After the scales were translated, a preliminary study of 20 samples was applied and the questionnaire was finalized. The survey was conducted between April 22, 2019 and May 16, 2019. After the final questionnaire was prepared, 395 people were surveyed and 350 questionnaires were evaluated after eliminating the wrong and incomplete questionnaires. SPSS 22 package program was used to analyze the data and descriptive statistics, reliability analysis and regression analysis were benefited from.

5.2. Research Model

The research model is shown in Figure 1.

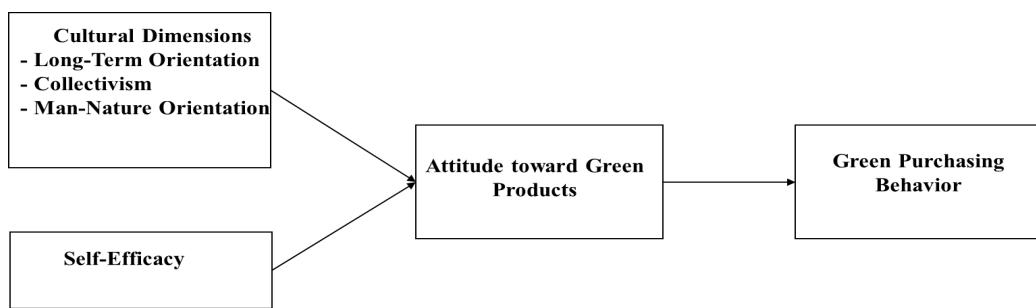


Figure 1. Research Model

6. Findings

6.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic characteristics of the participants were as follows: 60% of the participants are male and 40% are female. In the distribution of the respondents according to age groups, the majority is between 18-28 age group, which is 40%. In addition, 55% of the respondents are married and 38% are university graduates. In terms of professions, 21% of the respondents are workers and 19% are civil servants. In the income level, the participants with the income of 1000-2001 TL are the first with 23%.

6.2. Reliability Analysis

Cronbach's Alpha Values for Variables; Long-Term Tendency is 0.84; Collectivism is 0.89; Man-Nature Orientation is 0.87; Self-efficacy is 0.73; Attitude towards green products is 0.92; Green purchasing behavior is 0.90. The scales are seen to be reliable.

6.3. Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the effects of long-term orientation, collectivism, man-nature orientation and self-efficacy, which are of cultural dimensions, on attitude towards green products. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Effects of Self-Efficacy And Cultural Dimensions on Attitude Towards Green Products.

	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the Estimate
ANOVA Values	0,534	0,285	0,277	0,58059
Regression	Sum of Squares	df.	Mean Squares	F
Residual	46,426	4	11,607	34,397
Total	116,415	345	0,337	0,000
	162,841	349		

As seen in Table 1, cultural dimensions and self-efficacy explain the attitude towards green products by 29%. According to ANOVA table, the model is significant.

Table 2. Beta Values Related to the Effects of Self-Efficacy And Cultural Dimensions on Attitude Towards Green Products

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	B		
Long-Term Orientation	0,038	0,054	0,037	0,695	0,487
Collectivism	0,199	0,045	0,229	4,455	0,000
Man-Nature Orientation	-0,037	0,100	-0,019	-0,375	0,708
Self Efficacy	0,419	0,067	0,378	6,239	0,000

As can be seen in Table 2, collectivism and self-efficacy of cultural dimensions affect the attitude towards green products. On the other hand, long-term orientation and man-nature orientation of cultural dimensions are not effective. Accordingly, H2 and H4 hypotheses were accepted. However, H1 and H3 hypotheses were rejected. In the light of these results, it is important for individuals to have a positive perspective on environmental products and their judgments about social pressure and their own abilities.

A simple regression analysis was conducted to examine the effect of attitude towards green products on green purchasing behavior. The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Effect of attitude towards green products on green purchasing behavior

	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the Estimate
ANOVA Values	0,494	0,244	0,242	0,58044
Regression	Sum of Squares	Sd.	Mean Squares	F
Residual	37,803	1	37,803	112,207
Total	117,244	348	0,337	0,000
	155,047	349		

The attitude towards green products, as seen in Table 3, explains the green purchasing behavior by 24%. According to ANOVA table, the model is significant.

Table 4. Beta Values Related to the Effect of attitude towards green products on green purchasing behavior

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	B		
Attitude towards Green Products	0,482	0,045	0,494	10,593	0,000

As shown in Table 4, attitude towards green products is effective on green purchasing behavior. In the light of this result, H5 hypothesis was accepted. How well individuals see and tolerate these products, in other words, their positive attitudes, are effective in the process of purchasing environmentally friendly products.

7. Conclusion

The use of green products is known to have many benefits for society. However, it is important to identify variables that will raise awareness in this regard and make these products more preferable to consumers. In this way, the green product market will revive and as a result both businesses and individuals will benefit from this shopping process. Within the scope of the study, the factors that may affect the purchasing behavior of green products, in other words, environmentally friendly products were investigated. According to the results of the research, collectivism, one of the cultural dimensions, is effective on attitude towards green products. The culture of the society in which the individual lives, in other words, traditions and customs, shapes his choice of goods and services. People's way of thinking is affected by how much they value the group they are in. Collectivism is significant in the sense of the organizational value structure of Turkish society (Fikret Paşa et al., 2001). It is important for the society that environmentally friendly products are presented to the market in line with the collectivism values and that positive attitude is established; because there is a positive relationship between collectivism and environmental concern (Yeniçeri, 2008). In this process, companies need to apply strategies based on an individual's social self-concept. The groups in which consumers are, their families and the people around them have a guiding effect on their environmentalism and green product perspectives. Therefore, social-oriented goals and group collaborations should be emphasized for people to adopt green products. Because the environmental value judgments of the society enable the individual to prefer environmental products and create a social impact on the consumer. Companies should take into consideration the opinions of the society in the decision process. Individuals should be consulted for their social integration. They should be allowed to express their feelings and thoughts. After the purchase, green consumers need to be constantly monitored. Another result of the study is the effect of self-efficacy on attitude towards green products. Knowing the environmental impact of the situation as a result of individuals' activities contributes to their positive thinking about green products. In addition, consumers should be convinced that each individual activity within the scope of green marketing will positively affect the process. In this context, individuals should be persuaded to make the necessary effort. It is necessary to support people to find a way out for the solution of environmental problems and to share these alternative proposals with the companies. The correct functioning of such a process is under favour of that people feel themselves important. An individual's feeling sufficient about a subject is related to having knowledge about it.

Companies should inform consumers about the contribution of the use of environmentally friendly products and their impact on nature. They must convince the consumers with concrete data.

Finally, the attitude towards green products has been found to be effective on purchasing behavior. Investigation of green purchasing behavior is important in terms of the strategies to be determined by the producers; because the purchasing behavior of environmentally friendly products affects both production policies and marketing policies (Yeniçeri, 2008). Consumers review the contents label to analyze their environmental sensitivity when purchasing a product. This analysis process of consumers affects their attitudes towards products. In addition to this, it is effective for consumers to consider green products as good, pleasant and satisfying in favouring the purchase of the environmentally friendly products. These positive attitudes are a major factor in the fact that products can be preferred even if they are more expensive.

References

- Abdul Rashid, Z., Sambasivan, M., & Abdul Rahman, A. (2004). The influence of organizational culture on attitudes toward organizational change. *Leadership & Organization Development Journal*, 25(2), 161-179.
- Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M. (1977). Attitude-behaviour relations: a theoretical analysis and review of empirical research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 84, 888-918.
- Ayyıldız, H., & Genç, K. Y. (2008). Çevreye duyarlı pazarlama: üniversite öğrencilerinin çevreye duyarlı pazarlama uygulamaları ile ilgili tutum ve davranışları üzerine bir araştırma [Environmentally friendly marketing: a research on university students' attitudes and behaviors regarding environmentally friendly marketing practices]. *Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 12(2), 505-527.
- Bandura, A. (1986). *Social foundations of thought and action: a social cognitive theory*. Prentice Hall.
- Bandura, A. (1997). *Self-efficacy: the exercise of control*. W. H. Freeman and Company.
- Bolton, L., Keh, H. T., & Alba, J. W. (2010). How do price fairness perceptions differ across culture?. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 47(3), 564-576.
- Bong Ko, S., & Jin, B. (2017). Predictors of purchase intention toward green apparel products: a cross-cultural investigation in the usa and china. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management: An International Journal*, 21(1), 70-87.
- Chan, R. Y. K., & Lau, L. B. Y. (2000). Antecedents of green purchases: a survey in China. *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 17(4), 338-357.
- Chyong, H. T., Phang, G., Hasan, H., & Buncha, M. R. (2006). Going green: a study of consumers' willingness to pay for green products in Kota Kinabalu. *International Journal of Business and Society*, 7(2), 40-54.
- Douglas, S. P., & Craig, C. S. (1997). The changing dynamic of consumer behavior: implications for cross-cultural research. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 14(4), 379–395.
- Eagly, A., & Chaiken, S. (1993). *The psychology of attitudes*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Erbaşlar, G. (2012). Yeşil pazarlama. *Mesleki Bilimler Dergisi*, 1(2), 94-101.
- Erciş, A., Kurnuç, M., & Türk, B. (2016). Kolektivist kültür, yeşil tutum ve davranışın yeşil ürünlere daha fazla ödeme isteği üzerindeki etkisi [The impact of collectivist culture, green attitude and behavior on the willingness to pay more for green products]. *Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 160-178.
- Fikret Paşa, S., Kabasakal, H., & Bodur, M. (2001). Society, organisations, and leadership in Turkey. *Applied Psychology*, 50(4), 559-589.
- Furrer, O., Liu, B. S. -C., & Sudharshan, D. (2000). The relationships between culture and service quality perceptions: basis for cross-cultural market segmentation and resource allocation. *Journal of Service Research*, 2(4), 355-371.

- Hines, J. M., Hungerford, H. R., & Tomera, A. N. (1987). Analysis and synthesis of research on responsible environmental behaviour: a meta-analysis. *Journal of Environmental Education*, 18, 1-8.
- Hofstede, G. (2001). *Culture's consequences: comparing values, behaviors, institutions, and organizations across nations*. Sage Publications.
- Hofstede, G. (2011). Dimensionalizing cultures: the hofstede model in context. *Online Readings in Psychology and Culture*, 8, 1-26.
- Hsu, M. H., & Chiu, C. M. (2004). Internet self-efficacy and electronic service acceptance. *Decision Support System*, 38, 368-381.
- Hsu, C. L., Chang, C. Y., & Yansritakul, C. (2017). Exploring purchase intention of green skincare products using the theory of planned behavior: testing the moderating effects of country of origin and price sensitivity. *Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Services*, 34, 145-152.
- Jaiswal, D., & Kant, R. (2018). Green purchasing behaviour: a conceptual framework and empirical investigation of Indian consumers. *Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Services*, 41, 60-69.
- Kaiser, F. G., & Gutscher, H. (2003). The proposition of a general version of the theory of planned behavior: predicting ecological behavior. *Journal Of Applied Social Psychology*, 33(3), 586–603.
- Karaca, Ş. (2013). Tüketicilerin yeşil ürünlerle ilişkin tutumlarının incelenmesine yönelik bir araştırma. *Ege Akademik Bakış*, 13(1), 99-111.
- Keleş, C. (2007). *Yeşil pazarlama tüketicilerin yeşil ürünleri tüketme davranışları ve yeşil ürünlerin tüketiminde kültür etkisi ile ilgili bir uygulama [Green marketing is an application related to consumers' consumption behaviors of green products and the effect of culture on the consumption of green products.]* (Master's Thesis). Çukurova University, Adana.
- Khoiriayah, S., & Toro, M. J. S. (2018). Attitude toward green product, willingness to pay and intention to purchase. *International Journal Of Business And Society*, 19(4), 620-628.
- Kim, Y., & Choi, S. M. (2005). Antecedents of green purchase behavior: an examination of collectivism, environmental concern, and pce. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 32, 592-599.
- Kirmani, M. D., & Khan, M. N. (2016). Environmental concern to attitude towards green products: evidences from India. *Serbian Journal of Management*, 11(2), 159-179.
- Cluckhohn, F. R., & Strodtbeck, F. L. (1961). *Variations in value orientations*. Peterson And Company.
- Lee, W. S. (2005). *Encyclopedia of school psychology*. Sage Publication.
- Lee, C. C., & Hsieh, M. C. (2009). The influence of mobile self-efficacy on attitude towards mobile advertising. In *2009 International Conference on New Trends in Information and Service Science* (pp. 1231-1236). IEEE.
- Leonidou, L. C., Leonidou, C. N., & Kvasova, O. (2010). Antecedents and outcomes of consumer environmentally friendly attitudes and behavior. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 26(13-14), 1319-1344.
- Liobikiene, G., Mandravickaitė, J., & Bernatoniene, J. (2016). Theory of planned behavior approach to understand the green purchasing behavior in the EU: a cross-cultural study. *Ecological Economics*, 125, 38-46.
- McCarty, J., & Shrum, L. (1994). The recycling of solid wastes: personal values, value orientations, and attitudes about recycling as antecedents of recycling behavior. *Journal Of Business Research*, 30, 53-62.
- Mutlu, E. (2008). Uluslararası işletmecilik: Teori ve uygulama [International business: Theory and practice.]. Beta Yayinevi.
- Nguyen, T. N., Lobo, A., & Greenland, S. (2017). The influence of cultural values on green purchase behaviour. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 35(3), 377-396.
- Pajares, F. (1997). Current directions in self-efficacy research. *Advances in Motivation And Achievement*, 10, 1-49.
- Qader, I. K. A., & Zainuddin, Y. (2011). The influence of media exposure, safety and health concerns, and self-efficacy on environmental attitudes towards electronic green products. *Asian Academy of Management Journal*, 16(2), 167-186.

- Riethmuller, S. H., & Buttriss, G. J. (2008). Closing the gap between pro-environmental attitudes and behaviour in australia. In: *Proceedings The Australian And New Zealand Marketing Academy (Anzmac)*, 1–8.
- Samarasinghe, R. (2012). The Influence of cultural values and environmental attitudes on green consumer behaviour. *International Journal of Behavioral Science*, 7(1), 83-98.
- Sarıgöllü, E. (2009). A cross-country exploration of environmental attitudes. *Environment And Behavior*, 41(3), 365-386.
- Schwartz, S. H., Melech, G., Lehmann, A., Burgess, S., Harris, M., & Owens, V. (2001). Extending the cross-cultural validity of the theory of basic human values with a different method of measurement. *Journal Of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 32(5), 519-542.
- Sharma, P. (2010). Measuring personal cultural orientations: scale development and validation. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 38(6), 787-806.
- Soares, A. M., Farhangmehr, M., & Shoham, A. (2007). Hofstede's dimensions of culture in international marketing studies. *Journal Of Business Research*, 60(4), 277-284.
- Sreen, N., Purphey, S., & Sadarangani, P. (2018). Impact of culture, behavior and gender on green purchase intention. *Journal of Retailing And Consumer Services*, 41, 177-189.
- Sugandini, D., Rahatmawati, I., & Arundati, R. (2018). Environmental attitude on the adoption decision mangrove conservation: an empirical study on communities in special region of Yogyakarta. Indonesia. *Review Of Integrative Business And Economics Research*, 7(1), 266-275.
- Sun, J., & Wilson, V. L. (2008). Assessing general and specific attitudes in human learning behaviour: an activity perspective and a multilevel modeling approach. *Educational And Psychological Measurement*, 66, 245-261.
- Tanner, C., & Kast, S. W. (2003). Promoting sustainable consumption: determinants of green purchases by swiss consumers. *Psychology And Marketing*, 20(10), 883-902.
- Torkzadeh, G., & Van Dyke, T. P. (2001). Development and validation of an internet self-efficacy scale. *Behaviour & Information Technology*, 20(4), 275-280.
- Uzun, S. (2018). *Algılanan streste sosyal destek unsurları ve öz-yeterliliğin rolü: üniversite öğrencileri üzerinde bir araştırma [The role of social support factors and self-efficacy in perceived stress: a study on university students]* (Master's Thesis). Niğde Ömer Halis Demir University, Niğde.
- Yadav, R., & Pathak, G. S. (2017). Determinants of consumers' green purchase behavior in a developing nation: applying and extending the theory of planned behavior. *Ecological Economics*, 134, 114-122.
- Yaraş, E., Akin, E., & Şakacı, B. K. (2011). Tüketicilerin çevre bilinci düzeylerini belirlemeye yönelik bir araştırma [A research to determine the environmental awareness levels of consumers]. *Öneri*, 9(35), 117-126.
- Yeniçeri, T. (2008). Çevre dostu ürün satın alma davranışına yönelik bir modelin test edilmesi [Testing a model for environmentally friendly product buying behavior]. *Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 2(1), 1-24.
- Yoo, B., & Donthu, N. (2005). The effect of personal cultural orientation on consumer ethnocentrism. *Journal Of International Consumer Marketing*, 18(1-2), 7-44.