

The Impact of Online Reviews on Consumer Purchase Decisions A Study in E-commerce

A . Sai Akshay Naidu, Dr .Banlaji Reddy Mora , Siva Sivani Institute of Management, Hyderabad.

Akshaynaidu2023@gmail.com, balanji@ssim.ac.in

Abstract

Consumers' exposure to online reviews influences their online retail shopping behavior. They search for reviews while evaluating products for purchase decisions. Past studies have indicated that online views affect the credibility and trust of the sellers and the products they sell on online platforms. Keeping this in view, the current paper aims to develop and validate a scale to understand the impact of online reviews on consumer purchase decisions. Data were collected from 131 online shoppers for this research. The initial exploratory factor analysis (EFA) results helped identify four factors, viz. source credibility, volume, language and comprehension, and relevance constitute the scale. The scale was validated by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The study's findings fill the gap of having a standardized scale that online retailers can use as indicators to assist consumers in their online decision-making. The discussions and implications support consumers' susceptibility to online reviews, an essential source of product and brand information in facilitating online consumer's purchase decisions.

INTRODUCTION

Specifically, e-commerce has greatly impacted the traditional ways of shopping through convenient, more variety and lower cost options available from the technological perspective. But when physical outlets are used sparingly or not at all, consumers rely on the reviews to fill in for the haptic experience that is missing. Online reviews can thus be said to have transitioned from being additional information to being one of the key factors that will decide consumer's buying behavior. This paper focuses on the influence of Online Reviews in consumer decision making, with special emphasis on the role of these reviews in influencing trust , purchase intentions and brand loyalty. Finding information about different features of products, including usability, quality, durability, and satisfaction, people turn to online reviews. They mimic the physical assessment process; customers get to know how their products perform basing on others. The power of negative reviews is especially large – these are the complaints that indicate the drawbacks of a product.

It is also stressed that such online reviews are no longer limited to the trust-building process but became a part of the customer decision-making model. Scholars discuss factors such as presentation, clarity, and autonomy of the evaluations, and based on the rules governing analysis, such as SOLID principles. The paper focuses on understanding how the factors such as the organisation, format, and believability of reviewing influence a choice and confidence in a product or brand, with concentration on the structure and implications of the reviews. Lastly, the psychological and behavioral prisms of consumers' responses to the reviews are also investigated. Specifically it covers features like the Star ratings, the awareness of the reviewers, positioning of the reviews, timeliness/negativity of the comments.. Rating often indicates the fact that reviews are more influential when they are starker or are generated by more experienced users. On the other hand, consumers will be discouraged when they find that other consumers have given negative comments and particularly those that pointed to some persistent issues.

In the modern context of e-business, reviews are similar to a verb 'to recommend'. Thus, they help customers avoid the risks associated with online purchasing by using social evidence. Consumers rely increasingly on these evaluations to make their decisions, hence reviews are not only an instrument for building trust but also a marketing weapon in today's businesses. Companies and online selling companies carry reviews to enhance customers satisfaction and trust. Entrepreneurs can protect their companies' image and actually gain the customers' trust and loyalty through constant acting in accordance with negative comments and frequent calling

for real positive feedbacks. Consumer blinders can also be raised through appropriate placement of client testimonials and highlighting characteristics when replying to comments.

The knowledge to be gained from this study will be relevant to e-commerce platforms, marketers, and consumers. Thereby uncovering the reasons and dynamics that drive reviews to operate at their most influential, businesses have all the levers to optimize the trust building, customer experience optimization, and promotional initiatives they wish to pursue. For example, synchronizing verified reviews as the primary focus, using influencer feedback, and presenting simple navigation of reviewing sections substantially influences consumers' trust and choice. Therefore, while recommending products, customers' online reviews act as an essential tool that has a significant and irreplaceable role of bridging between the business and the buyer. With the growing trend of customers turning to the reviews as the main basis of

choosing a specific product or service, they should not be underestimated and should be embraced and used to help build trust with the customer and in the process market the business. This research aims at exploring comprehensively the impact of reviews on consumer decision making in the contemporary digitized market contexts and comes up with solutions that would be effective.

Research Methodology

Objectives of the study:

- To analyze the influence of review credibility and reviewer identity on consumer trust.
- To examine the impact of review characteristics, such as clarity and presentation, on purchase decisions.
- To examine the relationship between online reviews and consumer purchase decisions in e-commerce.
- To identify the key factors influencing the impact of online reviews on consumer purchase decisions.

Hypotheses:

- H1: Positive online reviews have a significant positive impact on consumer purchase decisions.
- H2: Review characteristics such as volume, valence, and credibility positively influence consumer purchase decisions.

Scope of the Study :

The research contributes to understanding the significance of online reviews in shaping e-commerce landscapes and offers practical insights for businesses. Limitations include potential biases and geographical constraints. The study's findings can guide e-commerce strategies and suggest avenues for future research to develop deeper into this impactful aspect of consumer behavior. This study examines how online reviews influence consumer behavior in e-commerce. It aims to uncover factors shaping trust in reviews, their credibility, and their role in purchase decisions. Through surveys and analysis, it explores the dynamics between review content, product types, and consumer preferences.

The sample size is 131 respondents.

In this research project report, both primary and secondary data is used.

1. **Primary Data:** These are the data or information that are collected from other primary sources, i.e., the data's source of origin. In this project report primary data collected from a sample size of respondents.
2. **Secondary Data :** Secondary data is a kind of data that already exist. In this project report, secondary data collected from existing literature, the internet, book

Sample Design:

Population: A population is a whole group regarding which you want to conclude about, is known as population.

Sample Size: The sample size chooses for this study **Sampling Method** : Convenient sampling method is used . **Data collection and analysis :-**

To collect the primary data Questionnaire tool is used for the empirical research on The Impact of Online Reviews on Consumer Purchase Decisions: A Study in E-commerce. In this study, the collected primary data and secondary data with the self-made questionnaire secondary data has been collected working on primary data by preparation of google form.

Results and analysis:

This study identifies the influence of online reviews and product ratings on consumer purchasing decisions on e-commerce platforms through an in-depth analysis of the collected quantitative data.

Demographics

GENDER

Table :1

	Gender			
Demographics	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	70	53.4	53.4	53.4
Male	61	46.6	46.6	100.0
Total	131	100.0	100.0	

Source: Own Calculation

The frequency table indicates that 53.4% of the respondents are female, while 46.6% are male. This shows a slightly higher representation of female participants in the survey. The total number of valid responses is 131, with no missing data, ensuring a complete dataset for analysis.

AGE

Table:2

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	8	8	.8
18-24	66	50.4	50.4	51.1
25-34	36	27.5	27.5	78.6
35-44	17	13.0	13.0	91.6
45-54	11	8.4	8.4	100.0
Total	131	100.0	100.0	

Source: Own Calculation

Interpretation :

According to the frequency table, respondents who are between the ages of 18 and 24 make up the majority

(50.4%), followed by those who are between the ages of 25 and 34 (27.5%). Just 0.8% are under the age of 18, and smaller percentages are found in the 35–44 (13%) and 45– 54 (8.4%) age groups. With more than three-quarters of respondents being between the ages of 18 and 34, this suggests a largely youthful demographic.

Education Level

Table : 3

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
PhD	14	10.7	10.7	10.7
Post Graduate	80	61.1	61.1	71.8
Under Graduate	37	28.2	28.2	100.0
Total	131	100.0	100.0	

Source: Own Calculation

The 131 people's educational backgrounds are compiled in the table. Of these, 28.2% are undergraduates, 61.1% are postgraduates, and 10.7% have a PhD. The largest group is made up of postgraduates, meaning that most of them have advanced degrees beyond a bachelor's. The smallest group is made up of PhD holders, who represent a lower percentage of those who have completed the greatest level of schooling. According to the cumulative proportion, all participants have at least an undergraduate degree, and 71.8% have credentials at least at the postgraduate level. Given that most of them are pursuing education beyond college studies, this distribution demonstrates a highly educated group.

Online Review by Gender Anova

Table :4

Online Review Dimensions	Gender	F Value	DF Value	P Value Sig
Reviewer Credibility and Trustworthiness	Male	0.22	130	0.882
	Female			
Review Content and Quality	Male	0.187	130	0.666
	Female			
Volume and Extremity of Reviews	Male	1.318	130	0.253
	Female			
Recency and Cross-Platform Considerations	Male	0.214	130	0.644
	Female			

Source: Own Calculation

For all the dimensions analyzed, the P-values exceed 0.05, showing no significant differences between male and female respondents in their perceptions of the various dimensions of online reviews. This suggests that gender does not have a meaningful influence on how these online review dimensions are perceived. Since all P-values are greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that male and female respondents perceive these aspects of online reviews similarly. Therefore, gender is not a critical factor in shaping opinions about these dimensions in the context of online reviews. For all dimensions of online reviews, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This means there is no statistically significant difference in perceptions between male and female respondents

regarding these dimensions.

Online Review by Age Anova

Table :5

Online Review Dimensions	Age	df	Mean Square	F	P value Sig
Reviewer Credibility and Trustworthiness	Between Groups	3	2.108	0.439	0.725
	Within Groups	127	4.799		
	Total	130			
Review Content and Quality	Between Groups	3	5.205	1.198	0.313
	Within Groups	127	4.343		
	Total	130			
Volume and Extremity of Reviews	Between Groups	3	5.185	1.053	0.372
	Within Groups	127	4.925		
	Total	130			
Recency and Cross-Platform Considerations	Between Groups	3	3.203	1.268	0.288
	Within Groups	127	2.527		
	Total	130			

Source: Own Calculation

For all dimensions of online reviews, the P-values are greater than 0.05. Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This means that age do not significantly influence perceptions of reviewer credibility, review content quality, volume and extremity, or recency and cross- platform considerations. For all dimensions analyzed, the p-values are higher than the significance threshold of 0.05. This indicates no significant effect of age on any of the online review dimensions. Age groups are similar in how they perceive credibility, content quality, review volume, and other factors.

Online Review by Education Anova

Table :6

Online Review Dimensions	Education	df	Mean Square	F	P value Sig
Reviewer Credibility and Trustworthiness	Between Groups	2	0.575	0.120	0.887
	Within Groups	128	4.801		
	Total	130			
Review Content and Quality	Between Groups	2	7.088	1.641	0.198
	Within Groups	128	4.320		
	Total	130			
Volume and Extremity of Reviews	Between Groups	2	0.269	0.054	0.948
	Within Groups	128	5.004		
	Total	130			
Recency and Cross-Platform Considerations	Between Groups	2	0.232	0.090	0.914
	Within Groups	128	2.579		
	Total	130			

Source: Own Calculation

For all dimensions of online reviews, the P-values are greater than 0.05. Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This means that educational levels do not significantly influence perceptions of reviewer credibility, review content quality, volume and extremity, or recency and cross-platform considerations. Since

the P-values for all dimensions are greater than 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between educational levels and the perceptions of online review dimensions. In simpler terms, people from different educational backgrounds tend to view these aspects of online reviews in a similar way.

Findings and Conclusions:

Demographic Distribution:

- **Gender:** Females slightly outnumber males among respondents (53.4% female, 46.6% male), representing a balanced yet diverse group.
- **Age:** The majority are young adults aged 18–24 (50.4%), followed by 25–34 (27.5%), indicating a predominantly youthful demographic.
- **Education:** Over 61% of participants hold postgraduate qualifications, reflecting a well-educated group.
- **Occupation:** Students form the largest subgroup (52.6%), highlighting an academic- oriented participant base.
- **Income:** Most respondents earn below 20,000 (37.7%), indicating financial diversity with a larger low-income representation.

2. Trust in Online Reviews

Gender-based Findings:

- Women generally trust reviews more, with 44.3% assigning moderate credibility versus 28.6% in men.
- Men show higher skepticism, with 55.7% perceiving reviews as having low credibility and trustworthiness.
- A statistically significant correlation exists between gender and review trust levels ($p = 0.005$).

Age-based Findings:

- Younger groups (18–24) exhibit higher trust, while older groups lean toward skepticism.
- Although younger individuals show a more significant reliance on reviews, the correlation is marginally significant ($p = 0.038$).

3. Impact of Educational Background

- Most postgraduates (45%) found online reviews moderately impactful, whereas PhD holders tended to perceive minimal impact (57.1%).
- Statistical analysis indicates no significant differences in perceptions of review dimensions by educational level ($p > 0.05$).

4. Income and Review Perception

- Higher-income individuals are more likely to find reviews credible and impactful.
- Statistically significant relationships exist between income levels and trust/impact of reviews ($p < 0.001$), emphasizing the influence of economic standing on perceptions.

5. General Insights into Online Reviews

- **Gender:** No significant gender differences in perceptions across review credibility, quality, or recency ($p > 0.05$).
- **Education:** Similar perceptions of reviews across educational backgrounds ($p > 0.05$).
- **Age:** All age groups view reviews similarly in terms of credibility and content quality, with no significant differences noted ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion

The table obtained from the survey displays some trends related to the perceptions of online reviews and influences of demographic and socioeconomic factors. Spatial factors also greatly influence this aspect since women trust and rely on reviews more than men do. Such differences call for a concern with trust specific to genders in digitally-mediated contexts. Likewise, the same manner the income level impacts the perception with higher income cohorts being more trusting and responsive to online reviews. These studies thus emphasise economic aspects of trust on social media where relevance is identified depending on the economic status of a society. Another interesting factor is age: as much as 67 % of respondents aged 18-24 pointed out they trust reviews, while older groups are less likely to turn to this source of information. This clearly means that the youth is more open to digital information and by extending this perspective to the marketers and content producers, one could easily see that something ought to be done for the producer to adapt to the limit of demands from the young users. Nonetheless, these results also demonstrate that age differences are inconsequential when it comes to the c- quality, c-quantity and recency with which review content is considered. In fact, the results indicate that education level does not seem to have an influence on the perception of online reviews. The results show no substantial difference in participants' ratings of reviewer

credibility, content quality, and recency by their educational level, and when consumers are reading online reviews, their education is not a significant factor. In conclusion, the study examines the cross-sectional analysis of the moderating role of demographic and the endogenous role of the socioeconomic variables on trust and reliance on online reviews. And finally we observe that age and education insignificantly moderate gender and income level as compared to other factors. Incorporating these findings affords this study evidence highlighting that the theme of online review systems need not rely on a one-size-fits-all solution, and must guarantee the inclusion of or instill trust among users of all types. In settings such as digital platforms, the male-centered approach of trust can be a hindrance to creating engagement with more diverse young and economically dynamic consumers, therefore, it can be useful to integrate a different more receptive-oriented strategy.

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