The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



#### DETERMINANTS OF PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARDS LUXURY FASHION BRANDS AMONG GENERATION Y CONSUMERS': A STUDY AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY UTARA MALAYSIA (UUM)



## MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT) UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA JANUARY 2018

### DETERMINANTS OF PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARDS LUXURY FASHION BRANDS AMONG GENERATION Y CONSUMERS': A STUDY AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY UTARA MALAYSIA (UUM)

# PREPARED BY: SITI NADIA BINTI SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID Universiti Utara Malaysia

Thesis Submitted to
School of Business Management,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Master of Sciences
(Management)



#### PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN

(Certification of Research Paper)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa (I, the undersigned, certified that)
SITI NADIA BINTI SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID (820610)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana (Candidate for the degree of)
MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk (has presented his/her research paper of the following title)

#### DETERMINANTS OF PURCHASE INTENTION TOWARDS LUXURY FASHION BRANDS AMONG GENERATION Y CONSUMERS': A STUDY AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA (UUM)

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan (as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.

(that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the research paper).

Nama Penyelia (Name of Supervisor)

PROF. MADYA DR. HASNIZAM BIN SHAARI

Tandatangan (Signature)

Tarikh : 14 DISEMBER 2017

(Date)

#### PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this research paper in partial fulfilment of the requirement for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor or in their absence, by the Dean of School of Business Management (SBM) where I did my research paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this research paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my research paper.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this research paper in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of School of Business Management

Universiti Utara Malaysia



#### **ABSTRACT**

Given the tremendous increase in demand for luxury fashion product among generation Y consumers', had subsequently increased the concern among manufacturers and companies about the importance of measuring the crucial determinants that affect the purchase intention of luxury product brands within this cohort's population. This realization and concern, have led the fashion industry manufacturers and companies to focus on identifying the most crucial factor that are effectively influence generation Y in purchasing luxury fashion brands in order to differentiate their luxury product brands from other competitor, in effort to gain competitive advantages. In view of this, the purpose of this paper is to determine the most crucial factors that have significant relationship towards intentions to purchase luxury fashion brands among Generation Y consumers' in Malaysia by integrating the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) and Social Impact Theory (SIT) in the proposed model. There were four independent variables which have been investigated in this study including attitude towards luxury fashion brands, social electronic word of mouth (social e – WOM), perceived behavioural control, and country of origin. A total of 351 questionnaires were distributed among UUM local postgraduate student by using systematic intercept survey, to perform the statistical analysis for data analysis and findings. The results indicated the attitude towards luxury fashion brands, and country of origin have significant effect towards generation Y consumers' purchase intention on luxury fashion brands, however social electronic word of mouth (social e - WOM) and perceived behavioural control showed insignificant influence towards purchase intention. Among all predictors, attitude towards luxury fashion brands has the strongest influence on generation Y luxury fashion brands purchase intention.

Keywords: attitude towards luxury fashion brands, social electronic word – of - mouth perceived behavioural control, country of origin, generation Y consumer purchase intention towards luxury fashion brands.

#### **ABSTRAK**

Memandangkan peningkatan yang besar dalam permintaan terhadap pasaran produk mewah di kalangan pengguna generasi Y, telah meningkatkan kebimbangan di kalangan pengeluar dan syarikat tentang kepentingan untuk mengukur dan mengenalpasti factor - faktor penting yang mempengaruhi niat pembelian jenama produk mewah di kalangan populasi kohort ini. Kesedaran dan keprihatinan ini telah menjurus pengeluar dan syarikat fesyen industri untuk menumpukan dan mengenalpasti faktor - faktor paling penting yang mempengaruhi generasi Y untuk membeli jenama fesyen mewah, bagi membezakan jenama produk mewah mereka daripada pesaing lain, seterusnya memperolehi kelebihan daya saing. Oleh yang demikian, tujuan kertas ini adalah untuk menentukan faktor-faktor yang paling penting yang mempunyai hubungan penting terhadap niat untuk membeli jenama fesyen mewah di kalangan pengguna generasi Y di Malaysia dengan menggabungkan Teori Perilaku yang Dirancang (TPB) dan Teori Impak Social. Terdapat empat pemboleh ubah bebas yang telah disiasat dalam kajian ini termasuk sikap terhadap jenama fesyen mewah, e - WOM sosial, kawalan tingkah laku yang dilihat, dan negara asal. Seramai 351 soal selidik telah diedarkan di kalangan pelajar pascasiswazah tempatan UUM dengan menggunakan tinjauan secara sistematik, untuk melakukan analisis statistik. Hasilnya menunjukkan sikap terhadap jenama fesyen mewah, dan negara asal mempunyai kesan dan pengaruh yang penting terhadap niat pembelian di kalangan pengguna generasi Y terhadap jenama fesyen mewah, sementara kawalan tingkah laku yang dilihat, dan e – WOM social tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang penting ke arah niat pembelian. Di antara semua peramal, sikap terhadap jenama fesyen mewah mempunyai pengaruh terkuat terhadap niat membeli jenama fesyen mewah dikalangan generasi Y.

i: Sikan terhadan jenama fesyen mewah ,e - WOM sosial kawa

Kata kunci: Sikap terhadap jenama fesyen mewah, e - WOM sosial, kawalan tingkah laku yang dilihat, negara asal, niat pembelian pengguna dikalangan generasi Y terhadap jenama fesyen mewah.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

#### In the Name of Allah, the Most Forgiving and the Most Merciful

All praise belongs to Allah whom we worship. I would like to extent my deepest gratitude and thanks to Allah the Almighty for giving me excellent health, energy, and capability to complete my thesis.

My deepest appreciation and thanks goes to my lovely academic supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasnizam Shaari for his valuable time, guidance, opinions, suggestions, and encouragement throughout the preparation and completion of this study.

Special thanks to Academic Affairs Departments University Utara Malaysia for providing the data regarding total list number of Postgraduate students for each Postgraduate College.

I would like to express my appreciation to my beloved parent, Sheikh Abdul Hamid Bin Sheikh Junaid Bajunaid and Sohaya Binti Abu. Without their endless assistance, attention, care, encouragement, and sacrifice, it would have been hard for me to complete this study.

To all the respondents, thanks for your valuable time and kindness in completing the questionnaires for this study. Finally, I would like to thanks to all individuals and institutions that have directly or indirectly contributed toward the completion of my research paper.

Thank you.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERMISSION TO USE	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH OVERVIEW	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.1. What is Brand?	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Research Questions	8
1.3.1Research Question 1	8
1.3.2 Research Question 2	8
1.4 Research Objectives	9
1.4.1 Research Objective 1	9
1.4.2 Research Objective 2	9
1.5 Significance of Study	
1.5.1 Theoretical Contributions	11
1.6 Scope of Study	
1.7 Definitions of Key Terms	13
1.7.1 Attitude towards Luxury Fashion	13
1.7.2 Social e – WOM	13
1.7.3 Perceived Behavioural Control	
1.7.4 Country of Origin	14
1.7.5 Intention to Purchase Luxury Fashion Goods Brand	d among Generation Y
	14
1.7.6 Generation Y	14
1.7.7 Fashion Luxury good brands	14
1.8 Organization of the Study	15
1.81 Chapter 1: Introduction	15
1.8.2 Chapter 2: Literature Review	15
1.8.3 Chapter 3: Research Methodology	

1.8.4 Chapter 4: Research Methodology	16
1.8.5 Data Analysis and Findings	16
Summary	16
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0 Introduction	17
2.1 The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)	17
2.2 Social Impact Theory	19
2.3 Generation Y Consumer Purchase Intention towards Luxury Fashio	n Brands 20
2.4 Attitude towards Luxury Fashion Brands	21
2.5 Social e – WOM	22
2.6 Perceived Behavioural Control	25
2.7 Country of Origin	26
2.8 Theoretical Framework	29
2.9 Research Hypothesis	30
Summary	30
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.0 Introduction	31
3.1 Research Design	31
3.2 Population and Sample	32
3.2.1 Population	32
3.2.2 Sample	33
3.3 Sample Size	34
3.4 Sampling Technique	36
3.5 Data Collection Procedures	38
3.6 Instrument Development	40
3.6.1 Section A: General Behavioural	41
3.6.2 Section B: Independent and Dependent Variables	41
3.6.3 Section C: Demographic Information	47
3.6.4 Research Instruments	48
3.7 Pre – Test and Pilot Test Procedure	50
3.7.1 Pre – Test Procedure	50
3.7.2 Pilot Test Procedure	51
3.8 Techniques of Data Analysis	52

3.9 Statistical Data Analysis	52
3.9.1 Reliability Analysis	53
3.9.2 Frequency Distribution	53
3.9.3 Hypotheses Testing	53
Summary	54
CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS	
4.0 Introduction	55
4.1 Participation and Response Rate	55
4.2 Data Screening	56
4.3 Frequency Distribution on Demographic Profiles of Respondents	56
4.4 Measures of Internal Consistency	63
4.5 Descriptive Statistics for Normality Assumption	67
4.5.1 Deleting Outliers in Boxplots	69
4.6 Correlation Analysis	70
4.7 Descriptive Analysis of Main Factors	
4.8 Multiple Regression Result Discussion	76
4.8.1 Interpretation for Unstandardized Coefficients Values	
4.8.2 Interpretation for Hypothesis Result Based on Table 4.10	81
4.9 Summary Result of Hypothesis Testing	88
Summary	89
CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	
5.0 Introduction	90
5.1 Research Summary	90
5.2 Discussion of Study Based on Research Objectives 1 and 2	93
5.2.1 Research Objective 1	93
5.2.2 Research Objective 2	95
5.3 Contributions of the study	98
5.3.1 Theoretical Contribution	98
5.3.2 Practical Contribution	99
5.4 Limitations of Study	100
5.5 Recommendation for Future Research	
5.6 Conclusion	102



#### LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Pages
Table 3.1 Local Postgraduates' Students Actively Registered in UUM	33
Table 3.2 Summary of Table for Determining Sample Size	35
Table 3.3 Proportionate Stratification Sampling	37
Table 3.4 Items of General Behavioural (7 items)	41
Table 3.5 Items of Attitude towards Luxury Fashion Brands (5 items)	43
Table 3.6 Items of Social e – WOM (5 Items)	44
Table 3.7 Items of Perceived Behavioural Control (5 items)	45
Table 3.8 Items of Country of Origin (5 items)	46
Table 3.9 Items of Intention to Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands (7 items)	47
Table 3.10 Items of Demographic Information (5 items)	47
Table. 3.11 Result of Reliability Analysis for Pilot Test	52
Table 4.1 Summary of Demographic Profile of Respondents (N= 333)	57
Table 4.2 Rules of Thumb for Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Size	63
Table 4.3 Summary of Reliability Test Result	
Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistic	68
Table 4.5 Interpretation for R Value Being Propose by Sekaran (2003)	70
Table 4.6 Summary of Pearson Correlations	71
Table 4.7 Summary of Descriptive Statistics	74
Table 4.8 Summary of Model Summary <sup>b</sup>	77
Table 4.9 Summary of ANOVA	78
Table 4.10 Summary of Coefficients <sup>a</sup>	79
Table 4.11 Estimated Equation for the Proposed Model	80
Table 4.12 Summary of Hypothesis Results	88

#### LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Pages
Figure 2.1 Theory of Planned Behaviour (Azjen, 1991)	18
Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework	29
Figure 4.1 Total Percentage of Respondent's Sex	58
Figure 4.2 Total Percentage of Respondent's Race	59
Figure 4.3 Total Percentage of Respondent Age	60
Figure 4.4 Total Percentage of Respondent's Education Level	61



#### LIST OF ABREBRIATIONS

COO Country Of Origin

HI Hypothesis 1

H2 Hypothesis 2

H3 Hypothesis 3

H4 Hypothesis 4

Social e – WOM Social e – WOM

SIT Social Impact Theory

TPB Theory Planned Behaviour

VIF Variance Inflation Factor



#### **APPENDICES**

Appendices	Pages
Appendix A1 : Set Of Questionnaire	116
Appendix A2: Statistic Data For Uum Postgraduate Students According To	o School
	123
Appendix A3: Result From Ibm Spss Statistics 22	124



#### **CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH OVERVIEW**

#### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the background of the study. It covers seven segment which includes the background of research, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, the significance of the study, the scope of the study, definitions of key terms, and organization of the study.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

#### 1.1.1 What is Brand?

Branding is primarily important in differentiating the products and services of one manufacturer from another manufacturer in the eyes of the customer. According to The American Marketing Association, brand is referred as a name, word or phrase name, sign, symbol, design or combination of these in defining a product or service offered by the merchant ,which differentiate their products from other competitor (Kotler & Armstrong, 2009; Hameed, Saleem, Rashid, & Aslam, 2014). Therefore, the fundamental element in developing a brand, is connected with the ability to select a name, logo, symbol, package, design or other feature that recognize one particular product and differentiates it from the other product. These heterogamous elements of a brand, which classify and distinguish it, is known as brand elements (Keller, 2013). Moreover brand is also classified as an elements that is connective with the minds and emotions of the customer, as for customer give great amount of attention to the brands as compared to any other elements (Franzen, & Bouwman, 2001; Hameed et al. 2014).

# The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

#### **REFERENCES**

- Abubakar, M. A., Mustafa, I., & Pinar, S. (2016). Ewom, Ereferral And Gender In The Virtual Community. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 34(5), 692-710.
- Academic Affairs Department, Universiti Utara Malaysia. (2017). Statistic Data For

  Uum Postgraduate Students According To College And School. Universiti

  Utara Malaysia.
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory Of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior And Human Decision Processes*, 50(2), 179-211.
- Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M. (2005). The Influence Of Attitudes On Behavior. *The Handbook of Attitudes*, 173-221.
- Amatulli, C., & Guido, G. (2011). Determinants Of Purchasing Intention For Fashion

  Luxury Goods In The Italian Market: A Laddering Approach. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 15(1), 123-136.
- Bambauer-Sachse, S., & Mangold, S. (2011). Brand Equity Dilution Through Negative Online Word-Of-Mouth Communication. *Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Service*, 18(1), 38-45.
- Bartlett, J.E., Kotrlik, J.W., & Higgins, C.C. (2001). Organizational Research:

  Determining Appropriate Sample Size In Survey Research. *An Information Technology, Learning, And Performance Journal*, 43 50.

- Bhaduri, G., & Stanforth, N. (2016). Evaluation Of Absolute Luxury: Effect Of Cues,

  Consumers' Need For Uniqueness, Product Involvement And Product

  Knowledge On Expected Price. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 20(4), 471-486.
- Bruwer, J. D., & Haydam N. E. (1996). Reducing Bias In Shopping Mall-Intercept

  Surveys: The Time-Based Systematic Sampling Method. *South African Journal Business Management*, 27(1), 9 17.
- Campbell, J. M., & Fairhurst, A. E. (2016). Reducing The Intention-To-Behaviour Gap

  For Locally Produced Foods Purchasing: The Role Of Store, Trust, And Price.

  International Journal Of Retail And Distribution Management, 44(5), 508-523.
- Casidy, R., Nuryana, A. N., & Hijrah Hati, S. R. (2015). Linking Fashion Consciousness With Gen Y Attitude Towards Prestige Brands. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 27(3), 406-420.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

- Cheah, I., Phau, I., Chong, C., Anwar Sadat, S. (2015). Antecedents And Outcomes

  Of Brand Prominence On Willingness To Buy Luxury Brands. *Journal Of*Fashion Marketing And Management, 19(4), 402-415.
- Chu, S. C., & Kim, Y. (2011). Determinants of consumer engagement in electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) in social networking sites. *Journal International Journal of Advertising*, 30(1), 47 75.
- Cohen, J. (1988). Statistical Power Analysis For The Behavioral Sciences (2nd Ed.).

  Hillsdale: Nj: Lawrence Earlbaum Associates.

- D'arpizio, C., Levato, F. Zito, D., Kamel, M., & Montgolfier, J. D. (2016). *Bain Report: Luxury Goods Worldwide Market Study, Fall-Winter 2016*. Boston, Massachusetts: Bain & Company. Retrived From http://www.bain.com/publications/articles/luxury-goods-worldwide-market-study-fall-winter2016. aspx.
- D'arpizio, C. (2013). Luxury Goods Worldwide Market Study Spring 2013. Boston,

  Massachusetts: Bain & Company. Retrived From http://www.bain.com/
  publications/articles/luxury-goods-worldwide-market-study-fall-2013.aspx.
- Department Of Statistics Malaysia. (2016). Economic And Financial Developments In Malaysia In The Second. Retrieved From https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cpublication&menu\_id=clNTZGd4Zm1VVGRxWFc0SGdKbGNDUT09.
- Esmaeilpour., F. (2015). The Role Of Functional And Symbolic Brand Associations
  On Brand Loyalty: A Study On Luxury Brands. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing*And Management: An International Journal, 19 (4), 467-484.
- Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, Attitude, Intention, And Behavior: An Introduction To Theory And Research. Reading.* Englewood Cliffs, Nj: Prentice-Hall. Fishbein.
- Flint, C. G., Oldroyd, Z., Wynn, E., Brown, A., Mascher, C., André Valle, P., Cannon,
   Q., & Unger, B. (2016). Public Intercept Interviews And Surveys For
   Gathering Place-Based Perceptions: Observations From Community Water
   Research In Utah. *Journal Of Rural Social Sciences*, 31(3), 105–125.

- Giovannini, S., Yingjiao, X., & Thomas, J. (2015). Luxury Fashion Consumption And Generation Y Consumers: Self, Brand Consciousness, And Consumption Motivations. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 19(1), 22-40.
- Hair, J. F. J., Anderson, R. E., Tatham, R. L., & Black, W. C. (1998). *Multivariate Data Analysis 5th Edition*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Hair, J. F. J., Babin, B., Money, A. H., & Samouel, P. (2003). *Essentials Of Business Research Methods*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Hameed, A., & Saleem, S. M., Rashid, M., Aslam, R. (2014). The Impact of Brand Extension on Parent Brand Image. *International Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 4(2), 236–245.
- Hamzaoui, L., & Merunka, D. (2006). The Impact Of Country Of Design And Country
   Of Manufacture On Consumer Perceptions Of Bi-National Products' Quality:
   An Empirical Model Based On The Concept Of Fit. *Journal Of Consumer Marketing*, 23(3), 145-155.
- Hornik, J., & Ellis. S. (1988). Strategies To Secure Compliance For A Mall Intercept Interview. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 52(4), 539–551.
- Hung, K. P., Chen, A. H., Peng, N., Hackley, C., Tiwsakul, R. A., & Chou, C.I. (2011).
  Antecedents Of Luxury Brand Purchase Intention. *Journal Of Product & Brand Management*, 20(6), 457-467.
- Irwan, S., Jati Kasuma, A., Yusman, Y., Dayang Hummida, A. A. R., & Ahmad Faisal, M. (2016). Relationship And Impact Of E-Wom And Brand Image Towards

- Purchase Intention Of Smartphone? *Journal Of Scientific Research And Development*, 3(5), 117 124.
- Jain, S., & Khan. (2017). Measuring The Impact Of Beliefs On Luxury Buying Behavior In An Emerging Market: Empirical Evidence From India. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 21(3), 341-360.
- Jain, S., Khan, M. N., & Mishra, S. (2017). Understanding Consumer Behavior Regarding Luxury Fashion Goods In India Based On The Theory Of Planned Behavior. *Journal Of Asia Business Studies*, 11(1), 4-21.
- Jain, V., Roy, S., & Ranchhod, A. (2015). Conceptualizing Luxury Buying Behavior:The Indian Perspective. *Journal Of Product & Brand Management*, 24(3), 211-228.
- Joshi, Y., & Rahman, Z. (2016). Predictors Of Young Consumer's Green Purchase Behaviour. *Management Of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, 27(4), 452-472.
- Keller, K. (2013). Strategic Brand Management Building, Measuring, And Managing

  Brand Equity Global Edition. 4th/E Ed. . Edinburgh Gate, London: Pearson

  Education Limited.
- Khan, S. A., Ramzan, N., Shoaib, M., & Mohyuddin, A. (2015). Impact Of Word Of Mouth On Consumer Purchase Intention. *Sci.Int.* (*Lahore*), 27(1), 479-482.
- Khine, M. S. (2013). *Application Of Structural Equation Modeling In Educational Research And Practice*. Rotterdam, The Netherland: Sense Publishers.

- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining Sample Size For Research Activities . *Educational And Psychological Measurement*, 30(1), 607-610.
- Kudeshia, C., & Kumar, A. (2017). Social Ewom: Does It Affect The Brand Attitude And Purchase Intention Of Brands? *Management Research Review*, 40(3), 310-330.
- Ladhari, R., & Michaud, M. (2015). Ewom Effects On Hotel Booking Intentions,

  Attitudes, Trust, And Website Perceptions. *International Journal Of Hospitality Management*, 46(1), 36-45.
- Lai K. M. C., & Cheng W. L. E. (2016.). Green Purchase Behavior Of Undergraduate Students In Hong Kong. *The Social Science Journal*, 53(1), 67-76.
- Latané, B. & Nida, S. (1881). The Psychology Of Social Impact. *American Psychological Association*, 36(1), 343-356.
- Lavrakas, P. (2008). Encyclopedia Of Survey Research Methods. London: Sage Publications Inc.
- Lee, M. (2015, Nov 19). Millennials In Singapore Spend Almost 3.4 Hours A Day On

  Their Mobile Phones: Study. *The Straits Times*, Retrieved from

  http://www.straitstimes.com/tech/smartphones/millennials-in-singapore

  spend-almost-34-hours-a-day-on-their-mobile-phones-study
- Lee, N., Choi, Y. J., Youn, C., & Lee, Y. (2012). Does Green Fashion Retailing Make

  Consumers More Eco-Friendly? The Influence Of Green Fashion Products

  And Campaigns On Green Consciousness And Behavior. *Clothing And Textiles Research Journal*, 30(1), 67–82.

- Lin, L. Y., & Chen, C. S. (2006). The Influence Of The Country-Of-Origin Image, Product Knowledge And Product Involvement On Consumer Purchase Decisions: An Empirical Study Of Insurance And Catering Services In Taiwan. *Journal Of Consumer Marketing*, 23(5), 248-265.
- Ling, G., Norton, J. T. M., Zhang, Z. M., & To, K. M. (2009). Potential Niche Markets

  For Luxury Fashion Goods In China. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 13(4).
- Malhotra, N. (2010). *Marketing Research An Applied Orientation*. Pearson Education, Inc.
- Mccoll, J. And Moore, C. (2011). An Exploration Of Fashion Retailer Own Brand Strategies". *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 15(1), 91-107.
- Miller.J. (1991). Reaction Time Analysis With Outlier Exclusion: Bias Varies With Sample Size. *The Quarterly Journal Of Experimental Psychology*, 43(4), 907 912.
- Min, S. K, & James, J. (2016). The Theory Of Planned Behaviour And Intention Of Purchase Sport Team Licensed Merchandise. *Sport, Business And Management: An International Journal*, 6(2), 228-243.
- Moradi, H., & Zarei, A. (2012). Creating Consumer-Based Brand Equity For Young Iranian Consumers Via Country Of Origin Sub-Components Effects. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 24(3), 394-413.
- Morton, L. (2002). Targeting Generation Y. Public Relations Quarterly, 47(1), 16-26.

- Narang, R. (2011). Examining The Role Of Various Psychographic Characteristics In Apparel Store Selection: A Study On Indian Youth", Young Consumers. International Journal Of Advertising And Marketing To Children, 12(2), 133-144.
- Nayir, D. Z., & Durmusoglu, S. S. (2008). Country Image In The Context Of European Union Membership: The Turkish Case. *Journal Of Management Development*, 27(7), 791-808.
- Nga, J. K. H., & Ken Yien, L. (2013). The Influence Of Personality Trait And Demographics On Financial Decision Making Among Generation Y. Young Consumers Emerald Group Publishing Limited., 14(3), 230-243.
- Nor Azila Mohd Noor., Yap, S.P., Liew, K.H., & Edwin, R. (2014). Consumer Attitudes Toward Dietary Supplements Consumption: Implications For Pharmaceutical Marketing. *International Journal Of Pharmaceutical And Healthcare Marketing*, 8(1), 6-26.
- Nowak, A., Szamrej, J., & Latané, B. (1990). From Private Attitude To Public Opinion: A Dynamic Theory Of Social Impact. *Psychological Review*, 97(3), 362-376.
- Nunnally, J. (1978). Psychometric Theory. 2nd Edition. New York: Mcgraw-Hill.
- O'cass, A., & Choy, E. (2008). Studying Chinese Generation Y Consumers'

  Involvement In Fashion Clothing And Perceived Brand Status. *Journal Of Product & Brand Management*, 17(5), 341-352.

- Pallant, J. (2011). Spss Survival Manual: A Step By Step Guide To Data Analysis

  Using Spss 4th Edition. Midland Typesetters, Australia.
- Paton, E. (2017, Oct 25). Gen Y And Z Buying Luxury Goods After All. *The New York Times*, Retrieved From https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/25/ fashion/luxury-market-2017-bain.html.
- Phau, I., Min, T., & Chuah, J. (2015). Consumer Attitudes Towards Luxury Fashion

  Apparel Made In Sweatshops. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management*, 19(2), 169-187.
- Qian, Y. S. C., Sajad Rezaei., & Gu, M. L. (2017). A Structural Model Of The Antecedents And Consequences Of Generation Y Luxury Fashion Goods Purchase Decisions. *Young Consumers*, 18(2), 180-204.
- Roth, M. S & Romeo, J. B. (1992). Matching Product Category And Country Image Perceptions: A Framework For Managing Country-Of-Origin Effects. *Journal Of International Business Studies*, 23(3), 477-497.
- Sanyal, S. N., Datta, S. K., & Banerjee, A. K. (2014). Attitude Of Indian Consumers Towards Luxury Brand Purchase: An Application Of 'Attitude Scale To Luxury Items'. *International Journal Of Indian Culture And Business Management*, 9(3), 316-339.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). Research Methods For Business A Skill-Building Approach. 4th Edition. New York: John Wiley And Sons.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2013). A Skill Building Approach, 6th Edition. Wiley, New York: John Wiley And Sons.

- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2010). Research Methods For Business: A Skill-Building Approach. 5th Edition. Wiley, New York: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Sheppard, B. H., Hartwick, J., Warshaw, P. R. (1988). The Theory Of Reasoned Action: A Meta-Analysis Of Past Research With Recommendations For Modifications And Future Research. *The Journal Of Consumer Research*, 15(3), 325-343.
- Shukla, P. (2012). The Influence Of Value Perceptions On Luxury Purchase Intentions
  In Developed And Emerging Markets. *International Marketing Review*, 29(6),
  574-596.
- Slater, S. F., Atuahene-Gima, K. (2004). Conducting Survey Research In Strategic Management. Research Methodology In Strategy And Management (Research Methodology In Strategy And Management, 1(1), 227 249.
- Stangor, C. (2010). Research Methods For The Behavioral Sciences 4th Edition.

  Publication Manual Of The American Psychological Association.
- Steffes, E. M., & Burgee, L.E. (2009). Social Ties And Online Word Of Mouth. *Internet Research*, 19(1), 42-59.
- Sudman, S. (1990). *Journal Of Marketing Research*, 17(1), 423 431.
- Timperio, G., Tan, K. C., Fratocchi, L., & Pace, S. (2016). The Impact Of Ethnicity
  On Luxury Perception: The Case Of Singapore's Generation Y. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 28(2), 217-233.

- Valaei, N., & Nikhashemi, S. R. (2017). Generation Y Consumers' Buying Behaviour
  In Fashion Apparel Industry: A Moderation Analysis. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 21(4), 523-543.
- Vijaindren, A. (2017, July 7). Impulse Buying: Gen-Y Face Online Shopping Debt Trap. The New Straits Times. Retrived From https://www.nst.com.my/news/exclusive/2017/07/255745/impulse-buying-gen-y-face-online-shopping-debt-trap.
- Vijaranakorn, K., & Shannon. R. (2017). The Influence Of Country Image On Luxury

  Value Perception And Purchase Intention. *Journal Of Asia Business Studies*,

  11(1), 88-110.
- Weisheng, C., & Ho, K. L. (2016). Consumers' Intention To Purchase Counterfeit

  Sporting Goods In Singapore And Taiwan. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing*And Logistics, 28(1), 23-36.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

- Wong V.N.F.,Lee, M.Y. Lin, X.R., & Low, S.Y. (2012). A Study On The Youth Attitudes Toward Purchase Green Products In Malaysia And Singapore. 1 108.
- Young, R., (2013, Nov 21). Malaysia Revels In Spending Power. *The New York Times*, Retrieved From http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/22/fashion/Malaysia-Revels-in-Spending-Power.html.
- Zeugner-Roth, K. P., Žabkar, V., & Diamantopoulos, A. (2008). Consumer
   Ethnocentrism, National Identity, And Consumer Cosmopolitanism As Drivers
   Of Consumer Behavior: A Social Identity Theory Perspective. *Journal Of International Marketing*, 23(2), 25-54.

Zhang, T., Omran, B. A., & Cobanoglu, C. (2017). Generation Y's Positive And Negative Ewom: Use Of Social Media And Mobile Technology. *International Journal Of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 29(2), 732-761.



#### APPENDIX A1: SET OF QUESTIONNAIRE



#### SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

Topic: Purchase Intention towards Luxury Fashion Brands among Generation Y: A Study among students of University Utara Malaysia (UUM).

Dear respondents,

I am Siti Nadia Binti Sheikh Abdul Hamid, a postgraduate student from University Utara Malaysia (UUM), Sintok, Kedah. This research is undertaken to examine the motivations behind Generation Y consumers' purchasing intention towards luxury fashion brands in Malaysia. From this research, we hope to discover the factors that significantly influence Generation Y consumers' purchase intention towards luxury fashion brands, which will be used in gaining a deeper understanding of this market segment.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

This survey is part of the requirement to complete my Master of Science (Management) research project. I am inviting you to participate in this research by completing the attached questionnaires. The data collected from this survey, will provide useful information regarding Generation Y purchase intention of luxury fashion brands among UUM student in Kedah, Malaysia. Please complete the enclosed questionnaire and the information will be kept confidential. If you have any enquiries pertaining this study, please do not hesitate to contact Siti Nadia at 013 – 5930527 or mail to: sitinadia sheikhabdulhamid@yahoo.com.my.

Thank you.

Siti Nadia Binti Sheikh Abdul Hamid

College of Business

Universiti Utara Malaya, 06010 Sintok

Kedah.

#### **Section A: General Behavioral Questions**

Pleas	e tick $\boxed{\hspace{1em}\sqrt{\hspace{1em}}}$ on the answer that you choose. Only give one answer per
questi	on.
1	Do you purchase luvury fachion branded products such as Varages. Armani
1.	Do you purchase luxury fashion branded products such as Versace, Armani,
	Gucci, Chanel, Prada, Calvin Klein, Hugo Boss, Christian Dior, Polo Ralph
	Lauren, Hermes, Giorgio Armani, DKNY, Tommy Hilfiger, Louis Vuitton,
	Escada, Coach, Nike, Adidas, Michael Kor, Tiffany & Co, Guess, Levi's, Duck
	(Scarves), M.A.C cosmetics, Marc Jacobs, Apple, Rolex, Furla, Hugo
	Boss, Urban Decay, Fossil, Kiehl's, Benefic Cosmestic and etc.?
	Yes No
2.	Most preferred luxury fashion brands?
	Chanel Levi's Estee Lauder
	Apple M.A.C Michael Kor
	Pandora Others
3.	What is your favorite type of luxury fashion branded products?
	Clothing Accessories Scarves
	Bags Watches
	Shoes Perfumes
4.	How often do you purchase luxury fashion branded products?
	Weekly Every 6 months
	Monthly Once a year
5.	Where do you purchase luxury fashion branded products?
	Shopping Mall
	Online Store

6.	How do you afford to purchase luxury fashion branded products?	
	Use money from part time job to purchase luxury brand products.	
	Parents give you money to purchase luxury brand goods.	
	Use credit card to purchase luxury goods.	
	Use student loans to purchase luxury brand products.	
	Use money from my own salary.	
7.	Most preferred country of origin selected luxury fashion brands?	
	Italy USA Switzerland	
	France UK Others	



#### Section B:

For each of the following statements, please indicate your opinion by circling one of the number on the scale, where 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree.

Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion					
Brands					
I look my best when wearing luxury fashion	1	2	3	4	5
brand name.					
I consider the luxury fashion brand name when purchasing clothing for myself.	1	2	3	4	5
I like to wear luxury fashion brand name.	1	2	3	4	5
I will pay a higher price for luxury fashion	1	2	3	4	5
brands that is made by a popular designer or					
manufacturer.					
I usually shop in luxury fashionable stores.	1	2	3	4	5

Statements Universiti U	Strongly Disagree	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
Social e – WOM	0, 1				
I often read other consumers'/friends post in social media to make sure I buy the right luxury fashion brands.	1	2	3	4	5
I often read other consumers'/friends post in social media to know what luxury fashion brands make good impression on others.	1	2	3	4	5
I often read other consumers'/friends post in social media to gather information about luxury fashion brands.	1	2	3	4	5
I often read other consumers'/friends post in social media to have confidence in my buying decision for luxury fashion brands.	1	2	3	4	5
If I do not read consumers' online product reviews when I buy a luxury fashion brands, I feel worry about my decision.	1	2	3	4	5

Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
Perceived behavioral control					
I myself decide whether to buy luxury fashion	1	2	3	4	5
brands or not.					
I have money to buy luxury fashion brands.	1	2	3	4	5
I am confident that I can purchase luxury	1	2	3	4	5
fashion brands.					
For me purchase of luxury fashion brands is	1	2	3	4	5
possible.					
For me purchase of luxury fashion brands is	1	2	3	4	5
very easy.					

Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
Country of Origin					
The luxury fashion brands originating from develop country are sophisticatedly made compared to developing country.	1	2	3	4	5
The luxury fashion brands originating from this develop country last a long time compared to developing country.	1	2	3	4	5
The luxury fashion brands originating from this develop country are excellent compared to developing country.	lara	2	331	<b>a</b> 4	5
This develop country has a reputation for making useful products, reflected in the luxury fashion products of its brand compared to developing country.	1	2	3	4	5
This develop country has expertise in the merchandise it offers, reflected in the luxury fashion products of its brands compared to developing country.	1	2	3	4	5

Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion					
Brands					
I intend to buy luxury fashion brands	1	2	3	4	5
constantly.					
I intend to purchase luxury fashion brands	1	2	3	4	5
within next year.					
The probability that I would buy luxury	1	2	3	4	5
fashion brands within the next 12 months is					
high.					
I have strong possibility to purchase luxury	1	2	3	4	5
fashion brand products such as clothing,					
handbag, shoe and accessories.					
Whenever I need to buy goods, it is very	1	2	3	4	5
likely that I will purchase a luxury fashion					
brand products such as clothing, handbag,			V.		
shoes, accessories instead of a common					
handbag, shoes, and accessories.			Y		
I will buy luxury fashion brand products such	1	2	3	4	5
as clothing, handbag, shoes, and clothing in	tara	Mal	aysi	а	
the near future.					

Section	Section C: Demographic Questions				
Please		on the answer that you choose. Only give one answer			
per qu	estion.				
1.	Sex:				
	Male	Female			
2.	Race:				
	Malays	Chinese			
	Indians	Others :			
3.	Age:	<u> </u>			
	22 – 25	34 – 37			
	26 – 29	38 and above			
	30 – 33				
4.	Education Leve				
	Master Degree				
	PHD	Universiti Utara Malaysia			
5.	Monthly person	al income (RM) :			
	Less than 1000	3001 – 4000			
	1000 – 2000	4001 – 5000			
	2001 – 3000	5001 and above			

End of questions. Thank you!

## APPENDIX A2: STATISTIC DATA FOR UUM POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO SCHOOL

Statistik pPela	jar Pascasiswazah UUM Mengikut Pusat Pengajian		
College	School	Local	International
UUM CAS	Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy	223	22
	Awang Had Salleh Graduate School	7	
	Computing	155	172
	Education and Modern Languages	1152	68
	Multimedia Technology and Communication	94	46
	Quantitative Sciences	109	39
	School of Creative Industry Management and Perform	1	
	School of Languages, Civilisation & Philosophy	206	87
UUM COB	Business Management	667	240
	Economics, Finance and Banking	226	127
	Islamic Business	145	42
	Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business	633	39
	Technology Management and Logistics	141	28
	Tunku Puteri Intan Safinaz School of Accountancy	113	156
<b>UUM COLGIS</b>	Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government	5	
(2)	Government	301	75
15/1	International Studies	129	109
13/1	Law	58	50
2	Tourism, Hospitality and Event Management	24	18
<b>Grand Total</b>		4389	1318

## **Appendix A3: Result from IBM SPSS Statistics 22**

# Reliability Analysis for Each Independent and dependent Variables Items Scale: Attitude towards Luxury Fashion Brands

**Case Processing Summary** 

		N	%
	Valid	333	100.0
Cases	Excludeda	0	.0
	Total	333	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

**Reliability Statistics** 

Cronb	ach's	N of Items
Alp	ha	15/15/
AI	.859	5

ocui.	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Total	Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
I look my best when wearing	10.10	40.440		0.50
luxury fashion brand name.	13.18	12.148	.558	.858
I consider the luxury fashion				
brand name when	40.70	44.544	044	007
purchasing clothing for	13.73	11.541	.644	.837
myself.				
I like to wear luxury fashion	13.43	11.114	.751	.811
brand name.	13.43	11.114	./51	.011
I will pay a higher price for				
luxury fashion brands that is	13.68	10.876	.708	.821
made by a popular designer	13.00	10.676	.706	.021
or manufacturer.				
I usually shop in luxury	13.73	10.517	.722	.817
fashionable stores.	13.73	10.517	.122	.017

Scale: Social e – WOM

**Reliability Statistics** 

Cronbach's	N of Items
Alpha	
.839	5

		i Statistics		
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Total	Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
I often read other				
consumers'/friends post in				
social media to make sure I	13.92	10.813	.624	.811
buy the right luxury fashion				
brands.				
I often read other				
consumers'/friends post in				
social media to know what	13.94	10.337	.719	.785
luxury fashion brands make				
good impression on others.				
I often read other	Universi	ti Utara	Malaysia	3
consumers'/friends post in				
social media to gather	13.87	10.434	.689	.793
information about luxury				
fashion brands.				
I often read other				
consumers'/friends post in				
social media to have	40.00	40.400		704
confidence in my buying	13.83	10.433	.738	.781
decision for luxury fashion				
brands.				
If I do not read consumers'				
online product reviews when				
I buy a luxury fashion	13.94	11.168	.470	.857
brands, I feel worry about				
my decision.				

## **Scale: Perceived Behavioural**

**Reliability Statistics** 

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.672	5

	item-10ta	i Statistics		_
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Total	Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
I myself decide whether to				
buy luxury fashion brands or	13.85	10.481	010	.794
not.				
I have money to buy luxury	14.09	7.456	.600	.546
fashion brands.	14.09	7.456	.000	.546
I am confident that I can				
purchase luxury fashion	14.28	7.454	.554	.563
brands.				
For me purchase of luxury	13.93	7.609	.606	.548
fashion brands is possible.	13.93	7.009	.000	.540
For me purchase of luxury	Univers 14.33	6.763	Malaysia .505	.582
fashion brands is very easy.	14.33	0.763	.505	.002

## **Scale: Perceived Behavioural**

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's	N of Items
Alpha	
.672	5

	item reta	Statistics		
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Total	Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
I myself decide whether to				
buy luxury fashion brands or	13.85	10.481	010	.794
not.				
I have money to buy luxury	14.09	7.456	.600	.546
fashion brands.	14.09	7.430	.000	.540
I am confident that I can	_			
purchase luxury fashion	14.28	7.454	.554	.563
brands.				
For me purchase of luxury	13.93	7.609	.606	.548
fashion brands is possible.	10.55	7.009	.000	.540
For me purchase of luxury	14.33	6.763	.505	.582
fashion brands is very easy.	Universi	ti Utara	Malaysia	.002

## **Perceived Behavioural Control after Deleting 1 Items**

**Reliability Statistics** 

Cronbach's	N of Items
Alpha	
.794	4

**Item-Total Statistics** 

	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total	Cronbach's Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
I have money to buy luxury fashion brands.	10.32	6.623	.602	.745
I am confident that I can purchase luxury fashion	10.51	6.636	.551	.768
brands.  For me purchase of luxury fashion brands is possible.	10.16	6.684	.631	.734
For me purchase of luxury fashion brands is very easy.	10.56	5.259	.662	.719

## **Scale: Country Of Origin**

**Reliability Statistics** 

Cronbach's	N of Items		
Alpha	N OI ILCIIIS		
.785	5		

	nom rota	Statistics		ſ
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Total	Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
The luxury fashion brands				
originating from international	15.03	0.420	.464	775
country are sophisticatedly	15.03	8.430	.404	.775
made.				
The luxury fashion brands				
originating from this country	15.02	7.837	.490	.771
last a long time.				
The luxury fashion brands				
originating from this country	15.14	7.744	.570	.742
are excellent.	I I m lavo vol	41.114	Malaval	
This country has a	Universi	ti Utara	Malaysia	
reputation for making useful				
products, reflected in the	15.10	7.708	.653	.717
luxury fashion products of its				
brand.				
This country has expertise				
in the merchandise it offers,				
reflected in the luxury	15.11	7.530	.648	.716
fashion products of its				
brands.				

## Scale: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's	N of Items	
Alpha		
.814	6	

	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Total	Alpha if
			Correlation	Item
				Deleted
I intend to buy luxury	47.40	42.040	504	704
fashion brands constantly.	17.40	13.818	.594	.781
I intend to purchase luxury				
fashion brands within next	17.40	14.282	.606	.779
year.				
The probability that I would				
buy luxury fashion brands	17.12	14.088	E74	.786
within the next 12 months is	17.12	14.000	.571	.700
high.	Universi	ti Utara	Malaysia	
I have strong possibility to	OIIIVCISI	ti Otara	rididysic	
purchase luxury fashion				
brand products such as	17.13	14.008	.606	.778
clothing, handbag, shoe and				
accessories.				
Whenever I need to buy				
goods, it is very likely that I				
will purchase a luxury				
fashion brand products such	17.43	14.523	.526	.796
as clothing, handbag,	17.43	14.523	.520	.796
shoes, accessories instead				
of a common handbag,				
shoes, and accessories.				
I will buy luxury fashion				
brand products such as				
clothing, handbag, shoes,	17.22	14.800	.557	.789
and clothing in the near				
future.				

## Frequency Table for Demographic Profile

Sex:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	-				
	Male	58	17.4	17.4	17.4
Valid	Female	275	82.6	82.6	100.0
	Total	333	100.0	100.0	

Race:

	Nace.								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative				
					Percent				
	Malay	173	52.0	52.0	52.0				
	Indian	41	12.3	12.3	64.3				
Valid	Chinese	105	31.5	31.5	95.8				
/6	Others	14	4.2	4.2	100.0				
8 8	Total	333	100.0	100.0					

Age

	BUD1	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
					Percent
	22 - 25	121	36.3	36.3	36.3
	26 - 29	150	45.0	45.0	81.4
Valid	30 - 33	55	16.5	16.5	97.9
	34 - 37	7	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	333	100.0	100.0	

**Education Level:** 

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Master's Degree	291	87.4	87.4	87.4
Valid	PHD	42	12.6	12.6	100.0
	Total	333	100.0	100.0	

**Monthly Personal Income:** 

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Less than 1000	180	54.1	54.1	54.1
	1000 - 2000	65	19.5	19.5	73.6
	2001 - 3000	52	15.6	15.6	89.2
Valid	3001 - 4000	23	6.9	6.9	96.1
	4001 - 5000	8	2.4	2.4	98.5
	5001 and abpve	5	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	333	100.0	100.0	

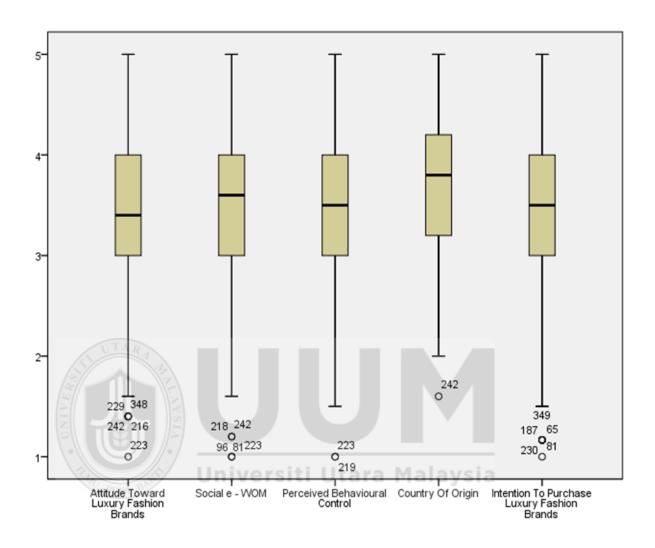


## **Descriptive Statistics Analysis**

**Descriptive Statistics** 

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skev	Skewness		tosis
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Attitude Toward Luxury	333	3.3874	.82372	410	.134	199	.266
Fashion Brands							
Social e – WOM	333	3.4751	.79940	420	.134	.496	.266
Perceived Behavioural	333	3.4632	90027	424	104	050	266
Control	333	3.4032	.80937	424	.134	050	.266
Country Of Origin	333	3.7700	.68235	049	.134	473	.266
Intention To Purchase	222	2 4565	.74143	F06	.134	600	266
Luxury Fashion Brands	333	3.4565	.74143	526	.134	.600	.266
Valid N (listwise)	333						

## Boxplot to detect any outliers



## **Correlation Analysis**

#### Correlations

		Attitude Toward	Social e - WOM	Perceived	Country Of Origin	Intention To
		Luxury Fashion		Behavioural		Purchase Luxury
		Brands		Control		Fashion Brands
Aug I T	Pearson Correlation	1	.497**	.717**	.337**	.560**
Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
Fasilion Dianus	N 3 0 1	333	333	333	333	333
	Pearson Correlation	.497**	1	.392**	.420**	.351**
Social e – WOM	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N E	333	333	333	333	333
	Pearson Correlation	.717**	.392**	1	.330**	.480**
Perceived Behavioural Control	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	Itoro Mol	.000	.000
	N BU	333	333	333	333	333
	Pearson Correlation	.337**	.420**	.330**	1	.504**
Country Of Origin	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	333	333	333	333	333
	Pearson Correlation	.560**	.351 <sup>**</sup>	.480**	.504**	1
Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
i asilioti Dianus	N	333	333	333	333	333

<sup>\*\*.</sup> Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

#### **Regression Analysis**

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R	Std. Error of the	Durbin-Watson	
			Square	Estimate		
1	.657ª	.431	.424	.56267	2.256	

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Country Of Origin, Perceived Behavioural Control, Social e WOM, Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands
- b. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

#### **ANOVA**<sup>a</sup>

Mod	del	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	78.664	4	19.666	62.117	.000b
1	Residual	103.844	328	.317		
	Total	182.508	332			

- a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Country Of Origin, Perceived Behavioural Control, Social e WOM, Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands



#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardize	d Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity	Collinearity Statistics	
		В	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF	
	(Constant)	.610	.197		3.095	.002			
1	Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands	.344	.057	.382	6.020	.000	.430	2.323	
	Social e – WOM	025	.047	027	537	.592	.681	1.469	
	Perceived Behavioural Control	.092	.055	.100	1.659	.098	.477	2.094	
	Country Of Origin	.385	.051	.354	7.557	.000	.790	1.266	

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions					
				(Constant) Attitude Towa		Social e - WOM	Perceived	Country Of Origin	
					Luxury Fashion		Behavioural		
					Brands		Control		
	1	4.900	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
	2	.042	10.835	.08	.17	.05	.17	.13	
1	3	.028	13.127	.13	.01	.82	.06	.07	
	4	.016	17.616	.73	.02	.02	.00	.80	
	5	.014	18.503	.05	.80	.10	.77	.00	

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.8608	4.5233	3.4565	.48676	333
Residual	-1.80182	1.77118	.00000	.55927	333
Std. Predicted Value	-3.278	2.192	.000	1.000	333
Std. Residual	-3.202	3.148	.000	.994	333

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands



Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



