

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.



**THE INFLUENCE OF BEHAVIORAL FACTORS ON CREDIT CARD
DEFAULT AMONG MUSLIM IN KLANG VALLEY**



**Thesis Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Doctor of Business
Administration**



Kolej Perniagaan
(College of Business)
Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA TESIS / DISERTASI
(Certification of thesis / dissertation)

Kami, yang bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(We, the undersigned, certify that)

ROZAIMI AN

calon untuk Ijazah
(candidate for the degree of)

DOCTOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

telah mengemukakan tesis / disertasi yang bertajuk:
(has presented his/her thesis / dissertation of the following title):

**THE INFLUENCE OF BEHAVIORAL FACTORS ON CREDIT CARD DEFAULT AMONG MUSLIM
IN KLANG VALLEY**

seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit tesis / disertasi.
(as it appears on the title page and front cover of the thesis / dissertation).

Bahawa tesis/disertasi tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan, sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan oleh calon dalam ujian lisan yang diadakan pada: **31 Julai 2017.** (That the said thesis/dissertation is acceptable in form and content and displays a satisfactory knowledge of the field of study as demonstrated by the candidate through an oral examination held on: **31 July 2017**).

Pengerusi Viva (Chairman for Viva)	:	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chandrakantan Subramaniam
Pemeriksa Luar (External Examiner)	:	Prof. Dr. Wan Mansor Wan Mahmud
Pemeriksa Dalam (Internal Examiner)	:	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zahiruddin Ghazali

Tandatangan
(Signature)

Tandatangan
(Signature)

Tandatangan
(Signature)

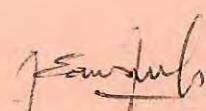
Tarikh: 31 Julai 2017
(Date)

Nama Pelajar : Rozaimi An
(Name of Student)

Tajuk Tesis / Disertasi : The Influence of Behavioral Factors on Credit Card Default Among
(Title of the Thesis / Dissertation) Muslim in Klang Valley

Program Pengajian : Doctor of Business Administration
(Programme of Study)

Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyalia : Prof. Dr. Nik Kamariah Nik Mat



Jandatangan
(Signature)



PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirement for a postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia, I agree that the University Library make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying of this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor, or in her absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation or part thereof for financial gain not to be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my dissertation.

Request for permission to copy or to make use of the materials in this dissertation, in whole or in part, should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah, Malaysia



ABSTRACT

The increased of expenditure in recent years has led to the increase of credit card users. Unfortunately, due to certain circumstances, there has been a rise in credit card defaults among the users. Hence, this research aims to investigate the influence of behavioral factors on credit card default among Muslim in Klang Valley, mediating effects of attitude and intention to pay. By utilizing a quantitative approach, six variables namely credit card default, intention to pay, perceived behavior control, religiosity, subjective norm and attitude were measured based on previous validated instruments. 700 questionnaires were distributed to Muslim credit card defaulters in the Klang Valley. 323 questionnaires were returned, representing 46 percent response rate. The main statistical analysis used is structural equation modeling (SEM). The findings reveal that subjective norm, perceived behavior control, religiosity are significant predictors of intention to pay. Perceived behavior control, subjective norm and religiosity are also significant in predicting attitude. Additionally, attitude is the significant mediator between the linkage of perceived behavior control and credit card default. The result discovers there are high defaulters even though the credit card holders have positive intention and attitude towards payment. This result implies that credit card holders might have other financial commitments which made them use credit card to sustain living beyond their mean. They could not control their spending urge when credit card is available. Credit counseling body needs to educate credit card holders on financial management and credit control. These outcomes are immensely valuable for practitioners in planning and executing tailor-made strategic plans.

Keywords: credit card default, intention to pay, perceived behavior control, religiosity, subjective norm and attitude.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan perbelanjaan dalam tahun-tahun kebelakangan ini telah membawa kepada peningkatan jumlah pengguna kad kredit. Malangnya, keadaan ini turut mengakibatkan meningkatnya jumlah kad kredit tertunggak dalam kalangan pengguna. Oleh itu, kajian ini cuba menyelidik faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkah laku kad kredit tertunggak dalam kalangan penganut agama Islam di kawasan Lembah Klang, serta menyelidik kesan pengantara sikap dan hasrat untuk membuat pembayaran. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, enam pembolehubah iaitu kad kredit tertunggak, hasrat untuk membayar, persepsi kawalan tingkah laku, ketaatan agama, norma subjektif dan sikap, diukur berdasarkan instrumen yang telah disahkan sebelum ini. 700 soal selidik diedarkan kepada peminjam kad kredit Islam di Lembah Klang. Daripada jumlah ini, 323 soal selidik yang mewakili kadar maklum balas sebanyak 46 peratus telah dikembalikan. Permodelan Persamaan Berstruktur (SEM) digunakan untuk menganalisis data secara statistik. Dapatkan kajian menunjukkan bahawa norma subjektif, persepsi kawalan tingkah laku, dan ketaatan agama adalah peramal yang signifikan terhadap hasrat untuk membuat bayaran. Persepsi kawalan tingkah laku, norma subjektif, dan ketaatan agama juga signifikan dalam meramalkan sikap pengguna. Selain itu, sikap merupakan pengantara yang signifikan dalam hubungan di antara persepsi kawalan tingkah laku dengan kad kredit tertunggak. Dapatkan kajian mendapati jumlah kad kredit tertunggak masih tinggi walaupun pemegang kad kredit mempunyai hasrat dan sikap yang positif dalam membuat pembayaran. Hasil kajian turut menggambarkan bahawa pemegang kad kredit mungkin mempunyai komitmen kewangan lain sehingga terpaksa menggunakan kad kredit untuk menampung perbelanjaan yang melangkaui keperluan. Mereka seolah-olah tidak dapat mengawal perbelanjaan apabila memiliki kad kredit. Badan kaunseling kredit perlu mendidik pemegang kad kredit tentang pengurusan kewangan dan kawalan kredit. Hasil kajian ini sangat berguna kepada pengamal bidang dalam merancang dan melaksanakan pelan strategik yang bersesuaian.

Kata kunci: kad kredit tertunggak, hasrat terhadap pembayaran , persepsi kawalan tingkah laku, ketaatan agama, norma subjektif dan sikap

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank the ALLAH SWT, the ultimate giver of all wisdom and knowledge for HIS guidance, good health, strength and protection throughout my life.

I am most grateful to my supervisor, Professor Dr. Nik Kamariah Nik Mat for her motherly guidance, advice and encouragements, not only during dissertation writing period but also throughout my tenure as a DBA student. Without her broad knowledge and sound ideas, the chapters would not have been possible.

My special gratitude is extended to Associate Professor. Dr. Filzah Bt Md Isa for valuable inputs and suggestions pertaining to credit card default and analysis method. Truly admire your energy which spreads positive auras and uplift students' morale in time of need.

I am also grateful to have friends like Ahmad Kamal Bin Sindin and Aravindan Kalisri Logeswaran, who gave their untiring cooperation, support and assistance selflessly. Without them, I would not have accomplished the conclusion of my dissertation.

Finally, I would like to thank my family members, parents, An bin Sain and Maznah binti Abu Bakar, wife, Normahani, my girls, Nur Rifqah, Nur Rafiqah, Nur Raihan, Nur Raiyah, Nur Raidah, Nur Raudhah and my lovely boys, Rafi'uddin, Rusydi, Raqib, Rakin and Razin for their unwavering support and love.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATION OF THESIS WORK	ii
PERMISSION TO USE	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xv
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Chapter Overview	1
1.2 Background	1
1.3 Problem Statement	4
1.3.1 High credit card default	4
1.3.2 Fragmented model and limited study	5
1.3.3 Lack of mediation studies	9
1.3.4 Other Reasons for high credit card default	10
1.4 Research Questions	11
1.5 Research Objectives	12
1.6 Significance of Study	13
1.6.1 Contribution to Academia	13
1.6.2 Contribution to Practitioner	14
1.6.3 Contribution to the Government and Bank Negara Malaysia	15
1.7 Scope of the Study	15
1.8 Definitions of key terms	16
1.9 Organizations of the Thesis	17
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0 Introduction	19
2.1 Background of Credit Card Industry in Malaysia	19
2.2 Types of Credit Card in Malaysia	23
2.3 Credit Card Defaults	26
2.4 Debt in Islam	29
2.5 The Credit Card Default Models	34
2.5.1 The Determinants of Credit Card Default	41
2.6 Credit Card Debt Models	41
2.7 Other Consumer Behavior Models	49
2.8 The Antecedents of Credit Card Default, Credit card debt and non credit card: Direct Relationship	55
2.8.1 Study on intention to pay with actual behavior	56
2.8.2 Study on perceived behavioral control with actual behavior	57
2.8.3 Study on religiosity with actual behavior	59
2.8.4 Study on subjective norm with actual behavior	63
2.8.5 Study on attitude with actual behavior	65

2.8.6	Non-selected determinants of credit card default	68
2.9	The Antecedents of Intention	68
2.9.1	Study on subjective norm with intention	69
2.9.2	Study on perceived behavior control with intention	75
2.9.3	Study on religiosity with intention	79
2.10	The Determinants of attitude	80
2.10.1	Study on perceived behavior control with attitude	81
2.10.2	Study on subjective norm with attitude	83
2.10.3	Study on religiosity with attitude	84
2.11	Indirect relationship of credit card default	86
2.12	Mediation effect of attitude (Attitude as a mediator)	87
2.12.1	Indirect effect of subjective norm	87
2.12.2	Indirect effect of perceived behavior control	88
2.12.3	Indirect effect of religiosity	89
2.13	Mediation effect of intention to pay (Intention to pay as a mediator)	90
2.13.1	Indirect effect of subjective norm	90
2.13.2	Indirect effect of perceived behavior control	92
2.14	The evolution of the Theory of Planned Action (TRA)	93
2.15	Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)	95
2.16	Decomposed Theory of Planned Behavior (DTPB)	98
2.17	Rational for choosing Theory of Planned Behavior (DTPB)	100
2.18	Chapter summary	102
CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		
3.1	Chapter overview	104
3.2	Research design	104
3.3	Research framework	105
3.3.1	Selected direct determinants of credit card default	106
3.3.2	Selected direct determinants of intention	108
3.3.3	Selected direct determinants of attitude	109
3.3.4	Selected mediating effect of attitude	110
3.3.5	Selected mediating effect of intention to pay	110
3.4	Research hypotheses	111
3.5	Operational definition of key variables	112
3.6	Questionnaire Design	113
3.6.1	Demographic Profile	113
3.6.2	Measurement of Variables	114
3.6.2.1	Intention to pay	115
3.6.2.2	Perceived Behavior Control	116
3.6.2.3	Religiosity	117
3.6.2.4	Subjective Norm	118
3.6.2.5	Attitude	119
3.6.2.6	Credit Card Default	120
3.7	Questionnaire Pre-test	120
3.8	Pilot Study	121
3.9	Data collection	122

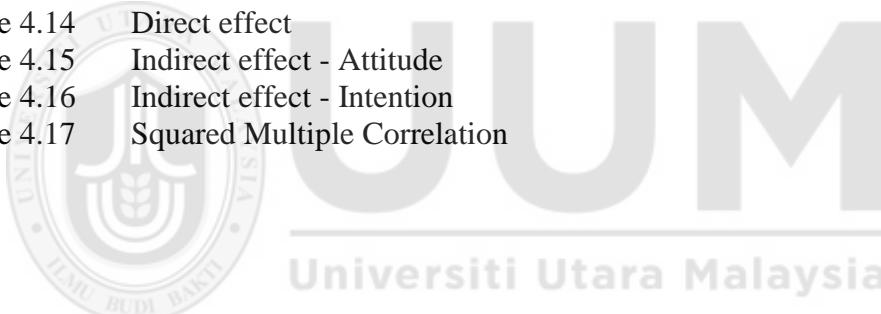
3.9.1	Population	123
3.10	Sampling	123
3.10.1	Sampling frame	123
3.10.2	Unit of Analysis	124
3.10.3	Sampling Size	125
3.10.4	Sampling Method	126
3.11	Data collection procedure	128
3.12	Data analysis method	130
3.12.1	Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)	130
3.12.2	Justification for using SEM	131
3.13	Analysis procedure for screening	132
3.13.1	Missing Data	133
3.13.2	Response Bias	133
3.13.3	Outlier	133
3.13.4	Normality Assessment	134
3.13.5	Test of AMOS Multicollinearity	134
3.13.6	Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) measurement model	134
3.13.7	Convergent Validity	135
3.13.8	Discriminant Validity (AVE)	136
3.13.9	Goodness of Fit Indices	137
3.13.10	Hypotheses Testing	141
3.13.11	Bootstrapping to test mediation	142
3.14	Chapter conclusion	142
CHAPTER FOUR FINDINGS		
4.1	Chapter Overview	144
4.2	Response rate	144
4.3	Data Screening Result	145
4.3.1	Missing Data	145
4.3.2	Response Bias	146
4.3.3	Outlier	147
4.3.4	Normality assessment	148
4.4	Demographic analysis	151
4.5	Descriptive result of latent variables	151
4.5.1	Descriptive result of overall latent variables (N=323)	152
4.6	Convergent validity	152
4.6.1	Cronbach Alpha Reliability and Composite Reliability	152
4.6.2	Discriminant validity	153
4.6.3	CFA (confirmative factor analysis) of individual construct	153
4.6.4	CFA (confirmative factor analysis) of exogenous model	157
4.6.5	CFA (confirmative factor analysis) of endogenous model	157
4.7	Structural model	158
4.8	Hypotheses testing	161
4.8.1	Direct effect	161
4.8.2	Indirect effect (attitude as mediator)	162
4.8.3	Indirect effect (intention to pay as mediator)	162
4.8.3	Squared Multiple Correlation of Generated Final Model	163
4.9	Summary	164

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1 Chapter Overview	167
5.2 Deliberation on research findings	167
5.3 Significant Results	167
5.3.1 Objective two	167
5.3.1.1 Subjective norm and intention to pay	168
5.3.1.2 Perceived behavior control and intention to pay	170
5.3.1.3 Religiosity and intention to pay	172
5.3.2 Research objective three	175
5.3.2.1 Perceived behavior control and attitude	175
5.3.2.2 Subjective norm and attitude	177
5.3.2.3 Religiosity and attitude	178
5.3.3 Research objective four	179
5.3.3.1 Mediating effect of attitude	181
5.4 Not Significant Results	181
5.4.1 Research objective one	181
5.4.1.1 Intention to pay and credit card default	181
5.4.1.2 Perceived behavior control and credit card default	182
5.4.1.3 Religiosity and credit card default	182
5.4.1.4 Subjective norm and credit card default	185
5.4.1.5 Attitude and credit card default	186
5.4.2 Research objective four	188
5.4.2.1 Mediating effect of attitude	188
5.4.3 Research objective five	189
5.4.3.2 Mediating effect of intention	189
5.5 Theoretical implications	191
5.6 Practitioners' implications	192
5.6.1 Solicitations for Credit Card Providers' Manager	193
5.6.2 Solicitations for Government and Bank Negara Malaysia	195
5.7 Limitations of the study	196
5.8 Recommendation for Future Study	197
5.9 Conclusion	198
REFERENCES	199

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Definition of Key Variables in this study	16
Table 2.1	Number of Credit Card in Circulation	21
Table 2.2	Number of Card Transactions	21
Table 2.3	Total Credit Card Purchases 2012 to 2016 (August)	22
Table 2.4	Total Outstanding Balances 2012 to 2016 (August)	22
Table 2.5	Sample of Credit Card Services Provided by Malaysian Local Banks	23
Table 2.6	Sample of Credit Card Services Provided by Foreign Local Banks in Malaysia	25
Table 2.7	Antecedents of credit card default	41
Table 2.8	The antecedents of credit card debt	48
Table 2.9	The antecedents of other consumer behaviors	50
Table 2.10	Summary of intention with behavior	56
Table 2.11	Summary of perceived behavior control with behavior	58
Table 2.12	Summary of religiosity with behavior	60
Table 2.13	Summary of subjective norm with behavior	64
Table 2.14	Summary of attitude with behavior	66
Table 2.15	Summary of subjective norm with intention	72
Table 2.16	Summary of perceived behavior control with intention	75
Table 2.17	Summary of religiosity with intention	79
Table 2.18	Summary of perceived behavior control with attitude	81
Table 2.19	Summary of subjective norm with attitude	83
Table 2.20	Summary of religiosity with attitude	85
Table 2.21	Mediation role of attitude between subjective norm with behavior	88
Table 2.22	Mediation role of attitude between perceived behavior control with behavior	89
Table 2.23	Mediation role of attitude between religiosity with behavior	90
Table 2.24	Mediation role of intention to pay between subjective norm with behavior	91
Table 2.25	Mediation role of intention to pay between perceived behavior control with behavior	92
Table 2.26	The Theory of Reasoned Action	94
Table 2.27	The Theory of Planned Behavior	96
Table 2.28	Decomposed Theory of Planned Behavior	100
Table 3.1	Operational definition of key variables	113
Table 3.2	Measurement of construct	115
Table 3.2.1	Intention to pay	116
Table 3.2.2	Perceived Behavior Control	117
Table 3.2.3	Religiosity	117
Table 3.2.4	Subjective Norm	119
Table 3.2.5	Attitude	119
Table 3.2.6	Credit Card Default	120
Table 3.3	Pilot study coefficient reliability	122
Table 3.4	Malaysia population	123
Table 3.5	Percentage distribution of labor force by ethics group	125
Table 3.6	Sample size for a given population size (Krecjie and Morgan, 1970)	126
Table 3.7	Credit Card receivables	127

Table 3.8	Number of Distributed Questionnaires	128
Table 3.9	Credit Card Issuers Head Offices	129
Table 3.10	Goodness of Fit Indices' Acceptance Level	137
Table 3.11	Goodness of fit – before	138
Table 3.12	Modification Index Covariance	138
Table 3.13	Calculation of total MI	139
Table 3.14	Goodness of fit – after	139
Table 4.1	Summary of Collected Questionnaire	145
Table 4.2	Response Bias	146
Table 4.3	Summary of χ^2 square	147
Table 4.4	Demographic structure of respondents	149
Table 4.5	Descriptive statistic for overall latent variables	152
Table 4.6	Reliability	152
Table 4.7	Average variance extracted (AVE)	153
Table 4.8	Correlation and correlation squared	153
Table 4.9	Factor loadings of measurement model (before and after fit)	154
Table 4.10	Goodness of fit indices for measurement model (individual constructs)	156
Table 4.11	Goodness of fit for all exogenous model	157
Table 4.12	Goodness of fit for endogenous model	157
Table 4.13	Goodness of fit for structural model	158
Table 4.14	Direct effect	162
Table 4.15	Indirect effect - Attitude	163
Table 4.16	Indirect effect - Intention	163
Table 4.17	Squared Multiple Correlation	164



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Percentage credit card nonperforming loan against household non-performing loans	23
Figure 2.2	Credit Card Default Model 1	35
Figure 2.3	Credit Card Default Model 2	36
Figure 2.4	Credit Card Default Model 3	38
Figure 2.5	Credit Card Default Model 4	39
Figure 2.6	Credit Card Default Model 5	40
Figure 2.7	Credit Card Debt Model 1	44
Figure 2.8	Credit Card Debt Model 2	46
Figure 2.9	Credit Card Debt Model 3	47
Figure 2.19	Theory of Reasoned Action (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1975)	93
Figure 2.20	Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1985)	95
Figure 2.21	Decomposed Theory of Planned Behavior (Tylor & Todd, 1995)	96
Figure 3.1	Research framework	106
Figure 4.1	Hypothesized structural model	159
Figure 4.2	Generated model of credit card default	160



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Non default models	207
Appendix 2	Questionnaire	215
Appendix 3	Outlier, Mahalanobis Distance	228
Appendix 4	Assessment of normality before and after transformation	234
Appendix 5	Confirmatory factor analysis for individual constructs	235
Appendix 6	Confirmatory factor analysis on exogenous construct	241
Appendix 7	Confirmatory factor analysis for endogenous construct	242
Appendix 8	AMOS output	243
Appendix 9	Bank Negara Reports	262



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

“The soul of the believer is held hostage by his debt in his grave until it is paid off.”

Al-Tirmidhi: 1078

1.1 Chapter overview

The first chapter introduces the main inspiration of the study on credit card default. In Islam, debt should be settled even if either lender or borrower passes away. This chapter begins with the background of the study, problem statement, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, the scope of the study, key terms' definitions, and finally, the outline of the thesis structure.

1.2 Background

Lately, there is remarkable increased in credit card users in Malaysia. This can be seen from an increased in number of cards in circulation from 8.0 million in 2014 to 8.4 million by July 2015. The number of card in circulation is expected to increase further to an estimated 9 million by December 2015. Furthermore, total overdue balances between three to six months from cardholders by July 2015 recorded RM 351 million which is higher than figure in 2014 which is RM336 million in 2014 (RM or Ringgit Malaysia is the local currency; 3.91 RM is approximately equivalent to 1 USD at the time of this research).

Credit cards such as Visa, Master Card, Diners Club, and others are lines of credit that once established, depending on the terms, allow an individual to spend a certain sum

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

- Abdul-Muhmin, A. G., & Umar, Y. A. (2007). Credit card ownership and usage behaviour in Saudi Arabia: The impact of demographics and attitudes toward debt. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 12(3), 219–234.
- Abou-Youssef, M. M. H., Kortam, W., Abou-Aish, E., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2015). Effects of religiosity on consumer attitudes toward Islamic banking in Egypt. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 33(6), 786–807.
- Ahmed, Z. U., Ismail, I., Sohail, M. S., Tabsh, I., & Alias, H. (2010). Malaysia consumers' credit card usage behavior. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 22(4), 528–544.
- Alam, S. S., Janor, H., Zanariah, Che Wel, C. A., & Ahsan, N. (2012). Is Religiosity an Important Factor in Influencing the Intention to Undertake Islamic Home Financing in Klang Valley? *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 19(7), 1030–1041.
- Alam, S. S., Mohd, R., & Hisham, B. (2011). Is religiosity an important determinant on Muslim consumer behaviour in Malaysia? *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 2(1), 83-96.
- Alam, S. S., & Sayuti, N. M. (2011). Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) in halal food purchasing. *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, 21(1), 8–20.
- Al-Hyari, K., Alnsour, M., Al-Weshah, G., & Haffar, M. (2012). Religious beliefs and consumer behaviour: from loyalty to boycotts. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 3(2), 155–174.
- Alkafagi, A. A. C., Romli, R., Bahaudin, A. Y., Alekam, J. M., & Salameh, A. A. M. (2015). Actual Transaction Behavior of internet banking among Iraqis Customers Using PLS Approach. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 5(2), 1-9.
- Albers-Miller, N. D. (1999). Consumer Misbehavior: Why People Buy Illicit Goods, 16(3), 273–287.
- Alias, H. (2010). Malaysian consumers' credit card usage behavior. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 22(4), 528-544.
- Alleyne, P., & Persaud, N. (2012). Exploring undergraduate students' ethical perceptions in Barbados: Differences by gender, academic major and religiosity. *Journal of International Education in Business*, 5(1), 5–21.
- Amin, H. (2012). Patronage factors of Malaysian local customers toward Islamic credit cards. *Management Research Review*, 35(6), 512–530.
- Ajzen (1991), “The Theory of Planned Behavior”, *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50, 179-211.

- Awan, H. M., Siddiquei, A. N., & Haider, Z. (2015). Factors affecting Halal purchase intention - evidence from Pakistan's Halal food sector. *Management Research Review*, 38(6), 610–660.
- Awang, Z. (2013). *Structural equation modelling using AMOS graphic*. Shah Alam, Malaysia: Penerbit Press.
- Bahrini, R. (2011). Empirical Analysis of Non-Performing Loans in the Case of Tunisian Banks. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly*, 3(1), 230–245.
- Bakar, A., Lee, R., & Hashim, N. H. (2013). Parsing religiosity, guilt and materialism on consumer ethics. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 4(3), 232–244.
- Baker, E. W., Al-Gahtani, S. S., & Hubona, G. S. (2007). The effects of gender and age on new technology implementation in a developing country: Testing in the theory of planned behavior (TPB). *Information Technology & People*, 20(4), 352–375.
- Baron, R.M., & Kenny, D.A. (1986). The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic and statistical consideration. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 51(6), 1173-1182.
- Bashir, I., & Madhavaiah, C. (2015). Consumer attitude and behavioral intention towards internet banking adoption in India. *Journal of Indian Business Research*, 7(1), 67-102.
- Bashir, I., & Madhavaiah, C. (2015). Trust, Social Influence, Self-Efficacy, Perceived Risk and Internet Banking Acceptance: An Extension of Technology Acceptance Model in Indian Context. *Journal of Management Research*, 14(1), 25-38.
- Bentler, P.M. & Chou, C.P. (1987). Practical issues in structural modeling. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 16(1), 78-117.
- Byrne, B.M. (2001). *Structural Equation Modelling with AMOS: Basic Concepts, Applications and Programming*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate.
- Cai, Y., & Shannon, R. (2012). Personal values and mall shopping behaviour: The mediating role of intention among Chinese consumers. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 40(4), 290–317.
- Carmines, E.G., & Zeller, R.A. (1979). *Reliability and Validity Assessment*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- Carvalho, M. (2016). Household debt stands at RM1.03tril, says Chua. Retrieved from www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2016/05/24/household-debt-stands-at-rm1dot03tril-says-chua/
- Cestac, J., Paran, F., & Delhomme, P. (2011). Young drivers' sensation seeking, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control and their roles in predicting speeding intention: How risk-taking motivations evolve with gender and driving experience. *Safety Science*, 49, 424–432.

- Chang, M. K. (1998). Predicting Unethical Behavior: A Comparison of the Theory of Reasoned Action and the Theory of Planned Behavior. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 17(16), 1825–1834.
- Chien, Y. W., & Devaney, S. A. (2001). The Effects of Credit Attitude and Socioeconomic Factors on Credit Card and Installment Debt. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 35(1), 162–179.
- Conner, M., & Armitage, C.J. (1998). Extending the theory of planned behavior: A review of avenues for further research. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 28, 1429-1464.
- Devlin, J. F., Worthington, S., & Gerrard, P. (2007). An analysis of main and subsidiary credit card holding and spending. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 25(2), 89-101.
- Faiswal, A. K., & Niraj, R. (2011). Examining mediating role of attitudinal loyalty and nonlinear effects in satisfaction-behavioral intentions relationship. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 25(3), 165–175.
- Farrag, D. A., & Hassan, M. (2015). The influence of religiosity on Egyptian Muslim youths' attitude towards fashion. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(1), 95–108.
- Fathima, Y. A., & Muthuman, s. (2015). User Acceptance of Banking Technology with Special Reference to Internet Banking. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, 73(1), 12–19.
- Fatusi, A. O., & Blum, R. W. (2012). Predictors of early sexual initiation among a nationally representative sample of Nigerian adolescents. *BMC Public Health*, 8(136).
- F.Dunn and Kim T.H.(1999), “An Empirical Investigation of Credit Card Default”,
- Ferdous, A. S., & Polonsky, M. J. (2013). Predicting Bangladeshi financial salespeople's ethical intentions and behaviour using the theory of planned behaviour: Implications for developing countries. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 25(4), 655–673.
- Fin, B., & Kang, F. H. (2011). Purchase intention of Chinese consumers toward a US apparel brand: a test of a composite behavior intention model. *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 28(3), 187–199.
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39-50.
- Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham, R. L. & Black, W.C. (1998), *Multivariate Analysis* (5th Ed.), Eaglewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall International.
- Hair, Jr, J.F., Black, W. C. Babin, B.J., Anderson, R.E. & Tatham, R. L. (2006), *Multivariate data analysis*, 6th ed, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Hair, Jr, J.F., Black, W. C. Babin, B.J., Anderson. (2010), *Multivariate data analysis*, 7th ed, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.

- Hamari, J. (2015). Why do people buy virtual goods? Attitude toward virtual good purchases versus game enjoyment. *International Journal of Information Management*, 35(0), 299-308.
- Hati, S. R. H., & Idris, A. (2014). Antecedents of customers' intention to support Islamic social enterprises in Indonesia: The role of socioeconomic status, religiosity, and organisational credibility. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 26(5), 707–737.
- Hayes, A.F. (2009). Beyond Baron and Kenny: Statistical Mediation: Analysis in the New Millennium. *Communication Monographs*, 76(4), 408-420.
- Hess, D. W. (2012). The Impact of Religiosity on Personal Financial Decisions. *Journal of Religion and Society*, 14, 1-13.
- Hunt, Sparkman and Wilcox (1986), "The Pretest in Survey Research: Issues and Preliminary Findings", *Journal of Marketing Research*, 19, 269.
- Husin, M. M., & Rahman, A. A. (2013). What drives consumers to participate into family takaful schemes? A literature review. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 4(3), 264–280.
- Husna, Ida. (2009). Intention to pay zakah on employment income among manufacturing employees in Penang. *Master Thesis, Universiti Utara Malaysia*.
- Jalilvand, M. R., & Samiei, N. (2012). The impact of electronic word of mouth on a tourism destination choice: Testing the theory of planned behavior (TPB). *Internet Research*, 22(5), 591–612.
- Jamshidi, D., & Hussin, N. (2016). Forecasting patronage factors of Islamic credit card as a new e-commerce banking service: An integration of TAM with perceived religiosity and trust. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 7(4), 378–404.
- Joreskong, K., & Sorbom, D. (1993), *LISREL 8.14*, Chicago: Scientific Software International.
- Kang, H., Hahn, M., Fortin, D. R., Hyun, Y. J., & Eom, Y. (2006). Effects of Perceived Behavioral Control on the Consumer Usage Intention of E-coupons. *Psychology & Marketing*, 23(10), 841–864.
- Kelloway, E.K. (1998), *Using LISREL for structure equation modelling: A researcher's guide*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Khraim, H. (2010). Measuring religiosity in consumer research from Islamic perspective. *International Journal of Marketing Studies*, 2(2), 166-179.
- Ki, E. J., & Hon, L. C. (2012). Causal linkages among relationship quality perception, attitude, and behavior intention in a membership organization. *Corporate Communication: An International Journal*, 17(2), 187–208.
- King, T., & Dennis, C. (2006). Unethical Consumers: Deshopping Behaviour Using the Qualitative Analysis of Theory of Planned Behaviour and Accompanied (de)shopping. *Qualitative Market Research*, 9(3), 282–296.

- Kline, R.B. (1998). *Principles and practice of structural equation modelling*. NY; Guilford Press.
- Krejcie, R. & Morgan, D. (1970), Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. Sekaran, U. (ed). *Research Methods for Business – A Skill Building Approach. 4th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*, 293.
- Kumar, S., Srikrishna, S., & Govindaluri, M. (2014). Internet banking adoption in India Structural equation modeling approach. *Journal of Indian Business Research*, 6(2), 155–169.
- Lada, S., Tanakinjal, G. H., & Amin, H. (2009). Predicting intention to choose halal products using theory of reasoned action. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 2(1), 66–76.
- Lee (2012), Worst Credit Card Repayers. The Star, pag. 3 Print.
- Limbu, Y. B., Wolf, M., & Lunsford, D. (2012). Perceived ethics of online retailers and consumer behavioral intentions: The mediating roles of trust and attitude. *Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing*, 6(2), 133–154.
- Loke, Y. J. (2008)," Merchants and Credit Cards: Determinants, Perceptions and Current Practices - A Case of Malaysia. *Journal of Financial Services Malaysia*, 13(2), 121–134.
- Loke, Y.J. (2007),"Determinants of merchant participation in credit card payment schemes", *Review of Network Economics*, 6(4), 474-94.
- Lyons, A. C., & Fisher, J. (2006). Gender Differences in Debt Repayment Problems after Divorce, 40(2), 324–346.
- Mamat, I., Mat Yusoff, A. S., Abdullah, W. S. W., & Abdul Razak, F. Z. (2015). Factors Contributing Pre-School Trainees Teachers Adoption of Virtual Learning Environment: Malaysia Evidence. *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology*, 14(2), 73–79.
- Marsh, H.W., & Hocevar, D. (1985). Application of confirmatory factor analysis to the study of self-concept: First-and higher order factor models and their invariance across groups. *Psychological Bulletin*, 97, 562-582.
- Maurer, T. J., & Palmer, J. K. (1999). Management development intentions following feedback: Role of perceived outcomes, social pressures, and control. *The Journal of Management Development*, 18(9), 733–751.
- McNeill, L. S., & Turner, L. (2013). Parental financial role modelling and fiscal behaviour of young home leavers. *Young Consumers*, 14(2), 122–135.
- Mohamed, N., Karim, N. S. A., & Hussein, R. (2012). Computer Use Ethics among University Students and Staffs: The Influence of Gender, Religious Work Value and Organizational Level. *International Journal of Information and Learning Technology*, 29(5), 328–343.
- Mokhlis, S. (2009). Relevancy and measurement of religiosity in consumer behavior research. *International Business Research*, 2(3).

- Mueller, T., Bensyl, D., Vesely, S. K., Oman, R. F., & Aspy, C. B. (2010). The association of attendance at religious services and involvement in church/religious activities and youth assets, by gender, with youth's engagement in sexual intercourse. *Health Education*, 110(2), 125–134.
- Mukhtar, A., & Butt, M. M. (2012). Intention to choose Halal products: the role of religiosity. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 3(2), 108–120.
- Naumann, S., & Miles, J. A. (2001). Managing waiting patients' perception: The role of process control. *Journal of Management in Medicine*, 15(5), 376–386.
- Ngah, A. A., Zainuddin, Y., & Thurasamy, R. (2015). Barriers and enablers in adopting of Halal warehousing. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(3).
- Nie (2010). Burdensome Household Debt." *The Edge Malaysia* 22 Nov. 2010: N. pg.76 Print.
- Nunnaly, J.C. (1967), *Psychometric Theory*, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY.
- Ong (2010). Household Debt: Blame the Cars Not the Homes. *The Edge Malaysia*, pg. 70 Print.
- Osman-Gani, Aa. M., Hashim, J., & Ismail, Y. (2013). Establishing linkages between religiosity and spirituality on employee performance. *Employee Relations*, 35(4), 360–376.
- Pattarin, F., & Cosma, S. (2012). Psychological determinants of consumer credit: the role of attitudes. *Review of Behavioral Finance*, 7(2), 113–129.
- Peace, A.G., Galletta, D.F. and Thong, J.Y.L. (2003). Software piracy in the workplace: a model and empirical test, *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 20(1), 153-177.
- Preacher, K.J., & Hayes, A.F. (2004), Spss and sas procedures for estimating indirect effects in simple mediation models. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers*, 36(4), 717-731.
- Rahman, A. A., Asrarhaghini, E., & Rahman, S. A. (2015). Consumers and Halal cosmetic products: knowledge, religiosity, attitude and intention. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(1), 148–163.
- Razzaque, M. A., & Chaudhry, S. N. (2013). Religiosity and Muslim consumers' decision-making process in a non-Muslim society. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 4(2), 198–217.
- Rehman, A. ur, & Shabbir, M. S. (2010). The relationship between religiosity and new product adoption. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 1(1), 63–69.
- Richard, E. (2011). Factors That Cause Non-Performing Loans in Commercial Banks in Tanzania and Strategies to Resolve Them. *Journal of Management Policy and Practice*, 12(17), 50–58.
- Riquelme, H. E., Abas, E. M., & Rios, R. E. (2012). Intention to Purchase Fake Products in an Islamic Country, 5(1), 6-22.

- Robert H.Scoot III (2005), "The Determinants of Default on Credit Card Debt", *PhD thesis*, University of Missouri-Kansas City.
- Rutherford, L. G., & DeVaney, S. A. (2009). Utilizing the Theory of Planned Behavior to Understand Convenience Use of Credit Cards. *Journal of Financial Counselling and Planning*, 20(2), 48–63.
- Schumacker, R.E., & Lomax, R.G. (2004). *A beginner's guide to structural equation modelling, volume 1*, Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc.
- Seale, D.A., Polakowski, m. and Schneider, S. (1998), "It's not really theft! Personal and workplace ethics that enable software piracy" *Behavior & Information Technology*, 17(1), 27-40.
- Sekaran, U. (2003), *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*. Singapore: John Wiley & Sons
- Sekaran, U. and Bougie, R. (2010), *Research Methods for Business*, 5th ed., John Wiley and Sons, UK.
- Shahrul Anuar, S. (2013). Kesempitan hidup punca ramai cerai: urus kewangan perlu ditekan. Retrieved from www.bharian.com.my
- Shih, Y. Y., & Fang, K. (2004). The use of a decomposed theory of planned behavior to study Internet banking in Taiwan. *Emerald Group Publishing Limited*, 14(3), 213–223.
- Sobel, M.E. (1986). Some new results on indirect effects and their standard errors in covariance structure models. *Sociological Methodology*, 16, 159-186.
- Sommestad, T., Karlzen, H., & Hallberg, J. (2015). The sufficiency of the theory of planned behavior for explaining information security policy compliance. *Information & Computer Security*, 23(2), 200–217.
- Souiden, N., & Rani, M. (2015). Consumer attitudes and purchase intentions toward Islamic banks: the influence of religiosity. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 33(2), 143–161.
- Tabassi, S., Esmaeilzadeh, P., & Sambasivan, M. (2012). The role of animosity, religiosity and ethnocentrism on consumer purchase intention: A study in Malaysia toward European brands. *African Journal of Business Management*, 6(23), 6890–6902.
- Tamuri, A. H., Othman, M. Y., Dakir, J., Ismail, A. M., & Stapa, Z. (2013). Religious education and ethical attitude of Muslim adolescents in Malaysia. *Multicultural Education and Technology Journal*, 7(4), 257–274.
- Teah, M., Lwin, M., & Chean, I. (2014). Moderating role of religious beliefs on attitudes towards charities and motivation to donate. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 26(5), 738–760.
- Teo, T., & Lee, C. B. (2010). Explaining the intention to use technology among student teachers: An application of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). *Campus-Wide Information Systems*, 27(2), 60–67.

- Teoh, W. M.-Y., Chong, S. C., & Yong, S. M. (2013). Exploring the factors influencing credit card spending behavior among Malaysians. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 31(6), 481–500.
- Teijlingen van and Hundley (2001), “The importance of pilot studies”, *Social Research Update*.
- Tonglet, M. (2002), Consumer misbehavior: an exploratory study of shoplifting, *Journal of Consumer Behavior*, 1(4), 336-354.
- Vian, T., & Burak, L. J. (2006). Beliefs about informal payments in Albania. *Oxford University Press*, 392–401.
- Vitell, S. J., & Paolillo, J. G. P. (2003). Consumer Ethics: The Role of Religiosity. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 46(2), 151–162.
- Wang, L. A., Lv, W., & Jiang, L. (2011). The Impact of Attitude Variabales on the Credit Debt Behavior. *Nankai Business Review International*, 2(2), 120–139.
- Watson, S. (2009). Credit Card Misuse, Money Attitudes, and Compulsive Buying Behaviors: A Comparison Of Internal And External Locus Of Control (LOC) Consumers. *College Student Journal*, 43(2), 268–275.
- White, M. J. (2007). Bankruptcy Reform and Credit Cards. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 21(4), 175–199.
- Xiao, J. J., & Wu, J. (2006). Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior to Retain Credit Counseling Clients. *Take Charge America Institute for Consumer Financial Education and Research*.
- Yousaf, S., & Malik, M. S. (2013). Evaluating the influences of religiosity and product involvement level on the consumers. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 4(2), 163–186.
- Zendehdel, M., & Paim, L.H. (2015). Investigating the Perceived Innovation Attributes, Toward Online Shopping in Malaysia. *Asian Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*, 4(2), 15-23.
- Zollo, L., Laudano, M. C., Ciappei, C., & Zampi, V. (2017). Factors affecting universities' ability to foster students' entrepreneurial behaviour: an empirical investigation. *Journal of Management Development*, 36(2).
- 6,230 Orang Diisyihar Muflis Gagal Jelas Kad Kredit. (2012, December 5). Retrieved from http://www.utusan.com.my/utusan/Parlimen/20121205/pa_04/6.203-orang-diisyihar-muflis-gagal-jelas-kad-kredit#ixzz2EACIALYP
- Lavish living making more grads bankrupt. (2016, June 1). Retrieved from <http://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2016/06/01/lavish-living-making-more-grads-bankrupt/>

Appendix 1: Non Credit Card Default Models

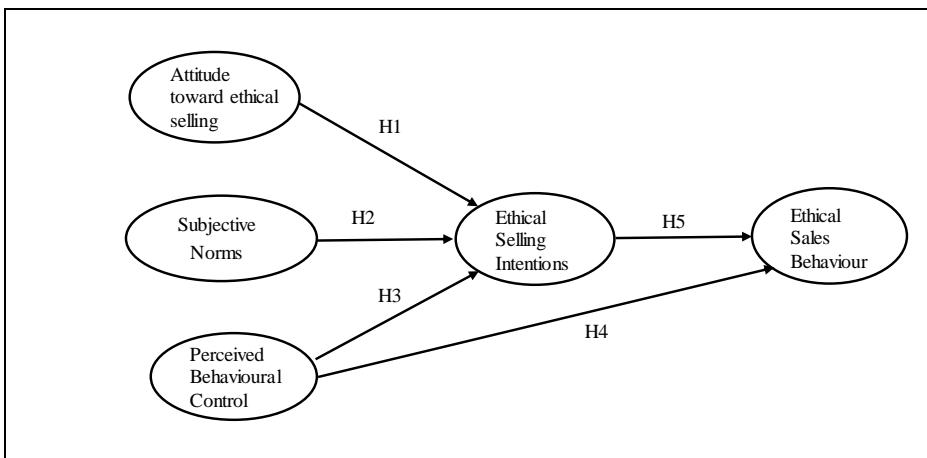


Figure 2.11

Non Credit Card Default Model 1: "Predicting Bangladeshi financial salespeople's ethical intentions and behaviour using the theory of planned behaviour: Implications for developing countries"

Source: Ferdous and Polonsky (2013), Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics

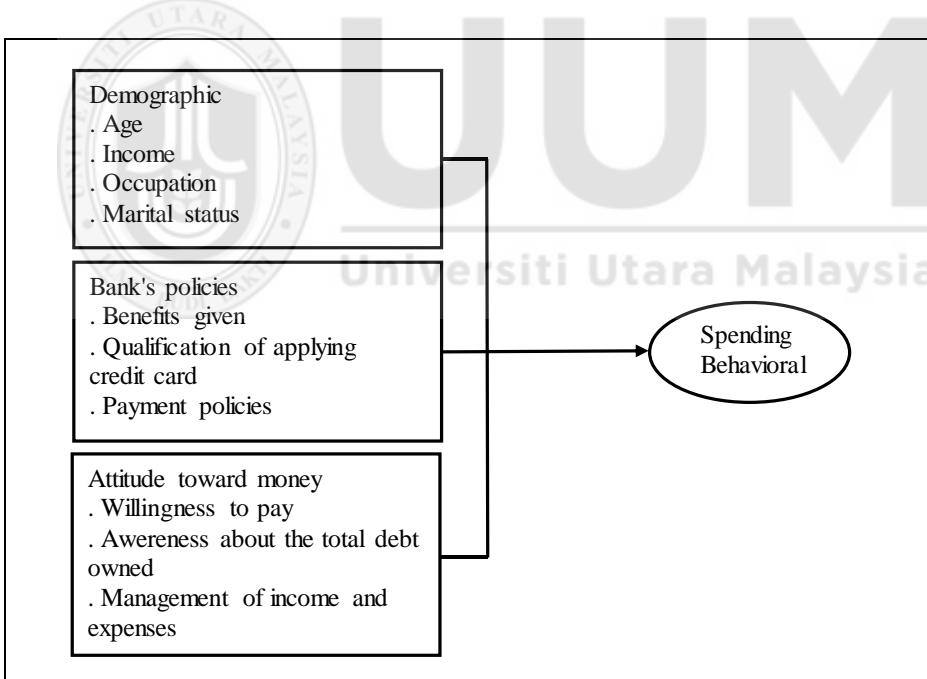


Figure 2.12

Non Credit Card Default Model 2: "Exploring the factors influencing credit card spending behavior among Malaysians"

Source: Teoh, Chong and Yong (2013)

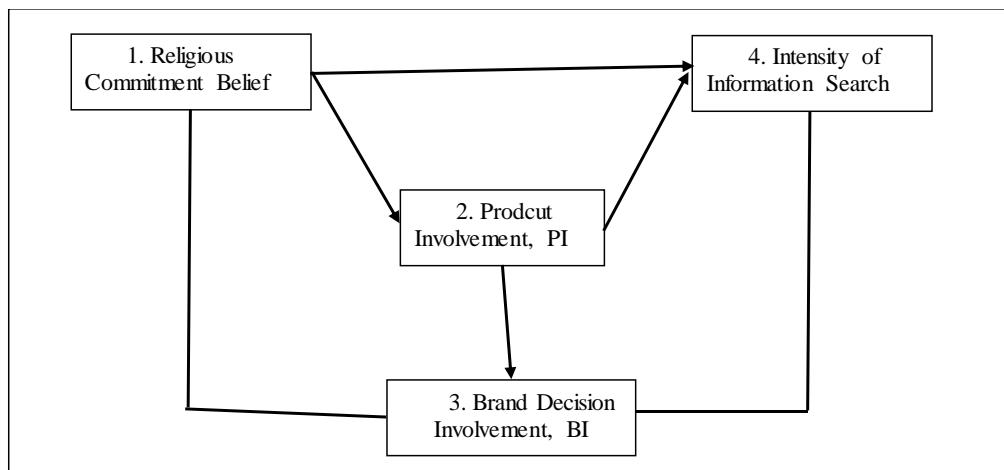


Figure 2.13

Non Credit Card Default Model 3: “Religiosity and Muslim consumers’ decision-making process in a non-Muslim society”

Source: Razzaque and Chaudhry (2012)

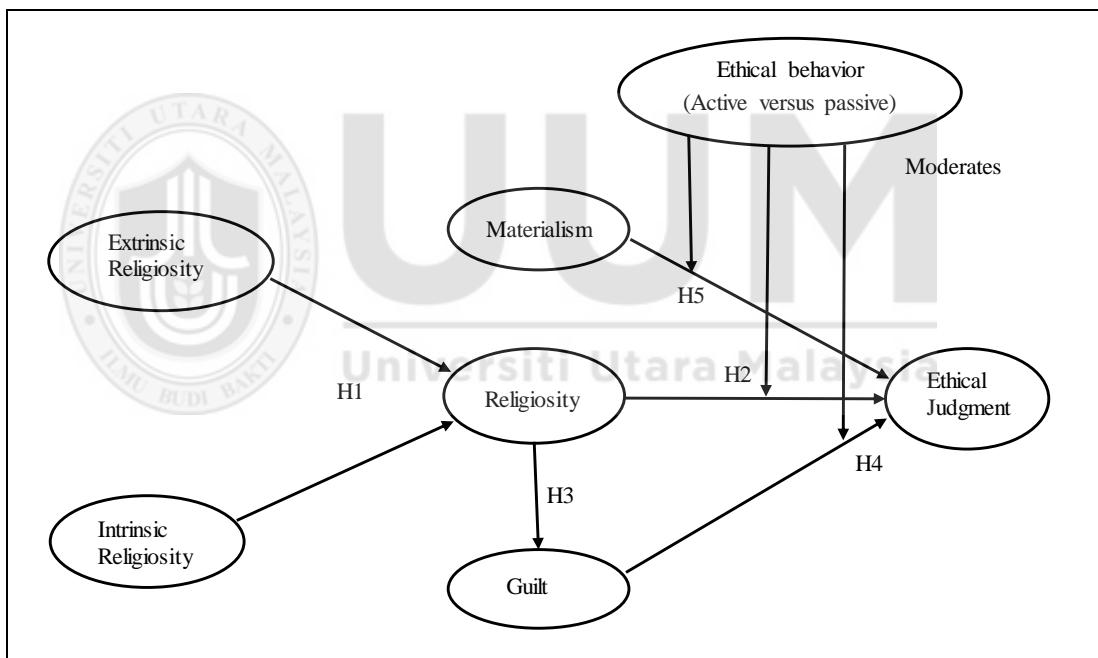


Figure 2.14

Non Credit Card Default Model 4: “Parsing religiosity, guilt and materialism on consumer ethics”

Source: Bakar, Lee and Hashim (2012)

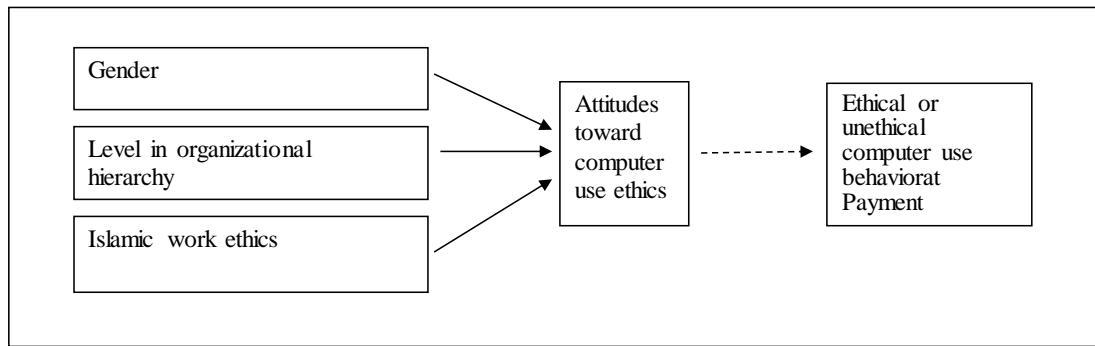


Figure 2.15

Non Credit Card Default Model 5: “Computer use ethics among university students and staffs: The influence of gender, religious work value and organizational level.”

Source: Mohamed, Karim and Hussein (2012), Campus-Wide Information Systems.

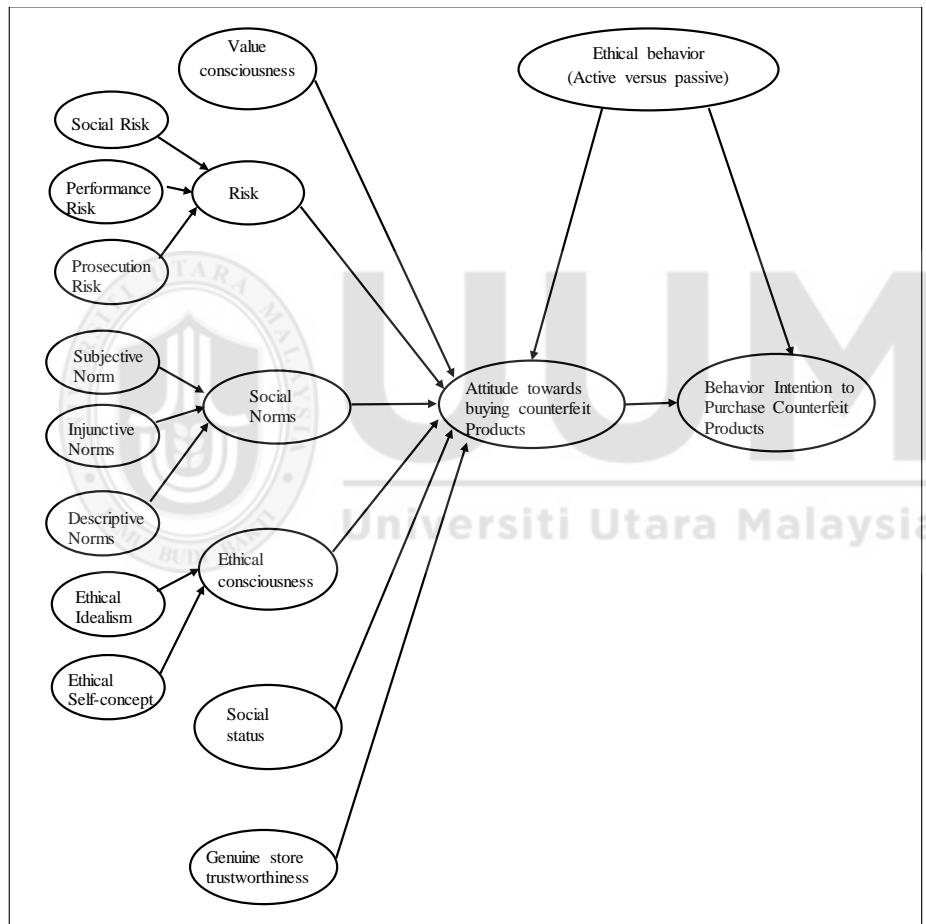


Figure 2.16

Non Credit Card Default Model 6: “Intention to Purchase Fake Products in an Islamic country.”

Source: Riquelme, Abbas and Rios (2012), Education, Business and Society: Contemporary, Middle Eastern Issues

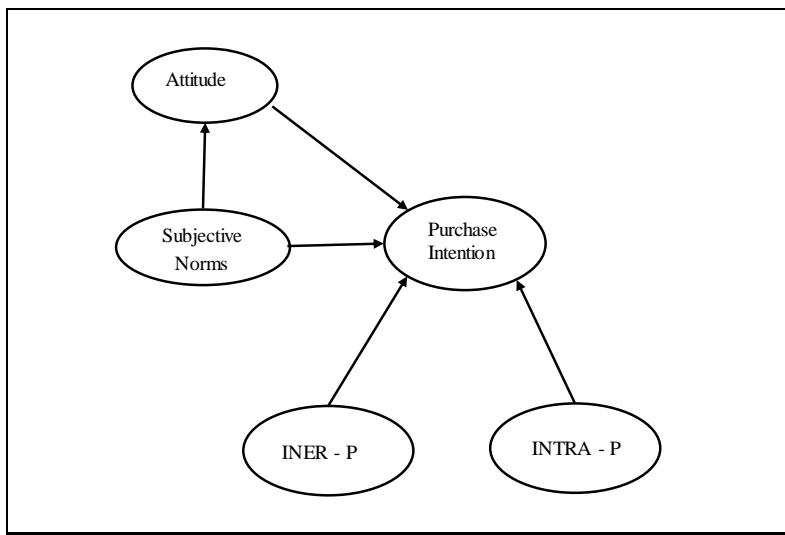


Figure 2.17

Non Credit Card Default Model 7: “Intention to choose Halal products: the role of religiosity”

Source: Mukhtar and Butt (2012), Journal of Islamic Marketing

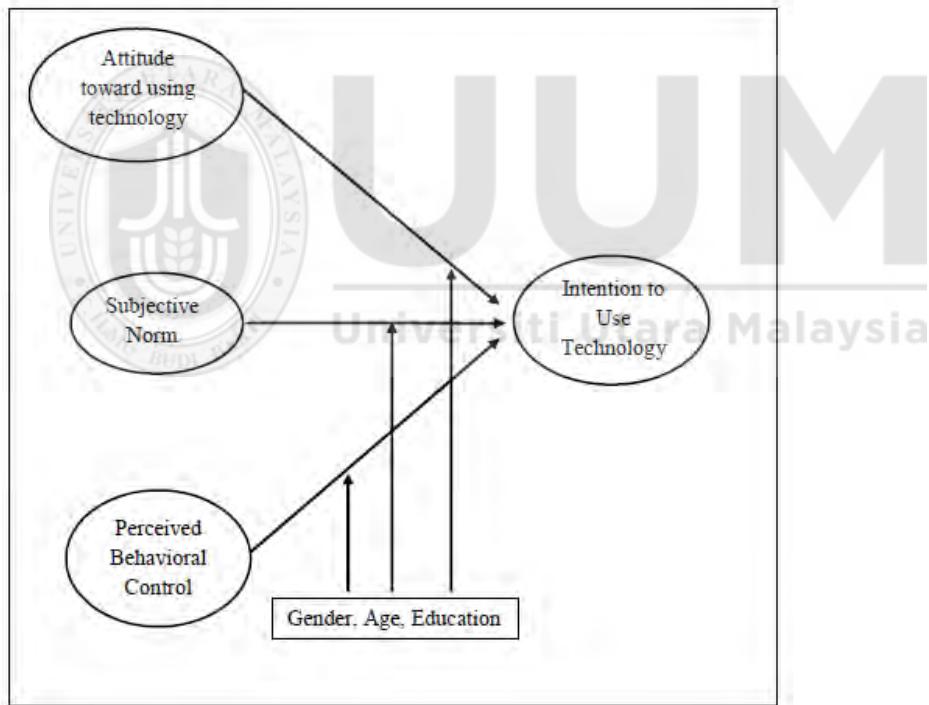


Figure 2.18

Non Credit Card Default Model 8: “The effects of gender and age on new technology implementation in a developing country: Testing the theory of planned behavior (TPB)”

Source: Baker, Al-Gahtani and S.Hubona (2007)

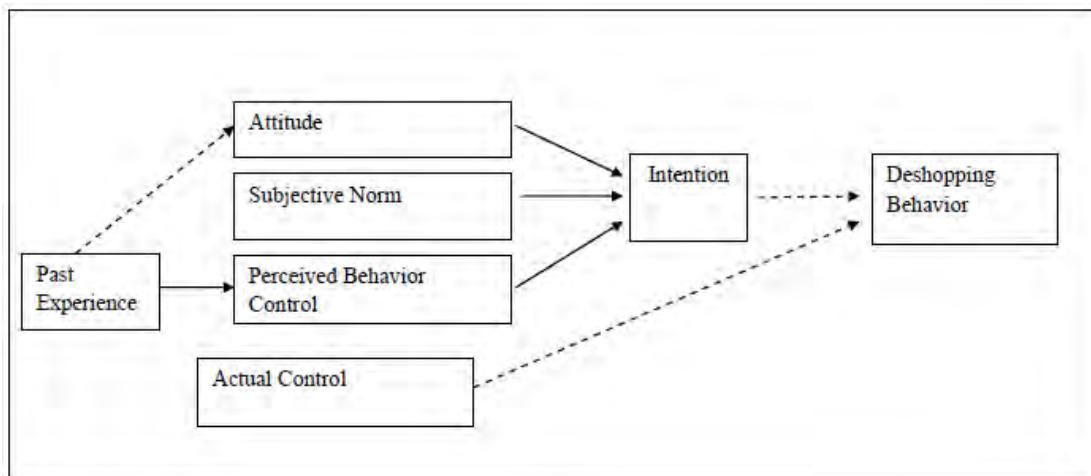


Figure 2.19

Non Credit Card Default Model 9: “Unethical consumers: Deshopping behaviour using the qualitative analysis of theory of planned behaviour and accompanied (de)shopping.”

Source: King and Dennis (2006), An International Journal.

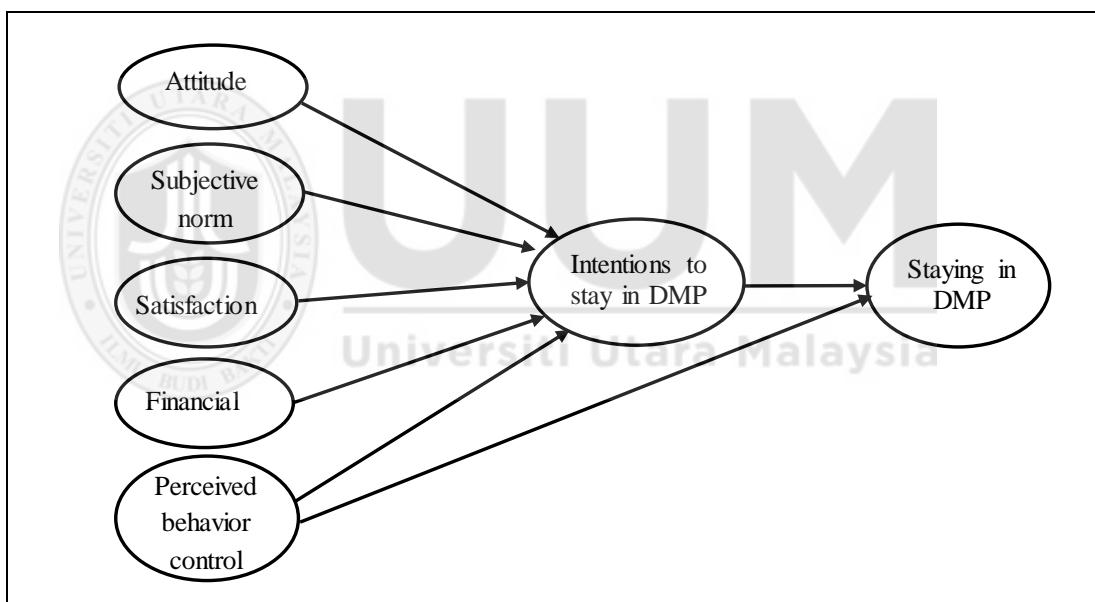


Figure 2.20

Non Credit Card Default Model 10: “Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior to Retain Credit Counseling Clients”

Source: Xiao and Wu (2006), University of Arizona

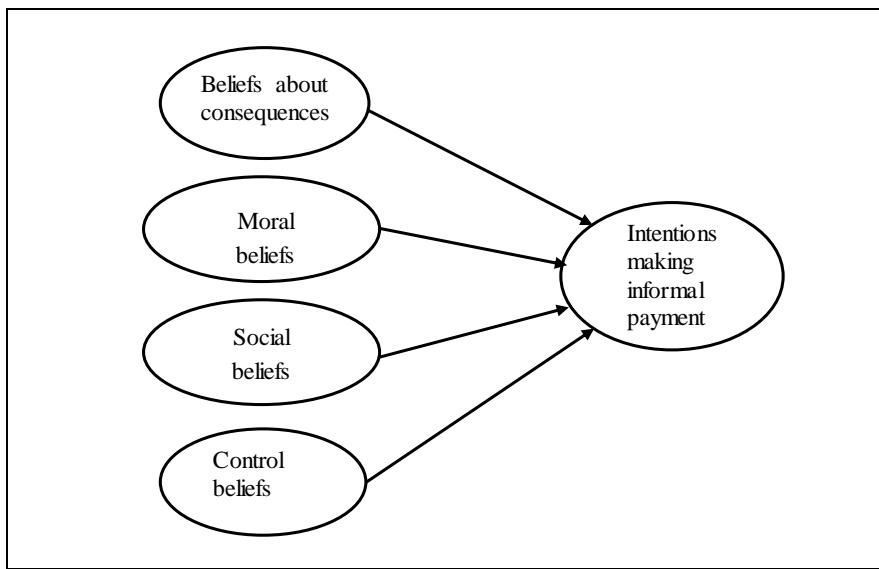


Figure 2.21

Non Credit Card Default Model 11: “Beliefs about informal payments in Albania”

Source: Vian and Burak (2013), Oxford University Press

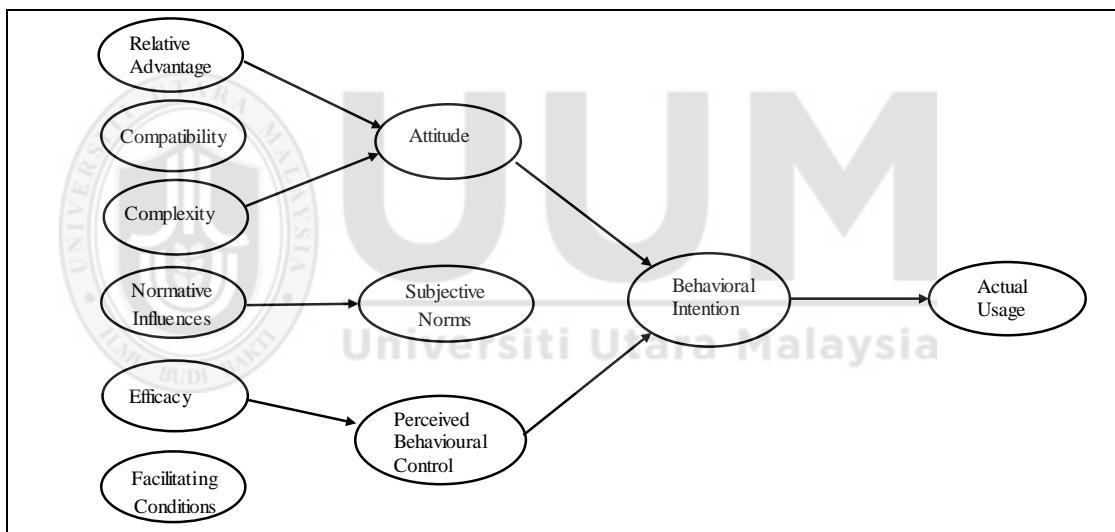


Figure 2.22

Non Credit Card Default Model 12: “The use of a decomposed theory of planned behavior to study Internet banking in Taiwan”

Source: Shih and Fang (2004), Emerald Group Publishing Limited

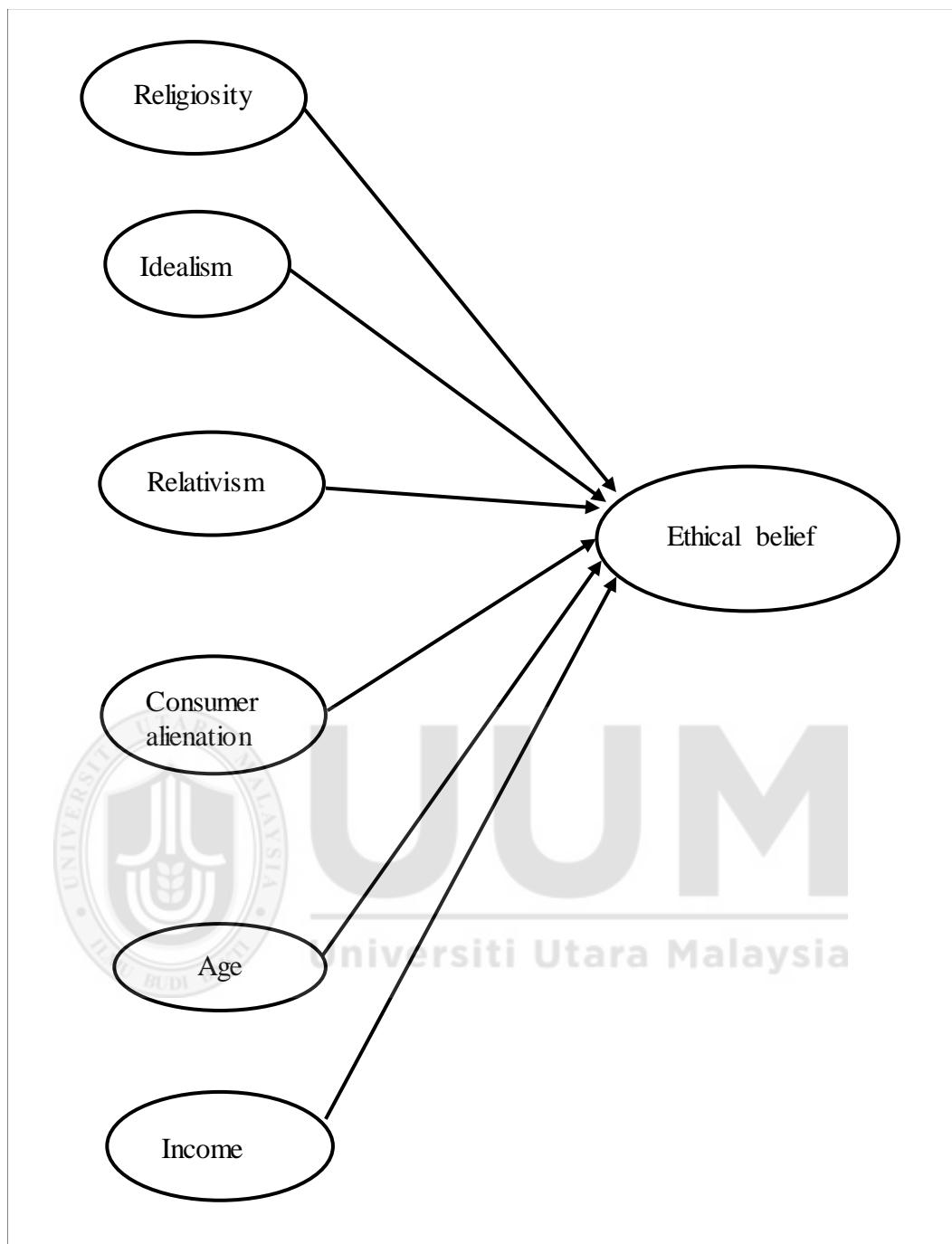


Figure 2.23

Non Credit Card Default Model 13: "Consumer Ethics: The Role of Religiosity."
Source: Vitell and Paolillo (2003), Journal of Business Ethics

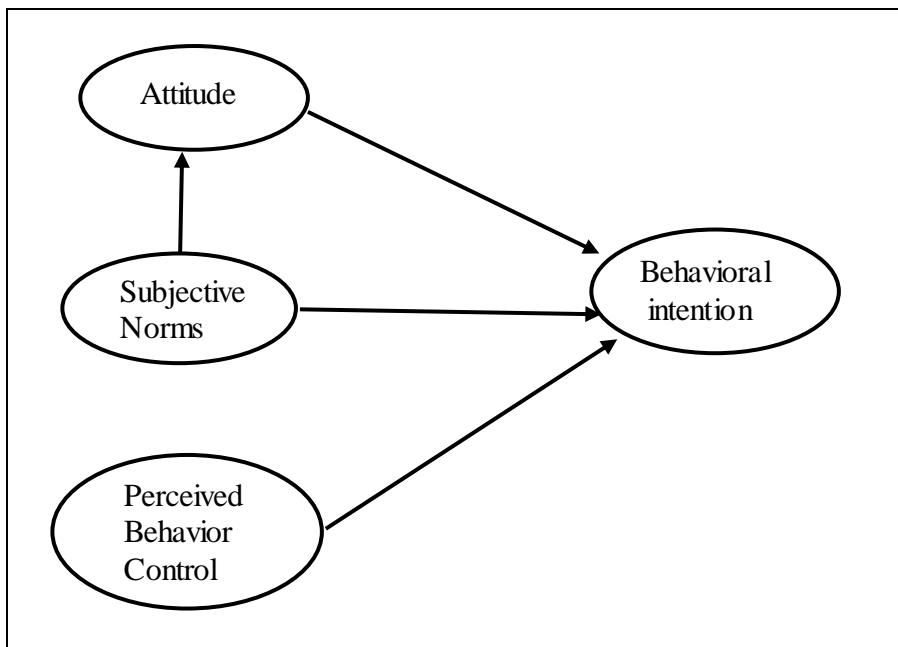


Figure 2.24

Non Credit Card Default Model 14: “Predicting Unethical Consumers: A Comparison of the Theory of Reasoned Action and the Theory of Planned Behavior”.
Source: Chang (1998), Journal of Business Ethics



APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire



QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Valued Respondents,

I am a doctoral candidate of Business Administration at Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah. I am collecting final data for my thesis entitled “The Influence of Behavioral Factors on Credit Card Default Among Muslim in Klang Valley”.

The purpose of this study is to investigate factors that may influence credit card default among Muslim credit cardholders in Klang Valley. The results from this study are important and could assist commercial banks and banking industry particularly in Malaysia to strategize their credit card services as one of the most important alternate of credit facilities.

It is much appreciated if you could spare your time and thought in about 15 minutes to complete this questionnaire based on your opinions on factors that may influence credit card default among Muslim in Klang Valley. All information provided by you shall be kept in strictest confidence and shall be used for the purpose of academic research only. There are no right and wrong answers of your responses.

This questionnaire booklet consists of two main sections. Section one will be your background information and section two will be your perceptions on factors that may contribute towards credit card default.

Lastly, thank you very much for your participation in this important study.

Yours sincerely,

Rozaimi bin An
Doctoral Candidate
Othman Yeop Abdullah
Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman, Malaysia
HP: +6 0122823012
E-mail: rozaimi2012@gmail.com

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

Responden Yang Dihargai,

Saya merupakan seorang calon ijazah kedoktoran dalam bidang Pentadbiran Perniagaan di Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah. Saya sedang mengumpul data terakhir bagi tesis yang bertajuk "Faktor Perilaku Yang Mempengaruhi Kad Kredit Tertunggak dalam Kalangan Penganut Agama Islam di Lembah Klang".

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menyiasat faktor-faktor yang boleh menyumbang kepada bayaran kad kredit tertunggak dalam kalangan penganut agama Islam di Lembah Klang. Hasil kajian ini penting dan boleh membantu pihak bank perdagangan serta industri perbankan terutamanya di Malaysia bagi menyusun strategi kemudahan pembiayaan kad kredit mereka sebagai salah satu perkhidmatan kewangan yang paling penting dalam perbankan.

Saya sangat menghargai jika anda boleh meluangkan masa kira-kira 15 minit untuk melengkapkan soal selidik ini berdasarkan pendapat anda tentang faktor-faktor yang boleh mempengaruhi tunggakan kad kredit dalam kalangan penganut agama Islam di Lembah Klang. Semua maklumat yang diberikan oleh anda akan dirahsiakan dan hanya untuk tujuan penyelidikan akademik sahaja. Tiada jawapan yang betul dan salah untuk jawapan anda.

Borang soal selidik ini terdiri daripada dua bahagian utama. Bahagian satu merupakan soalan yang berkaitan maklumat latar belakang anda dan bahagian dua pula berkaitan persepsi anda terhadap faktor-faktor yang boleh menyumbang ke arah pembayaran kad kredit tertunggak.

Akhir sekali, terima kasih saya ucapkan di atas penyertaan anda dalam kajian yang penting ini.

Yang ikhlas,

*Rozaimi bin An
Doctoral Candidate
Othman Yeop Abdullah
Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman, Malaysia
HP: +6 0122823012
E-mail: rozaimi2012@gmail.com*

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

SECTION 1

Please complete Part A. Tick (✓) in the appropriate boxes and fill in the blanks for written answers.

Sila lengkapkan Bahagian A dengan meletakkan tanda (✓) dalam kotak berkenaan dan mengisi ruang kosong bagi jawapan bertulis

Part A: Background

Maklumat Latar belakang

The purpose of this section is to gather some information about your credit card account(s) and also to collect some basic information about your background.

Tujuan bahagian ini adalah untuk mengumpul beberapa maklumat asas mengenai latar belakang dan mengumpul beberapa maklumat mengenai akaun kad kredit anda.

Code	Statement
S1	<p>Are you a credit card user? <i>Adakah anda pengguna kad kredit?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes / Ya <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No / Tidak</p> <p>Important Note: [If you are a credit card user, please proceed to answer all the questions] Nota Penting: [Jika anda adalah pengguna kad kredit, sila jawab soalan berikutnya]</p>
S2	<p>Please indicates the bank(s) that you have credit card with: <i>Sila tandakan bank kad kredit anda:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Citibank <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Maybank Berhad <input type="checkbox"/> 3. CIMB Bank Berhad <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Bank Islam <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Others/ <i>Lain-lain</i>. Please specify / <i>Sila nyatakan.....</i></p>

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

Code	Statement
S3	<p>Tick your credit card brand <i>Sila tandakan jenis kad kredit anda</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1.Master Card <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Visa <input type="checkbox"/> 3.Dynasty <input type="checkbox"/> 4.Others/<i>Lain-lain</i>. Please specify/<i>Sila nyatakan.....</i></p>
S4	<p>How long have you been a credit card user? <i>Berapa lama anda telah menjadi pengguna kad kredit?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1.Less than one (1) year /<i>kurang satu tahun</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2.Two to three years/ <i>dua hingga tiga tahun</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3.Three to four years / <i>tiga hingga empat tahun</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 4.More than four years / <i>lebih daripada empat tahun</i></p>
S5	<p>For the last six (6) months how many times you did not pay at least the minimum payment due? <i>Untuk enam (6) bulan yang lepas, berapa kali anda tidak membayar walaupun bayaran minima?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. None / <i>Tidak</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 1 time / <i>Sekali</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 2 times /<i>Dua kali</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. 3 times / <i>Tiga kali</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 5. More than 3 times / <i>Lebih daripada tiga kali</i></p>
S6	<p>Please state your gender. <i>Sila nyatakan jantina anda.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male/ <i>Lelaki</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female/ <i>Perempuan</i></p>
S7	<p>Please state your age. <i>Sila nyatakan umur anda.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Less than 24 / <i>kurang daripada 24 tahun</i></p>

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. 25 to 34 / 25 hingga 34 tahun tahun <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 35 to 44 / 35 hingga 44 tahun <input type="checkbox"/> 4. 45 till 54 / 45 hingga 54 tahun <input type="checkbox"/> 5. More than 55 / lebih daripada 55 tahun
S8	<p>Please state your religion. <i>Sila nyatakan agama anda.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Muslim / Islam <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Christianity / Kristian <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Hindu / Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Buddha / Buddha <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Others/ Lain-lain (Please specify/ <i>sila nyatakan</i>) _____</p>
S9	<p>Please state your education level. <i>Sila nyatakan tahap pendidikan anda.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Primary School / Sekolah Rendah <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Secondary School/SPM/STPM /Sekolah Menengah <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Diploma <input type="checkbox"/> 4. First (Bachelor's) degree / Ijazah Sarjana Muda <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Masters degree / Ijazah Sarjana <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Phd/DBA/Doctoral Degree / Kedoktoran <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Others / Lain-lain (Please specify/Sila nyatakan) _____</p>
S10	<p>Please state your monthly income (in RM). <i>Sila nyatakan pendapatan bulanan anda (dalam RM).</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Less than RM1,500 / kurang daripada RM1,500 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. RM1,500 to RM2,499 / RM1,500 hingga RM2,499 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. RM2,500 to RM3,499 / RM2,500 hingga RM3,499 <input type="checkbox"/> 4. RM3,500 to RM4,499 / RM3,500 hingga RM4,499 <input type="checkbox"/> 5. More than RM4,500 / lebih daripada RM4,500</p>

SECTION 2

Please complete Part B to G. Tick (✓) in the appropriate boxes and fill in the blanks for written answers.

Sila lengkapkan Bahagian B hingga G dengan meletakkan tanda (✓) dalam kotak yang sesuai dan mengisi tempat kosong bagi jawapan bertulis.

Part B: Credit Card Default

Kad Kredit Tertunggak

The purpose of this Part B is to determine your credit card default by using a 7 point scale.

Tujuan Bahagian B ini adalah untuk menentukan tahap kad kredit tertunggak dengan menggunakan skala 7 tahap.

Legend:

- 1= Strongly disagree/Sangat Tidak Bersetuju
- 2= Disagree/Tidak Bersetuju
- 3= Slightly Disagree/Agak Tidak Bersetuju
- 4= Neutral
- 5= Slightly Agree/Agak Bersetuju
- 6= Agree/Setuju
- 7= Strongly Agree/Sangat Bersetuju

Code	Statement	Level						
		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
DEF1	I sometimes unintentionally default my credit card bill payment. <i>Saya kadangkala secara tidak sengaja tertunggak membuat bayaran kad kredit.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
DEF2	I sometimes do not pay even the minimum payment due for my credit card bill. <i>Saya kadangkala tidak membayar walaupun bayaran minima bil kad kredit.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
DEF3	I sometimes forget the payment due date on my credit card bill. <i>Saya kadangkala terlupa tarikh matang pembayaran kad kredit.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
DEF4	I sometimes forget to pay my credit card bill. <i>Saya kadangkala terlupa membayar bil kad kredit.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

DEF5	In the past six months, I did not pay even the minimum amount due on my credit card bill, <i>Dalam enam bulan yang lepas, saya tidak membayar walaupun bayaran minima bil kad kredit.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
DEF6	I do not usually pay the full amount on my credit card bill. <i>Saya selalunya tidak membayar penuh hutang kad kredit saya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

Part C: Attitude on Credit Card Default.

Sikap Terhadap Kad Kredit Tertunggak

The purpose of this Part C is to determine your attitude on the credit card default by using a 7 point scale.

Tujuan Bahagian C ini adalah untuk menentukan sikap anda terhadap kad kredit tertunggak dengan menggunakan skala 7 tahap.

Legend:

- 1= Strongly disagree/Sangat Tidak Bersetuju
- 2= Disagree/Tidak Bersetuju
- 3= Slightly Disagree/Agak Tidak Bersetuju
- 4= Neutral
- 5= Slightly Agree/Agak Bersetuju
- 6= Agree/Setuju
- 7= Strongly Agree/Sangat Bersetuju

Code	Statement	Level						
ATT1	Paying my credit card bill is a wise idea. <i>Membayar bil kad kredit adalah idea yang bijak.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
ATT2	Paying my credit card bill on time is a good idea. <i>Membayar kad kredit tepat pada waktunya adalah idea yang bagus.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
ATT3	I like the idea of paying my credit card bill. <i>Saya menyukai idea membayar bil kad kredit.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
ATT4	Paying credit card bill on time is my priority. <i>Membayar bil kad kredit tepat pada masanya adalah keutamaan saya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
ATT5	I believe that paying credit card bill is not my responsibility (-) <i>Saya percaya membayar kad kredit bukan merupakan tanggungjawab saya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

Part D: Subjective Norm on Credit Card Default.
Norm Subjektif Terhadap Kad Kredit Tertunggak

The purpose of this Part D is to determine the influence of your family, friends, colleague etc. on credit card default by using a 7 point scale.

Tujuan Bahagian D ini adalah untuk menentukan pengaruh keluarga anda, kawan-kawan, rakan sekerja dan lain-lain terhadap kad kredit tertunggak dengan menggunakan skala 7 tahap.

Legend:

- 1= Strongly disagree/Sangat Tidak Bersetuju
- 2= Disagree/Tidak Bersetuju
- 3= Slightly Disagree/Agak Tidak Bersetuju
- 4= Neutral
- 5= Slightly Agree/Agak Bersetuju
- 6= Agree/Setuju
- 7= Strongly Agree/Sangat Bersetuju

Code	Statement	Level						
		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
SN1	My family members would think that paying my credit card bill is a wise idea. <i>Ahli keluarga saya berpendapat membayar bil kad kredit adalah tindakan yang bijak.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
SN2	My friends would think that paying my credit card bill is a wise idea. <i>Rakan-rakan saya berpendapat membayar bil kad kredit adalah tindakan yang bijak.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
SN3	My colleagues would think that paying my credit card bill is a wise idea. <i>Rakan sekerja saya berpendapat membayar bil kad kredit adalah tindakan yang bijak.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
SN4	My family members would think I should pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Ahli keluarga saya berpendapat saya harus membayar bil kad kredit tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

SN5	People who are important to me would think that I should pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Mereka yang penting dalam hidup saya berpendapat saya seharusnya membayar bil kad kredit tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
SN6	People who are influential to me would think I should pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Mereka yang berpengaruh kepada saya berpendapat saya seharusnya membayar bil kad kredit tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
SN7	People whose opinions are valued to me would prefer that I should not pay my credit card bill on time (-). <i>Mereka yang pendapatnya berharga kepada saya akan berpendapat saya tidak seharusnya membayar kad kredit tepat pada masanya (-).</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

Part E: Perceived Behavior Control on Credit Card Default.
Persepsi Kawalan Perilaku Terhadap Kad Kredit Tertunggak

The purpose of this Part E is to determine your Perceived Behavior Control on the Credit Card Default by using a 7 point scale.

Tujuan Bahagian E ini adalah untuk menentukan persepsi kawalan perilaku anda terhadap kad kredit tertunggak dengan menggunakan skala 7 tahap.

Legend:

- 1= Strongly disagree/Sangat Tidak Bersetuju
- 2= Disagree/Tidak Bersetuju
- 3= Slightly Disagree/Agak Tidak Bersetuju
- 4= Neutral
- 5= Slightly Agree/Agak Bersetuju
- 6= Agree/Setuju
- 7= Strongly Agree/Sangat Bersetuju

Code	Statement	Level						
PER1	I would be able to pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Saya berasa yakin untuk membayar kad kredit tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
PER2	I have the resource to pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Saya mempunyai keupayaan untuk membayar kad kredit tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

PER3	I have the ability to pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Saya mempunyai kemampuan untuk membayar kad kredit tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
PER4	Paying credit card bill in full would not be entirely within my control (-) <i>Membayar kad kredit secara penuh bukan keseluruhannya di dalam kawalan saya (-).</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
PERS5	I have the knowledge to pay my credit card bill. <i>Saya mempunyai pengetahuan untuk membayar kad kredit saya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

Part F: Intention on Credit Card Default.
HasratTerhadap Kad Kredit Tertunggak.

The purpose of this Part F is to determine the intention on credit card default by using a 7 point scale.

Tujuan Bahagian F ini adalah untuk menentukan hasrat anda terhadap kad kredit tertunggak dengan menggunakan skala 7 tahap.

Legend:

- 1= Strongly disagree/Sangat Tidak Bersetuju
- 2= Disagree/Tidak Bersetuju
- 3= Slightly Disagree/Agak Tidak Bersetuju
- 4= Neutral
- 5= Slightly Agree/Agak Bersetuju
- 6= Agree/Setuju
- 7= Strongly Agree/Sangat Bersetuju

Code	Statement	Level						
INT1	I plan to pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Saya bercadang membayar kad kredit saya tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
INT2	I intend to pay my credit card bill on time. <i>Saya berhasrat membayar kad kredit saya tepat pada masanya.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
INT3	I will pay my credit card bill this month. <i>Saya akan membayar kad kredit saya bulan ini.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
INT4	I will continue paying my credit card bill in the future.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

	<i>Saya akan berterusan membayar kad kredit saya pada masa hadapan.</i>							
INT5	Paying my credit card bill is something not important to me (-). <i>Membayar kad kredit bukanlah sesuatu yang penting kepada saya(-).</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
INT6	I would pay my credit card bill as my responsibility. <i>Saya membayar kad kredit sebagai tanggungjawab.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

Part G: Religiosity towards Credit Card Default.
Ketaatan Agama Terhadap Kad Kredit Tertunggak

The purpose of this Part G is to determine your religiosity towards credit card default by using a 7 point scale.

Tujuan Bahagian G ini adalah untuk menentukan ketaatan agama anda terhadap kad kredit tertunggak dengan menggunakan skala 7 tahap.

Legend:

- 1= Strongly disagree/Sangat Tidak Bersetuju
- 2= Disagree/Tidak Bersetuju
- 3= Slightly Disagree/Agak Tidak Bersetuju
- 4= Neutral
- 5= Slightly Agree/Agak Bersetuju
- 6= Agree/Setuju
- 7= Strongly Agree/Sangat Bersetuju

Code	Statement	Level						
REL1	It is important for me to have only syariah compliance credit card <i>Penting untuk saya untuk hanya memiliki kad kredit yang memenuhi syariah.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL2	It is important for me to engage only on Islamic hire purchase financing. <i>Penting untuk saya hanya menggunakan kaedah sewa beli secara Islam.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL3	It is important for me to purchase only a takaful family insurance. <i>Penting untuk saya hanya membeli insuran takaful keluarga.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL4	It is important for me to purchase only a takaful educational insurance. <i>Penting untuk saya hanya membeli insuran takaful pelajaran.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

REL5	I enjoy attending religious talks at mosque. <i>Saya gemar menghadiri ceramah agama di masjid.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL6	I usually read religious books and magazines individually. <i>Saya suka membaca buku serta majalah agama atas usaha sendiri.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL7	I always listen to religious programs broadcasted by local radio station. <i>Saya kerap mendengar program agama melalui siaran radio.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL8	I sometimes join usrah groups. <i>Kadangkala saya menyertai kumpulan usrah.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL9	I often watch religious programs on TV. <i>Saya sering menonton program agama di TV.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL10	I always cautious on the validity of HALAL mark used by non-Muslim food operators. <i>Saya sering berhati-hati dengan kesahihan logo HALAL yang digunakan oleh pengendali makanan bukan Islam</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL11	I always against cheating on weighing scales. <i>Saya sentiasa tidak bersetuju dengan penipuan timbangan.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL12	I support punishment on those who are eligible but reluctant to pay zakat. <i>Saya menyokong hukuman kepada individu yang layak membayar zakat tetapi enggan berbuat demikian.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL13	I support the implementation of Syariah Law. <i>Saya menyokong pelaksanaan perundangan Syariah.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL14	I support the plan to forbid liquor sales. <i>Saya menyokong perancangan menghalang penjualan arak.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL15	I always suspicious on imported halal meat. <i>Saya sentiasa sangsi terhadap daging halal yang diimport</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
REL16	I always be careful with local	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire

	canned/boxed food even though they have HALAL mark. <i>Saya sentiasa berhati-hati dengan makanan bertin tempatan walaupun mempunyai logo HALAL</i>						
REL17	I only used toiletries(tooth paste/soap/hair shampoo) that are produced by Muslims. <i>Saya hanya menggunakan bahan mendandan diri (ubat gigi/sabun/syampu) yang dikeluarkan oleh Muslim.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
REL18	I am always cautious with mixed flour (for baking, bread, pastry, pudding) that are not produced by Muslim operators. <i>Saya sentiasa berhati-hati dengan tepung (untuk membuat roti, pastri, puding) yang tidak dikeluarkan oleh pengusaha Muslim.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
REL19	I prefer only perfume/deodorant that does not contain alcohol. <i>Saya hanya menggunakan minyak wangi yang tidak mengandungi alkohol.</i>	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

End of Survey

Tamat Kajian

Thank you very much for your time and support.

Your participation in this study is truly appreciated.

Terima kasih untuk masa dan sokongan anda.

Penyertaan anda dalam kajian ini amat dihargai

Appendix 3: Outlier, Mahalanobis Distance

Table of Chi-squares statistics

df	P = 0.05	P = 0.01	P = 0.001	df	P = 0.05	P = 0.01	P = 0.001	df	P = 0.05	P = 0.01	P = 0.001
1	3.84	6.64	10.83	35	49.8	57.34	66.62	69	89.39	99.23	111.06
2	5.99	9.21	13.82	36	51	58.62	67.99	70	90.53	100.42	112.31
3	7.82	11.35	16.27	37	52.19	59.89	69.35	71	91.67	101.62	113.56
4	9.49	13.28	18.47	38	53.38	61.16	70.71	72	92.81	102.82	114.84
5	11.07	15.09	20.52	39	54.57	62.43	72.06	73	93.95	104.01	116.08
6	12.59	16.81	22.46	40	55.76	63.69	73.41	74	95.08	105.2	117.35
7	14.07	18.48	24.32	41	56.94	64.95	74.75	75	96.22	106.39	118.6
8	15.51	20.09	26.13	42	58.12	66.21	76.09	76	97.35	107.58	119.85
9	16.92	21.67	27.88	43	59.3	67.46	77.42	77	98.49	108.77	121.11
10	18.31	23.21	29.59	44	60.48	68.71	78.75	78	99.62	109.96	122.36
11	19.68	24.73	31.26	45	61.66	69.96	80.08	79	100.75	111.15	123.6
12	21.03	26.22	32.91	46	62.83	71.2	81.4	80	101.88	112.33	124.84
13	22.36	27.69	34.53	47	64	72.44	82.72	81	103.01	113.51	126.09
14	23.69	29.14	36.12	48	65.17	73.68	84.03	82	104.14	114.7	127.33
15	25	30.58	37.7	49	66.34	74.92	85.35	83	105.27	115.88	128.57
16	26.3	32	39.25	50	67.51	76.15	86.66	84	106.4	117.06	129.8
17	27.59	33.41	40.79	51	68.67	77.39	87.97	85	107.52	118.24	131.04
18	28.87	34.81	42.31	52	69.83	78.62	89.27	86	108.65	119.41	132.28
19	30.14	36.19	43.82	53	70.99	79.84	90.57	87	109.77	120.59	133.51
20	31.41	37.57	45.32	54	72.15	81.07	91.88	88	110.9	121.77	134.74
21	32.67	38.93	46.8	55	73.31	82.29	93.17	89	112.02	122.94	135.96
22	33.92	40.29	48.27	56	74.47	83.52	94.47	90	113.15	124.12	137.19
23	35.17	41.64	49.73	57	75.62	84.73	95.75	91	114.27	125.29	138.45
24	36.42	42.98	51.18	58	76.78	85.95	97.03	92	115.39	126.46	139.66
25	37.65	44.31	52.62	59	77.93	87.17	98.34	93	116.51	127.63	140.9
26	38.89	45.64	54.05	60	79.08	88.38	99.62	94	117.63	128.8	142.12
27	40.11	46.96	55.48	61	80.23	89.59	100.88	95	118.75	129.97	143.32
28	41.34	48.28	56.89	62	81.38	90.8	102.15	96	119.87	131.14	144.55
29	42.56	49.59	58.3	63	82.53	92.01	103.46	97	120.99	132.31	145.78
30	43.77	50.89	59.7	64	83.68	93.22	104.72	98	122.11	133.47	146.99
31	44.99	52.19	61.1	65	84.82	94.42	105.97	99	123.23	134.64	148.21
32	46.19	53.49	62.49	66	85.97	95.63	107.26	100	124.34	135.81	149.48
33	47.4	54.78	63.87	67	87.11	96.83	108.54				
34	48.6	56.06	65.25	68	88.25	98.03	109.79				

Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis
1	4.20696	26	6.19589	51	5.22965
2	2.36255	27	7.34334	52	10.19987
3	3.17687	28	5.51983	53	8.59869
4	0.91206	29	5.07461	54	3.69552
5	2.7717	30	0.68213	55	2.41314
6	18.91307	31	1.80078	56	12.71613
7	2.93817	32	2.47121	57	4.24656
8	2.21542	33	2.45185	58	2.41766
9	5.22355	34	5.3735	59	3.9223
10	2.19657	35	4.46584	60	5.14857
11	4.91071	36	1.55848	61	5.77097
12	4.57934	37	9.49263	62	3.46177
13	26.77898	38	3.92894	63	1.89043
14	12.8755	39	1.94873	64	4.85395
15	11.71964	40	2.25001	65	2.84084
16	3.13766	41	39.39246	66	5.19507
17	1.83838	42	4.14065	67	1.28791
18	1.79245	43	14.98727	68	1.15541
19	1.12754	44	2.38049	69	2.60742
20	4.5092	45	12.88049	70	2.12713
21	1.85351	46	14.17598	71	7.24719
22	6.87747	47	5.83566	72	7.24719
23	3.67259	48	0.51594	73	12.23607
24	9.28061	49	3.44593	74	3.43861
25	1.49817	50	5.83902	75	1.19341

Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis
76	1.75254	101	2.76601	126	1.66127
77	0.71359	102	8.65869	127	4.43813
78	2.60742	103	4.79334	128	2.52109
79	5.14703	104	6.46839	129	2.78694
80	4.89838	105	7.76075	130	2.60742
81	3.14755	106	3.46067	131	2.77008
82	2.49994	107	1.60322	132	3.03714
83	2.60742	108	1.51603	133	2.57612
84	1.87446	109	3.99961	134	10.08985
85	3.2321	110	3.38573	135	3.51965
86	5.23805	111	7.27485	136	4.82427
87	2.65849	112	18.21642	137	1.67502
88	3.08356	113	3.47559	138	0.76736
89	47.82944	114	3.71204	139	7.32115
90	21.56928	115	1.75031	140	1.43083
91	2.8736	116	1.83541	141	3.79477
92	1.41722	117	2.76091	142	3.50196
93	0.1526	118	1.69934	143	3.15898
94	1.00664	119	0.06991	144	2.26264
95	3.16799	120	10.12107	145	1.77663
96	3.98743	121	18.64271	146	1.9838
97	3.98743	122	4.13858	147	2.25146
98	27.75042	123	2.27758	148	7.01452
99	6.06284	124	2.05509	149	1.65535
100	7.03819	125	0.6074	150	3.43742

Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis
151	1.69947	176	2.43534	201	1.61055
152	0.93199	177	1.45254	202	5.40238
153	1.21859	178	1.45254	203	1.06455
154	2.73359	179	9.22948	204	3.38111
155	0.958	180	2.06445	205	2.39736
156	1.15466	181	2.55678	206	1.13699
157	3.72136	182	12.57329	207	3.92209
158	3.75378	183	2.82441	208	1.87476
159	21.89786	184	4.10038	209	1.25481
160	0.93651	185	6.59727	210	7.60862
161	1.67426	186	13.24642	211	2.47443
162	3.52479	187	12.62287	212	1.55441
163	4.10826	188	12.57329	213	5.24033
164	3.06544	189	5.59972	214	1.27794
165	6.87387	190	1.40481	215	2.60742
166	0.38204	191	1.11079	216	5.74925
167	5.82072	192	3.34853	217	3.69424
168	1.94222	193	1.41415	218	1.73214
169	5.84809	194	4.39626	219	0.34128
170	2.81116	195	3.67539	220	2.26858
171	0.34569	196	3.27915	221	1.79037
172	2.63638	197	1.19328	222	1.0625
173	2.60742	198	4.99059	223	13.02464
174	3.9406	199	0.86769	224	11.71964
175	5.65106	200	3.99096	225	4.82328

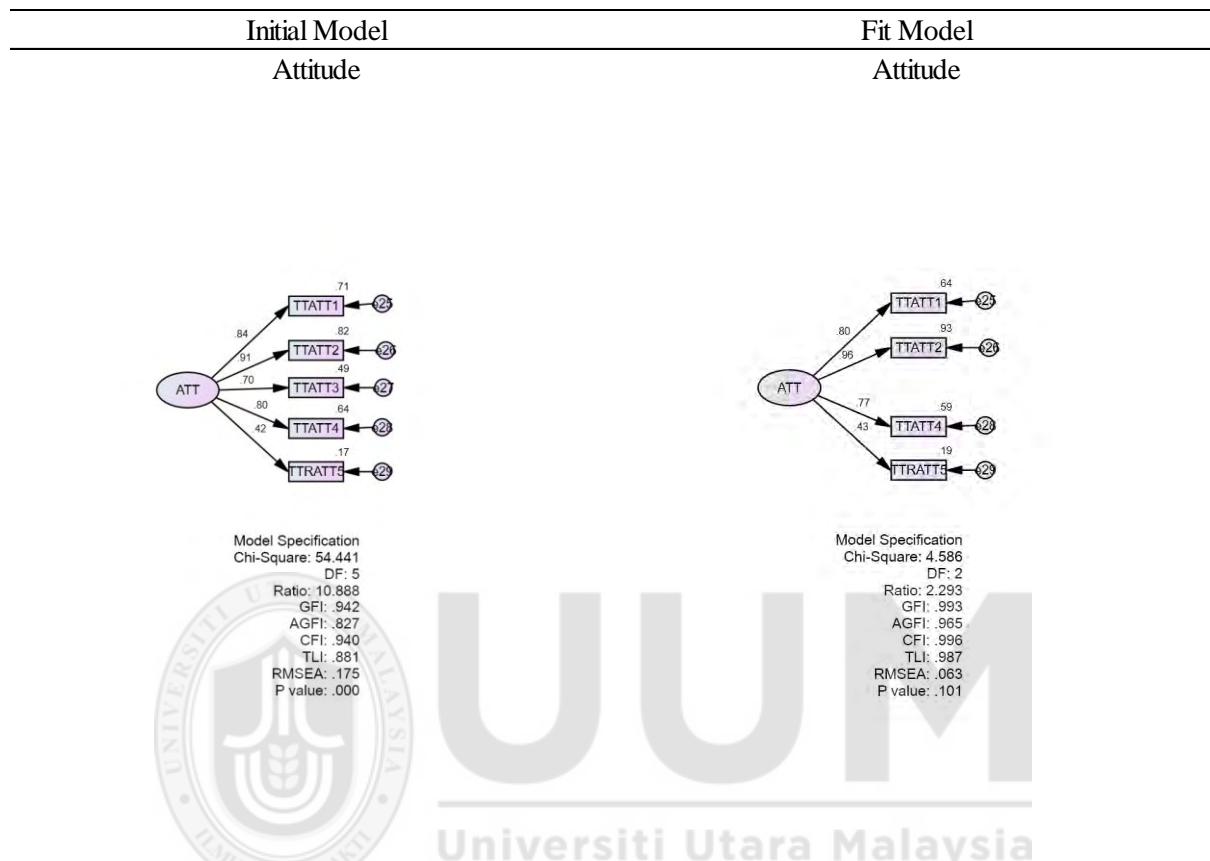
Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis
226	1.83838	251	14.98727	276	3.98743
227	1.79366	252	2.38049	277	27.75042
228	0.43253	253	12.88049	278	6.06284
229	3.57623	254	14.17598	279	6.48027
230	5.01185	255	5.83566	280	4.18502
231	3.85228	256	0.51594	281	2.38883
232	4.37033	257	3.44593	282	1.43549
233	2.89584	258	5.83902	283	4.13644
234	4.0047	259	5.66894	284	6.01434
235	4.84341	260	10.19987	285	1.14728
236	3.66903	261	8.59869	286	1.61659
237	0.63317	262	3.69552	287	8.16423
238	4.5092	263	2.41314	288	3.54502
239	1.88919	264	12.61844	289	2.76601
240	6.87747	265	4.24656	290	0.71359
241	3.67259	266	2.41766	291	2.60742
242	9.28061	267	3.9223	292	5.14703
243	1.72092	268	2.84084	293	4.89838
244	6.19589	269	5.19507	294	3.14755
245	7.34334	270	1.28791	295	2.49994
246	5.51983	271	1.15541	296	2.60742
247	5.07461	272	2.60742	297	1.87446
248	2.25001	273	3.43861	298	3.2321
249	39.39246	274	1.19341	299	5.23805
250	4.14065	275	1.75254	300	2.65849

Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis	Respondent	Mahalanobis
301	3.08356				
302	32.74114				
303	21.56928				
304	2.8736				
305	1.41722				
306	0.1526				
307	1.00664				
308	3.16799				
309	3.46067				
310	1.60322				
311	1.51603				
312	2.46242				
313	6.16157				
314	2.11856				
315	5.80363				
316	3.5944				
317	4.82427				
318	4.82427				
319	4.82427				
320	4.82427				
321	10.08985				
322	3.51965				
323	4.82427				

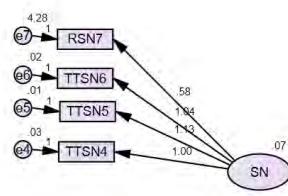
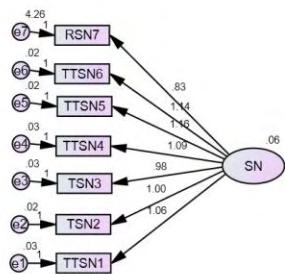
Appendix 4: Assessment of Normality

Attitude: Initial							Attitude: Transformed						
Item	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.	Item	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.		
ATT1	1	7	-1.078	-7.909	0.671	2.461	TTATT1	-0.328	-2.409	-1.471	-5.395		
ATT2	1	7	-1.511	-11.086	2.085	7.65	TTATT2	-0.373	-2.734	-1.411	-5.177		
ATT3	1	7	-0.959	-7.037	0.392	1.437	TTATT3	-0.228	-1.674	-1.532	-5.619		
ATT4	1	7	-1.138	-8.348	0.975	3.576	TTATT4	-0.302	-2.216	-1.473	-5.403		
RATT5	1	7	-0.494	-3.627	-1.281	-4.7	TTRATT5	-0.266	-1.95	-1.695	-6.217		
Subjective Norm: Initial							Subjective Norm: Transformed						
Item	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.	Item	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.		
SN1	1	7	-0.69	-5.063	-0.285	-1.05	TTSN1	-0.181	-1.331	-1.615	-5.924		
SN2	1	7	-0.763	-5.597	0.114	0.417	TSN2	-0.239	-1.756	-1.267	-4.646		
SN3	1	7	-0.714	-5.238	0.082	0.299	TSN3	-0.214	-1.569	-1.286	-4.717		
SN4	1	7	-1.034	-7.589	0.662	2.429	TTSN4	-0.286	-2.1	-1.503	-5.515		
SN5	1	7	-0.991	-7.269	0.226	0.831	TTSN5	-0.329	-2.417	-1.482	-5.438		
SN6	1	7	-0.986	-7.235	0.424	1.555	TTSN6	-0.251	-1.842	-1.477	-5.418		
RSN7	1	7	-0.256	-1.876	-1.239	-4.54	RSN7	-0.256	-1.876	-1.239	-4.544		
Perceived Behavior Control: Initial							Perceived Behavior Control: Transformed						
Item	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.	Item	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.		
PER1	1	7	-1.033	-7.578	0.768	2.817	TTPER1	-0.251	-1.844	-1.519	-5.574		
PER2	1	7	-0.858	-6.294	0.193	0.708	TTPER2	-0.229	-1.683	-1.56	-5.723		
PER3	1	7	-0.992	-7.282	0.547	2.006	TTPER3	-0.273	-2.006	-1.529	-5.611		
RPER4	1	7	0.413	3.03	-0.79	-2.9	TRPER4	0.232	1.706	-1.249	-4.582		
PER5	1	7	-1.049	-7.693	1.028	3.771	TTPER5	-0.213	-1.564	-1.514	-5.553		
Religiosity: Initial							Religiosity: Transformed						
Item	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.	Item	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.		
REL1	1	7	-1.022	-7.497	0.294	1.08	TTREL1	-0.356	-2.608	-1.608	-5.899		
REL2	1	7	-1.073	-7.874	0.298	1.093	TTREL2	-0.412	-3.024	-1.506	-5.526		
REL3	1	7	-0.937	-6.877	0.239	0.876	TTREL3	-0.289	-2.121	-1.559	-5.719		
REL4	1	7	-0.541	-3.97	-0.476	-1.75	TRELA4	-0.156	-1.147	-1.373	-5.037		
REL5	1	7	-0.891	-6.537	1.057	3.879	TRELA5	-0.192	-1.411	-1.375	-5.043		
REL6	1	7	-0.771	-5.654	0.675	2.475	TRELA6	-0.222	-1.63	-1.344	-4.93		
REL7	1	7	-0.612	-4.494	0.091	0.333	TRELA7	-0.155	-1.139	-1.457	-5.346		
REL8	1	7	-0.202	-1.484	-0.339	-1.25	REL8	-0.202	-1.484	-0.339	-1.245		
REL9	1	7	-0.723	-5.302	0.56	2.054	TREL9	-0.139	-1.019	-1.357	-4.977		
REL10	1	7	-1.815	-13.316	4.077	14.96	TTREL10	-0.34	-2.497	-1.337	-4.903		
REL11	1	7	-0.775	-5.688	0.276	1.014	TREL11	-0.191	-1.405	-1.43	-5.245		
REL12	1	7	-1.165	-8.546	1.173	4.303	TTREL12	-0.297	-2.183	-1.502	-5.51		
REL13	1	7	-0.941	-6.908	0.319	1.171	TTREL13	-0.309	-2.269	-1.588	-5.824		
REL14	1	7	-1.754	-12.868	2.851	10.46	TTREL14	-0.526	-3.856	-1.281	-4.7		
REL15	1	7	-1.444	-10.598	1.907	6.995	TTREL15	-0.396	-2.906	-1.365	-5.006		
REL16	1	7	-1.721	-12.625	3.146	11.54	TTREL16	-0.455	-3.336	-1.314	-4.819		
REL17	1	7	-1.345	-9.871	1.317	4.832	TTREL17	-0.474	-3.48	-1.425	-5.228		
REL18	1	7	-0.871	-6.391	0.311	1.143	TTREL18	-0.234	-1.714	-1.543	-5.661		
REL19	1	7	-0.978	-7.175	0.449	1.648	TTREL19	-0.325	-2.383	-1.541	-5.652		
Intention: Initial							Intention: Transformed						
Item	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.	Item	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.		
INT1	1	7	-1.26	-9.242	1.311	4.811	TTINT1	-0.35	-2.567	-1.384	-5.076		
INT2	1	7	-1.205	-8.845	1.361	4.995	TTINT2	-0.324	-2.381	-1.415	-5.189		
INT3	1	7	-1.226	-8.996	1.247	4.574	TTINT3	-0.369	-2.709	-1.397	-5.125		
INT4	1	7	-0.919	-6.744	-0.048	-0.18	TTINT4	-0.314	-2.303	-1.472	-5.4		
RINT5	1	7	-0.637	-4.672	-0.93	-3.41	TTRINT5	-0.303	-2.221	-1.627	-5.968		
INT6	1	7	-1.248	-9.155	0.899	3.297	TTINT6	-0.448	-3.287	-1.353	-4.962		
Default: Initial							Default: Transformed						
Item	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.	Item	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.		
DEF1	1	7	0.095	0.70	-1.5	-5.5	DEF1	0.095	0.7	-1.5	-5.504		
DEF2	1	7	0.719	5.272	-0.866	-3.18	TTDEF2	0.384	2.815	-1.597	-5.857		
DEF3	1	7	0.141	1.035	-1.323	-4.85	DEF3	0.141	1.035	-1.323	-4.854		
DEF4	1	7	0.487	3.576	-1.196	-4.39	TTDEF4	0.248	1.818	-1.714	-6.29		
DEF5	1	7	1.126	8.26	-0.084	-0.31	TTDEF5	0.65	4.772	-1.298	-4.762		
DEF6	1	7	-0.068	-0.501	-1.363	-5	DEF6	-0.068	-0.501	-1.363	-5		

Appendix 5: Confirmatory analysis for individual constructs



Initial Model	Fit Model
Subjective Norm	Subjective Norm

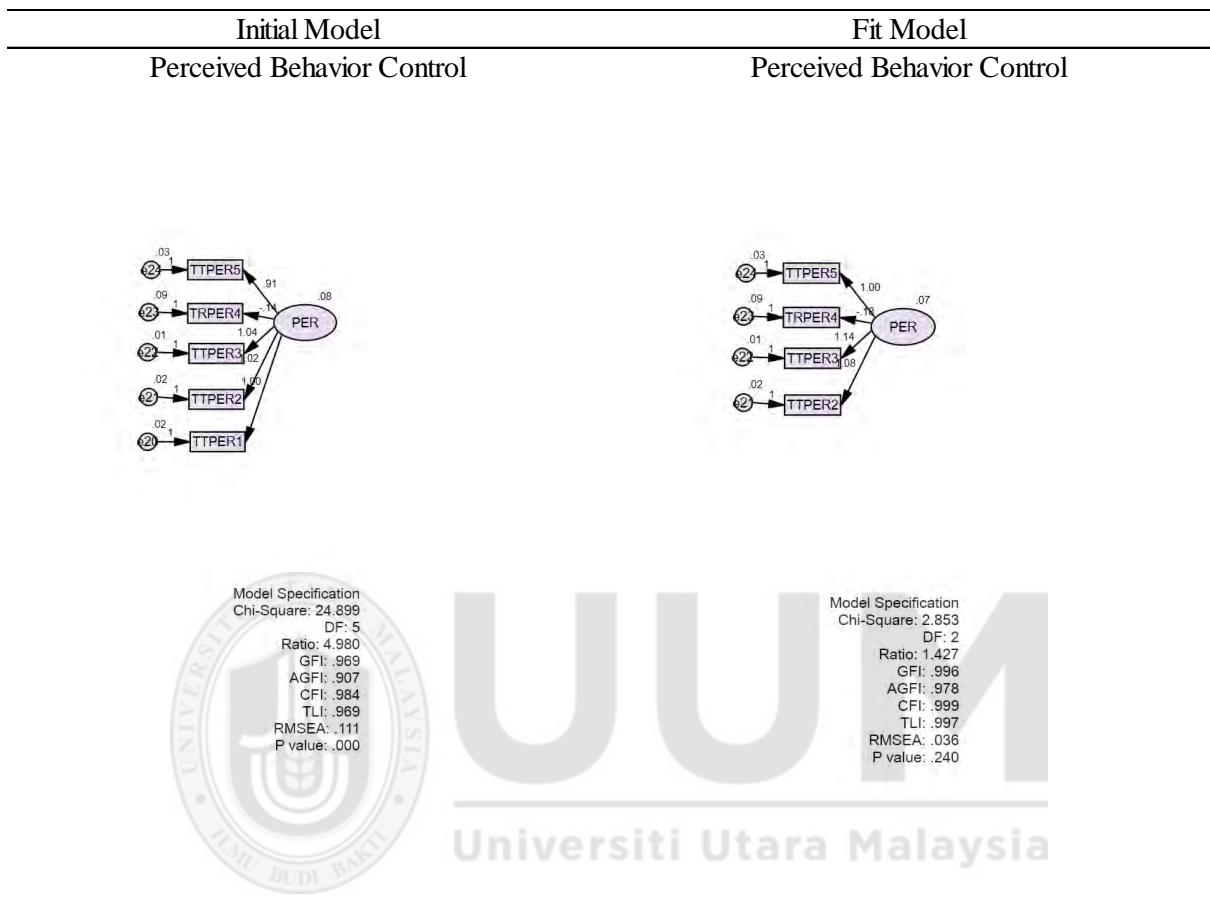


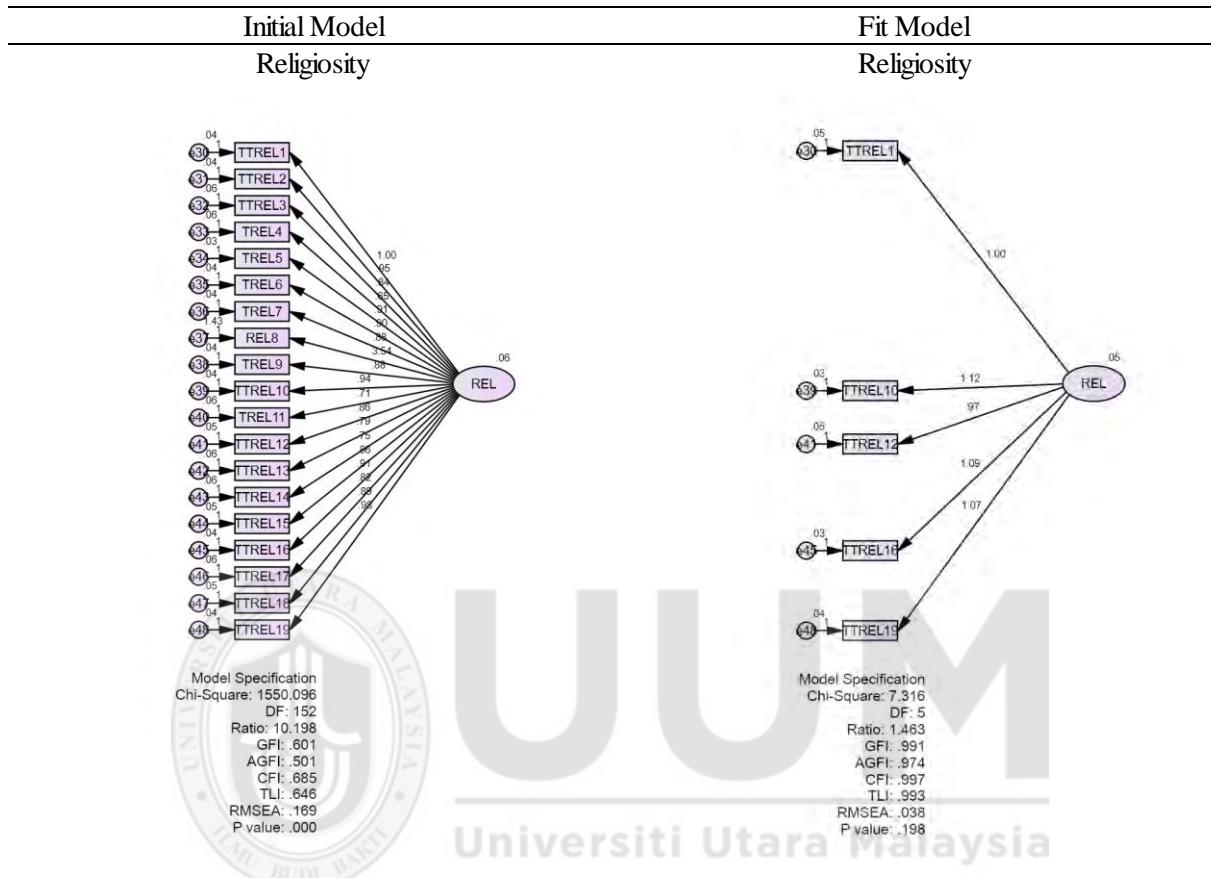
Model Specification
 Chi-Square: 294.803
 DF: 14
 Ratio: 21.057
 GFI: .773
 AGFI: .546
 CFI: .858
 TLI: .786
 RMSEA: .250
 P value: .000

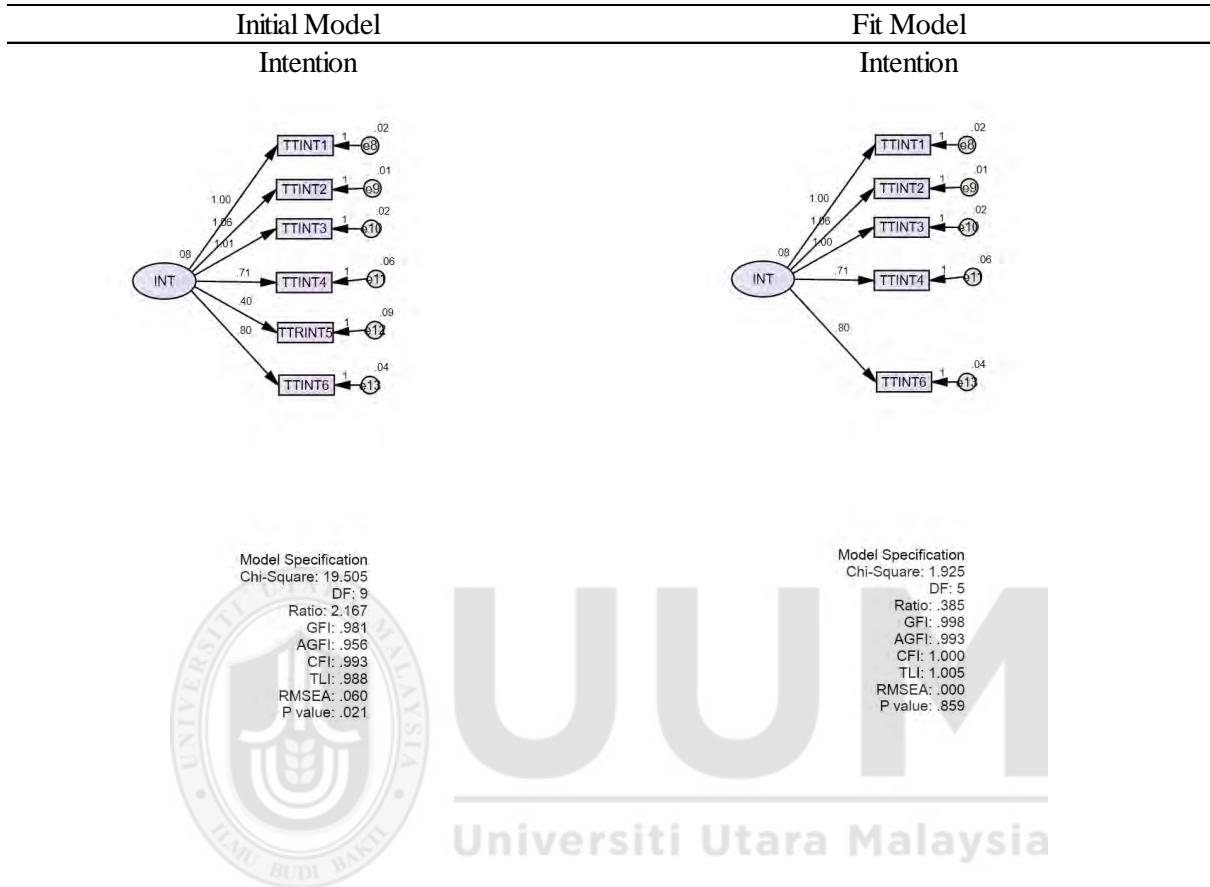
Model Specification
 Chi-Square: 1.157
 DF: 2
 Ratio: .579
 GFI: .998
 AGFI: .991
 CFI: 1.000
 TLI: 1.003
 RMSEA: .000
 P value: .561

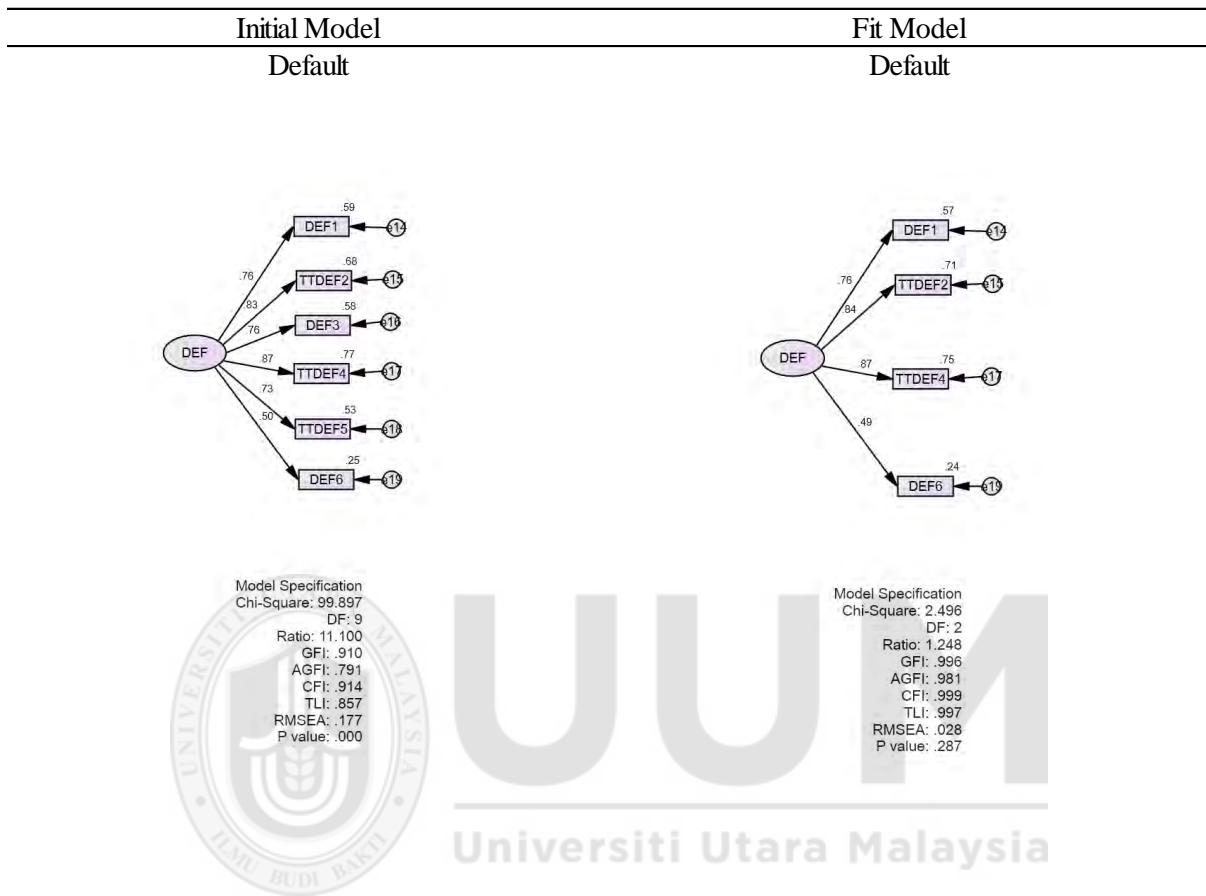


Universiti Utara Malaysia

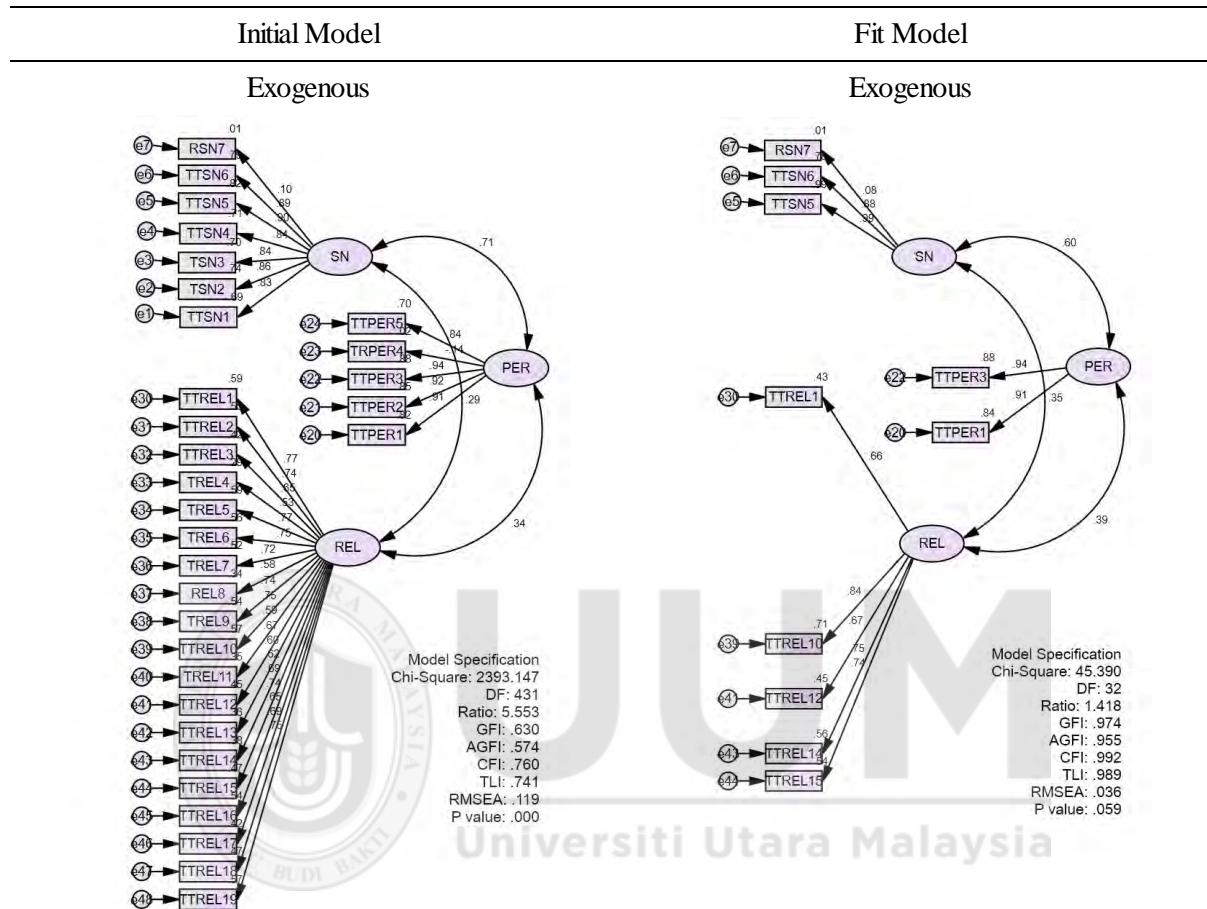




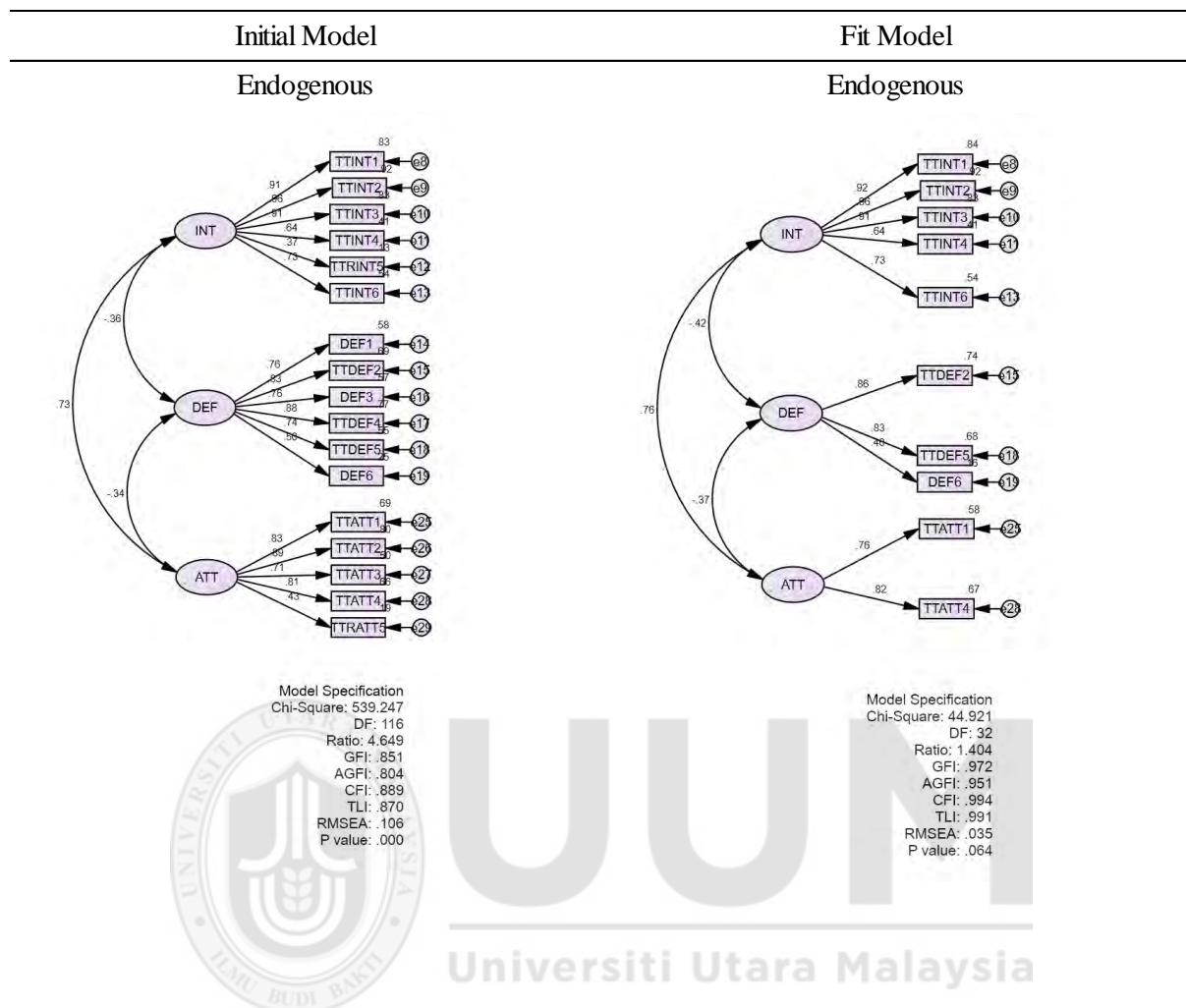




Appendix 6: Confirmatory analysis for exogenous constructs



Appendix 7: Confirmatory analysis for endogenous constructs



Appendix 8: Amos Output

1. Actual test

Demographic output

	Statistics									
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10
N	Valid	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	323	100.0	100.0

S2

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Citibank	55	17.0	17.0
	Maybank	90	27.9	27.9
	Berhad	46	14.2	14.2
	CIMB Bank	72	22.3	22.3
	Berhad	60	18.6	18.6
	Bank Islam	323	100.0	100.0
	Others			
	Total			

S3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Master Card	185	57.3	57.3
	Visa	134	41.5	41.5
	Dynasty	2	.6	.6
	Others	2	.6	.6
	Total	323	100.0	100.0

S4

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than one(1) year	37	11.5	11.5
	Two to three year	96	29.7	29.7
	Three to four years	57	17.6	17.6
	More than four years	133	41.2	41.2
	Total	323	100.0	100.0

S5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 time	117	36.2	36.2	36.2
	2 times	115	35.6	35.6	71.8
	3 times	57	17.6	17.6	89.5
	More than 3 times	34	10.5	10.5	100.0
	Total	323	100.0	100.0	

S6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	179	55.4	55.4	55.4
	Female	144	44.6	44.6	100.0
	Total	323	100.0	100.0	

S7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 24	15	4.6	4.6	4.6
	25-34	123	38.1	38.1	42.7
	35-44	121	37.5	37.5	80.2
	45-54	52	16.1	16.1	96.3
	More than 55	12	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	323	100.0	100.0	

S8

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Muslim	323	100.0	100.0	100.0

S9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Secondary School Diploma	50	15.5	15.5	15.5
	Bachelor's Degree	119	36.8	36.8	52.3
	Master Degree	115	35.6	35.6	87.9
	Phd/DBA	24	7.4	7.4	95.4
	Other	13	4.0	4.0	99.4
	Total	2	.6	.6	100.0
		323	100.0	100.0	

S10

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	RM1,500 till RM2,499	69	21.4	21.4	21.4
	RM2,500 till RM3,499	89	27.6	27.6	48.9
	RM3,500 till RM4,499	52	16.1	16.1	65.0
	More than RM4,500	113	35.0	35.0	100.0
	Total	323	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
MDEF	323	1.00	7.00	3.1383	1.55344
MATT	323	1.00	7.00	5.3573	1.28132
MSN	323	1.00	7.00	5.0801	1.28417
MPER	323	1.00	7.00	5.0390	1.12569
MINT	323	1.00	7.00	5.0387	1.08234
MREL	323	1.00	7.00	5.4994	1.04286
Valid N (listwise)	323				

Response Bias

		Attitude							
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
MATT	Equal variances assumed	1.057	.305	.626	423	.532	.07677	.12267	-.16434 .31788
	Equal variances not assumed			.626	421.914	.532	.07677	.12265	-.16431 .31785

Response Bias

Attitude

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	t-test for Equality of Means								
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
MATT	Equal variances assumed	1.057	.305	.626	423	.532	.07677	.12267	- .16434	.31788
	Equal variances not assumed			.626	421.914	.532	.07677	.12265	- .16431	.31785

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Subjective Norm

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	t-test for Equality of Means								
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
MSN	Equal variances assumed	.005	.942	.248	423	.804	.03086	.12439	- .21363	.27535
	Equal variances not assumed			.248	422.994	.804	.03086	.12438	- .21363	.27535

Perceived Behavior Control

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
MPER	Equal variances assumed	.001	.973	-.069	423	.945	-.00744	.10840	-.22051	.20562
	Equal variances not assumed			-.069	422.84	.945	-.00744	.10839	-.22049	.20561

Religiosity

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
MREL	Equal variances assumed	.020	.888	-.289	423	.773	-.02909	.10059	-.22682	.16864
	Equal variances not assumed			-.289	422.349	.773	-.02909	.10058	-.22680	.16862

Intention

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
MINT	Equal variances assumed Equal variances not assumed								Lower	Upper
	.729	.394	.453	423	.650	.05400	.11909	- .18008	.28808	
			.454	421.452	.650	.05400	.11907	- .18005	.28805	

Default

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
MDEF	Equal variances assumed Equal variances not assumed								Lower	Upper
	.684	.409	-.702	423	.483	-.10149	.14461	- .38574	.18276	
			-.702	420.460	.483	-.10149	.14464	- .38580	.18281	

Assessment of normality

Normality before transformed

Assessment of normality (Group number 1) – ori

Variable	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.
SN1	1	7	-0.69	-5.063	-0.285	-1.045
REL19	1	7	-0.978	-7.175	0.449	1.648
REL18	1	7	-0.871	-6.391	0.311	1.143
REL17	1	7	-1.345	-9.871	1.317	4.832
REL16	1	7	-1.721	-12.625	3.146	11.54
REL15	1	7	-1.444	-10.598	1.907	6.995
REL14	1	7	-1.754	-12.868	2.851	10.458
REL13	1	7	-0.941	-6.908	0.319	1.171
REL12	1	7	-1.165	-8.546	1.173	4.303
REL11	1	7	-0.775	-5.688	0.276	1.014
REL10	1	7	-1.815	-13.316	4.077	14.956
REL9	1	7	-0.723	-5.302	0.56	2.054
REL8	1	7	-0.202	-1.484	-0.339	-1.245
REL7	1	7	-0.612	-4.494	0.091	0.333
REL6	1	7	-0.771	-5.654	0.675	2.475
REL5	1	7	-0.891	-6.537	1.057	3.879
REL1	1	7	-1.022	-7.497	0.294	1.08
REL2	1	7	-1.073	-7.874	0.298	1.093
REL3	1	7	-0.937	-6.877	0.239	0.876
REL4	1	7	-0.541	-3.97	-0.476	-1.747
RATT5	1	7	-0.494	-3.627	-1.281	-4.7
ATT4	1	7	-1.138	-8.348	0.975	3.576
ATT3	1	7	-0.959	-7.037	0.392	1.437
ATT2	1	7	-1.511	-11.086	2.085	7.65
ATT1	1	7	-1.078	-7.909	0.671	2.461
PERS5	1	7	-1.049	-7.693	1.028	3.771
RPER4	1	7	0.413	3.03	-0.79	-2.898
PER3	1	7	-0.992	-7.282	0.547	2.006
PER2	1	7	-0.858	-6.294	0.193	0.708
PER1	1	7	-1.033	-7.578	0.768	2.817
DEF6	1	7	-0.068	-0.501	-1.363	-5
DEF5	1	7	1.126	8.26	-0.084	-0.309
DEF4	1	7	0.487	3.576	-1.196	-4.389
DEF3	1	7	0.141	1.035	-1.323	-4.854
DEF2	1	7	0.719	5.272	-0.866	-3.178
DEF1	1	7	0.095	0.7	-1.5	-5.504
INT6	1	7	-1.248	-9.155	0.899	3.297
RINT5	1	7	-0.637	-4.672	-0.93	-3.414
INT4	1	7	-0.919	-6.744	-0.048	-0.176
INT3	1	7	-1.226	-8.996	1.247	4.574
INT2	1	7	-1.205	-8.845	1.361	4.995
INT1	1	7	-1.26	-9.242	1.311	4.811
RSN7	1	7	-0.256	-1.876	-1.239	-4.544
SN6	1	7	-0.986	-7.235	0.424	1.555
SN5	1	7	-0.991	-7.269	0.226	0.831
SN4	1	7	-1.034	-7.589	0.662	2.429
SN3	1	7	-0.714	-5.238	0.082	0.299
SN2	1	7	-0.763	-5.597	0.114	0.417
Multivariate				660.107	85.618	

Assessment of normality (Group number 1) – ori
Assessment of normality (Group number 1)

Variable	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.
SN1	1	7	-0.69	-5.063	-0.285	-1.045
REL19	1	7	-0.978	-7.175	0.449	1.648
REL18	1	7	-0.871	-6.391	0.311	1.143
REL17	1	7	-1.345	-9.871	1.317	4.832
REL16	1	7	-1.721	-12.625	3.146	11.54
REL15	1	7	-1.444	-10.598	1.907	6.995
REL14	1	7	-1.754	-12.868	2.851	10.458
REL13	1	7	-0.941	-6.908	0.319	1.171
REL12	1	7	-1.165	-8.546	1.173	4.303
REL11	1	7	-0.775	-5.688	0.276	1.014
REL10	1	7	-1.815	-13.316	4.077	14.956
REL9	1	7	-0.723	-5.302	0.56	2.054
REL8	1	7	-0.202	-1.484	-0.339	-1.245
REL7	1	7	-0.612	-4.494	0.091	0.333
REL6	1	7	-0.771	-5.654	0.675	2.475
REL5	1	7	-0.891	-6.537	1.057	3.879
REL1	1	7	-1.022	-7.497	0.294	1.08
REL2	1	7	-1.073	-7.874	0.298	1.093
REL3	1	7	-0.937	-6.877	0.239	0.876
REL4	1	7	-0.541	-3.97	-0.476	-1.747
RATT5	1	7	-0.494	-3.627	-1.281	-4.7
ATT4	1	7	-1.138	-8.348	0.975	3.576
ATT3	1	7	-0.959	-7.037	0.392	1.437
ATT2	1	7	-1.511	-11.086	2.085	7.65
ATT1	1	7	-1.078	-7.909	0.671	2.461
PER5	1	7	-1.049	-7.693	1.028	3.771
RPER4	1	7	0.413	3.03	-0.79	-2.898
PER3	1	7	-0.992	-7.282	0.547	2.006
PER2	1	7	-0.858	-6.294	0.193	0.708
PER1	1	7	-1.033	-7.578	0.768	2.817
DEF6	1	7	-0.068	-0.501	-1.363	-5
DEF5	1	7	1.126	8.26	-0.084	-0.309
DEF4	1	7	0.487	3.576	-1.196	-4.389
DEF3	1	7	0.141	1.035	-1.323	-4.854
DEF2	1	7	0.719	5.272	-0.866	-3.178
DEF1	1	7	0.095	0.7	-1.5	-5.504
INT6	1	7	-1.248	-9.155	0.899	3.297
RINT5	1	7	-0.637	-4.672	-0.93	-3.414
INT4	1	7	-0.919	-6.744	-0.048	-0.176
INT3	1	7	-1.226	-8.996	1.247	4.574
INT2	1	7	-1.205	-8.845	1.361	4.995
INT1	1	7	-1.26	-9.242	1.311	4.811
RSN7	1	7	-0.256	-1.876	-1.239	-4.544
SN6	1	7	-0.986	-7.235	0.424	1.555
SN5	1	7	-0.991	-7.269	0.226	0.831
SN4	1	7	-1.034	-7.589	0.662	2.429
SN3	1	7	-0.714	-5.238	0.082	0.299
SN2	1	7	-0.763	-5.597	0.114	0.417
Multivariate				660.107	85.618	

Assessment of normality (Group number 1) – x1

Variable	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.
TSN1	0.008	0.878	-0.277	-2.036	-1.347	-4.94
TREL19	0.001	0.834	-0.411	-3.013	-1.355	-4.969
TREL18	0.001	0.859	-0.328	-2.404	-1.303	-4.779
TREL17	0.001	0.788	-0.637	-4.671	-1.124	-4.124
TREL16	0	0.779	-0.699	-5.129	-0.882	-3.237
TREL15	0	0.803	-0.597	-4.382	-0.991	-3.635
TREL14	0	0.766	-0.793	-5.821	-0.747	-2.74
TREL13	0.002	0.833	-0.388	-2.847	-1.409	-5.168
TREL12	0.001	0.828	-0.429	-3.15	-1.237	-4.538
TREL11	0.002	0.865	-0.191	-1.405	-1.43	-5.245
TREL10	0	0.79	-0.601	-4.408	-0.909	-3.335
TREL9	0	0.887	-0.139	-1.019	-1.357	-4.977
REL8	1	7	-0.202	-1.484	-0.339	-1.245
TREL7	0.001	0.898	-0.155	-1.139	-1.457	-5.346
TREL6	0	0.892	-0.222	-1.63	-1.344	-4.93
TREL5	0	0.878	-0.192	-1.411	-1.375	-5.043
TREL1	0.004	0.811	-0.46	-3.379	-1.39	-5.1
TREL2	0.005	0.813	-0.541	-3.973	-1.232	-4.518
TREL3	0.003	0.844	-0.395	-2.898	-1.305	-4.788
TREL4	0.01	0.885	-0.156	-1.147	-1.373	-5.037
TRATT5	0.038	0.834	-0.341	-2.505	-1.568	-5.752
TATT4	0.002	0.844	-0.435	-3.19	-1.154	-4.233
TATT3	0.005	0.856	-0.364	-2.671	-1.21	-4.438
TATT2	0.001	0.802	-0.587	-4.309	-0.974	-3.574
TATT1	0.001	0.836	-0.46	-3.378	-1.186	-4.349
TPER5	0.001	0.864	-0.326	-2.39	-1.211	-4.443
TRPER4	0.071	0.97	0.232	1.706	-1.249	-4.582
TPER3	0.002	0.849	-0.383	-2.81	-1.261	-4.628
TPER2	0.003	0.86	-0.329	-2.417	-1.308	-4.798
TPER1	0.001	0.849	-0.37	-2.717	-1.238	-4.543
DEF6	1	7	-0.068	-0.501	-1.363	-5
TDEF5	0.226	0.994	0.794	5.829	-1.016	-3.727
TDEF4	0.157	0.982	0.311	2.282	-1.583	-5.807
DEF3	1	7	0.141	1.035	-1.323	-4.854
TDEF2	0.181	0.988	0.479	3.511	-1.419	-5.206
DEF1	1	7	0.095	0.7	-1.5	-5.504
TINT6	0.003	0.822	-0.612	-4.489	-0.992	-3.637
TRINT5	0.023	0.837	-0.399	-2.927	-1.442	-5.291
TINT4	0.012	0.855	-0.474	-3.481	-1.109	-4.07
TINT3	0.001	0.832	-0.508	-3.728	-1.1	-4.037
TINT2	0.001	0.843	-0.457	-3.35	-1.109	-4.07
TINT1	0.001	0.835	-0.514	-3.769	-1.02	-3.74
RSN7	1	7	-0.256	-1.876	-1.239	-4.544
TSN6	0.004	0.855	-0.405	-2.968	-1.138	-4.175
TSN5	0.005	0.838	-0.473	-3.474	-1.18	-4.328
TSN4	0.002	0.848	-0.405	-2.97	-1.218	-4.468
TSN3	0.006	0.9	-0.214	-1.569	-1.286	-4.717
TSN2	0.006	0.888	-0.239	-1.756	-1.267	-4.646
Multivariate				454.52	58.953	

Assessment of normality (Group number 1) -x2

Assessment of normality (Group number 1)

Variable	min	max	skew	c.r.	kurtosis	c.r.
TTSN1	0.042	0.887	-0.181	-1.331	-1.615	-5.924
TTREL19	0.036	0.853	-0.325	-2.383	-1.541	-5.652
TTREL18	0.037	0.875	-0.234	-1.714	-1.543	-5.661
TTREL17	0.028	0.816	-0.474	-3.48	-1.425	-5.228
TTREL16	0.021	0.817	-0.455	-3.336	-1.314	-4.819
TTREL15	0.025	0.837	-0.396	-2.906	-1.365	-5.006
TTREL14	0.019	0.805	-0.526	-3.856	-1.281	-4.7
TTREL13	0.038	0.852	-0.309	-2.269	-1.588	-5.824
TTREL12	0.031	0.854	-0.297	-2.183	-1.502	-5.51
TREL11	0.002	0.865	-0.191	-1.405	-1.43	-5.245
TTREL10	0.021	0.833	-0.34	-2.497	-1.337	-4.903
TREL9	0	0.887	-0.139	-1.019	-1.357	-4.977
REL8	1	7	-0.202	-1.484	-0.339	-1.245
TREL7	0.001	0.898	-0.155	-1.139	-1.457	-5.346
TREL6	0	0.892	-0.222	-1.63	-1.344	-4.93
TREL5	0	0.878	-0.192	-1.411	-1.375	-5.043
TTREL1	0.036	0.832	-0.356	-2.608	-1.608	-5.899
TTREL2	0.034	0.835	-0.412	-3.024	-1.506	-5.526
TTREL3	0.036	0.862	-0.289	-2.121	-1.559	-5.719
TREL4	0.01	0.885	-0.156	-1.147	-1.373	-5.037
TTRATT5	0.064	0.84	-0.266	-1.95	-1.695	-6.217
TTATT4	0.03	0.869	-0.302	-2.216	-1.473	-5.403
TTATT3	0.034	0.876	-0.228	-1.674	-1.532	-5.619
TTATT2	0.023	0.839	-0.373	-2.734	-1.411	-5.177
TTATT1	0.032	0.859	-0.328	-2.409	-1.471	-5.395
TPPER5	0.032	0.885	-0.213	-1.564	-1.514	-5.553
TRPER4	0.071	0.97	0.232	1.706	-1.249	-4.582
TPPER3	0.034	0.87	-0.273	-2.006	-1.529	-5.611
TPPER2	0.037	0.876	-0.229	-1.683	-1.56	-5.723
TPPER1	0.033	0.871	-0.251	-1.844	-1.519	-5.574
DEF6	1	7	-0.068	-0.501	-1.363	-5
TTDEF5	0.209	0.967	0.65	4.772	-1.298	-4.762
TTDEF4	0.152	0.944	0.248	1.818	-1.714	-6.29
DEF3	1	7	0.141	1.035	-1.323	-4.854
TTDEF2	0.17	0.953	0.384	2.815	-1.597	-5.857
DEF1	1	7	0.095	0.7	-1.5	-5.504
TTINT6	0.027	0.849	-0.448	-3.287	-1.353	-4.962
TTRINT5	0.052	0.846	-0.303	-2.221	-1.627	-5.968
TTINT4	0.036	0.872	-0.314	-2.303	-1.472	-5.4
TTINT3	0.029	0.859	-0.369	-2.709	-1.397	-5.125
TTINT2	0.029	0.869	-0.324	-2.381	-1.415	-5.189
TTINT1	0.027	0.864	-0.35	-2.567	-1.384	-5.076
RSN7	1	7	-0.256	-1.876	-1.239	-4.544
TTSN6	0.033	0.875	-0.251	-1.842	-1.477	-5.418
TTSN5	0.034	0.858	-0.329	-2.417	-1.482	-5.438
TTSN4	0.033	0.87	-0.286	-2.1	-1.503	-5.515
TSN3	0.006	0.9	-0.214	-1.569	-1.286	-4.717
TSN2	0.006	0.888	-0.239	-1.756	-1.267	-4.646
Multivariate				433.819	56.268	

Reliability

Attitude

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.837	5

Subjective Norm

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.893	7

Perceived Behavior Control

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.788	5

Intention

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.850	6

Religiosity

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.946	19

Default

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.883	6

Composite Reliability

$$CR = \frac{(\sum fL)^2}{(\sum fL)^2 + \sum e}$$

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
INT	<---	SN	0.268
INT	<---	PER	0.609
ATT	<---	PER	0.305
ATT	<---	SN	0.575
ATT	<---	REL	0.05
INT	<---	REL	0.19
DEF	<---	SN	-0.504
DEF	<---	PER	-0.258
DEF	<---	ATT	0.489
DEF	<---	INT	-0.098
DEF	<---	REL	-0.106
TTSN4	<---	SN	0.868
RSN7	<---	SN	0.085
TTTINT3	<---	INT	0.93
TTINT4	<---	INT	0.589
TTDEF2	<---	DEF	0.898
TDEF4	<---	DEF	0.761
TTTDEF 5	<---	DEF	0.797
TTPER1	<---	PER	0.915
TPER2	<---	PER	0.909
TPPER3	<---	PER	0.943
TTATT1	<---	ATT	0.838
TATT3	<---	ATT	0.764
TTTREL 10	<---	REL	0.859
TTTREL 14	<---	REL	0.723
TTTREL 17	<---	REL	0.65

Standard error - Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
INT	<---	SN	0.291	0.095	3.077	0.002	par_7
INT	<---	PER	0.629	0.068	9.279	***	par_10
ATT	<---	PER	0.278	0.11	2.522	0.012	par_12
ATT	<---	SN		0.175	3.151	0.002	par_13
ATT	<---	REL	0.05	0.065	0.771	0.441	par_20
INT	<---	REL	0.216	0.051	4.254	***	par_21
DEF	<---	SN	-0.534	0.321	-1.663	0.096	par_8
DEF	<---	PER	-0.259	0.148	-1.754	0.08	par_9
DEF	<---	ATT	0.539	0.235	2.289	0.022	par_14
DEF	<---	INT	-0.096	0.197	-0.487	0.626	par_15
DEF	<---	REL	-0.117	0.087	-1.345	0.179	par_19
TTSN4	<---	SN	1				
RSN7	<---	SN	0.649	0.476	1.364	0.172	par_1
TTTINT3	<---	INT	1				
TTINT4	<---	INT	0.62	0.053	11.63 4	***	par_2
TTDEF2	<---	DEF	1				
TDEF4	<---	DEF	0.833	0.052	16.05 6	***	par_3
TTTDEF5	<---	DEF	0.882	0.054	16.19 5	***	par_4
TTPER1	<---	PER	1				
TPER2	<---	PER	0.926	0.033	28.42 2	***	par_5
TTPER3	<---	PER	1.033	0.033	30.89 7	***	par_6
TTATT1	<---	ATT	1				
TATT3	<---	ATT	0.837	0.06	14.05 4	***	par_11
TTTREL1 0	<---	REL	1				
TTTREL1 4	<---	REL	0.838	0.069	12.11 7	***	par_22
TTTREL1 7	<---	REL	0.777	0.067	11.61 6	***	par_23

Factor loading (individual construct before fit)

Attitude

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

		Estimate
TTATT1	<---	ATT
TTATT2	<---	ATT
TTATT3	<---	ATT
TTATT4	<---	ATT
TTRATT5	<---	ATT
		0.418

Subjective Norm

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

		Estimate
TSN2	<---	SN
TSN3	<---	SN
TTSN4	<---	SN
TTSN5	<---	SN
TTSN6	<---	SN
RSN7	<---	SN
TTSN1	<---	SN
		0.817

Perceived Behavior Control

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

		Estimate
TPPER1	<---	PER
TPPER2	<---	PER
TPPER3	<---	PER
TRPER4	<---	PER
TPPER5	<---	PER
		0.827

Intention

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
TTINT1	<---	INT	0.914
TTINT2	<---	INT	0.959
TTINT3	<---	INT	0.914
TTINT4	<---	INT	0.643
TTRINT5	<---	INT	0.352
TTINT6	<---	INT	0.731

Religiosity

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
TREL4	<---	REL	0.535
TTREL3	<---	REL	0.650
TTREL2	<---	REL	0.742
TTREL1	<---	REL	0.766
TREL5	<---	REL	0.767
TREL6	<---	REL	0.748
TREL7	<---	REL	0.723
REL8	<---	REL	0.587
TREL9	<---	REL	0.737
TTREL10	<---	REL	0.753
TREL11	<---	REL	0.594
TTREL12	<---	REL	0.670
TTREL13	<---	REL	0.604
TTREL14	<---	REL	0.612
TTREL15	<---	REL	0.686
TTREL16	<---	REL	0.733
TTREL17	<---	REL	0.649
TTREL18	<---	REL	0.690
TTREL19	<---	REL	0.753

Default

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
DEF1	<---	DEF	0.765
TTDEF2	<---	DEF	0.826
DEF3	<---	DEF	0.764
TTDEF4	<---	DEF	0.875
TTDEF5	<---	DEF	0.730
DEF6	<---	DEF	0.501



Factor loading (individual construct after fit)

Attitude

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

		Estimate	
TTATT1	<---	ATT	0.799
TTATT2	<---	ATT	0.965
TTATT4	<---	ATT	0.767
TTRATT5	<---	ATT	0.434

Subjective norm

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

		Estimate	
TTSN4	<---	SN	0.857
TTSN5	<---	SN	0.973
TTSN6	<---	SN	0.900
RSN7	<---	SN	0.075

Perceived Behavior Control



Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

		Estimate	
TPPER2	<---	PER	0.902
TPPER3	<---	PER	0.953
TRPER4	<---	PER	-0.155
TPPER5	<---	PER	0.839

Intention

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
TTINT1	<---	INT	0.914
TTINT2	<---	INT	0.960
TTINT3	<---	INT	0.913
TTINT4	<---	INT	0.646
TTINT6	<---	INT	0.730

Religiosity

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
TTREL1	<---	REL	0.697
TTREL10	<---	REL	0.819
TTREL12	<---	REL	0.690
TTREL16	<---	REL	0.801
TTREL19	<---	REL	0.752

Default

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
DEF1	<---	DEF	0.757
TTDEF2	<---	DEF	0.840
TTDEF4	<---	DEF	0.865
DEF6	<---	DEF	0.488

1.22 Sistem Perbankan-Pinjaman Tak Berbayar/Pinjaman Terjejas Mengikut Tujuan Banking System: Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Purpose

Tujuan	Pembelian sekuriti	Pembelian kendaraan pengangkutan	Pembelian harta kediaman yang mana:	Pembelian harta benda yang merupakan pembelian kendaraan pengangkutan	Purchase of residential property	Purchase of non-residential property	Purchase of fixed assets other than land and building	Keguruan persendirian	Kad kredit/ Personal uses	Pembelian barang pengguna	Purchase of consumer durable goods	Credit cards ¹	Construction	Working capital	Other purpose	Tulisan tangan	Total non-performing/Impaired loans	RM(juta) / RM(miliar)
																		Jumlah pinjaman tak berbayar/pinjaman terjejas
2015 ²	1 254.4	2,011.2	1,810.8	4,940.4	1,550.8	1,582.8	1,035.0	434.6	8.4	2,232.8	8,448.2	1,143.8	22,309.4					
	2 380.0	2,078.4	1,882.1	5,100.4	1,581.5	1,525.1	1,054.1	455.0	10.2	2,259.3	8,217.0	1,140.1	22,557.9					
	3 462.0	1,922.0	1,719.2	5,059.4	1,554.2	180.5	1,028.3	442.0	11.0	2,205.5	8,155.8	1,148.5	22,220.3					
	4 230.0	1,860.5	1,714.9	4,653.9	1,525.0	191.7	970.9	437.3	11.7	2,289.5	7,520.9	1,134.7	21,320.2					
	5 214.5	1,903.3	1,790.7	4,900.7	1,584.9	170.0	1,046.2	448.4	24	2,371.0	7,745.1	1,439.9	21,922.5					
	6 370.0	1,781.1	1,651.0	5,058.2	1,455.2	192.3	1,050.2	447.5	21	2,434.0	8,182.6	1,401.7	22,524.9					
	7 326.7	1,805.3	1,688.0	5,060.1	1,716.2	193.5	1,004.2	452.5	17	3,105.4	7,501.9	1,306.0	22,023.5					
	8 323.3	1,870.2	1,744.0	5,070.0	1,733.9	188.2	1,117.9	455.0	19	2,482.5	8,008.3	1,408.7	22,690.5					
	9 341.0	1,751.1	1,693.4	5,150.0	1,877.0	166.8	1,126.5	460.1	20	2,482.4	8,327.3	1,402.7	23,165.6					
	10 327.4	1,748.4	1,643.0	5,040.2	1,892.3	187.8	1,182.0	414.3	18	2,400.0	8,120.1	1,407.4	22,886.4					
	11 320.0	1,786.2	1,607.7	5,094.8	1,831.0	174.3	1,187.3	475.4	18	2,521.5	8,108.3	1,412.2	23,017.0					
	12 372.0	1,615.0	1,512.8	5,030.2	1,786.5	174.7	1,191.7	479.8	14	2,494.4	8,432.0	1,522.3	23,102.5					
2016	1 333.7	1,785.6	1,543.4	5,087.5	1,913.6	182.2	1,200.5	489.2	15	2,947.2	7,803.7	1,507.3	23,279.2					
	2 345.4	1,817.8	1,580.2	5,264.2	1,986.9	192.5	1,280.2	500.7	13	2,978.0	8,111.5	1,301.4	23,771.7					
	3 228.0	1,550.0	1,411.4	5,045.3	1,945.6	185.9	1,210.7	492.1	10	3,098.8	8,035.6	1,291.0	23,195.7					
	4 418.5	1,590.0	1,448.0	5,088.8	1,933.7	182.2	1,238.9	490.2	13	3,005.1	7,883.1	1,388.9	23,238.4					
	5 410.8	1,775.0	1,525.1	5,143.6	2,045.2	183.0	1,270.6	487.2	17	3,306.6	8,174.0	1,290.7	24,003.4					
	6 402.0	1,647.4	1,404.3	5,107.3	2,023.0	193.6	1,228.9	483.9	22	3,267.9	8,054.4	1,201.1	24,201.5					
	7 427.5	1,737.5	1,482.9	5,221.2	2,057.5	193.2	1,306.7	487.2	16	3,277.7	8,020.9	1,091.0	24,711.0					
	8 300.7	1,738.0	1,486.4	5,210.6	2,020.9	182.9	1,375.2	488.0	16	3,258.5	8,702.0	1,105.3	24,404.5					

Note: ¹Indicates loans where the term of the loan has exceeded the original maturity date by more than one year. ²As at 31 December 2016. ³Indicates loans which have been restructured or展期 (rescheduled). ⁴Indicates loans which have been written off. ⁵Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated. ⁶Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated. ⁷Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated. ⁸Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated.

Note: ¹Indicates loans where the term of the loan has exceeded the original maturity date by more than one year. ²As at 31 December 2016. ³Indicates loans which have been restructured or展期 (rescheduled). ⁴Indicates loans which have been written off. ⁵Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated. ⁶Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated. ⁷Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated. ⁸Indicates loans which have been written off and subsequently reinstated.

1.30 Operasi Kad Kredit Di Malaysia

Credit Card Operations in Malaysia

Appendix 9: Bank Negara Malaysia Reports

Tempo	Period	Operasi Kad Kredit						Operasi Kad Debit						Operasi Kasir Elektronik					
		Transaksi selama periode			Jumlah Pendistribusian Fund			Jumlah Kas Cadang Sediaan			Jumlah Kas Cadang Sediaan			Jumlah Kas Cadang Sediaan			Jumlah Kas Cadang Sediaan		
		Jumlah Beli	Total Pembelian	Dalam Rupiah	Total Gaji/Advance	Dalam Rupiah	Dalam Rupiah	No. Kartu di Dicabut	Kod Transaksi	No. Kartu	Kod Transaksi	No. Kartu di Dicabut	Kod Transaksi	No. Kartu di Dicabut	Kod Transaksi	No. Kartu di Dicabut	Kod Transaksi		
Untuk Operasi Kad Kredit																			
Bangunan Umur 5 Tahun & Mewujudkan Kad	No. of Card Transactions	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Pembelanjah Kad Asing	Foreign Cardholders	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Local Cardholders	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Local Cardholders	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Local Cardholders	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Local Cardholders	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Local Cardholders	Pembelanjah Kad Tempatan	Local Cardholders		
Debit	In Malaysia																		
2014	563.7	91,123.7	5,662.0	11,988.7	2,166.7	986.7	7.1	0.8	123,866.2	32,461.4	2,483.8	333.8	7.2						
2013	559.8	90,793.2	5,853.3	13,542.4	2,154.4	986.1	7.1	0.8	127,744.9	33,451.6	2,353.1	252.4	10.2						
2014	1	30.0	4,327.0	44.2	1,041	45.0	7.2	0.8	124,222.6	31,019.0	2,493.8	373.1	7.3						
2	23.7	7,454.9	653.8	922.0	144.2	84.0	12.4	0.8	124,378.4	32,627.2	2,721.3	266.7	8.2						
3	21.0	9,273.2	800.2	1,151.1	152.8	93.8	15.0	0.8	123,894.5	31,800.8	2,578.2	375.3	11.1						
4	27.3	7,098.5	856.2	1,080.0	167.4	73.8	13.8	0.8	124,434.2	32,135.7	2,412.8	357.6	10.2						
5	28.2	7,552.1	820.2	1,487.7	181.7	72.9	17.8	0.8	123,367.5	31,860.8	2,590.8	351.1	13.2						
6	28.8	7,600.7	628.9	1,153.9	115.0	74.2	14.7	0.8	123,827.9	32,233.4	2,417.3	352.3	9.2						
7	30.0	7,812.0	623.6	1,002.6	174.3	98.8	16.3	0.8	122,190.2	32,158.6	2,351.3	351.1	10.3						
8	28.6	7,496.7	673.1	1,034.7	182.3	12.7	12.7	0.8	121,871.4	32,233.2	2,500.4	352.2	12.2						
9	28.7	7,490.0	661.0	1,124.7	189.2	92.3	16.8	0.8	121,624.9	32,173.9	2,485.7	348.3	10.4						
10	30.1	5,104.3	615.1	1,160.1	167.4	85.1	13.9	0.8	123,493.0	32,319.4	2,338.6	357.3	11.2						
11	30.3	5,116.1	612.7	1,152.5	182.3	90.3	16.1	0.8	125,246.4	32,201.0	2,598.4	355.2	12.9						
12	33.7	9,232.7	751.3	1,403.3	180.0	93.8	17.8	0.8	127,744.9	33,891.4	2,390.1	352.4	10.2						
2015	1	32.6	5,926.3	759.2	1,167.3	172.1	77.4	1.2	126,986.5	33,986.8	2,410.0	356.8	11.2						
2	28.9	7,494.0	635.8	1,077.3	179.8	78.3	12.8	0.8	125,575.3	32,545.9	2,520.8	350.7	10.2						
3	21.3	5,437.6	743.2	1,220.1	182.8	84.3	14.9	0.8	120,452.3	32,725.7	2,218.2	357.6	10.2						
4	30.4	7,980.0	663.8	1,220.7	180.3	76.9	14.3	1.0	121,145.9	32,510.4	2,281.8	352.8	11.7						
5	30.4	5,337.0	560.4	1,294.3	201.2	74.7	15.9	1.0	122,222.0	32,691.0	2,260.0	348.3	12.8						
6	28.3	5,337.0	560.4	1,217.7	182.4	74.9	17.3	1.0	123,454.6	33,145.1	2,288.3	352.3	4.2						
7	21.4	5,070.8	730.7	1,268.4	203.5	85.1	17.1	1.1	123,948.9	32,948.7	2,442.0	354.2	6.7						
8	32.6	5,440.8	628.8	1,198.3	202.2	94.2	15.7	1.0	123,214.2	33,193.2	2,371.8	351.8	9.2						

Nota:
Data ini tidak termasuk jumlah pembelanjahan yang dicabut.

Note:
Please refer to Glossary for further explanation of some of the terms above.