

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



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



**SITI NADIA BINTI SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID**

**UUM**  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)**

**UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA**

**JANUARY 2018**

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

**PREPARED BY:**

**SITI NADIA BINTI SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID**



**UUM**  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

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



**Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan  
Perniagaan**

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

**Universiti Utara Malaysia**

**PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN**  
(*Certification of Research Paper*)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa  
(*I, the undersigned, certified that*)

**SITI NADIA BINTI SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID (820610)**

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana  
(*Candidate for the degree of*)

**MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)**

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

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

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

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

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

Nama Penyelia : **PROF. MADYA DR. HASNIZAM BIN SHAARI**  
(*Name of Supervisor*)

Tandatangan :  
(*Signature*)

Tarikh : **14 DISEMBER 2017**  
(*Date*)

## PERMISSION TO USE

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

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

Dean of School of Business Management

Universiti Utara Malaysia

06010 UUM Sintok

Kedah Darul Aman



## ABSTRACT

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

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

## ABSTRAK

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

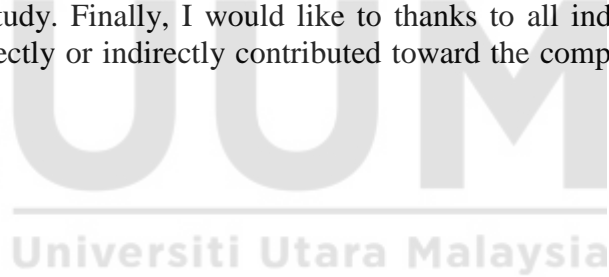
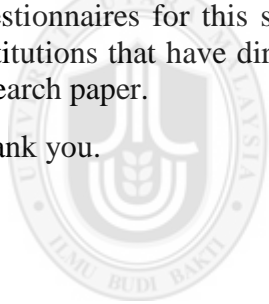
My deepest appreciation and thanks goes to my lovely academic supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasnizam Shaari for his valuable time, guidance, opinions, suggestions, and encouragement throughout the preparation and completion of this study.

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

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

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

Thank you.





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PERMISSION TO USE</b> .....	iii
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	iv
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	v
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	vi

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

1.0 Introduction .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.1. What is Brand?.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement .....	2
1.3 Research Questions .....	8
1.3.1 Research Question 1 .....	8
1.3.2 Research Question 2 .....	8
1.4 Research Objectives .....	9
1.4.1 Research Objective 1 .....	9
1.4.2 Research Objective 2 .....	9
1.5 Significance of Study .....	10
1.5.1 Theoretical Contributions .....	10
1.5.2 Practical Contributions .....	11
1.6 Scope of Study.....	12
1.7 Definitions of Key Terms.....	13
1.7.1 Attitude towards Luxury Fashion .....	13
1.7.2 Social e – WOM .....	13
1.7.3 Perceived Behavioural Control.....	13
1.7.4 Country of Origin.....	14
1.7.5 Intention to Purchase Luxury Fashion Goods Brand among Generation Y .....	14
1.7.6 Generation Y.....	14
1.7.7 Fashion Luxury good brands .....	14
1.8 Organization of the Study.....	15
1.81 Chapter 1: Introduction.....	15
1.8.2 Chapter 2: Literature Review.....	15
1.8.3 Chapter 3: Research Methodology .....	15

1.8.4 Chapter 4: Research Methodology .....	16
1.8.5 Data Analysis and Findings .....	16
Summary .....	16

## **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

2.0 Introduction .....	17
2.1 The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) .....	17
2.2 Social Impact Theory .....	19
2.3 Generation Y Consumer Purchase Intention towards Luxury Fashion Brands	20
2.4 Attitude towards Luxury Fashion Brands.....	21
2.5 Social e – WOM .....	22
2.6 Perceived Behavioural Control .....	25
2.7 Country of Origin .....	26
2.8 Theoretical Framework .....	29
2.9 Research Hypothesis .....	30
Summary .....	30

## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

3.0 Introduction .....	31
3.1 Research Design .....	31
3.2 Population and Sample .....	32
3.2.1 Population .....	32
3.2.2 Sample .....	33
3.3 Sample Size .....	34
3.4 Sampling Technique .....	36
3.5 Data Collection Procedures .....	38
3.6 Instrument Development .....	40
3.6.1 Section A: General Behavioural .....	41
3.6.2 Section B: Independent and Dependent Variables .....	41
3.6.3 Section C: Demographic Information.....	47
3.6.4 Research Instruments .....	48
3.7 Pre – Test and Pilot Test Procedure .....	50
3.7.1 Pre – Test Procedure .....	50
3.7.2 Pilot Test Procedure.....	51
3.8 Techniques of Data Analysis.....	52

3.9 Statistical Data Analysis.....	52
3.9.1 Reliability Analysis.....	53
3.9.2 Frequency Distribution .....	53
3.9.3 Hypotheses Testing.....	53
Summary .....	54

#### **CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

4.0 Introduction .....	55
4.1 Participation and Response Rate .....	55
4.2 Data Screening .....	56
4.3 Frequency Distribution on Demographic Profiles of Respondents.....	56
4.4 Measures of Internal Consistency .....	63
4.5 Descriptive Statistics for Normality Assumption.....	67
4.5.1 Deleting Outliers in Boxplots .....	69
4.6 Correlation Analysis.....	70
4.7 Descriptive Analysis of Main Factors .....	73
4.8 Multiple Regression Result Discussion .....	76
4.8.1 Interpretation for Unstandardized Coefficients Values.....	80
4.8.2 Interpretation for Hypothesis Result Based on Table 4.10.....	81
4.9 Summary Result of Hypothesis Testing.....	88
Summary .....	89

#### **CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

5.0 Introduction .....	90
5.1 Research Summary .....	90
5.2 Discussion of Study Based on Research Objectives 1 and 2 .....	93
5.2.1 Research Objective 1 .....	93
5.2.2 Research Objective 2 .....	95
5.3 Contributions of the study .....	98
5.3.1 Theoretical Contribution.....	98
5.3.2 Practical Contribution .....	99
5.4 Limitations of Study .....	100
5.5 Recommendation for Future Research .....	101
5.6 Conclusion.....	102



## LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Pages
Table 3.1 Local Postgraduates’ Students Actively Registered in UUM.....	33
Table 3.2 Summary of Table for Determining Sample Size.....	35
Table 3.3 Proportionate Stratification Sampling.....	37
Table 3.4 Items of General Behavioural (7 items) .....	41
Table 3.5 Items of Attitude towards Luxury Fashion Brands (5 items).....	43
Table 3.6 Items of Social e – WOM (5 Items) .....	44
Table 3.7 Items of Perceived Behavioural Control (5 items).....	45
Table 3.8 Items of Country of Origin (5 items) .....	46
Table 3.9 Items of Intention to Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands (7 items).....	47
Table 3.10 Items of Demographic Information (5 items) .....	47
Table. 3.11 Result of Reliability Analysis for Pilot Test .....	52
Table 4.1 Summary of Demographic Profile of Respondents (N= 333).....	57
Table 4.2 Rules of Thumb for Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient Size .....	63
Table 4.3 Summary of Reliability Test Result .....	64
Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistic.....	68
Table 4.5 Interpretation for R Value Being Propose by Sekaran (2003) .....	70
Table 4.6 Summary of Pearson Correlations.....	71
Table 4.7 Summary of Descriptive Statistics .....	74
Table 4.8 Summary of Model Summary <sup>b</sup> .....	77
Table 4.9 Summary of ANOVA.....	78
Table 4.10 Summary of Coefficients <sup>a</sup> .....	79
Table 4.11 Estimated Equation for the Proposed Model.....	80
Table 4.12 Summary of Hypothesis Results .....	88

## LIST OF FIGURES

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



## LIST OF ABREBRIATIONS

COO	Country Of Origin
H1	Hypothesis 1
H2	Hypothesis 2
H3	Hypothesis 3
H4	Hypothesis 4
Social e – WOM	Social e – WOM
SIT	Social Impact Theory
TPB	Theory Planned Behaviour
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor



**UUM**  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

## APPENDICES

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





## **CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH OVERVIEW**

### **1.0 Introduction**

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

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

#### **1.1.1 What is Brand?**

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

The contents of  
the thesis is for  
internal user  
only

## REFERENCES

- Abubakar, M. A., Mustafa, I., & Pinar, S. (2016). Ewom, Ereferral And Gender In The Virtual Community. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 34(5), 692-710.
- Academic Affairs Department, Universiti Utara Malaysia. (2017). *Statistic Data For Uum Postgraduate Students According To College And School*.Universiti Utara Malaysia.
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory Of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior And Human Decision Processes*, 50(2), 179-211.
- Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M. (2005). The Influence Of Attitudes On Behavior. *The Handbook of Attitudes*, 173-221.
- Amatulli, C., & Guido, G. (2011). Determinants Of Purchasing Intention For Fashion Luxury Goods In The Italian Market: A Laddering Approach. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 15(1), 123-136.
- Bambauer-Sachse, S., & Mangold, S. (2011). Brand Equity Dilution Through Negative Online Word-Of-Mouth Communication. *Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Service*, 18(1), 38-45.
- Bartlett, J.E., Kotrlik, J.W., & Higgins, C.C. (2001). Organizational Research: Determining Appropriate Sample Size In Survey Research. *An Information Technology, Learning, And Performance Journal*, 43 - 50.

- Bhaduri, G., & Stanforth, N. (2016). Evaluation Of Absolute Luxury: Effect Of Cues, Consumers' Need For Uniqueness, Product Involvement And Product Knowledge On Expected Price. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 20(4), 471-486.
- Bruwer, J. D., & Haydam N. E. (1996). Reducing Bias In Shopping Mall-Intercept Surveys: The Time-Based Systematic Sampling Method. *South African Journal Business Management*, 27(1), 9 - 17.
- Campbell, J. M., & Fairhurst, A. E. (2016). Reducing The Intention-To-Behaviour Gap For Locally Produced Foods Purchasing: The Role Of Store, Trust, And Price. *International Journal Of Retail And Distribution Management*, 44(5), 508-523.
- Casidy, R., Nuryana, A. N., & Hijrah Hati, S. R. (2015). Linking Fashion Consciousness With Gen Y Attitude Towards Prestige Brands. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 27(3), 406-420.
- Cheah, I., Phau, I., Chong, C., Anwar Sadat, S. (2015). Antecedents And Outcomes Of Brand Prominence On Willingness To Buy Luxury Brands. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management*, 19(4), 402-415.
- Chu, S. C., & Kim, Y. (2011). Determinants of consumer engagement in electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) in social networking sites. *Journal International Journal of Advertising*, 30(1), 47 - 75.
- Cohen, J. (1988). *Statistical Power Analysis For The Behavioral Sciences (2nd Ed.)*. Hillsdale: Nj: Lawrence Earlbaum Associates.

- D'arpizio, C., Levato, F. Zito, D., Kamel, M., & Montgolfier, J. D. (2016). *Bain Report: Luxury Goods Worldwide Market Study, Fall-Winter 2016*. Boston, Massachusetts: Bain & Company. Retrived From <http://www.bain.com/publications/articles/luxury-goods-worldwide-market-study-fall-winter2016.aspx>.
- D'arpizio, C. (2013). *Luxury Goods Worldwide Market Study Spring 2013*. Boston, Massachusetts: Bain & Company. Retrived From <http://www.bain.com/publications/articles/luxury-goods-worldwide-market-study-fall-2013.aspx>.
- Department Of Statistics Malaysia. (2016). *Economic And Financial Developments In Malaysia In The Second*. Retrieved From [https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cpublication&menu\\_id=clNTZGd4Zm1VVGRxWFc0SGdKbGNDUT09](https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/index.php?r=column/cpublication&menu_id=clNTZGd4Zm1VVGRxWFc0SGdKbGNDUT09).
- Esmailpour., F. (2015). The Role Of Functional And Symbolic Brand Associations On Brand Loyalty: A Study On Luxury Brands. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 19 (4), 467-484.
- Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, Attitude, Intention, And Behavior: An Introduction To Theory And Research*. Reading. Englewood Cliffs, Nj: Prentice-Hall. Fishbein.
- Flint, C. G., Oldroyd, Z., Wynn, E., Brown, A., Mascher, C., André Valle, P., Cannon, Q., & Unger, B. (2016). Public Intercept Interviews And Surveys For Gathering Place-Based Perceptions: Observations From Community Water Research In Utah. *Journal Of Rural Social Sciences*, 31(3), 105–125.

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

Purchase Intention Of Smartphone? *Journal Of Scientific Research And Development*, 3(5), 117 - 124.

Jain, S., & Khan. (2017). Measuring The Impact Of Beliefs On Luxury Buying Behavior In An Emerging Market: Empirical Evidence From India. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 21(3), 341-360.

Jain, S., Khan, M. N., & Mishra, S. (2017). Understanding Consumer Behavior Regarding Luxury Fashion Goods In India Based On The Theory Of Planned Behavior. *Journal Of Asia Business Studies*, 11(1), 4-21.

Jain, V., Roy, S., & Ranchhod, A. (2015). Conceptualizing Luxury Buying Behavior: The Indian Perspective. *Journal Of Product & Brand Management*, 24(3), 211-228.

Joshi, Y., & Rahman, Z. (2016). Predictors Of Young Consumer's Green Purchase Behaviour. *Management Of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, 27(4), 452-472.

Keller, K. (2013 ). *Strategic Brand Management Building, Measuring, And Managing Brand Equity Global Edition. 4th/E Ed. .* Edinburgh Gate, London: Pearson Education Limited.

Khan, S. A., Ramzan, N., Shoaib, M., & Mohyuddin, A. (2015). Impact Of Word Of Mouth On Consumer Purchase Intention. *Sci.Int. (Lahore)*, 27(1), 479-482.

Khine, M. S. (2013). *Application Of Structural Equation Modeling In Educational Research And Practice*. Rotterdam, The Netherland: Sense Publishers.

- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining Sample Size For Research Activities . *Educational And Psychological Measurement* , 30(1), 607-610.
- Kudeshia, C., & Kumar, A. (2017). Social Ewom: Does It Affect The Brand Attitude And Purchase Intention Of Brands? *Management Research Review*, 40(3), 310-330.
- Ladhari, R., & Michaud, M. (2015). Ewom Effects On Hotel Booking Intentions, Attitudes, Trust, And Website Perceptions. *International Journal Of Hospitality Management*, 46(1), 36-45.
- Lai K. M. C., & Cheng W. L. E. (2016.). Green Purchase Behavior Of Undergraduate Students In Hong Kong. *The Social Science Journal*, 53(1), 67-76.
- Latané, B. & Nida, S. (1951). The Psychology Of Social Impact. *American Psychological Association*, 36(1), 343-356.
- Lavrakas, P. (2008). *Encyclopedia Of Survey Research Methods*. London: Sage Publications Inc.
- Lee, M. (2015, Nov 19). Millennials In Singapore Spend Almost 3.4 Hours A Day On Their Mobile Phones: Study. *The Straits Times*, Retrieved from <http://www.straitstimes.com/tech/smartphones/millennials-in-singapore-spend-almost-34-hours-a-day-on-their-mobile-phones-study>
- Lee, N., Choi, Y. J., Youn, C., & Lee, Y. (2012). Does Green Fashion Retailing Make Consumers More Eco-Friendly? The Influence Of Green Fashion Products And Campaigns On Green Consciousness And Behavior. *Clothing And Textiles Research Journal*, 30(1), 67–82.



- Lin, L. Y., & Chen, C. S. (2006). The Influence Of The Country-Of-Origin Image, Product Knowledge And Product Involvement On Consumer Purchase Decisions: An Empirical Study Of Insurance And Catering Services In Taiwan. *Journal Of Consumer Marketing*, 23(5), 248-265.
- Ling, G., Norton, J. T. M., Zhang, Z. M., & To, K. M. (2009). Potential Niche Markets For Luxury Fashion Goods In China. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 13(4).
- Malhotra, N. (2010). *Marketing Research An Applied Orientation*. Pearson Education, Inc.
- Mccoll, J. And Moore, C. (2011). An Exploration Of Fashion Retailer Own Brand Strategies". *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 15(1), 91-107.
- Miller.J. (1991). Reaction Time Analysis With Outlier Exclusion: Bias Varies With Sample Size. *The Quarterly Journal Of Experimental Psychology*, 43(4) , 907 - 912.
- Min, S. K, & James, J. (2016). The Theory Of Planned Behaviour And Intention Of Purchase Sport Team Licensed Merchandise. *Sport, Business And Management: An International Journal*, 6(2), 228-243.
- Moradi, H., & Zarei, A. (2012). Creating Consumer-Based Brand Equity For Young Iranian Consumers Via Country Of Origin Sub-Components Effects. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 24(3) , 394-413.
- Morton, L. (2002). Targeting Generation Y. *Public Relations Quarterly*, 47(1), 16-26.

- Narang, R. (2011). Examining The Role Of Various Psychographic Characteristics In Apparel Store Selection: A Study On Indian Youth", *Young Consumers. International Journal Of Advertising And Marketing To Children*, 12(2), 133-144.
- Nayir, D. Z., & Durmusoglu, S. S. (2008). Country Image In The Context Of European Union Membership: The Turkish Case. *Journal Of Management Development*, 27(7), 791-808.
- Nga, J. K. H., & Ken Yien, L. (2013). The Influence Of Personality Trait And Demographics On Financial Decision Making Among Generation Y. *Young Consumers Emerald Group Publishing Limited.*, 14(3), 230-243.
- Nor Azila Mohd Noor., Yap, S.P., Liew, K.H., & Edwin, R. (2014). Consumer Attitudes Toward Dietary Supplements Consumption: Implications For Pharmaceutical Marketing. *International Journal Of Pharmaceutical And Healthcare Marketing*, 8(1), 6-26.
- Nowak, A., Szamrej, J., & Latané, B. (1990). From Private Attitude To Public Opinion: A Dynamic Theory Of Social Impact. *Psychological Review* , 97(3), 362-376.
- Nunnally, J. (1978). *Psychometric Theory. 2nd Edition*. New York: Mcgraw-Hill.
- O'cass, A., & Choy, E. (2008). Studying Chinese Generation Y Consumers' Involvement In Fashion Clothing And Perceived Brand Status. *Journal Of Product & Brand Management*, 17(5), 341-352.

- Pallant, J. ( 2011). *Spss Survival Manual: A Step By Step Guide To Data Analysis Using Spss 4th Edition*. Midland Typesetters, Australia.
- Paton, E. (2017, Oct 25). Gen Y And Z Buying Luxury Goods After All. *The New York Times*, Retrieved From <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/25/fashion/luxury-market-2017-bain.html>.
- Phau, I., Min, T., & Chuah, J. (2015). Consumer Attitudes Towards Luxury Fashion Apparel Made In Sweatshops. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management*, 19(2), 169-187.
- Qian, Y. S. C., Sajad Rezaei., & Gu, M. L. (2017). A Structural Model Of The Antecedents And Consequences Of Generation Y Luxury Fashion Goods Purchase Decisions. *Young Consumers*, 18(2), 180-204.
- Roth, M. S & Romeo, J. B. (1992). Matching Product Category And Country Image Perceptions: A Framework For Managing Country-Of-Origin Effects. *Journal Of International Business Studies*, 23(3), 477-497.
- Sanyal, S. N., Datta, S. K., & Banerjee, A. K. ( 2014 ). Attitude Of Indian Consumers Towards Luxury Brand Purchase: An Application Of 'Attitude Scale To Luxury Items'. *International Journal Of Indian Culture And Business Management*, 9(3), 316-339.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research Methods For Business A Skill-Building Approach. 4th Edition*. New York: John Wiley And Sons.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2013). *A Skill Building Approach, 6th Edition*. Wiley, New York: John Wiley And Sons.

- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2010). *Research Methods For Business: A Skill-Building Approach. 5th Edition.* Wiley, New York: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Sheppard, B. H., Hartwick, J., Warshaw, P. R. (1988). The Theory Of Reasoned Action: A Meta-Analysis Of Past Research With Recommendations For Modifications And Future Research. *The Journal Of Consumer Research*, 15(3), 325-343.
- Shukla, P. (2012). The Influence Of Value Perceptions On Luxury Purchase Intentions In Developed And Emerging Markets. *International Marketing Review*, 29(6), 574-596.
- Slater, S. F., Atuahene-Gima, K. (2004). Conducting Survey Research In Strategic Management. *Research Methodology In Strategy And Management (Research Methodology In Strategy And Management*, 1(1), 227 - 249.
- Stangor, C. (2010). *Research Methods For The Behavioral Sciences 4th Edition.* Publication Manual Of The American Psychological Association.
- Steffes, E. M., & Burgee, L.E. (2009). Social Ties And Online Word Of Mouth. *Internet Research*, 19(1), 42-59.
- Sudman, S. (1990). *Journal Of Marketing Research* ,17(1), 423 - 431.
- Timperio, G., Tan, K. C., Fratocchi, L., & Pace, S. (2016). The Impact Of Ethnicity On Luxury Perception: The Case Of Singapore's Generation Y. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 28(2), 217-233.

- Valaei, N., & Nikhashemi, S. R. (2017). Generation Y Consumers' Buying Behaviour In Fashion Apparel Industry: A Moderation Analysis. *Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management: An International Journal*, 21(4), 523-543.
- Vijaindren, A. (2017, July 7). Impulse Buying: Gen-Y Face Online Shopping Debt Trap. The New Straits Times. Retrived From <https://www.nst.com.my/news/exclusive/2017/07/255745/impulse-buying-gen-y-face-online-shopping-debt-trap>.
- Vijaranakorn, K., & Shannon. R. (2017). The Influence Of Country Image On Luxury Value Perception And Purchase Intention. *Journal Of Asia Business Studies*, 11(1), 88-110.
- Weisheng, C., & Ho, K. L. (2016). Consumers' Intention To Purchase Counterfeit Sporting Goods In Singapore And Taiwan. *Asia Pacific Journal Of Marketing And Logistics*, 28(1), 23-36.
- Wong V.N.F., Lee, M.Y. Lin, X.R., & Low, S.Y. (2012). A Study On The Youth Attitudes Toward Purchase Green Products In Malaysia And Singapore. 1 - 108.
- Young, R., (2013, Nov 21). Malaysia Revels In Spending Power. *The New York Times*, Retrieved From <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/22/fashion/Malaysia-Revels-in-Spending-Power.html>.
- Zeugner-Roth, K. P., Žabkar, V., & Diamantopoulos, A. (2008). Consumer Ethnocentrism, National Identity, And Consumer Cosmopolitanism As Drivers Of Consumer Behavior: A Social Identity Theory Perspective. *Journal Of International Marketing*, 23(2), 25-54.

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



## APPENDIX A1: SET OF QUESTIONNAIRE



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

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

Dear respondents,

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

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

Thank you.

Siti Nadia Binti Sheikh Abdul Hamid  
College of Business  
Universiti Utara Malaya, 06010 Sintok  
Kedah.

**Section A: General Behavioral Questions**

Please tick   on the answer that you choose. Only give one answer per question.

1. Do you purchase luxury fashion branded products such as Versace, Armani, Gucci, Chanel, Prada, Calvin Klein, Hugo Boss, Christian Dior, Polo Ralph Lauren, Hermes, Giorgio Armani, DKNY, Tommy Hilfiger, Louis Vuitton, Escada, Coach, Nike, Adidas, Michael Kor, Tiffany & Co, Guess, Levi's, Duck (Scarves), M.A.C cosmetics, Marc Jacobs, Apple, Rolex, Furla, Hugo Boss, Urban Decay, Fossil, Kiehl's, Benefic Cosmestic and etc.?

Yes  No

2. Most preferred luxury fashion brands?

Chanel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levi's	<input type="checkbox"/>	Estee Lauder	<input type="checkbox"/>
Apple	<input type="checkbox"/>	M.A.C	<input type="checkbox"/>	Michael Kor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandora	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	<input type="checkbox"/>		

3. What is your favorite type of luxury fashion branded products?

Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accessories	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scarves	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watches	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Shoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perfumes	<input type="checkbox"/>		

4. How often do you purchase luxury fashion branded products?

Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>	Every 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>	Once a year	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Where do you purchase luxury fashion branded products?

Shopping Mall	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online Store	<input type="checkbox"/>



6. How do you afford to purchase luxury fashion branded products?

Use money from part time job to purchase luxury brand products.

Parents give you money to purchase luxury brand goods.

Use credit card to purchase luxury goods.

Use student loans to purchase luxury brand products.

Use money from my own salary.

7. Most preferred country of origin selected luxury fashion brands?

Italy  USA  Switzerland

France  UK  Others



**UUM**  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**Section B:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Section C: Demographic Questions

Please tick  on the answer that you choose. Only give one answer per question.

**1. Sex:**

Male

Female

**2. Race:**

Malays

Chinese

Indians

Others

: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Age:**

22 – 25

34 – 37

26 – 29

38 and above

30 – 33

**4. Education Level:**

Master Degree

PHD

**5. Monthly personal income (RM) :**

Less than 1000

3001 – 4000

1000 – 2000

4001 – 5000

2001 – 3000

5001 and above

**End of questions. Thank you!**

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

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

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

#### Reliability Analysis for Each Independent and dependent Variables Items

#### Scale: Attitude towards Luxury Fashion Brands

**Case Processing Summary**

		N	%
Cases	Valid	333	100.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	.0
	Total	333	100.0

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

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.859	5

**Item-Total Statistics**

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

**Scale: Social e – WOM**

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.839	5

**Item-Total Statistics**

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



**Scale: Perceived Behavioural**

**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.672	5

**Item-Total Statistics**

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

## Scale: Perceived Behavioural

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.672	5

### Item-Total Statistics

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

## Perceived Behavioural Control after Deleting 1 Items

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.794	4

### Item-Total Statistics

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

Universiti Utara Malaysia

## Scale: Country Of Origin

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.785	5

### Item-Total Statistics

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

## Scale: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.814	6

### Item-Total Statistics

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

## Frequency Table for Demographic Profile

### Sex:

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

### Race:

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

### Age:

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

### Education Level:

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

**Monthly Personal Income:**

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



**UUM**  
 Universiti Utara Malaysia

## Descriptive Statistics Analysis

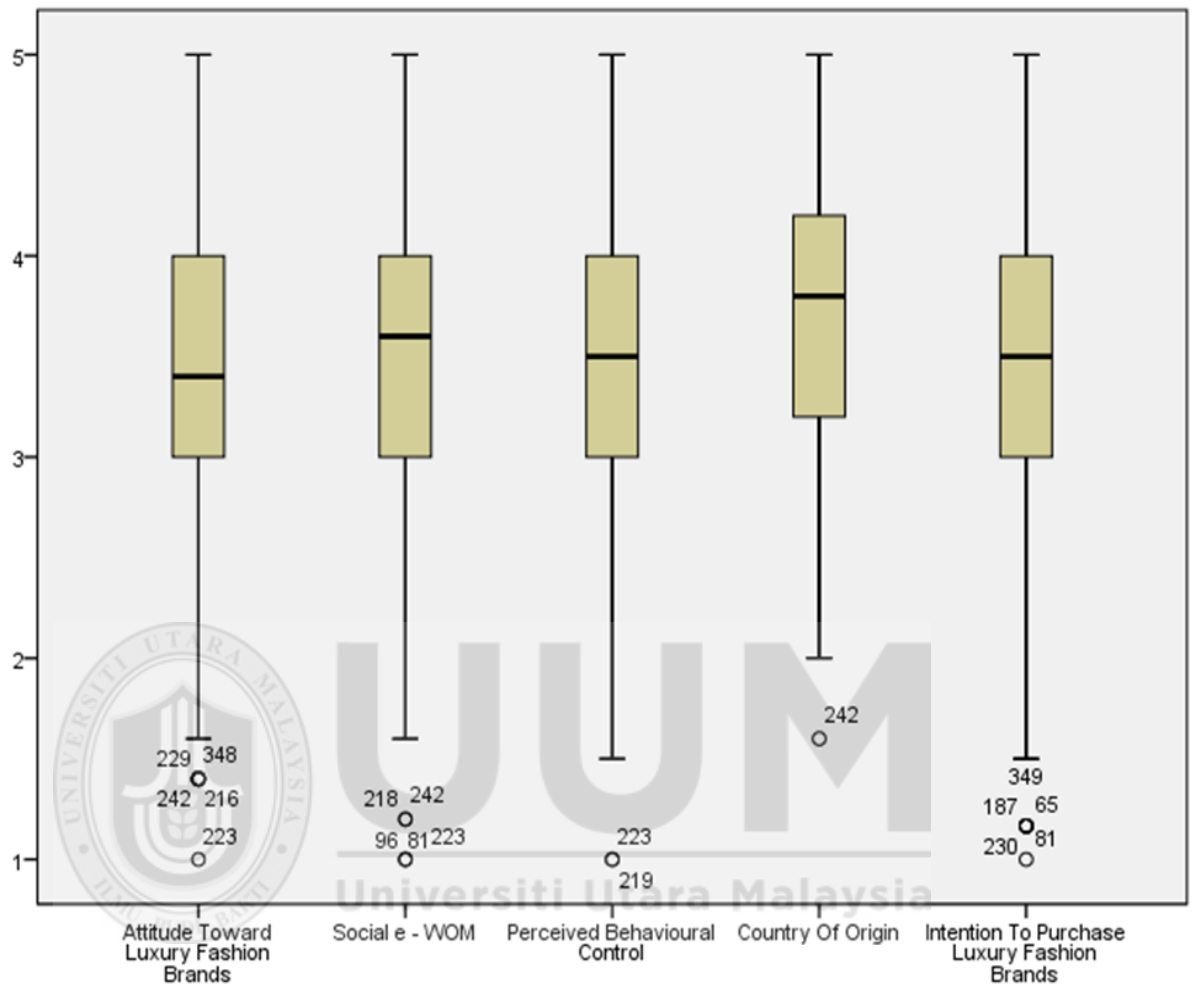
Descriptive Statistics

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

Universiti Utara Malaysia



### Boxplot to detect any outliers



## Correlation Analysis

Correlations

		Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands	Social e - WOM	Perceived Behavioural Control	Country Of Origin	Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands
Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands	Pearson Correlation	1	.497**	.717**	.337**	.560**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	333	333	333	333	333
Social e – WOM	Pearson Correlation	.497**	1	.392**	.420**	.351**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	333	333	333	333	333
Perceived Behavioural Control	Pearson Correlation	.717**	.392**	1	.330**	.480**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	333	333	333	333	333
Country Of Origin	Pearson Correlation	.337**	.420**	.330**	1	.504**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	333	333	333	333	333
Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands	Pearson Correlation	.560**	.351**	.480**	.504**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	333	333	333	333	333

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## Regression Analysis

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

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

a. Predictors: (Constant), Country Of Origin, Perceived Behavioural Control, Social e - WOM, Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands

b. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

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

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	78.664	4	19.666	62.117	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	103.844	328	.317		
	Total	182.508	332			

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

b. Predictors: (Constant), Country Of Origin, Perceived Behavioural Control, Social e - WOM, Attitude Toward Luxury Fashion Brands



**UUM**  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

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

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

**Collinearity Diagnostics<sup>a</sup>**

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

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands

**Residuals Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

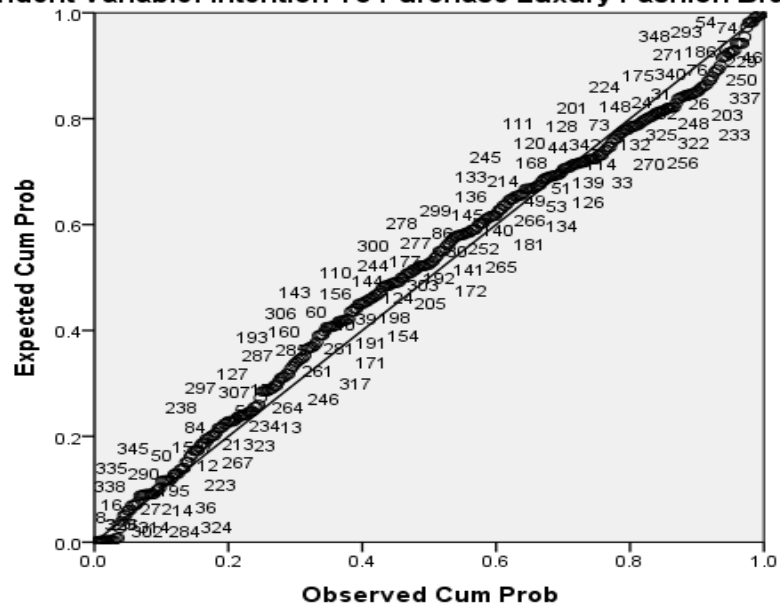
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	1.8608	4.5233	3.4565	.48676	333
Residual	-1.80182	1.77118	.00000	.55927	333
Std. Predicted Value	-3.278	2.192	.000	1.000	333
Std. Residual	-3.202	3.148	.000	.994	333

a. Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands



**UUM**  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual**  
**Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands**



**Scatterplot**  
**Dependent Variable: Intention To Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands**

