

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**MODELLING PREDICTORS OF
ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOURAL
INTENTION FOR HALAL SKIN
CARE PRODUCTS**

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
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ABSTRACT

Studies and interest on human behaviour in relation to halal industry have been increasing over the recent years. Drawing upon a social psychology theory, Theory Planned Behaviour (TPB) developed and congruity theory were employed as theoretical foundation for developing the present conceptual model. This thesis initially conceptualises key psychological factors that could predict and explain purchaser's attitude. The data for this research were collected from 470 respondents who are user and non-user of halal skin care products in Klang Valley via drop off and collect survey technique. This research has shed new light in better understanding of the existing knowledge by incorporating relevant constructs as the predictors of attitude such as, spiritual intelligence, spiritual congruence, product image and product involvement. The significance of this study lies in the fact that, it attempts to identify and empirically investigate the predictors of attitude among the users and non-users. Subsequently, examines the predictors of intention such as attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behaviour control in a halal skin care products (compliance with Muslim Shariah requirement) context. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was utilised to test the hypothesised relationships among the constructs, as postulated in the research model. The results from hypothesis testing show that twelve hypothesised links were supported and two were not supported. With some minor modification, a plausible model that has a statistical and explanatory power for interpretation of results was confidently established. The findings from this study could offer several major contributions to the marketing and behaviour theory as well as to the marketing practitioners. Initially, spiritual intelligence and spiritual congruence have a positive significant effect on attitude and influences continuous to purchase halal skin care products for users, but not for non-users. Consequently, product image is the most influential predictor's of attitude and has positive significant influence in intention to purchase halal skin care products for non-users, and spiritual intelligence for users' respondent. Finally, it was revealed that product involvement found to be a significant predictor of attitude towards purchasing halal skin care products for both users and non-users. In terms of the predictors of intention on purchasing halal skin care products, the results delineate several interesting findings. Primarily, attitude, subjective norms and perceived behaviour control have positive significant effect in influencing user and non-users to continuous to purchase and intention to purchase halal skin care products. The research unveils four new links namely for users, spiritual intelligence, spiritual congruence (that have not been examined empirically by previous research), product image and product involvement. On the other hand, for the non-users, product image and product involvement seems to be significant predictors of intention to purchase halal skin care products. Notably, the research has also developed and validated a new measure scale of spiritual intelligence particularly in halal skin care products. These findings form part of the strategic recommendations to marketing strategy in the face of understanding purchaser attitude and behavioural intention which has established an empirical foundation for future research.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

The process of understanding the reasons for planning behaviour intention is not an easy path. Intentions are provoked by an individual's attitude which effect on how individuals making per purchase decision (Blackwell, Miniard & Engel, 2001). Human beings are complex and this complexity helps in having contradictions in an individual's attitude. Moreover, studies on human attitude have been widely acknowledged in purchaser behaviour and social psychology literature for many decades (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1969; Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975) and most often for a firm as a basis for understanding their purchaser's behaviour.

Much of this effort operates under a common paradigm that firms should conceptualised the customer's attitude in performing a behavioural intention in purchasing the product by evaluating individual's positive or negative self-performance of a particular behaviour (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). Even more, it is possible to conceive the marketing strategies without trying to understand the purchaser.

Research evidence has revealed that attitude is critical to the understanding of consumer behaviour and an essential determinant in realising viability to evaluate outcome in identifying the individual's needs (Jones & Sasser, 1995). Many researchers regard attitude as the focal construct in influencing customers in planning their intention behaviour to purchase certain products. It should be clear that since different variables are involved, the theories described also deal with different relationships (Ajzen, 1991a). Thus, some theories are concerned only with the relations between attitudes (Staats & Staats, 1985), but others are concerned with relations between beliefs (dissonance theory). Most theories, however, deal with the relations between beliefs and attitudes (Ajzen, 1991a).

Interestingly, Ajzen (1991) conceptualised attitude to be a predictor relationship of continue to purchase and reflects the future behaviour which has been established in consumer behaviour (Alam & Sayuti, 2011). It can be considered as emulating an individual's responsibility to purchase the product. As stated by Jones