How Attitude Influences the Customers’ Buying Intentions for Counterfeit Tablet PC: A Study of a Computer Market in Central Punjab, Pakistan

Muhammad Sirfraz, Hazoor Muhammad Sabir, and Hafiza Noreen Naz

ABSTRACT: This research study aims to investigate the determinant of customers’ buying intention towards counterfeit product like tablet PCs in PC industry by focusing on the effects of attitude towards the buying intention for counterfeit products. A survey of 200 customers of Tablet PC was conducted in Rex City, a computer market in Faisalabad, a hub in central Punjab, Pakistan. Results revealed that attitude positively and significantly influenced the customers’ buying intentions towards counterfeit products i.e. Tablet PC. It illustrates that stronger the customers’ attitude towards counterfeit products, stronger the customers’ buying intentions for counterfeit products.

Keywords: Attitude, Buying Intention, Counterfeit Products

Author(s) Biography

Muhammad Sirfraz has completed MS Business Administration from National University of Modern Languages Islamabad, Pakistan. He is General Manager at “Student Electronics Trading” FSD, Pakistan

Dr. Hazoor Muhammad Sabir is Associate Professor and Director Advanced Studies at Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Hafiza Noreen Naz is a Lecturer at Department of Geography, University of Sargodha, Pakistan
Counterfeiting of branded products is a worldwide problem with which a large number of brands and branded companies are afflicted. The storm of counterfeit products is taking control over markets with high growth rate because of no network entry permits and quality certification from the Government (Phau, Sequeira, & Dix, 2009) which is harmful to economy and health since it restricts the development of making the genuine products by disrespect the goodwill of the Intellectual Property Rights holders (Goods, 2010).

China, Thailand, India and Malaysia are known as the ‘home for piracy’ where the most counterfeit, unrecognized and un-licensed products i-e clothing, wallets, hand bags, watches, mobile devices, color Television, DVD player, Auto parts, software CDs and other computer accessories are manufactured by violating the copy rights to meet the increasing demand (Haque, Rahman, & Khatibi, 2010).

The customers’ buying ratio toward counterfeit products willingly across the world is one third of whole population because they didn’t see any harms & risks in the products due to the right prices and relative quality (Bian and Veloutsou, 2005).

The customers’ buying behavior toward counterfeit products also varies with respect to demographic characteristics, Socio-Economic characteristics and features of the product.

Product for Research Study: Branded Companies have merged computer services and telecom services into single product known as Tablet PC which is also called mini Tab or simply Tab. Tablet PC, a latest innovation in PC industry, is becoming very famous among people now a days. The increasing popularity and demand resulted into counterfeit Tablet PCs that have captured the computer markets with high growth rate to meet this increasing demand in the world. Therefore Tablet PC is selected for research study to find the determinants of customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit products.

Product Features and Famous Product Brands: The manufacturing companies have embedded the following features i-e

- Touch-screen navigation
- SIM cards support
- High resolution screen
- High speed processor performance
- Latest camera technology
- Maximum memory support
- Speedily memory support
- Long battery time and

Internet use has become a common phenomenon and its users can enjoy net surfing, use of social networking sites i-e Facebook, Twitter, send and receive emails, see the live streaming video on the small and portable Tablet PC anywhere and anytime.

There are number of brands in Tablet PC. The most famous brands are HP, DELL, Acer, ASUS, SAMSUNG and APPLE. They are available in different screen size, tough panel, processor speed and many more functionalities.

Counterfeit Tablet PCs are generally found in two categories i-e un-recognized and un-licensed Tablets having no trade mark and license, second category is counterfeited form of the branded Tablet PCs which wrongly use the name of the branded products.

Product Price: Branded Tablet PCs are expensive than featured non-genuine. In developing countries customers are price sensitive and Counterfeited Tabs are available on cheap prices with similar functionalities in matched to original brands for those customers who don’t possess the power to buy genuine branded Tabs such as APPLE, DELL, HP, Acer, Asus and SAMSUNG.

Genuine branded Tablet PCs are available in medium range of Rs.30, 000 to 40,000 and in high range of Rs.60, 000 to 70,000 but counterfeit Tabs are available in price range of Rs.7000 to 21,000 normally which are affordable for them who cannot purchase the genuine branded Tablet PC. Counterfeit Tabs are available in local markets in high volume and any one can purchase it easily from anywhere.

Contemporary Fashioned Product: Now a day Non-genuine or counterfeit Tablet PCs are becoming very famous in Pakistani computer markets and choice of keeping the Tab has become fashion and status symbol in the current age of information. It shows the attitude of customers to remain them in fashion and stylish trends.

Product quality: They are effortlessly distinguished as non-branded or non-genuine due to adequate awareness about counterfeit products in general public. So, buying the counterfeit products cannot express the soul of brand and status symbolization by owing the luxury brand (Goods, 2010). That’s why; buying of counterfeit products is a serious issue that must be investigated.

Significance / Contribution of the Study: Every research has a lot of information and benefits for researchers, respondents and also for officials. Researchers give their suggestions & recommendations after conducting research and officials use them in their future policies and decision making.
Some studies have alarmed about the customer behavior of purchasing counterfeit products like software CDs and variables that could impact on customers’ willingness to buy it. Although PC industry has great important and a vital role in every field of life in the world yet there is a big gap of research study toward its counterfeit products that have captured the computer markets with high growth rate to meet the increasing demand in the world.

This study aims to reveal the impact of variables on customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit products in PC industry like counterfeit Tablet PC. After this study, we will be able to know the current Socio-Economic profile of the interested customers in the use of computer products, especially in the buying and using of Tablet PC in Faisalabad Division. It will also provide the enhanced understanding of how Attitude will affect the customers’ buying intention toward the counterfeit product.

**Place of Work and Facilities Available:** REXCITY computer market at Satiana Road Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan was selected as a research area which was easily approachable to conduct field survey. It consists of approximately 400 shops dealing in used & new computers, Laptop, Tablet PC, LCD, TFT, Printers, networking products and all kind of computer accessories with approximately 5000 customers visiting on daily basis from Toba Tek Singh, Rajana, Per Mahal, Kamalia, Jaranwala, Sumondri, Jhang, Chiniot, Sargodha and Rawalpindi.

Further those shops were selected in the market where both branded and Non-branded or counterfeited Tablet PCs were sold. Data was collected from the visiting customers having interest in the buying of Tab to fill the questionnaire.

**Hypothesis Development**

H0: There is no relationship between Attitude toward Counterfeit Products and customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit product (BITC).

Ha: There is positive relationship between Attitude toward Counterfeit Products and customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit product (BITC).

**Literature Review**

**Attitude toward Counterfeit Products**

Attitude is a 'knowledgeable tendency to response to a situation in a positive or negative way (Huang, Lee, & Ho, 2004). According to (Bagozzi & Dholakia, 2002) the world wide used definition of attitude conceptualizes of it’s an assessment such as spiritual predisposition that is communicated by assessing a specific object with some degree of positive or negative.

Customers are probable to prompt more approving attitudes toward counterfeit goods when they observe that they are being checked by real producers (Ramayah, Lee, & Mohamad, 2010). Customer defend their actions of purchasing fake merchandise by maintaining that unlawful manufacturers have minor shares than real manufacturers and hence do not feel being ripped-off in the same way (Penz & Stottinger, 2005).

Attitude exercised important affirmative effects on readiness to pay for hygienic food among customer in a Pakistan and mostly point out that struggles to encourage consumption growth should emphasis on effecting buying attitudes (Voon et al., 2011). Therefore, altering attitudes toward counterfeits can be worked as resources to decrease readiness to buy counterfeit products by examining customer’ innovation looking, reliability, and status looking for inspirations. It mostly termed as a forecaster of customers’ goals and behaviors (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1974; Huang, Lee, & Hsiao, 2008).

Wide readings e.g. (Cole & Woolger, 1989; Emler & Reicher, 1987; Wee et al., 1995) initiates that attitudes toward counterfeit branded products are definitely linked to buy intent of a fake merchandise. It is low prices, easy to available as associated to their liable ones that people would be ready to buy non genuine products (M. Gentry, Rizza, & Gable, 2001). Manufacturers of counterfeit branded products offer a realistic dream for customers who cannot pay for the genuine branded products but want to achieve a position image and happiness linked with possessing such products.

Most of the studies have stated the customer behavior of purchasing counterfeit products like software CDs, Music CDs, DVDs, Camera, Watches, auto parts, Color TV, T-shirts, Leather accessories and variables that could impact on customers’ willingness to buy them. Although PC industry has great important and a vital role in every field of life in the world yet there is a big gap of research study toward its counterfeit products that have captured the computer markets with high growth rate to meet the increasing demand in the world.

**Buying Intention towards Counterfeit Product**

Concept of customers’ intention or Willingness to buy a counterfeit product as surrogate of buying determination and reinforced, willingness to repurchasing of counterfeit products indicates the buying behavior (Phau
The strength required to develop a behavior leave impact on relationship between willingness to buy, attitude and behavior of buyer (Bagozzi, 1992)and have greater effectiveness to understand the customer’s brain than other behavioral measures (Day, 1969).

There are extreme correlation between willingness to buy and actual behavior(Zeithaml, Berry, & Parasuraman, 1996) and this association empirically verified on products of ICT and services industries e.g., online banking and green product. So, the willingness of a customer to buy a particular counterfeit product can forecast the buying of original product (Mavlanova & Benbunan-Fich, 2010).

Research Methodology

Methodology is an orderly procedure of rules and methods applicable to any field survey or research activities to fulfill one or more purposes of research. Its major purpose is to briefly explain the tools and methods used for data collection, its analysis and interpretation.

**Sampling and data collection:** To find the determinants of customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit products, a Memory based method was implemented for data collection, instead of a stimulus based methodology. We showed genuine and counterfeit products to respondents for example original Tablet PC and counterfeit Table PC at the time of filling the questionnaire. A sample of 200 respondents was taken and both primary and secondary sources of data were used. Mostly data were of primary nature.

For collection of primary data, a comprehensive questionnaire was used for interviewing the customers consisted of (1) Attitude toward Counterfeit Products and (2) Buying intention for counterfeit products. The each response was measured against the likert scale SA (Strongly-Agree)=1, A (Agree)=2, N (Neutral)=3, DA (Dis-agree)=4, SDA (Strongly Disagree)=5.

Some secondary data were collected and consulted from different research articles and libraries. SPSS and other statistical soft wares were used for the analyses of data.

**General Equation of Regression analysis:**

\[ Y_i = b_0 + b_1X_i + \varepsilon_i \]

**Research Model**

Customers’ buying intension = f (ATC) towards counterfeit products 
Mathematical form of the model: 
\[ Y_i = b_0 + b_1X_1 + \varepsilon_i \]

Where \( X_1 = \text{Attitude toward Counterfeit Products (ATC)} \) is an independent variable and customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit products (BITC) is a dependent variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>159</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>20.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age (Years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upto 20</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>41 and above</td>
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<td>03</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Up to Matric</td>
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<td>13.5</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Master and above</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Factor analysis for Independent Variable**

In independent variable 5 items were subjected to principal component analysis which found that no item was dropped and in result, 1 factor was extracted. The 5 items eigenvalue was 3.137 which exceeded 1, showing higher factor association and variance explained 62.743 percentage. The Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) was 0.867 which was adequate measure of sampling, while Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity indicated a significant test of chi-square of 384.365, supporting fitness of data and the factorability of correlation matrix.
The Impact of Attitude with Customers’ Buying Intention toward Counterfeit Products

Regression tested the relationship between Attitude toward Counterfeit product (ATC) and Customers’ Buying Intention toward Counterfeit product (CBITC) in table 4.12.3. In result, t-statistics showed high significance level among Attitude toward Counterfeit product and Customers’ Buying Intention toward Counterfeit product.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>B = .871</td>
<td>Std. Error = .176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward Counterfeit_ATC</td>
<td>B = .667</td>
<td>Std. Error = .059</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in table 4.12.3 indicated that the coefficient of Attitude toward counterfeit product (ATC) was +ve and its t-statistics indicated that it was a highly significant variable having much more impact upon customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit products. Thus in this case Alternate hypothesis was accepted and H0 rejected.

It illustrates that Stronger the customers’ attitude towards counterfeit products, stronger the customers’ buying intention for counterfeit products. The result was also proved by the study of (Budiman, 2012)&(Ang et al., 2001)who analyzed the positive correlation between attitude and buying intention towards pirated products.

Conclusion
Counterfeiting, imitation, fake products and piracy are illegal operations. Preceding some studies have focused on customers’ buying behavior towards counterfeit products like clothing, wallets, hand bags, watches, mobile devices, colour Television, DVD player, Auto parts, software CDs and factors that could impact on their buying intention. Although PC industry has great important and a vital role in every field of life in the world yet there is a big gap of research study toward its counterfeit products that have captured the computer markets with high growth rate.

Owing to this limitation, current research study provides a enhanced understanding about the impact of Attitude towards counterfeit product (ATC) on customers’ buying intention towards counterfeit products in PC industry like counterfeit Tablet PC. Hypothesis was developed showing the relationship with attitude and customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit products. According to information extracted from primary data, out of total 200 respondents, majority i-e 79.5% were male customers and 57% were of the age class of 21–30 years. Out of the total respondents, majority i-e 36% were those customers who had education Master and above and 79% respondents were single. 52% respondents were student and therefore, 45% out of the total respondents had no income.

Explanatory variable i.e. Attitude towards counterfeit product (ATC) showed that 38.5% out of the total 200 respondents were agreed with the view that “I have a positive perception towards non-genuine or counterfeit products”. Customers’ Buying Intention towards Counterfeit products (BITC), a dependent variable, showed that 34.5% out of the total respondents were agreed with the view that “I intend to continue to purchase and use counterfeit branded products in the future”.

After the regression test was run, the results proved that customers’ buying intention toward counterfeit Tablet PC was influenced by Attitude towards counterfeit which was also proved by the study of (Budiman, 2012) & (Ang et al., 2001) who analyzed the positive correlation between attitude and buying intention towards pirated products. Finally it is concluded that Stronger the customers’ attitude towards counterfeit products, stronger the customers’ buying intention for counterfeit products.

Limitations & Future Research Directions
This research was conducted among those customers who will buy counterfeit Tablet PC. It is suggested that the future research study could focus on other counterfeit products such as Laptop, LCD, LED, Printer, scanner and All in One system unit in PC industry.

Secondly, this research study was done in Rex City, a computer market, Faisalabad-Pakistan which will limit the generalization of the study. Therefore, future research study should be conducted in different geographical pattern to investigate these factors in Pakistan with increase in sample size which may produce different results because of lifestyle and cultural differences.

References


