

TRYING TO BUY A NEW PRODUCT: WHAT DOES ADVERTISING DO NOWADAYS?

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Abstract

This research is conducted based on marketer's concern about whether new products offered by a company would be acceptable by its existing customers or not. These concerns arise since generally consumers tend to doubt the quality of a new product which is not obvious. Despite the overabundant and saturating advertising in today's market, this research tries to prove that advertising is still considered effective in strengthening consumers' intention to try a new product offered by a particular company. The most popular skin clinic in Indonesia named Natasha Skin Care was chosen to be the object of this research. The topic in this research is then discussed based on Theory of Trying developed by Bagozzi and Warshaw (1990), a theory that is still quite under-researched compared to the previous theory explaining human actions such as Theory of Planned Behavior. By using the theory, consumer's motivation to achieve a specific goal will be tested simultaneously with attitude towards advertising in order to see their effects on attitude towards trying and their intention to buy the new products. Samples are 614 customers of Natasha Skin Care who have been using Natasha products, other than the new hair products, for at least 6 months. Results show that customers would have the intention to buy the new product if only they have a strong motivation to achieve a particular goal, in this case, try to get a good hair. In fact, advertising also becomes an important determinant to strengthen consumers' attitude toward trying a new product offered by the company, and also strengthening their intention to try. Recommendations from the study are that the content of advertising should be emphasized on elevating consumers' willingness to achieve a particular goal, and encouraging the consumers to think that the goal would be crucial for them in the future.

Keywords: Theory of Trying, Advertising, Intention, New Product

1. Introduction and Purpose

A number of researchers have focused on investigating the determinants of new product acceptance (e.g., Yenyurt and Townsend, 2003; Yao et al 2009; Beck and Kenning, 2015). Most of them prefer to emphasize on the characteristics possessed by the product being offered rather than on factors that may come from the potential buyers, such as their motivation to buy. Moreover, despite many findings, there is only one that examined the actual factors of new product acceptance, which is the motivation to achieve a particular goal from the customer itself.

However, a person's motivation toward something new does not appear by itself, especially when the act of trying is related to something that is not certain. To build his attitude, a person should be able to access his cognitive or affective evaluation towards a specific behavior or object (Schiffmann and Kanuk, 2010). Unfortunately, someone's cognitive capacity is limited when he has no clue about the future events (Fazio, 2007), which in this case, is the trying act.

One alternative that can be proposed to enhance a person's cognitive and affective evaluation is through conditioning (Hofmann et al 2010). Advertising, in many of its forms, is believed as an

effective medium to deliver the message from producer to consumer (e.g. Stuart et al 1987; Baker, 1999; Vermeulen and Beukeboom, 2016). If the consumers like what they see in an advertisement in a search of a brand, then they will make sure to search that brand (Nelson, 1970). This is one of the reasons why a positive attitude towards advertising can also increase consumer's tendency to form their intention to buy a product from particular brand (e.g., Lutz et al 1983; MacKenzie et al 1986; Mitchell and Olson 1981; Shimp, 1981).

In practice, the concerns among the marketers regarding the acceptability of new products that they are going to offer to the customers are real (e.g. Ottman, 1998; Shaw et al 2004; Stock and Balachander, 2005). These concerns arise since new products may possibly fail to achieve the expected market acceptance because customers find it difficult to accept a product with unknown quality (Yao et al 2009). In fact, there is a persistent perception in product innovation and management that the failure rate of new products is 80% or even higher (Castellion and Markham, 2013).

One of the many industries facing the rapid pace of new product demand is the pharmaceutical industry. The Pharmaceutical industry places a heavy emphasis on research and development compared with other industrial sectors. Companies within this industry are expected to achieve maximum market penetration in a limited time frame since they have to pace with narrow period of patent (Matikainen et al 2015). Therefore, it is quite likely that any company in pharmaceutical industries would compete to produce new products in order not to be beaten by their competitors.

Serving in the pharmaceutical industry, hair care products firms have undergone a revolutionary change over the last two decades (Madnani and Khan, 2013). The focus has dramatically veered from merely cleaning to repair, increasing the tensile strength, reducing oxidative damage, and stimulating growth (Madnani and Khan, 2013). In the United States, the sales growth of hair care products is increasing rapidly (MMR New York, N.Y., 2017). In Indonesia, although there is only little public data showing the sales growth of hair products in Indonesia, data provided by Indonesian Republic Ministry in 2013 showed that there has been a significant increase in cosmetics sales in Indonesia since 2012 (website of Indonesian Republic Ministry of Industry, 2016). It indeed, shows the high demand of cosmetics products in the country.

Furthermore, manufacturers continued to introduce new products to address specific Indonesian consumer needs in 2013 (CompaniesandMarkets.com). The data shows that with the urbanisation and increasingly busy lifestyle of Indonesia urban consumers, they have less time to have hair treatment at a beauty salon (CompaniesandMarkets.com). Companies; therefore, introduced professional hair care products to retail during 2013, targeting at the middle to upper-income consumers (CompaniesandMarkets.com).

In order to capture the promising market, Natasha Skincare, as a most trusted brand in Indonesia skin care industry (Topbrand, 2016), expands the market into hair care products. By doing this, the problem of new product acceptance will be faced by its marketers. Therefore, to cope with the recent solve problem, this research examined the effect of consumer's attitude towards advertising on one's attitude towards trying and one's intention to try new product based on Theory of Trying (Bagozzi and Warshaw, 1990). At the same time, the model in this research can be the resource of explanation regarding whether or not motivation of the person itself has something to do with his willingness to try the new product offered by a company.

2. The Literature Review

Information about quality differs from information about price, because information about quality is usually more expensive to buy than the information about price (Nelson, 1970). One can, for example, readily determine the price of a body lotion, however it is way more difficult to determine the performance of a body lotion when further information is poor.

The same thing happens when one has to decide whether or not to try the new product offered by a particular company. When it comes to a new product with unknown quality, consumers need more information to sense that unknown quality in order to decide to try the new product (Yao et al 2009). This is especially applied when the decision to try involves a risky product.

Basically, people form beliefs about what they can do, they anticipate the likely consequences of prospective actions, they set goals for themselves, and they otherwise plan courses of action that are likely to produce desired outcomes (Bandura, 1991). Ultimately, people's beliefs in their efficacy will influence the choices they make (Bandura, 1991), whether or not they dare to try, is indeed based on their efficacy.

Yet, when behaviors are not well learned or when they are performed in difficult contexts, conscious decision making is likely to be necessary to initiate (Oulette and Wood, 1988). Even when a person already has a motivation to generate a specific act, a series of future consequences may affect their assessment towards the act itself. Past behaviour serves as a type of informational input to the decision to act, in addition to attitudes and subjective norms (Bagozzi and Kimmel, 1995). Frequency of past behavior, in point of fact, has a direct effect on future performance (Oulette and Wood, 1988). The success of achieving a particular goal in the past can significantly lead to future behavior for similar actions (Oulette and Wood, 1988). Therefore, we believe that it is useful to consider the role of past behavior to initiate customers intention to try a new product offered by a company.

At last, in forming their intention to buy something new with unknown quality, one would need an opinion about what important others think he should do (Finlay et al 1997). Perception of the attitudes of significant others influences one's attitude which, in turn, influences intentions (Greene et al 1997). This makes the sense that one would need a suggestion from others in order to avoid the bad consequences that might happen from making a bad decision.

Theory of Trying

Theory of trying is designed to explain strivings to perform a behavior or achieve a goal (Bagozzi and Kimmel, 1995). When one tries to achieve a problematic and or perform a difficult behavior, a triad of concerns becomes salient: trying and succeeding, trying but failing, and the process of striving (Bagozzi and Kimmel, 1995). When one tries to achieve a goal, they see it as a potential burden that only has one consequences which is succeeding, since they think any consequences related to the act of trying is important for them (Dharmmesta, 2000).

Theory of Trying (Bagozzi and Warshaw, 1990) treats attitude as having multi dimensions which are divided into three components: attitudes toward success, attitudes to failure, and attitudes toward the process. Bagozzi and Warshaw (1990) argued, that dividing attitudes into three different components will better to explain the influence of individual motive on intention. Moreover, attitudes only provide a measure of one's involvement effectively with a behavior, therefore the motivation to act for a person depends on his willingness to carry out the behavior (Dharmmesta, 2002). This explains that by treating attitude as a unidimension will indirectly override the influence of individual motive on intentions (Dharmmesta, 2000).

Several empirical researches have provided supportive evidences for the use of Theory of Trying in the prediction of various behaviors (e.g., Dharmmesta, 2002; Thatcher and Ahuja, 2005; Thesiana, 2006). On the contrary, several researchers prefer to treat attitude as a unidimension concept (Curran and Meuter, 2005; Jones et al 2015; Kaushik and Rahman, 2015). However, the numbers of research based in this theory is still limited compared to TRA and TPB (Chaouali et al 2017). Hence, a more empirical research using this theory need to be conducted in order to examine the predictive power of Theory of Trying.

Advertising

Advertisement is one of marketing tools that is favorable for marketers since its ability to create brand equity (Wang et al 2009). Brand equity itself is a consumer perception about the product quality and it can also simultaneously form consumer intention to buy (Brady et al 2008). Advertising is also believed to increase buyers' response rate towards products offered by a particular company and reminds the consumer about its advantages (Eze and Lee, 2012). Consumers form their affective and cognitive aspects as a result of advertising exposure (Schiffman and Kanuk, 2010, pp. 256). These aspects will then affect attitude towards advertising and brand trust as a consequence of advertising exposure.

After all, even advertising experts have paid a huge attention on attitude towards advertising variable as an affective construct which has a significant effect on people intention to buy (e.g., Lutz et al 1983; MacKenzie et al 1986; Mitchell and Olson, 1981; Shimp, 1981) and also the fact that attitude towards advertising was proven to have a direct effect on consumer's intention to buy (Gresham and Shimp, 1985), yet recent literatures provided contra evidences. Duff and Faber (2011) stated that people avoid stimuli of advertising while engaged in a search or focused activity. Aydogdu and Wellman (2011) even stated that in an information search of risky products, advertising is no guarantee of success. Companies that advertise will do no better at generating new sales when compared to companies that do not advertise at all (Aydogdu and Wellman, 2011).

The effect of attitude towards advertising on attitude towards trying

Attitudes toward a specific behavior refer to personal evaluations being favorable or unfavorable to perform the behavior (Schifter&Ajzen, 1985). According to Fishbein and Ajzen's (1975) expectancy value model, attitudes develop from the beliefs people hold about the objects of the attitude. Beliefs about an object is formed by associating it with certain attributes (Ajzen, 1991). In the case of attitudes toward a behavior, each belief links the behavior to a certain outcome, or to some other attribute such as the cost incurred by performing the behavior (Ajzen, 1991). Since the attributes that come to be linked to the behavior are already valued positively or negatively, we automatically and simultaneously acquire an attitude toward the behaviour (Ajzen, 1991).

Several studies proved that attitude towards object positively affect attitude towards behavior (e.g., Rosenberg, 1956; Friestad and Wright, 1994; Stedman, 2002). As stated by Ajzen (1991), one's attitude towards a particular object can mediate himself into the formation of his attitude towards behavior when the future behavior is not certain. Accordingly, attitude towards advertising can influence one's attitude towards trying to buy something new offered by a company.

The effect of attitude towards success, failure, and process on attitude towards trying

Succeeding and failing clearly refer to end-state outcomes, while the process refers to the consequences enroute to the end state (Bagozzi and Kimmel, 1995). As stated by Dharmmesta (2000), the only consequence of strivings to achieve a goal is succeeding. Success in goal attainments builds a sense of personal efficacy (Bandura, 1991). High achievers tend to invest their self-satisfaction in attainment of challenging goals, while low achievers adopt easy goals as

sufficing (Bandura, 1991). One's evaluation towards failure which is mostly perceived as negative in several literatures (e.g., Xie et al 2008; Chaouali et al 2017), is hence perceived to be positive in this research. Thus, the higher the aspirational standards people set for themselves, the more likely their evaluation towards failure is positive. These variables in turn, will affect attitude toward trying in positive direction.

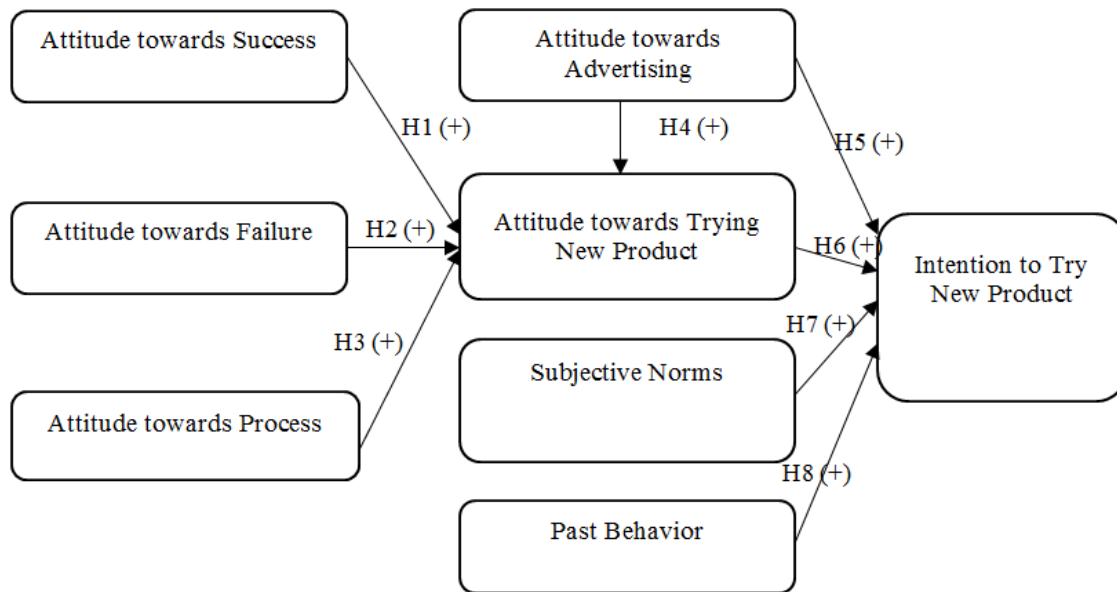


Figure 1. Proposed research model.

Based on the literature explained beforehand, eight hypotheses were generated and thus proposed in this research.

- H1: Attitude towards success has a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product offered by a company.
- H2: Attitude towards failure has a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product offered by a company.
- H3: Attitude towards process has a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product offered by a company.
- H4: Attitude towards advertising has a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product offered by a company.
- H5: Attitude towards advertising has a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product offered by a company.
- H6: Attitude towards trying a new product has a positive effect on intention to try a new product offered by a company.
- H7: Subjective norms has a positive effect on intention to try a new product offered by a company.
- H8: Past behavior has a positive effect on intention to try a new product offered by a company.

3. Methodology

The data collection in this research was conducted in two stages. The first stage was conducted through qualitative and the second stage was through quantitative method. In the first stage, an elicitation study on a representative sample of the population was conducted as a standard procedures developed for identifying modal salient attributes or outcomes associated with an attitude objects or behavior (Fishbein and Middlestadt, 1995).

In the first stage, interviews were conducted with 30 Natasha Skincare customers to collect their salient modal beliefs about trying to buy the new hair products offered by Natasha skin care. The criteria of the informant in this first stage are as follow: (1) they have been using Natasha Skincare products, other than the new hair products, for at least six months; (2) they have seen Natasha Skincare advertising of the new hair products; and (3) the minimum age of the participant is 18 years old.

After the interview, the transcript of the conversation were analyzed using content analysis. A content analysis and calculation of the open-ended responses allow one to identify the attributes or outcomes set (Patiro et al 2016). The set is thus comprised of those attributes or outcomes that are mentioned most frequently by the population being considered (Patiro et al 2016). One rule of thumb is to include all attributes or outcomes mentioned by at least ten percent of the sample (Patiro et al 2016). Those attributes or outcomes that are elicited most frequently are included in the modal set and are used as the basis for quantitative measures in the questionnaire.

The second stage is the administration of quantitative method which is aimed to examine the effect of Theory of Trying variables (attitude, subjective norms, past behavior) on consumer intention to buy the new products offered by Natasha Skincare, and also the effect of attitude toward advertising on attitude toward trying to buy a new product as well as its effect on consumer's intention to buy the new product. In this stage, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents with the predetermined categories stated before. Data collection were conducted in three stores of Natasha Skincare and the sample size of this research is 614 (see Hair et al 2014, pp. 574; Anderson and Gerbing, 1988).

Furthermore, construct validity test consists of convergence and discriminant validity was conducted. After the result of construct validity test was obtained and was in accordance as expected, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) method was applied to examine the effect of Theory of Trying variables and the added variable (attitude toward advertising) on consumer's intention to try the new hair products. SEM analysis was used to evaluate the structural or path model. Additionally, SEM can examine a series of dependence relationships simultaneously (Hair et al 2014, pp. 542). It is particularly useful in testing theories that contain multiple equations involving dependence relationships (Hair et al 2014, pp. 542). To do the analysis, AMOS 4 software was utilized in this study.

4. Results

Results show that among all paths, only one is below 0.05 level, which is the effect of attitude towards failure on attitude towards trying to buy the new product. To assess the fit of the model, an examination of the fit indices is required (Hair et al 2014). Comparative Fit Index (CFI): values larger than 0.90 indicate good fit - Normed Fit Index (IFI),): values larger than 0.90 indicate good fit – Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) and Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI): values larger than 0.90 indicate good fit, and - Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA): values between 0.05 and 0.08 indicate good fit (Hair et al 2014). Accordingly, based

on the goodness of fit model testing in this research, the following results were obtained: CMIN/DF = 4.934; RMSEA = 0.081; GFI = 0.989; AGFI = 0.942; CFI = 0.944.

Coefficient path analysis is purposed to test the hypotheses in this research. The significance of effect can be seen from the critical ratio which is greater than $\pm 1,96$ on 0,05 significance level or greater than $\pm 2,58$ on 0,01 significance level. Table 10 showed that from the eight hypotheses proposed, one of them, which is the hypothesis regarding the effect of attitude towards failure on attitude towards trying is not supported.

Table 1: Hypotheses testing

Hypotheses	Critical Ratio = t	Decision
H1: Attitude towards success is having a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product.	4,170	Supported
H2: Attitude towards failure is having a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product.	1,252	Not Supported
H3: Attitude towards process is having a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product.	2,517	Supported
H4: Attitude towards advertising is having a positive effect on attitude towards trying a new product.	2,554	Supported
H5: Attitude towards advertising is having a positive effect on intention to try a new product.	2,570	Supported
H6: Attitude towards trying is having a positive effect on intention to try a new product.	3,792	Supported
H7: Subjective norms is having a positive effect on intention to try a new product.	3,593	Supported
H8: Past behavior is having a positive effect on intention to try a new product.	4,423	Supported

6. Conclusions

This research is conducted to examine the degree of consumer's courage to try the new product offered by a company. The main reason for this research to be conducted under this particular topic is the customers low response regarding new product acceptance (Castellion and Markham, 2013). Hair care products became the object of this research since recently, among all cosmetics products, its existence is considered as having a huge potential market. An affective construct named attitude towards advertising was thus proposed as a complement of Theory of Trying (Bagozzi and Warshaw, 1990) to better explain consumer's willingness towards trying the new product offered by a company that they already recognized and trust.

Results show that all hypotheses are accepted, except one, which is the effect of attitude towards failure on attitude towards trying. The insignificant result of this hypothesis was perhaps caused by the difference of settings used between this research and those conducted previously. It might also be caused by the level of riskyness involved regarding the trying act, which engenders customers doubtness to try because they are afraid with the consequences of failing. However, we can not assume those possibilities until further exploratory research is administered.

Ultimately, this research proves that attitude towards the new hair product advertising is affirmed to have positive effect on attitude towards trying and also on consumer's intention to buy Natasha new hair care product. The results also support the ability power of affective component that is proposed in this research, to complement Theory of Trying in explaining the process of consumer's intention formation.

5. Managerial implications

This research has confirmed that attitude towards advertising has a positive and significant effect on attitude towards trying and intention to try new product. This implies that companies would benefit from considering these dimensions when constructing their advertising content. Based on the findings, a person will pretend that a trying behavior is worth it when one has a positive attitude towards success and process.

The fact from this research is that advertising generally present favorable information about the new featured products. When individuals have an adequate cognitive capacity to process the advertising message they will build their positive attitude towards advertising and further, increasing their attitude towards trying. The significant effect of attitude towards success on attitude towards trying also shows that to build one's positive attitude towards trying, it is expected for individuals to be motivated to engage in the trying act. Therefore, stakeholders should consider adapting the content of advertisement which will then persuade consumer's motivation to try.



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