

middlemen who obtain most of the mark-up between producer and consumer. Therefore, Fair Trade can provide better trading conditions for producers and raise awareness among consumers to exercise their purchasing power by means of ethical consumption. In this way, Fair Trade ensures product trade under co-operative rather than competitive trading principles, promising a fair price and fair working conditions for producers (Bird and Hughes, 1997; Shaw and Shiu, 2003). The major goals of Fair Trade are as follows (Redfern and Snedker, 2002):

1. To improve the livelihoods and well-being of producers by improving market access, strengthening producer organizations, paying a better price and providing continuity in the trading relationship.
2. To promote development opportunities for disadvantaged producers, especially women and indigenous people, and to protect children from exploitation in the production process.
3. To raise awareness among consumers of the negative effects on producers of international trade so that they exercise their purchasing power positively.
4. To set an example of partnership in trade through dialogue, transparency and respect.
5. To campaign for changes in the rules and practice of conventional international trade.
6. To protect human rights by promoting social justice, sound environmental practices and economic security.

Global Fair Trade sales have soared over the past decade. It is the Fair Trade's new global strategy to emphasize the aim of empowering producers to improve their own lives. Therefore, marginalized farming communities throughout the world benefit from Fair Trade

conditions. According to the 2008-09 annual report of Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO)¹, there were 746 certified Fair Trade producers worldwide and over 6,000 Fair Trade certified products available to consumers by the end of 2008. For example, sales of bananas grew by 28% to almost 300,000 metric tons, sales of tea doubled, and sales of cotton almost doubled. More detailed items and figures are listed in Table 1.1. The sales grew at least 20% in many countries, seven of them outgrowing by 50% or more: Australia/New Zealand, Finland, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Germany (as seen in Table 1.2).



¹ The Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO), created in 1997, is an association of three producer networks and twenty national labeling initiatives that promote and market the Fair Trade Certification Mark in their countries. The FLO labeling system is the largest and most widely recognized standard-setting and certification body for labeled fair trade.

Table 1.1 Sales in volume and retail value by product

Product	UNIT	Conventional	Organic	Total 2008	Growth Rate
BANANA	MT	209,400	89,805	299,205	28%
COCA beans	MT	5,336	4,962	10,299	N/A*
COFFEE roasted	MT	34,135	31,673	65,808	14%
COTTON	1000 items	25,280	2,292	27,573	94%
FLOWERS and plants	1000 items	311,685		311,685	31%
FRESH FRUIT	MT	25,288	1,136	26,424	1%
FRUIT JUICE	MT	27,626	593	28,219	11%
HONEY	MT	1,727	328	2,055	22%
RICE	MT	2,615	2,070	4,685	11%
SPORTS BALLS	1000 items	141		141	2%
SUGAR cane sugar	MT	49,673	7,317	56,990	N/A*
TEA	MT	9,515	1,952	11,467	112%
WINE	1000 items	5,831	3,151	8,982	57%

Source: http://www.fairtrade.net/annual_reports.html

* N/A due to new calculations methods for 2008 not allowing to compare data from previous years.

Table 1.2 Sales in volume and retail value by nation

LI	2007	2008	Growth Rate
AUS/NZ	10,800,000	18,567,280	72%*
AUSTRIA	52,794,306	65,200,000	23%
BELGIUM	35,000,000	45,780,141	31%
CANADA	79,628,241	128,545,666	67%*
DENMARK	39,559,534	51,220,106	40%
FINLAND	34,643,000	54,445,645	57%
LFO EV	—	127,297	127,297%**
FRANCE	210,000,000	255,570,000	22%
GERMANY	141,686,350	212,798,451	50%
IRELAND	23,335,678	30,131,421	29%
ITALY	39,000,000	41,180,027	6%
JAPAN	6,200,000	9,567,132	44%*
LUXEMBURG	3,200,000	4,249,301	33%
NETHERLANDS	47,500,000	60,913,968	28%
NORWAY	18,069,198	30,961,160	73%*
SPAIN	3,928,213	5,483,106	40%
SWEDEN	42,546,039	72,830,302	75%*
SWITZERLAND	158,101,911	168,766,526	7%
UK	704,314,576	880,620,304	43%*
USA	730,820,000	757,753,382	10%*
GLOBAL TOTAL	2,318,127,046	2,894,711,217	22%

Source: http://www.fairtrade.net/annual_reports.html

Unit: EUR

* These growth rates are based on the percentage increase as reported in the local currency, not on the value converted into Euros.

** Whole-sale value of all other countries.

As to Fair Trade in Taiwan, consumers are just awakening to this trend. Although there are almost 40 organic farms in Taiwan, none of them are yet dedicated to Fair Trade. This

phenomenon suggests a great potential for the development of FT movement in Taiwan. ökogreen (Eco-Green), the first shop licensed by FLO among the Chinese region in 2007, launched a website and blog to promote its core value (“Must Be Fair”) and provide information regarding Fair Trade. Thus, by consulting the website, consumers can easily access information that might otherwise remain unknown to them.

Despite the substantial growth of the Fair Trade movement and of consumption around the world, there have been few studies on how consumers process their purchasing decisions regarding Fair Trade products. In Taiwan, neither are there many consumers aware of Fair Trade, nor are their purchase intentions toward Fair Trade commodities understood. It is the interest of this study to explore the influential factors of purchasing regarding FT. Also, the Internet has proven an effective communication mechanism on the transmission and reproduction of information. Therefore, the role of the Internet on information transmission is also investigated together with consumers’ trust of the information source (i.e. website).

In sum, the aim of this study is to present a framework for purchase intention toward Fair Trade products in Taiwan. Implications for academic research and related industries in practice are also offered.

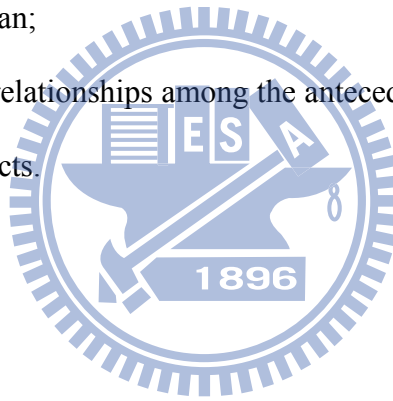
1.2. Research objectives

Fair Trade is having a growing impact on mainstream businesses, many of which are becoming increasingly concerned about ethical issues. So far, there has been little empirical research regarding Fair Trade consumption since it is an emerging field within the areas of marketing research. And even less is known about fair trade buying behavior in Taiwan and

its influential factors. This study seeks to help remedy this deficiency by exploring some individual factors affecting fair trade purchasing decisions such as consumer ethical beliefs and attitudes.

Moreover, the roles of online information and trust of information sources are also taken into account since the Internet has been regarded as an effective communication medium to obtain and spread information. So the purpose of this study is to examine the relationships among antecedents of consumers' purchase intention toward Fair Trade products in Taiwan. The research objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To identify the antecedents of consumers' purchase intention toward Fair Trade products in Taiwan;
2. To examine the relationships among the antecedents of purchase intention toward Fair Trade products.



1.3. Research question

This study attempts to explore what influential factors were taken into account when consumers consider the likelihood of purchasing Fair Trade commodities. Global sales of Fair Trade have soared in recent years, and the issue of Fair Trade has captured the interest of researchers within the fields of business and marketing. However, researchers have not yet solved the discrepancy between attitudes and behavior in which consumers' positive attitudes and willingness to pay a premium did not lead to actual buying behavior of ethical brands or products (MacGillivray, 2000).

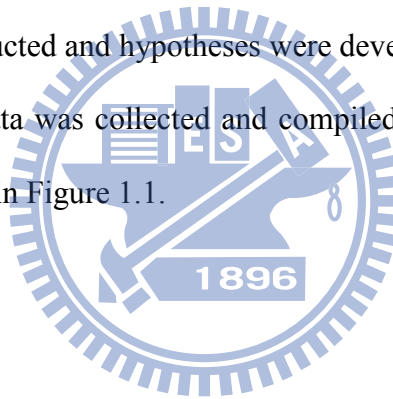
In addition, the reproductive and disseminating ability of the Internet has been used in unethical ways in downloading and spreading unauthorized information, CDs, or films at

almost zero cost. Could this ability be applied successfully in promoting ethical behavior such as FT buying? Thus, this study presents the following questions:

1. What are the important personal factors that contribute to purchase intention toward Fair Trade commodities?
2. What are the related Internet factors in the consumers' purchase intention toward Fair Trade commodities, especially regarding the role of information and trust?

1.4. Research flow

This study addresses two research questions. To answer them, a literature review of previous studies was conducted and hypotheses were developed. After an online survey was conducted, the research data was collected and compiled for the subsequent analysis. The research flow is presented in Figure 1.1.



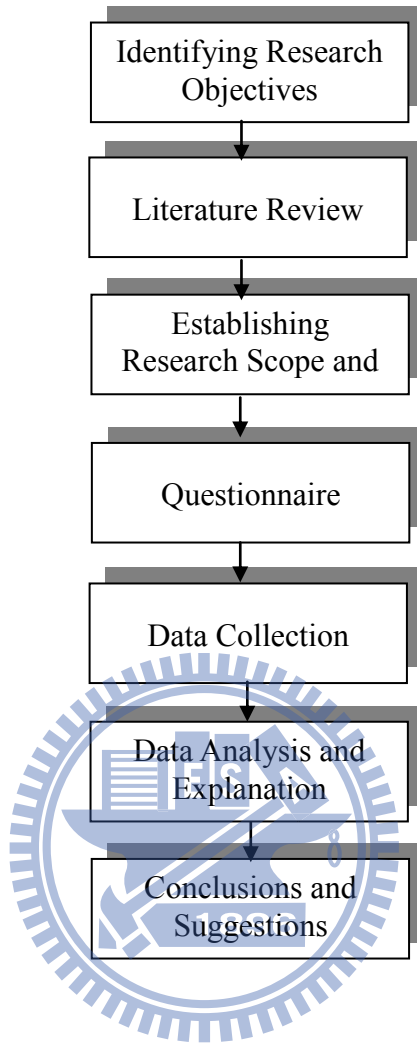


Figure 1.1 Research flow

Chapter 2. Literature Review

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships among antecedents of consumers' purchase intention toward Fair Trade products in Taiwan. Thus, literature regarding individual factors (e.g., consumer ethics, attitude) and internet related factors (e.g., online information, trust) were depicted as follows.

2.1. Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory of Planned Behavior

Most currently proposed models of human behavior have originated from social psychology to better understand social behaviors. Among these models, the Fishbein and Ajzen theory of reasoned action (TRA) (Fishbein and Ajzen, 1975) and the theory of planned behavior (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991; Ajzen and Driver, 1991) are considered to be the most integrated models of social behaviors (Cooper and Croyle, 1984).

Both TRA and TPB are established attitude-behavior theories that are widely used in explaining and predicting human behavior across a variety of disciplines, such as social psychology, knowledge management, medical studies, and IT adoption. According to TRA, behavioral intention, an immediate predictor of behavior, is a function of attitude and subjective norm. TPB differs from TRA by adding a new construct, perceived behavioral control, which refers to an individual's control beliefs and is suggested to impact both behavioral intentions and behavior. At the core of TPB or TRA is the beliefs—attitudes—behavior logic, in which knowledge or beliefs lead to general attitudes that in turn lead to intentions and behavior (Shaw and Clarke, 1999; Shaw and Shiu, 2002, 2003; Vitell et al.,

2001).

TPB is one of the most prominent theoretical approaches applied to the domains of ethical consumer behavior, including consumer ethics (Fukukawa, 2002), ethical purchase (Shaw and Clarke, 1999; Shaw and Shiu, 2002, 2003), waste recycling (Chan, 1998), and green consumerism (Sparks and Shepherd, 1992). Among three antecedents of behavioral intention, attitudes clearly influence behavior as tested in several models of ethical consumption behavior (Shaw and Clarke, 1999; Ferrell and Gresham, 1985; Vitell et al., 2001). More specifically, Shaw and Shiu (2002) examined FT grocery buying intention among ethical consumers with TPB, indicating that attitude had a significant impact on buying intention. Generally speaking, most participants had a very positive attitude towards FT products (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007). However, control beliefs and subjective norm were less relevant constructs for the modeling of fair trade grocery buying decisions (Shaw and Shiu, 2003), implying that TPB was inadequate for describing FT grocery purchasing.

Other research indicates that while applying TPB, a large part of the ethical consumer decision-making remains unexplained (Chatzidakis et al., 2007; Shaw et al., 2005). Therefore, in testing the models of ethical buying behavior, other potentially relevant variables such as knowledge or information with respect to FT are suggested (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007; Maignan and Ferrell, 2004; Shaw et al., 2005).

The behavioral intentions here were defined as consumer intentions to engage in two specific behaviors—share FT information with others and purchase FT products. Each behavioral intention construct represents an individual's anticipation that she/he will behave in a specified way. Thus, one with behavioral intention volitionally intends to

follow the advice, purchase, and/or share information, unless something precludes such action (McKnight et al., 2002).

2.2. Consumer ethics

Ethical consumer behavior is broadly defined as the “decision-making, purchases and other consumption experiences, which are affected by the consumer’s ethical concerns” (Cooper-Martin and Holbrook, 1993). It can be categorized by ethical consumerism and consumer ethics. While ethical consumerism involves purchasing decisions related to moral issues such as ethical consumption (e.g., organic foods, genetically modified foods, and fair-trade products), environment, and animal well-being (Carrigan and Attalla, 2001; Creyer and Ross, 1997; Shaw and Clarke, 1999), consumer ethics represents the broader treatments of ethical consumer behavior, mostly focusing on the underlying dimensions of consumers’ ethical judgments. It can be defined as the rightness or wrongness of certain actions on the part of the buyer or potential buyer in consumer situations (Dodge et al., 1996; Vitell and Muncy, 1992).

Research of consumer ethics includes ethically questionable consumer behavior (e.g., various kinds and degree of consumer dishonesty), consumer voting behavior (e.g., boycotting certain products and/or certain producers), and responsible consumer behavior (e.g., buying organic products or buying goods from good record companies for environmentalist reasons) (Vitell et al., 2001).

Among the most significant studies of consumer ethics, the Muncy-Vitell (1992) consumer ethics scale (CES) has been widely used by many distinct studies. Their research resulted in a four-dimensional solution for consumer ethical beliefs:

1. actively benefiting from illegal activities (e.g., returning damaged goods when the damage was your own fault),
2. passively benefiting (e.g., not saying anything when the waiter or waitress miscalculates a bill in your favor),
3. actively benefiting from deceptive (or questionable, but legal) practices (e.g., Using an expired coupon for merchandise),
4. no harm/no foul activities (e.g., “Burning” a CD rather than buying it).

In summary, respondents tended to believe that “passively benefiting” is more ethical than “actively benefiting from illegal activities”, and is less ethical than “deceptive but legal”, and far less ethical than “no harm”.

Recently, Vitell and Muncy (2005) modified the original scale and added a new that measures the consumer’s desire to recycle products and “doing good” named “doing good/recycle.” One typical item from this new dimension is “Purchasing something made of recycled materials even though it is more expensive.” This dimension has been tested in studies involving religiosity, money ethic, and attitude toward business (Vitell et al., 2007).

Recently, there is an increasing trend that ethical consumers link their buying behavior to the associated ethical problem (Shaw and Newholm, 2002; Tallontire et al., 2001). The Ethical Consumer Research Association (ECRA) suggested that consumer power can be exerted as a means of achieving specific desirable outcomes within the existing market system through consumers’ ethical consumption behavior (Ethical Consumer, 1999). For example, results from a survey shows that 51% of the European population feel that they can make a difference in a company’s behavior, and 68% have purchased a product from companies with ethical reputations (Hines and Ames, 2000). De Pelsmacker et al. (2005)

found that Belgian consumers were willing to pay a price premium of 10% for fair trade coffee.

Among these ethical buying behaviors, environmentally friendly and fairly traded products are regarded as two typical examples of ethical consumption (Shaw et al., 2005; Shaw and Shiu, 2002). Concerning the well-being of workers and farmers in developing countries, Fair Trade is becoming increasingly important in the literature (De Pelsmacker et al., 2005; Shaw and Clarke, 1999). Herein, this study focuses on the “doing good/recycle” dimension of consumer ethics in exploring the issue of Fair Trade consumption.

2.3. Online information

Research in business ethics has recognized the potential role that information plays on Rest’s ethical decision making (awareness, judgment, intention, and behavior) (Ferrell and Gresham, 1985; Hunt and Vitell, 2006; Rest, 1986). In the initial stage of awareness, consumers’ perceived knowledge or objective knowledge would affect how consumers gather and organize information, how much information is used in decision making, and how consumers evaluate products and services (Laroche et al., 2001). It is consistent with the logic of TRA or TPB that knowledge or beliefs lead to general attitudes which in turn lead to intentions and behavior (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007; Hunt and Vitell, 2006; Shaw and Shiu, 2002).

In the studies of ethical buying behavior, knowledge of products or related information is recognized in its influence (Maignan and Ferrell, 2004; Shaw et al., 2005). For example, consumer knowledge and motivations work to mobilize organic consumption (Lockie et al., 2002; Nigh, 1997). Regarding the development of Fair Trade, Taiwan is in the initial stage. In general, most consumers lack relevant knowledge of and channels of access to the

sparingly located retail stores. To reduce overall concern and skepticism towards Fair Trade, it is necessary to provide consumers with Fair Trade information which would influence FT buying behavior directly (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007; Shaw et al., 2005).

To solve the barrier between FT retailers and consumers, the Internet can serve as the most effective communication medium with its transformative power to enhance ethical and moral consumer behavior (e.g., researching environmentally friendly products). Three characteristics of the Internet — scope (e.g., reachability, speed, and availability to individuals), anonymity, and reproducibility — make it differ from other modes of distribution and communication (Johnson, 1997). Unfortunately, these distinct features of the Internet make it suffer from notorious unethical, immoral, or illegal activities, particularly in music and film piracy. These three distinct features may be interrelated. For example, an anonymous individual may download unauthorized music or films from a server on one side of the world and disseminate them to friends on the other side of the world easily at almost zero cost, especially with the emergence of peer-to-peer networks (Chatzidakis and Mitussis, 2007; Turnbull, 2001). However, we can look at the other side of the Internet; for example, its ability to increase consumers' ethical intent through effective transmission and proliferation.

Information sharing is a basic human activity that links people together and creates different kinds of relationships (Duncan and Moriarty, 1998). Within a certain group, people may share what they have acquired or created via different communication mechanisms (Gibbert and Krause, 2002). Consumers can translate their ethical concerns by means of promoting and sharing ethical consumption, buying environmentally friendly products, or boycotting products for their negative reputation (e.g., not buying products

made by child workers). In the Internet age, pass-along email or online communication mechanisms (e.g., chat rooms, bulletin boards, MSN) provides convenient platform for people with the ability to share their experiences, opinions, and knowledge with others on specific topics such as FT. In general, ethical consumers feel responsible toward society and would like to express their feelings and conceptions by means of sharing or purchase.

The sharing or comments referring to a product or company which is often called word of mouth or recommendation can be a very effective means to influence people on the adoption and use of products or services (Subramani and Rajagopalan, 2003). Accordingly, the Internet is expected to be an important means of communication to explore ethical issues such as organic and genetically modified food production, FT product consumption, animal welfare programs, and in the end, in the promotion of ethical consumption.

2.4. Trust

Trust is a critical factor in any relationship. It can be defined as a consumer's expectations or confidence about the motives and behaviors of a merchant or store (Doney and Cannon, 1997). Without trust, a relationship between consumers and sellers cannot develop, nor can the transaction process proceed. In other words, for any relationship to be sustainable, mutual trust is a prerequisite for individuals to take an action facing risky situation (Mayer et al., 1995; Solomon, 1992). As Williamson (1993) argued, trust is the best label for firms so as to minimize uncertainty and reduce risk in the customers' minds. Traditionally, it takes time for sellers to build trust in a long-term relationship with customers (Ganesan and Hess, 1997). However, McKnight et al. (1998) have shown that trust in initial relationships can be high, especially in the Internet setting.

Recently, many studies have explored the critical role of trust in helping consumers overcome the perceptions of risk in web-based interaction (Gefen et al., 2003; Mayer et al., 1995; Pavlou and Gefen, 2004). It is more difficult for consumers to assess the trustworthiness of e-vendors than that of brick-and-mortar vendors (Palmer et al., 2000). In e-commerce, the first contact between a consumer and an e-retailer is often through the website of the business. The e-retailer's website then influences a consumer's first impressions of the e-retailer. Shankar et al. (2002) suggest that the technology itself, mainly the Internet, can be considered an object of trust. Therefore, the online trust, or website trust for individuals towards a specific transactional or informational website can be defined as an attitude of confident expectation in an online situation of risk that one's vulnerabilities will not be exploited (Corritore et al., 2003; Bart et al., 2005; Jones et al., 2009). Initial trust formation is particularly important in the context of web-based commerce: when Web users (trustors) visit and explore a website for the first time, they rely on whatever information they have to make trust-related inferences about the website provider (or vendor) (McKnight et al., 2002). Cognition-based trust and institution-based trust are two significant factors related to initial trust (McKnight et al., 1998). Cognition-based trust posits that individuals build initial trust based on their instant cognition (e.g., information content) on first impressions of others, which is often regarded as an e-retailer's website in the context of e-commerce. Institution-based trust comprises the feelings of security given by institutions and structure. In an online context, it deals with perceptions of the Web environment to enhance the chances of a successful outcome (e.g., transaction) (Jones et al., 2009). McKnight et al. (2002) later developed and tested the initial trust building model (TBM). They found that there is a positive relationship between trust building factors (website quality and structural assurance) and trusting beliefs in the

e-retailer. This proposed that the quality and reputation of a website are influential in building Web users' trust (McKnight et al., 2002).

Previous studies also point out that the existence of trust would lead to greater knowledge exchange; i.e., giving useful information/knowledge and absorbing that of others (Dirks and Ferrin, 2001, Mayer et al., 1995; Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998). A recent survey indicates that most consumers perceive online opinions to be as trustworthy as brand websites (AC Nielson, 2007). In this way, individuals' perceived trustworthiness of a source affects the weight of the information obtained from that source.



Chapter 3. Research Method

Following literature review, research method is presented. For the purpose of this study, a conceptual framework based on previous researches is first introduced. This research method chapter includes research framework, hypotheses development, operational definition of variables, questionnaire design, research procedure, and analysis method.

3.1. Research framework and hypotheses

The present paper follows the logic of TPB: beliefs—attitudes—behavior, presenting that consumers' beliefs lead to attitude toward FT that in turn leads to FT purchase intentions. In addition, in consideration of the online context, online information regarding FT knowledge, trust attitude, and the willingness or intention to share FT information were also incorporated into the proposed model as seen in Figure 3.1.

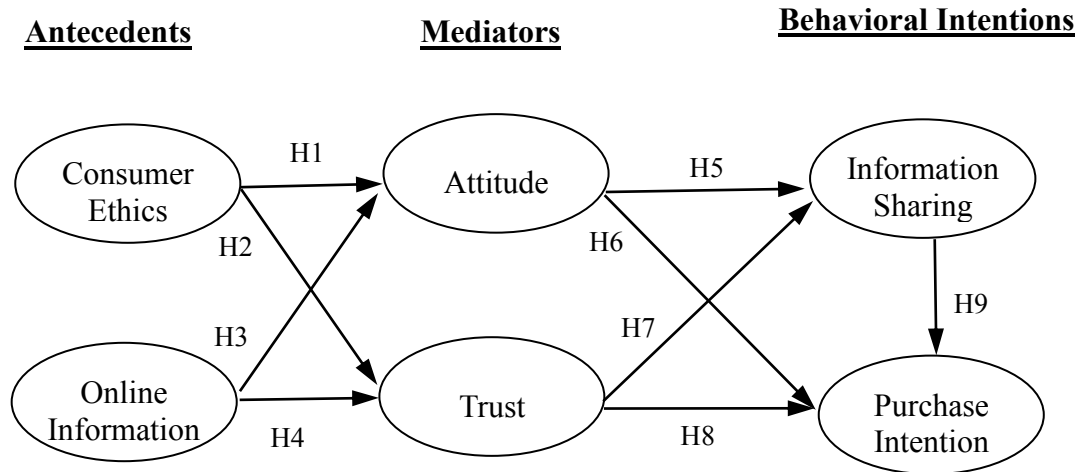


Figure 3.1 Proposed model

Consumer ethics involves doing the right or morally correct thing (Dodge et al., 1996). It represents the broader treatments of ethical consumer behavior, including ethically questionable consumer behavior, consumer voting behavior, and responsible consumer behavior (Vitell et al., 2001). Among these ethical consumer behaviors, buying environmentally friendly and fairly traded products are the two most typical examples (Shaw and Shiu, 2002; Shaw and Newholm, 2002). The focal point of the present research is fair trade in which the theory of planned behavior (TPB) was applied by Shaw and Shiu (2002) to estimate fair trade grocery buying intention. In line with the beliefs – attitudes – behavior model, Ferrell and Gresham (1985) also proposed that ethical decision making is influenced by individuals' values. Thus, one's attitude toward FT is presumed to be influenced by one's ethical beliefs.

Cognition-based trust indicates that individuals build their trust based on their instant cognition (e.g., social backgrounds, sense of values, word of mouth) or first impressions of others (McKnight et al., 1998). This initial trust formation is particularly relevant in an IS

context. The context of e-commerce trust includes the on-line consumer's beliefs and expectancies about trust-related characteristics of the Internet merchant (McKnight and Chervany, 2002). Morgan and Hunt (1994) indicated that if individuals of virtual communities have a similar sense of cultural values, it is easier for them to build trust. One issue concerning the similar sense of values is the ethical component. McAlexander and Scammon (1988) pointed out that if customers perceive a service-provider as having certain ethical values, they will trust that service provider more. Since benevolence and honesty/integrity are important trusting beliefs which are closely related to ethical beliefs (McKnight et al., 2002), it is reasonable to hypothesize that consumers' ethical beliefs would dominate their trust toward the ethical contents (i.e., contents in FT website). Thus, the reasonable hypotheses are as follows:

Hypothesis 1: Consumer ethics positively influences attitude toward FT.

Hypothesis 2: Consumer ethics positively influences trust.

According to the traditional knowledge–attitudes–behavior logic, amount of knowledge is associated with attitude–behavior consistency (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007; Fabrigar et al., 2006). Kallgren and Wood (1986) assessed attitudes toward protecting the environment, finding that attitudes based on high amounts of knowledge were more predictive of environment-related behavior. Likewise, FT buying behavior is determined by the general attitude towards FT issues, which, in turn, is determined by the level of knowledge about that issue (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007). Based on previous studies, it is expected that one's level of FT information or knowledge impacts his or her attitude towards FT issue.

Next, traditionally, it takes time to build a long-term relationship between buyer and seller (Ganesan and Hess, 1997). However, cognitive trust is knowledge-driven; i.e., the accumulated knowledge allows one to make predictions regarding the service provider's action with some level of confidence (Johnson and Grayson, 2005). In e-commerce, the user's trust of a website is affected not just by the website but also the shopping experience, including company information, branding, promotions, security, and customer service (Lohse and Spiller, 1998; Nielsen et al., 2000; Fogg et al., 2001). Bart et al. (2005) found a positive relationship between website characteristics (e.g., information on the website) and online trust. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that providing sufficient FT information via the Internet would lead to consumers' trust of the web source. Thus, this study proposes the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 3: Online FT information positively influences attitude toward FT.

Hypothesis 4: Online FT information positively influences trust.

The interest variable to a web-based retailer is consumers' behavior, especially their willingness to share information or referrals, or to transact via the Internet. However, it is difficult to simulate actual behavior in an experimental setting. Previous research has confirmed a strong correlation between behavioral intentions and actual behavior (Sheppard et al., 1988; Venkatesh and Davis, 2000). Numerous studies of technology acceptance have measured behavioral intentions but not behaviors (Agarwal and Prasad, 1998; Karahanna et al., 1999; Venkatesh, 2000). In addition, behavioral intentions are considered an adequate surrogate measure of actual behavior (Gibbons et al., 1998; Jones and Kavanagh, 1996). Therefore, this study measures behavioral intentions (i.e., willingness to share information

and purchase intention) instead of actual behaviors.

The attitude toward business is often related to an individual's ethical beliefs and has a decisive impact on subsequent behavioral intention (Vitell and Muncy, 1992). Prosocial attitude is found to facilitate information sharing, especially with online communication mechanisms or online social networks such as virtual communities (Constant et al., 1996).

Moreover, a consumer's willingness to purchase from an Internet retailer is contingent on the consumer's attitude towards that store, and sometimes also based on their environmental attitudes (Jarvenpaa et al., 2000; Schwepker and Cornwell, 1991). In the specific issue of Fair Trade, attitude is confirmed to have a significant impact on FT grocery buying intention (Shaw and Shiu, 2002). From the above literature, the reasonable assumption is as follows:

Hypothesis 5: Attitude toward FT positively influences the intention to share FT information.

Hypothesis 6: Attitude toward FT positively influences the intention to purchase FT products.

Traditionally, mutual trust prompts the relationship between the buyer and seller (Solomon, 1992). Today, in a virtual environment, the existence of trust between individuals would make them more willingness to participate in a shared activity such as information exchange (Dirks and Ferrin, 2001, Mayer et al., 1995; Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998). Some researchers suggest that knowledge or information transfer exists in strong trust ties, while others believe that it can occur even in weak ties. In this situation, the critical factor influencing trust is the characteristic of the information or knowledge itself

(Levin and Cross, 2004). For example, multiple texts, sufficient information on the same topic, or ethical related issues would lead to the pertinence of trust (Kasper-Fuehrera and Ashkanasy, 2001). In addition, the perceived trustworthiness of a source can affect the weight in the reader's overall comprehension over that topic or issue (Braten et al., 2009).

With sufficient and quality information provided from a reliable source, the receivers' trust over that issue can be built. In the Internet context, the more trust individuals have in the websites, the more willing they will be to share their information with community members (Wu and Tsang, 2008). Some research even concludes that trust is one of the major antecedents of willingness to share information or make referral (Law, 2008).

Once the trust exists, people are more willing to give useful knowledge, information sharing, or recommendations (Garbarino and Johnson, 1999; Shankar et al., 2002). Thus, trust building is the basic solution for increasing both online sales and online information sharing (McKnight et al., 2002). This reasoning leads to the following hypotheses.

Hypothesis 7: Trust of a Fair Trade website positively influences the intention to share FT information.

Hypothesis 8: Trust of a Fair Trade website positively influences the intention to purchase FT products.

Previous research has showed that there is a discrepancy between attitude and ethical buying behavior (MacGillivray, 2000). It is confirmed from a survey that most people hold a positive attitude toward FT products but only a few would purchase them. Besides price concern, other possible explanations are the lack of availability of ethical products and the lack of information (Carrigan and Attalla, 2001). As mentioned earlier, one's processing of

information about an ethical issue can predict one’s beliefs, attitudes, and behavior (Shaw and Shiu, 2002). Past research also shows that if people are highly involved with a certain website (i.e., perceiving relevance of the website based on their values or interests), they are more likely to process the product information actively, such as gathering or sharing information (Schlosser, 2003); in turn, this high level of involvement is likely to lead to purchase (Jiang et al., 2010). This leads to the hypothesis:

Hypothesis 9: Consumer’s willingness to share FT information positively influences the purchase intention of FT products.

3.2. Operational definitions of variables

Based on the literature review in Chapter 2, the operational definitions of variables are depicted as follows:

1. Consumer ethics (CE)

Consumer ethical beliefs were operationalized using the new dimension of Vitell and Muncy consumer ethics scale (CES) (2005). This study focused consumer ethics on “doing good/recycle” dimension. The operational definition of this construct is consumers’ desire to recycle products and “do good.” Four items were listed (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.1 Measurement items for consumer ethics construct

Measurement items for consumer ethics

CE1. Buying products labeled as “environmentally friendly” even if they don’t work as well as competing products.

CE2. Purchasing something made of recycled materials even though it is more expensive.

CE3. Buying only from companies that have a strong record for protecting the environment.

CE4. Recycling materials such as cans, bottles, and newspapers.

Source: Vitell and Muncy (2005)

2. Online information (OI)

Based on the study of De Pelsmacker and Janssens (2007), the operational definition of online information/knowledge is “after receiving information via internet, consumers perceive what FT can do in helping farmers and workers in developing countries” (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Measurement items for online information construct

Online Information

OI1. Fair trade aims at creating better trade conditions for farmers and workers in developing countries

OI2. Fair trade strives for paying more honest prices to producers in developing countries

OI3. Fair trade strives for sustainable development of excluded and/or disadvantaged producers in developing countries.

Source: De Pelsmacker and Janssens (2007)

3. Attitude (AT)

Based on the study of Taylor and Todd (1995), the operational definition of attitude is “the degree to which consumers have a favorable or unfavorable evaluation or appraisal towards FT” (see Table 3.4).

Table 3.3 Measurement items for attitude construct

Measurement items for attitude

- AT1. Buying FT products is a wise idea.
AT2. I like the idea of buying FT products.
AT3. Buying FT products would be pleasant.
-

Source: adapted from Taylor and Todd (1995)

4. Trust

Based the previous studies (Garbarino and Johnson, 1999; McKnight et al., 2002), the operational definition of trust is “consumers’ perceived trustworthiness toward the contents in the FT website” (see Table 3.5).

Table 3.4 Measurement items for trust construct

Measurement items for trust

- TR1. In general, the website is reliable.
TR2. The information provided by this website is trustworthy.
TR3. This website provides professional information.
-

Source: adapted from Garbarino and Johnson (1999) and McKnight et al. (2002)

5. Information sharing intention (IS)

Based on previous studies (Liu et al., 2005; McKnight et al., 2002; Verhoef et al., 2002), the operational definition of information sharing is “consumers’ intention to share with others about the FT information or to make recommendation regarding to this FT Website” (see Table 3.6).

Table 3.5 Measurement items for information sharing construct

Measurement items for information sharing

- IS1. I will make references regarding the advice provided by this website to my
-

friends.

IS2. I say positive things about fair trade products to persons I know.

IS3. I encourage my relatives and friends to do business with stores selling fair trade products.

IS4. I have positive things to say about this Website to my friends.

Source: adapted from Liu et al. (2005), McKnight et al. (2002), and Verhoef et al. (2002)

6. Purchase intention (PI)

Based on the studies of Lee and Lee (2009) and Jarvenpaa et al. (2000), the operational definition of purchase intention is “consumers’ willingness and likelihood to purchase FT products in the near future” (see Table 3.7).

Table 3.6 Measurement items for purchase intention construct

Measurement items for purchase intention

PI1. I have the intention of buying FT products.

PI2. I think it is a good idea to buy FT products.

PI3. I will consider purchasing from these FT stores within 6 months.

PI4. I will consider purchasing from these FT stores’ websites within 6 months.

Source: adapted from Lee and Lee (2009); Jarvenpaa et al. (2000)

3.3. Questionnaire design

All the items with their corresponding constructs were developed based on the existing literature. Four items of consumer ethics were drawn on the dimension “doing good/recycle” of the Muncy-Vitell consumer ethic scale (CES) (Vitell and Muncy, 2005). Three items of online information/knowledge were drawn from the fair trade knowledge construct from the study of De Pelsmacker and Janssens (2007). Three items of attitude

were adapted from the study of Taylor and Todd (1995). Three items of trust were adapted from previous studies (Garbarino and Johnson, 1999; McKnight et al., 2002). For the information construct, four items were adapted from information sharing or referral construct of previous studies (McKnight et al., 2002; Verhoef et al., 2002; Liu et al., 2005). Finally, for the consumer's purchase intention, four items were adapted from Lee and Lee (2009) and Jarvenpaa et al. (2000).

Backward translation was used to ensure consistency between the Chinese and the original English of the instrument (Reynolds et al., 1993). First, the items from the previous studies were translated from English into Chinese by two professors from a business school. Second, the scale items were repeatedly modified via pre-tests. The initial version of the survey instrument was then refined through a pre-test with 30 subjects. Based on the subjects' suggestions on any confusing items in the questionnaire, some items were moderately re-worded. The second pre-test with 71 subjects was then conducted and analyzed statistically by applying exploratory factor analysis. About 45% of them had never heard about FT, and 79% had never had the purchase experience. Cronbach's alpha values ranged from 0.61 (for consumer ethics) to 0.90 (for information sharing). Due to low item-to-total correlation (less than 0.5), four items each from consumer ethics and purchase intention, respectively, were temporarily retained but dropped from later analysis. Third, the Chinese version was translated back into English. Two versions were compared and any discrepancies were resolved.

The refined instrument, in the form of a self-reported questionnaire, was then used to collect the study's data. Appendix A lists individual scale items and their correspondent sources. All items were measured with Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

3.4. Research subjects and data collection

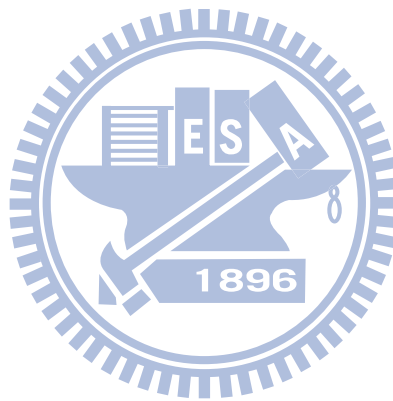
Participants were voluntarily recruited from among business undergraduate students of three universities in northern, central, and southern Taiwan. During the regular class time, each instructor from the three universities requested and encouraged students to visit a website regarding FT information made for this study. Extra credit was offered as an incentive to the students.

At the time of research, the colorful homepage of the website contained a three-minute film and was posted on a weblog. Its contents included: what FT is, what its mission is, and how FT combats poverty and empowers producers. Most of the contents are vivid photos accompanied with simple and short descriptions. In the end, a reminder was presented to encourage students: “You can change this unfair situation: through purchase, not donation.” Then, in the end, a request appeared: “Please fill out the online survey only by double clicking here.” After double clicking this sentence, students then accessed the online survey website and started to answer the questions. In all, 215 surveys were collected after one month.

3.5. Analysis method

In this study, we adopted the recommended two-step analytical procedures (Anderson and Gerbing, 1988; Hair et al., 1998). First, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using LISREL 8.51 was conducted to assess the reliability and validity of the measures, and then the structural relationships were examined. Anderson and Gerbing (1988) concluded that the two-step approach has some comparative advantages over the one-step approach after

employing a series of nested models and sequential chi-square difference tests. First, it allows the test of significance for all pattern coefficients. Second, it allows an assessment of whether any structural model would have acceptable fit. Third, one can make an asymptotically independent test of the substantive or theoretical model of interest. That is, the measurement model together with the structure model enables a comprehensive, confirmatory assessment of construct validity (Bentler, 1976).



Chapter 4. Data Analysis

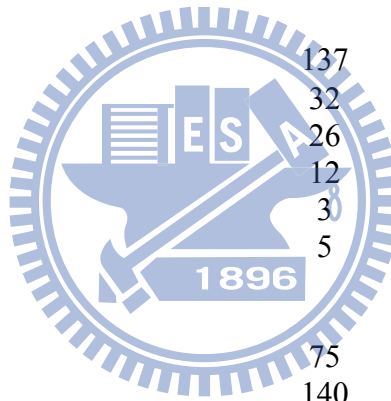
This chapter revealed the descriptive statistics of the sample used in this study. Next, a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to validate the critical factors of consumer ethical beliefs, online information, attitude, trust, intention to share FT information, and purchase intention. Then structural equation modeling was conducted to ascertain the relationships among the above-mentioned constructs. Finally, the hypothesis results were presented.

4.1. Data description

Data was collected through the Internet. A total of 234 students responded, of which 215 questionnaires were useful. The average age of the sample is 21.8 years (standard deviation 2.33). Among the subjects, 65% had never heard about what Fair Trade is; 86% had no purchase experience of FT products. The net monthly income of 64% of the sample was NT\$10,000 or less. More detailed information is listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Characteristics of the sample

Characteristics	<i>N</i> = 215	
<i>Gender</i>	Number	Percentage
Male	75	35%
Female	140	65%
<i>Residence</i>		
North	88	41%
Central	56	26%
South	71	33%
<i>Job status</i>		
Unemployment	118	55%
Part-time job	52	24%
Full-time job	45	21%
<i>Income (NT)</i>		
< 10,000	137	64%
10,000-20,000	32	15%
20,000-30,000	26	12%
30,000-40,000	12	6%
40,000-50,000	3	1%
> 50,000	5	2%
<i>Heard about FT</i>		
Yes	75	35%
No	140	65%
<i>FT goods purchase frequency</i>	Frequency	Percent
None	185	86%
Once	16	7%
Twice	4	2%
Three times	6	3%
> Four times	4	2%
<i>Daily online hours</i>		
< 1 hr	1	0%
1-2 hr	14	7%
2-3 hr	56	26%
3-4 hr	77	36%
4-5 hr	17	8%
>5 hr	50	23%



4.2. Measurement model analysis

Confirmatory factor analysis on all items showed a satisfactory fit with chi square (χ^2) of 196.37 ($df=137$, $p < 0.001$) and other fit indices: RMR = 0.024; RMSEA = 0.048; NFI = 0.92; NNFI = 0.96; CFI = 0.97; IFI = 0.97; GFI = 0.90. In addition, the reliabilities of the constructs (Cronbach's alpha values), ranging from 0.79 (for consumer ethics) to 0.91 (for information sharing), show an acceptable requirement of reliability for research instruments (listed in Table 4.2).

Convergent validity is assessed by how closely related two measures are with the same construct, and these two measures to some degree are akin to internal consistency between items of a measure (Viswanathan, 2005). In the current study, all factor loadings of items measuring the same construct are statistically significant at a level of 0.01 (the lowest t value is 10.44), suggesting that convergent validity is supported (Anderson and Gerbing, 1988). In addition, convergent validity is also assured by examining composite reliability (CR) and average variance extracted (AVE) from the measures (Hair et al., 1998). As shown in Table 4.2, the composite reliabilities (ranging from 0.79 to 0.90) and the average variances extracted (ranging from 0.56 to 0.75) all exceed the acceptable value of 0.50. Collectively, the above results suggest that convergent validity is successfully achieved.

Discriminant validity is obtained if the measure of a construct is not correlated with measures of other constructs to which it is not supposed to be related (Viswanathan, 2005). In this study, the discriminant validity of the instrument was conducted by a series of chi-square difference tests which allows for pairwise comparisons simultaneously (Anderson and Gerbing, 1988; O'Reilly and Chatman, 1986). The critical value of the

chi-square test based on the Bonferroni method under overall 0.01 levels is $\chi^2(1, 0.01/15) = 11.58$ (Bagozzi and Yi, 1988; Hatcher, 1994). Since the chi-square difference statistics for paired constructs all exceed 11.58 (see Table 4.3), discriminant validity is successfully accomplished. Table 4.4 shows means, standard deviation, and intercorrelations for all variables. The results demonstrated a significant positive correlation among behavioral intention and other constructs. Furthermore, the square roots of AVE were all greater than off-diagonal elements in the corresponding rows and columns. Therefore, it can be confirmed for proper discriminant validity.

Due to the nature of cross-sectional data collected at one time, there is a potential problem for the occurrence of common method variance (CMV). Thus, Harman's (1967) one-factor test is suggested (Podsakoff et al., 2003). If common method variance exists, then all items are constituted in a single general factor which accounted for the majority of the variance. In this study, all the items corresponding to seven factors were conducted in an exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The first emerging factor (information sharing) accounted for 17.54% of the variance explained, and all seven factors accounted for 79.70% of variance explained. As a result, there is no single factor emerging from the factor analysis. This indicates fewer concerns for common method variance.

In order to examine the relationships between independent variables and dependent variables, a further examination of hypotheses testing is needed.

Table 4.2 Standardized loadings and reliability

Indicators	Standardized Loading	AVE	CR	Cronbach's α
CE1	0.75 ($t = 10.61$)	0.56	0.79	0.79
CE2	0.75 ($t = 10.62$)			
CE3	0.74 ($t = 10.47$)			
OI1	0.85 ($t = 13.96$)	0.75	0.90	0.90
OI2	0.85 ($t = 14.01$)			
OI3	0.89 ($t = 14.82$)			
AT1	0.80 ($t = 12.63$)	0.67	0.86	0.86
AT2	0.84 ($t = 13.68$)			
AT3	0.82 ($t = 13.02$)			
TR2	0.70 ($t = 10.44$)	0.66	0.85	0.85
TR3	0.88 ($t = 14.27$)			
TR4	0.84 ($t = 13.22$)			
IS1	0.82 ($t = 13.33$)	0.73	0.92	0.91
IS2	0.88 ($t = 14.98$)			
IS3	0.88 ($t = 14.95$)			
IS4	0.84 ($t = 13.89$)	0.72	0.89	0.88
PI1	0.85 ($t = 14.08$)			
PI2	0.92 ($t = 15.97$)			
PI3	0.77 ($t = 12.18$)			

Note: CR = composite reliability; AVE = Average variance extracted; CE = Consumer ethics; OI = Online information; AT = Attitude; TR = Trust; IS = Information sharing; PI = Purchase intention.

Table 4.3 Chi-square difference tests

Construct Pair	Unconstrained $\chi^2(137) = 196.37$	
	Constrained $\chi^2(138)$	χ^2 difference
(CE, OI)	331.31	134.94*
(CE, AT)	320.06	123.69*
(CE, TR)	332.81	136.44*
(CE, IS)	314.46	118.09*
(CE, PI)	308.33	111.96*
(OI, AT)	354.61	158.24*
(OI, TR)	406.42	210.05*
(OI, IS)	460.43	264.06*
(OI, PI)	412.82	216.45*
(AT, TR)	299.59	103.22*
(AT, IS)	286.35	89.98*
(AT, PI)	261.84	65.47*
(TR, IS)	352.50	156.13*
(TR, PI)	365.22	168.85*
(IS, PI)	294.33	97.96*

* $p < 0.01$ by using the Bonferroni method.

Table 4.4 Means, standard deviations, and correlations

	Means	S.D.	CE	OI	AT	TR	IS	PI
CE	3.40	0.67	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
OI	3.99	0.66	0.37*	0.87	-	-	-	-
AT	3.27	0.61	0.37*	0.36*	0.82	-	-	-
TR	3.66	0.65	0.39*	0.56*	0.61*	0.81	-	-
IS	3.68	0.66	0.45*	0.58*	0.55*	0.69*	0.85	-
PI	3.67	0.64	0.47*	0.58*	0.51*	0.71*	0.75*	0.85

* $p < 0.01$; On-diagonals are square roots of AVE.

4.3. Structural model analysis

With an adequate measurement model, the technique of structured equation modeling is used to examine the causal structure of the proposed model in this study. The goodness-of-fit indices are as follows: $\chi^2/df = 267/142 = 1.88$; RMR = 0.041; RMSEA = 0.069; NFI = 0.90; NNFI = 0.94; CFI = 0.95; IFI = 0.95; GFI = 0.87. The results show an acceptable level, since previous research indicates that the SEM models seldom show excellent fits in all the indices, even for some leading journals such as JM, JMR, MISQ (Baumgartner and Homburg, 1996; Boudreau et al., 2001).

After examining the standardized path coefficients, all nine hypotheses were tested and most of them were statistically significant except for one path. Consumer ethics influenced both attitude and trust toward the FT website, thus confirming H1 and H2. The role of online information on the influence of attitude and trust were confirmed (H3 – H4 were supported). Attitude toward FT was adequate to explain the intention of information sharing and purchase intention, thus lending support to Hypotheses 5 – 6. Trust toward the FT website was able to predict the intention to share this FT with others; however, it failed to explain the FT purchase intention (H7 was supported, but not H8). The final hypothesis

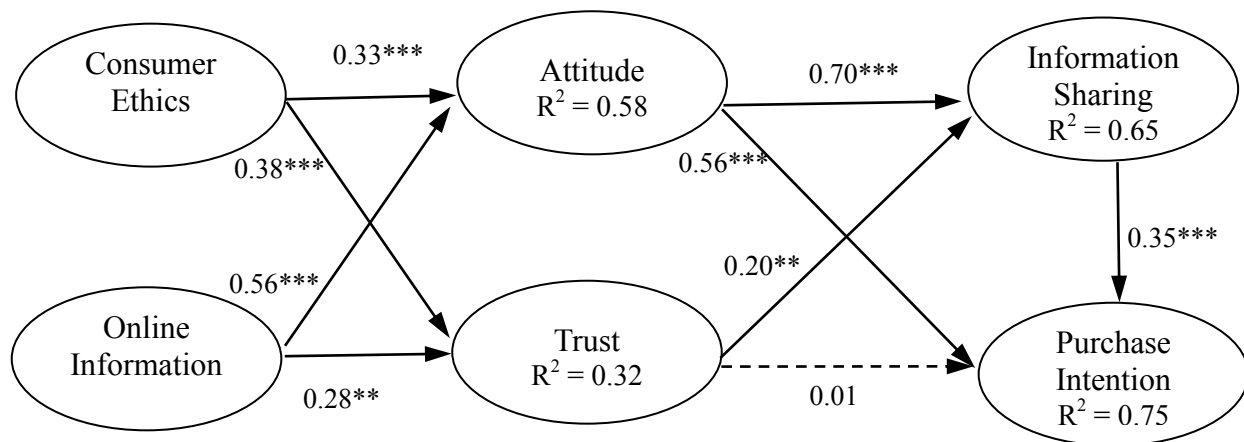
dealt with the impact of information sharing on purchase intention, and the result was definitely confirmed (H9 was supported).

The present study also found that the proposed model accounted for 58% in attitude, and 32% in trust. As for the behavioral intention, all the variables were able to account for 65% and 75% of the variance explained for information sharing intention and purchase intention, respectively. Figure 4.1 and Table 4.5 present the research model and results as the arguments stated in all the hypotheses.

Table 4.5 Path coefficients and t values

Hypotheses	Path	Standardized Coefficients	t-value	p-value
H1	CE → AT	0.33***	4.23	< 0.001
H2	CE → TR	0.38***	4.03	<0.001
H3	OI → AT	0.56***	5.92	< 0.001
H4	OI → TR	0.28**	3.24	< 0.001
H5	AT → IS	0.70***	8.37	< 0.001
H6	AT → PI	0.56***	5.38	< 0.001
H7	TR → IS	0.20**	2.95	< 0.001
H8	TR → PI	0.01	0.15	ns
H9	IS → PI	0.35***	3.45	< 0.001

Note: ns = not significant; * p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01; *** p< 0.001.



* p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01; *** p< 0.001.

Figure 4.1 Result of the proposed model

4.4. Testing for mediation

At the core of TPB or TRA is the beliefs—attitudes—behavior logic, in which behaviors are influenced by attitude, which in turn, is influence by beliefs (Shaw and Clarke, 1999; Shaw and Shiu, 2002, 2003; Vitell et al., 2001). In addition, Bart et al. (2005) developed a conceptual model that links website and consumer characteristics, online trust, and behavioral intent. They found that online trust partially mediates the relationships between website and consumer characteristics and behavioral intent. Therefore, this study further examined the mediation effects of attitude and trust.

According to the logic of Baron and Kenny's (1986) general principles, mediation is suggested if the following conditions are met: a) The independent variable is a significant predictor of both the dependent variable and the mediator; b) the mediator is a significant predictor of the dependent variable; and c) the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable are reduced when the mediating variable is added to the regression equation. Full mediation is indicated if the effect of the independent variable is no longer significant when the mediating variable is added, whereas partial mediation is suggested if the effect of the independent variable is reduced but remains significant.

The present research conducted mediation analysis following the procedures described in prior research (Mayer and Davis, 1999; Sapienza and Korsgaard, 1996; Osmonbekov, 2010) that are based on Baron and Kenny's (1986) general principles. The results of three models are illustrated in Table 4.6. Since only nested models can be compared (Sapienza and Korsgaard, 1996), two comparisons were made – a) direct model vs. saturated model (chi-square difference is 69.1 with 5 degrees of freedom; $p < 0.001$) and b) indirect model vs. saturated model (chi-square difference is 23.79 with 4 degrees of freedom; $p < 0.001$). The result suggests that the saturated model provides a slightly better fit than the proposed model, and a mediation effect did occur between consumer ethics and both behavioral

intentions but not between online information and behavioral intentions. The saturated mediation model is shown in Figure 4.2.

As shown in Table 4.6, consumer ethics has significant effects on both mediators and behavioral intentions in the direct model. However, its direct effects on behavioral intentions are not significant in the saturated model. It seems that the mediated effects of attitude and trust do exist between consumer ethics and both behavioral intentions. On the other hand, the direct path from online information to both mediators and behavioral intentions are not significant. This cannot support the mediation effects of attitude and trust between online information and both behavioral intentions.

Table 4.6 Analysis of mediation effects

Measure	Direct model	Indirect model	Saturated model
χ^2	312.31	267.00	243.21
<i>Df</i>	143	142	138
CE → AT	0.82***	0.33***	0.30***
CE → TR	0.79***	0.38***	0.37***
CE → IS	0.78***	—	0.14
CE → PI	0.75***	—	0.10
OI → AT	0.11	0.56***	0.52***
OI → TR	-0.1	0.28**	0.28**
OI → IS	0.13	—	0.21**
OI → PI	0.18	—	0.15
AT → IS	—	0.70***	0.47***
AT → PI	—	0.56***	0.39***
TR → IS	—	0.20**	0.17*
TR → PI	—	0.01	-0.01
IS → PI	—	0.35***	0.35***
	$\chi^2/df = 2.18$	$\chi^2/df = 1.88$	$\chi^2/df = 1.76$
	CFI = 0.93	CFI = 0.95	CFI = 0.95
	NFI = 0.88	NFI = 0.90	NFI = 0.90
	GFI = 0.85	GFI = 0.87	GFI = 0.88
	RMSEA = 0.08	RMSEA = 0.069	RMSEA = 0.064

Note: * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Further analysis of indirect and direct effect is performed as shown in Table 4.7. The

decomposition first indicates that mediated effect of consumer ethics on information sharing intention through attitude (75%) is substantially stronger than that through trust (25%). Similarly, the mediated effect of online information on information sharing intention is stronger through attitude (88%) than through trust (13%). As for the indirect effects of these two antecedents on purchase intention, the mediated effects through attitude are even stronger than through trust as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Analysis of indirect effects

Path	Indirect effects through				Total effects
	Attitude		Trust		
CE → IS	0.231	75%	0.076	25%	0.307
OI → IS	0.392	88%	0.056	13%	0.448
CE → PI	0.266	90%	0.030	10%	0.296
OI → PI	0.451	95%	0.022	5%	0.473

In addition to the above results, Sobel tests were suggested by Baron and Kenny (1986) to examine the magnitude of the mediating effect and its statistical significance. The Sobel test involves employing a z test of the product of two direct path coefficients over the product of their standard errors (Sobel, 1982). The indirect effect of X on Y in this situation is defined as the product of the X→M path (a) and the M→Y path (b), or ab. In most situation, $ab = (c - c')$, where c is the total effect of X on Y, not controlling for M, and c' is the X→Y path coefficient after the addition of M to the model. Standard errors of a and b are represented, respectively, by s_a and s_b . The standard error of the indirect effect sab is recommended by Baron and Kenny (1986) as $s_{ab} = \sqrt{b^2s_a^2 + a^2s_b^2 + s_a^2s_b^2}$. The formula developed earlier by Sobel (1982) differs in that it omits the final $s_a^2s_b^2$ term, because it seems to be very small relative to the two terms.

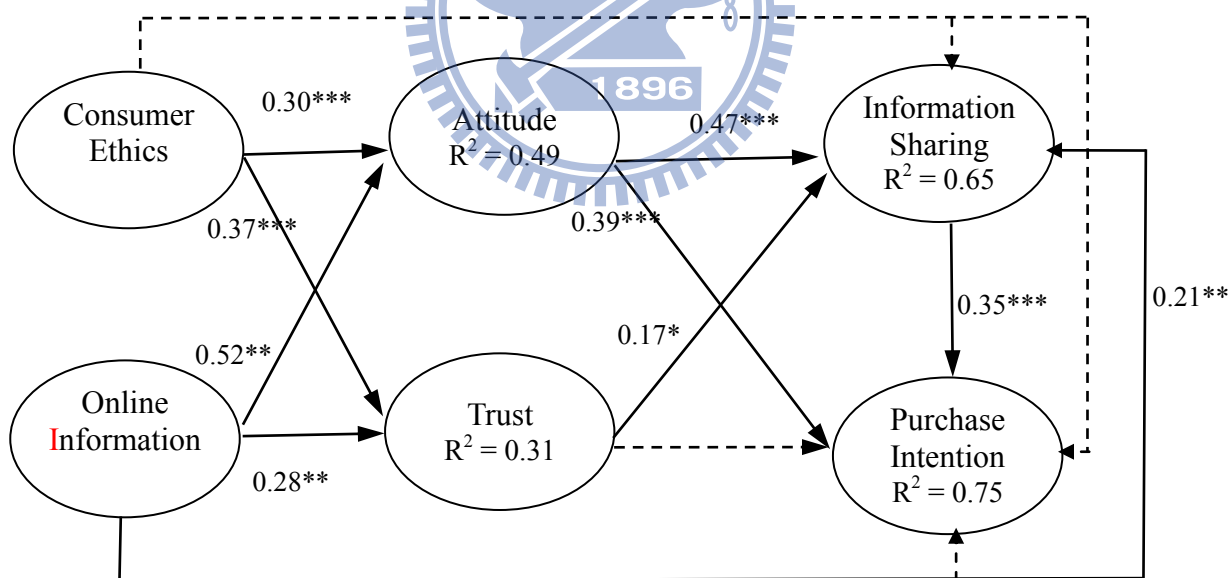
Table 4.7 provides Sobel statistics associated with the indirect effects. Result of the Sobel test from the indirect path of CE →AT→ IS relationship were significant ($z = 3.71$, p

< 0.001), thus confirming the indirect effect of consumer ethics on intention to share FT information through its relation to attitude. Similarly, consumer ethics exerts its indirect effects on purchase intention through attitude, and on information sharing intention through trust. Concerning the indirect effect of online information on both behavioral intentions, only through its relation to attitude is confirmed, not through trust.

Table 4.8 Summary of indirect effects

Description of Indirect Path	Sobel Statistic
CE → AT → IS	3.71***
CE → AT → PI	3.29**
CE → TR → IS	2.32*
CE → TR → PI	0.16
OI → AT → IS	5.44***
OI → AT → PI	4.35***
OI → TR → IS	2.05*
OI → TR → PI	0.16

Note: * p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01; *** p< 0.001.



Note: Dotted arrows represent insignificant paths and solid lines represent significant paths.
* p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01; *** p< 0.001.

Figure 4.2 Saturated mediation model

Chapter 5. Discussion

Based on the results of statistical data analysis in the previous section, integration of the results and findings will be summarized and discussed in this chapter. Theoretical and practical implications are derived and drawn here. Finally, suggestions for future research and limitations are also provided.

5.1. Conclusion

The main purpose of the present study was to examine FT purchase intention by incorporating relevant relationship variables of consumer ethics and online information. The empirical results support the important roles of both variables in determining FT information sharing intention and purchase intention. Consumer ethics and online information affect consumers' attitude toward FT and trust toward the introduced FT website, which, in turn, affect both information sharing intention and purchase intention. This finding supports general notion of beliefs—attitudes—behavior logic that consumers' ethical beliefs lead to their positive attitude toward environmentally friendly and fairly traded products, and thus link to their subsequent buying behavior (Shaw and Clarke, 1999; Shaw and Shiu, 2002, 2003; Shaw and Newholm, 2002; Vitell et al., 2001). The other important finding also supports the traditional knowledge—attitudes—behavior logic that sufficient amount of FT information would enhance consumers' attitude toward environmental and fair trade issues and subsequent related behavior (De Pelsmacker and Janssens, 2007; Fabrigar et al., 2006).

This study provides empirical evidence that attitude and trust lead to FT information

sharing intention and purchase intention. This finding is consistent with previous research findings that attitude exerts its influence on behaviors related to ethical consumption (Shaw and Clarke, 1999; Ferrell and Gresham, 1985; Vitell et al., 2001). The important role of trust on computer-mediated mechanisms is also confirmed. As previous research indicates, trust built from sufficient information would lead to the willingness to share information (Garbarino and Johnson, 1999; Shankar et al., 2002). However, its effect on purchase intention is not supported. This indicates that merely trust of this website and related FT information was not sufficient for individuals to take further action on purchasing FT products. One plausible explanation leading to the discrepancy between attitude and behavior is price concern for FT products, because price premium could be a great concern for most consumers, especially for young adults. Furthermore, trust could exert an indirect effect on purchase intention through its relation to consumers' intention of information sharing. Thus, if consumers have a strong inclination to share such FT information, make recommendations, or pass along e-mails to friends, this reflects their concerns toward this issue to a certain degree. In this circumstance, they are more likely to take further actions, such as purchasing (Shaw and Shiu, 2002).

Of greater importance, the present findings also contribute current knowledge concerning the effects of consumer ethics and online information on both behavioral intentions. Specifically, consumer ethics produces an effect on purchase intention through attitude, and on intention to share FT information with others through two mediating variables—attitude and trust. This finding suggests that attitude plays an important role between how consumers hold ethical beliefs and their purchase behavior. The impact of online information on purchase intention and information sharing intention is also confirmed through attitude. Again, this emphasizes the importance of attitude building.

Therefore, as mentioned before, providing sufficient and quality FT information would help to build positive evaluations of FT.

A more surprising finding is that online information also directly impacts information sharing intention. This study finds that it affects consumers' intention to share FT information with others both directly and indirectly through attitude. It is reasonable to assume that individuals would easily forward messages through e-mail or instant messaging if they understand and agree with what FT can do to help developing countries after individuals receive such information through the Internet.

5.2. Managerial implications

This study allows a number of important implications for fair trade organizations and governments that wish to promote fair trade practices.

One of the implications of this study is to confirm the important role of online information in making non-users of FT products become more knowledgeable about FT (online information received the highest average score). Since FT information is essential in building trust and attitude, more credible and high quality information about FT is suggested to be provided to consumers. After all, in Rest's ethical decision model, awareness is the first step leading to the final behavior (i.e., purchase) (Rest, 1986). Consumers in Taiwan, in general, are not familiar with FT issues or the FT movement. Therefore, FT retailers should make efforts in holding and advertising different activities to enhance consumer awareness and knowledge. There are many practical ways that this can be done. First, FT information or products should be available and placed at noticeable places like supermarkets rather than specialty shops. Convenience stores are another good

choice, since the density of convenience store chains in Taiwan is among the highest in the world. Besides this, dealing with convenience stores is practically a daily experience for Taiwanese consumers. Next, retailers should try to make the Fair Trade brands or labels more visible in the mass media (supported either from government or semi-commercial channels), and try to acquire endorsements from other credible organizations. By doing so, it would remove skepticism among consumers and enhance their trust. Third, retailers should make use of the characteristics of the Internet to disseminate FT information via online communication mechanisms such as chat rooms, blogs, subscription e-mail lists, or virtual communities.

Building a positive attitude toward FT is vital for purchase intention, as many studies, including this one, conclude. Public service advertisements supporting or business ethics courses incorporated with FT information would help enhance consumers' positive attitude. However, the problem is that positive attitude is not always transferred into buying behavior. Many people regard price premium as a significant hindrance to FT product buying. Governments could support FT movement and help reduce the price gap in many ways; for example, lowering the tax rate for fair trade products or offering only fair trade coffee in governmental agencies and public schools. Thus, by means of these active approaches it is possible to develop and enhance consumers' positive attitude toward FT products.

According to this study, trust is essential for information sharing, which, in turn, impacts purchase intention. Previous research has indicated that trust building is a key to increasing online information sharing and online sales. Several ways are suggested such as getting brands/products endorsed by a credible third party, providing reliable statistics and/or facts regarding FT, and developing and emphasizing a clear mission and goal to get

consumers' trust and recognition.

Finally, the more individuals there are who intend to share FT information with others, the more people would like to purchase FT products. People share information through word-of-mouth, or more effectively, through the Internet. The benefit of the Internet is clear for its ability to reproduce and disseminate. Recently, the emergence of online communication mechanisms such as e-mail, MSN, and virtual communities provides marketers with an effective tool to promote merchandise. Past research has confirmed that online communications can lead to increased information sharing, positive word-of-mouth, and sales. Therefore, FT retailers must regard the strategy of developing and maintaining the online communication as the top priority since consumers perceive recommendations from online communication are more trustworthy than commercial ones.

5.3. Limitations and future research

This study has made several contributions to knowledge. First, it adopts personal factors such as consumer ethics, trust, and attitude to derive the antecedents of purchase intention and proposed consumer ethics and attitude as the two most important criteria. Second, it successfully introduces and integrates Internet factors such as online information and sharing into the model of FT purchase intention. However, like many other empirical studies, there are several limitations of the current study that need to be addressed.

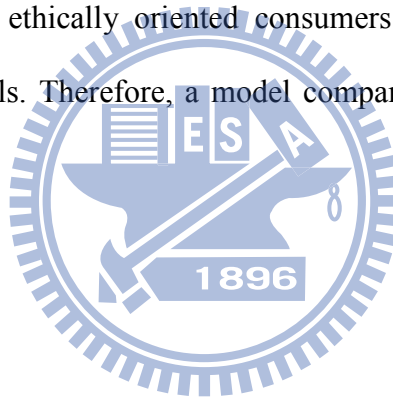
First, the use of a convenient sample of students may impact the generalization of these findings. This sample was biased in favor of younger and educated subjects. Different groups can be put into consideration and comparison. Other groups such as customers who frequently purchase FT products or members of FT virtual communities can be investigated

to produce more generalized results.

Second, this is a cross-sectional study with no data to test the effects on subsequent behavior. Therefore, a follow-up study is recommended to explain the model of FT buying behavior and identify influential factors on buying behavior.

Third, this study is limited to the introduced factors. Other factors such as values, motivations, or personal norms are recommended to compare the magnitude with factors adopted in this study.

Finally, this study applies to only one product: FT products. The scope of the study could be extended to other ethical issues, such as "green," "bio" and "social" product buying behavior, because ethically oriented consumers are increasingly faced with the choice between these labels. Therefore, a model comparison would provide more insight into purchase behavior.



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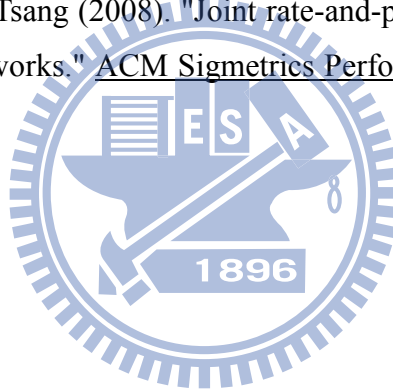
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APPENDIX A

Measure of constructs

Construct	Source
Online information	
OI1. Fair trade aims at creating better trade conditions for farmers and workers in developing countries.	De Pelsmacker and Janssens (2007)
OI2. Fair trade strives for paying more honest prices to producers in developing countries.	
OI3. Fair trade strives for sustainable development of excluded and/or disadvantaged producers in developing countries.	
Consumer ethic	
CE1. Buying products labeled as “environmentally friendly” even if they don’t work as well as competing products.	Vitell and Muncy (2005)
CE2. Purchasing something made of recycled materials even though it is more expensive.	
CE3. Buying only from companies that have a strong record for protecting the environment.	
CE4. Recycling materials such as cans, bottles, and newspapers.**	
Attitude	
AT1. Buying FT products is a wise idea.	Adapted from Taylor and Todd (1995)
AT2. I like the idea of buying FT products.	
AT3. Buying FT products would be pleasant.	
Trust	
TR1. In general, the website is reliable.	Adapted from Garbarino and Johnson (1999);
TR2. The information provided by this website is trustworthy.	
TR3. This website provides professional information.	

McKnight et al.
(2002)

Information sharing

IS1. I will make references regarding the advice provided by this website to my friends. McKnight et al. (2002)

IS2. I say positive things about fair trade products to persons I know. Verhoef et al.

IS3. I encourage my relatives and friends to do business with stores selling fair trade products. (2002)

IS4. I have positive things to say about this Website to my friends. Liu et al. (2005)

Purchase intention

PI1. I have the intention of buying FT products. Adapted from

PI2. I think it is a good idea to buy FT products. Lee and Lee

PI3. I will consider purchasing from these FT stores within 6 months. (2009);

PI4. I will consider purchasing from these FT stores' websites within 6 months.** Jarvenpaa et al. (2000)

** These items were dropped due to low item-to-total correlation to better improve the model goodness-of-fit.

APPENDIX B

Example pages of FT Website

<p>October 6, 2009 公平貿易</p> <p>我們是一個關於公平貿易的虛擬網站。 請看以下關於"公平貿易"的影片介紹 (約3分07秒)</p> <p>什麼是公平貿易？</p>  <p>以合理的價格支付這些國家的弱勢生產者，保障他們的收益。</p> <p>請大家 幫忙我們填寫下列的問卷(約3分鐘)， 非常感謝您!! 我是問卷請點我</p> <p>(繼續閱讀...)</p> <p>cherry0112 at 無名小站 於 10:51 AM 發表 回覆(0) 引用(0) 轉寄給朋友 檢舉</p>	<p>October 6, 2009 公平貿易</p> <p>我們是一個關於公平貿易的虛擬網站。 請看以下關於"公平貿易"的影片介紹 (約3分07秒)</p>  <p>藉由購買公平貿易商品，改善生產者的生活，讓他們經濟自立。</p> <p>請大家 幫忙我們填寫下列的問卷(約3分鐘)， 非常感謝您!! 我是問卷請點我</p> <p>(繼續閱讀...)</p> <p>cherry0112 at 無名小站 於 10:51 AM 發表 回覆(0) 引用(0) 轉寄給朋友 檢舉</p>
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