



Product Knowledge and Word-of-Mouth Effects on VIVO Smartphone Purchase Intention Among Management Students

Elsa Parapat¹, Elperida J. Sinurat^{2*}, Junika Napitulu³

^{1,2,3} Department of Management, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Methodist Indonesia

*elsaparapat0703@gmail.com

Abstract

This research examines product knowledge and word-of-mouth marketing impacts on purchase intention for VIVO smartphones among Universitas Methodist Indonesia management students. Employing quantitative methodology with 90 student respondents selected through purposive sampling, the study investigates purchasing determinants through questionnaire-based primary data collection. Multiple linear regression analysis reveals significant positive relationships between product knowledge and purchase intention (t-value: 5.959, significance: 0.000), while word-of-mouth demonstrates statistically insignificant effects. The determination coefficient ($R^2=0.882$) indicates that independent variables explain 87.9% of purchase intention variance, with product knowledge emerging as the dominant predictor. Findings confirm that consumer understanding of product features, specifications, and benefits substantially influences buying decisions in competitive smartphone markets.

Keywords: Purchase Intention, Product Knowledge, Word-of-Mouth Marketing, Smartphone Consumer Behavior, Student Consumers

Introduction

Contemporary consumer purchasing behaviors increasingly depend on comprehensive product understanding and social information exchange mechanisms. Digital transformation in consumer electronics markets, particularly smartphones, necessitates informed decision-making processes where product knowledge and peer recommendations critically influence buying intentions (Li et al., 2024). University students represent a strategically important demographic segment characterized by technology adoption patterns, peer influence sensitivity, and brand preference formation during critical life stages (Alam et al., 2023).

Purchase intention deficiencies in smartphone markets often stem from inadequate product knowledge, where consumers lack comprehensive understanding of technical specifications, feature advantages, and value propositions distinguishing competitive offerings (Septyadi et al., 2024). Additionally, word-of-mouth communication quality influences perception formation, trust development, and brand evaluation processes affecting ultimate purchase decisions. These challenges particularly affect emerging brands like VIVO competing against established market leaders in price-sensitive student segments.

Management Study Program students at Universitas Methodist Indonesia frequently utilize digital platforms including WhatsApp groups, Instagram, and discussion forums for experience sharing regarding smartphone usage. Positive experiences including advanced features, competitive pricing, and product durability shared candidly within social circles potentially increase VIVO brand trust. Furthermore, favorable word-of-mouth triggers emotional responses strengthening product purchase intentions (Bartschat et al., 2021).

Preliminary observations indicate relatively low VIVO product knowledge among management students. Primary challenges include insufficient understanding of superior features, technical specifications, and specific benefits offered by VIVO smartphones. Students tend to rely on general information without examining crucial specifications such as camera excellence, battery capacity, or software performance. This condition potentially reduces objective comparison capacity between VIVO and competing brands.

Moreover, limited awareness of VIVO innovations and marketing strategies, including promotional programs and warranty services, hinders comprehensive brand advantage understanding. Although VIVO maintains substantial user base, not all consumers demonstrate high willingness to actively discuss product positive aspects. This phenomenon may result from insufficient exceptional experiences motivating voluntary story sharing. Furthermore, VIVO product and service recommendations to others remain suboptimal. While many students use these products, active recommendation levels to friends or family tend toward limitation. Factors



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including confidence deficiencies in product quality or unfavorable comparisons with competing brands may represent dominant causes.

This investigation examines product knowledge and word-of-mouth as purchase intention determinants within university student consumer contexts. Understanding these relationships enables evidence-based marketing strategies supporting brand positioning and market penetration objectives. The research addresses critical knowledge gaps regarding purchase drivers in competitive smartphone markets targeting educated young consumers.

Literature Review

Theory of Planned Behavior

Theory of Planned Behavior, developed by Ajzen (1991), posits that behavioral intentions derive from attitude toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. The theory emphasizes that individuals rationally decide action by systematically evaluating available information and forming behavioral intentions (Yu et al., 2024). Attitudes reflect psychological tendencies evaluating objects favorably or unfavorably, while subjective norms represent perceived social pressure from significant others. Perceived behavioral control encompasses beliefs about resource availability and opportunity presence facilitating or impeding behavior performance.

In purchasing contexts, positive product attitudes, favorable social recommendations, and sufficient control over buying processes collectively strengthen purchase intentions. The theory provides comprehensive frameworks understanding how knowledge, social influence, and capability perceptions interact shaping consumer decisions (Chen et al., 2023).

Information Adoption Model

Information Adoption Model examines how individuals evaluate and adopt information for decision-making purposes. The model emphasizes information credibility, information usefulness, and information adoption as sequential processes influencing behavioral outcomes (Hassan et al., 2024). Information quality characteristics including accuracy, relevance, completeness, and timeliness determine credibility assessments and adoption likelihood.

Consumers receiving high-quality product information demonstrate enhanced understanding, reduced uncertainty, and increased confidence in purchase decisions. Information adoption mediates relationships between information characteristics and behavioral intentions, explaining mechanisms through which knowledge influences consumer actions (Erkan & Evans, 2020).

Purchase Intention

Purchase intention represents the likelihood that consumers will buy products or services within specified time periods. It encompasses conscious plans, willingness, and commitment to engage in purchasing behaviors (Jiang et al., 2024). Purchase intention serves as reliable predictor of actual buying behavior, although situational factors, preference changes, and external influences may moderate intention-behavior relationships. Multiple dimensions characterize purchase intentions including transactional interest (product buying tendency), referential interest (product recommendation tendency), preferential interest (primary preference maintenance), and exploratory interest (information seeking behavior). Understanding these dimensions enables comprehensive assessment of consumer buying likelihood and decision-making processes (Wang et al., 2023).

Product Knowledge

Product knowledge encompasses consumer comprehension of product characteristics, features, functions, benefits, and value propositions. It includes all relevant information needed to explain, evaluate, select, and use products effectively (Setyadi et al., 2024). Product knowledge manifests in multiple dimensions including attribute knowledge (understanding physical and functional characteristics), benefit knowledge (comprehending advantages and problem-solving capabilities), and usage knowledge (application procedures and optimization techniques).

Consumers possessing comprehensive product knowledge demonstrate superior evaluation capabilities, realistic expectation formation, and appropriate product selection aligning with needs and preferences. Product



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knowledge reduces perceived risk, enhances decision confidence, and positively influences purchase intentions through improved understanding of value propositions (Wang & Hazen, 2020). Knowledge levels vary across consumers reflecting differential information exposure, processing motivation, and cognitive capacity.

Types of product knowledge include:

Knowledge of Product Characteristics or Attributes: Consumers evaluate products based on inherent characteristics and attributes. When purchasing smartphones, consumers consider attributes including brand reputation, model specifications, display quality, processor performance, camera capabilities, battery capacity, memory configurations, and design aesthetics. Comprehensive attribute knowledge enables meaningful comparisons across alternative options.

Knowledge of Product Benefits: Benefit knowledge encompasses understanding of advantages and problem-solving capabilities products provide. Consumers purchase smartphones because they recognize benefits addressing communication needs, entertainment requirements, productivity enhancement, and social connectivity. Functional benefits (performance capabilities) and psychological benefits (emotional satisfaction, status signaling) collectively influence purchase decisions.

Knowledge of Product Satisfaction: Satisfaction knowledge includes understanding how products deliver expected outcomes when properly utilized. Manufacturers must ensure consumers understand correct usage procedures maximizing product functionality. Misunderstanding application methods results in suboptimal performance and disappointment. Therefore, usage instruction clarity represents essential requirement for consumer satisfaction achievement.

The Effect of Product Knowledge on Purchase Intention

Product knowledge significantly influences purchase intention through multiple mechanisms. According to comprehensive consumer behavior frameworks, knowledge encompasses various information, meanings, and beliefs stored in consumer memory influencing evaluation processes and decision outcomes (Menozzi et al., 2023). This knowledge plays important roles helping consumers evaluate products objectively and make decisions suiting needs and expectations.

Consumers with high product knowledge levels tend toward better understanding of features, benefits, and value propositions. This enables realistic comparison of different options and selection of products best meeting criteria. Knowledge reduces uncertainty, enhances confidence, and strengthens purchase likelihood through improved comprehension of product advantages and application opportunities (Borah et al., 2024).

Research consistently demonstrates positive product knowledge effects on purchase intentions across diverse product categories and consumer segments. Knowledge facilitates rational evaluation, reduces perceived risk, and enables informed decision-making supporting purchase commitment. Therefore, marketers emphasizing information provision, education, and knowledge development demonstrate enhanced effectiveness in stimulating buying intentions.

H₁: Product knowledge has a positive and significant effect on VIVO smartphone purchase intention among UMI Medan management students.

Word-of-Mouth Marketing

Word-of-mouth marketing represents organic information exchange among consumers regarding products, services, brands, and experiences. It encompasses informal communications between non-commercial parties sharing opinions, recommendations, and experiences influencing recipient perceptions and behaviors (Bartschat et al., 2021). Word-of-mouth operates through interpersonal channels including face-to-face conversations, telephone discussions, and digital communications via social media, messaging applications, and online communities.

Word-of-mouth credibility derives from source independence, experiential basis, and absence of commercial motivation. Consumers perceive recommendations from friends, family, and peers as more trustworthy than company-generated promotional messages because personal sources lack vested interests in sales outcomes (Chen et al., 2023). This credibility advantage makes word-of-mouth particularly influential in high-involvement purchase decisions characterized by financial risk, complexity, or limited direct experience opportunities.

Factors influencing word-of-mouth include:

Engagement: Word-of-mouth processes occur when individuals engaged with products communicate



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experiences to others. Engaged consumers demonstrate higher likelihood of sharing opinions, providing recommendations, and discussing product attributes within social networks. Positive engagement experiences motivate voluntary information sharing supporting brand awareness and reputation development.

Knowledge: Individual product knowledge serves as conversation starter informing others about product characteristics and experiences. Word-of-mouth enables knowledge display demonstrating expertise and providing value to social connections. Knowledgeable consumers share detailed information enhancing recipient understanding and decision quality.

Desire: In discussions, people often share experiences based on personal encounters triggering desires in others to avoid time-consuming information searches and decision errors. Positive word-of-mouth reduces search costs, provides social proof, and facilitates efficient decision-making through trusted recommendations.

The Effect of Word-of-Mouth on Purchase Intention

Word-of-mouth significantly influences purchase intentions through credibility mechanisms, social proof effects, and risk reduction pathways. Information provided from one consumer to another is often considered more credible than advertising because it derives from genuine experiences rather than commercial interests (Hassan et al., 2024). This makes word-of-mouth able to build stronger trust in products or services compared to traditional promotional channels.

Positive word-of-mouth impact on purchase intention occurs when consumers receive information satisfying or exceeding expectations. Favorable recommendations increase product desirability, reduce perceived risk, and strengthen buying commitment. Conversely, negative word-of-mouth can reduce purchase intention if shared experiences are unfavorable, highlighting importance of consistent positive customer experiences (Erkan & Evans, 2020).

Electronic word-of-mouth through social media and online platforms amplifies traditional word-of-mouth effects by enabling rapid information dissemination, wider audience reach, and persistent accessibility. Gen Z consumers particularly rely on digital word-of-mouth for purchase decisions, emphasizing importance of managing online reputation and encouraging positive user-generated content (Nguyen et al., 2024).

H₂: Word-of-mouth has a positive and significant effect on VIVO smartphone purchase intention among UMI Medan management students.

Methods

Research Design

This quantitative investigation employs survey methodology examining product knowledge and word-of-mouth effects on purchase intention. Research conducted at Universitas Methodist Indonesia management program utilizes questionnaire instruments measuring variable relationships through structured respondent assessments (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Population and Sample

Target population comprises management students from classes of 2021, 2022, and 2023, totaling 917 individuals. Sample size determination employed Slovin formula with 10% error tolerance, yielding 90 respondents ensuring adequate statistical power for relationship detection. Purposive sampling technique selected participants meeting specific criteria ensuring relevance and data quality.

Sampling Criteria:

1. Students owning VIVO smartphones
2. Students using VIVO products for minimum six months duration

These criteria ensure respondents possess sufficient experience and knowledge supporting meaningful evaluation of product characteristics and purchase decision factors.

Variables and Measurement

Independent Variables:

- Product Knowledge (X_1): Consumer understanding of product characteristics, benefits, and specifications
- Word-of-Mouth (X_2): Informal communication and recommendations regarding products from peers and social networks



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Dependent Variable:

- Purchase Intention (Y): Likelihood and commitment to purchase VIVO smartphones

Measurement employed five-point Likert scales (1=Strongly Disagree to 5=Strongly Agree) capturing respondent perceptions across theoretical dimensions. Instrument development incorporated established scales adapted to smartphone purchasing contexts ensuring content validity and cultural appropriateness.

Data Collection Procedures

Primary data collection utilized structured questionnaires distributed directly to student respondents in classroom settings and digital platforms. Survey administration followed ethical protocols including voluntary participation, confidentiality assurance, and informed consent procedures. Additional data collection methods included preliminary interviews and literature studies providing contextual understanding and theoretical foundations.

Data Analysis Techniques

Analytical procedures include:

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis: Regression analysis quantifies independent variable effects on purchase intention controlling for simultaneous influences. The multiple linear regression equation specification:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- Y = Purchase Intention
- α = Constant term
- β_1, β_2 = Regression coefficients
- X_1 = Product Knowledge
- X_2 = Word-of-Mouth
- ε = Error term

Classical Assumption Testing: Verification of regression prerequisites including normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity ensuring result validity and reliability.

Hypothesis Testing:

- Partial significance tests (t-tests) evaluating individual variable effects
- Simultaneous significance tests (F-tests) examining collective model validity

Coefficient of Determination (R^2): Measuring explanatory power of predictor variables and proportion of variance explained by regression model.

Statistical analyses utilized IBM SPSS version 27.0 with significance threshold $\alpha=0.05$ for hypothesis testing decisions.

Results and Discussion

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 1. Regression Coefficient Estimates

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.491	1.189		2.937	0.004
Product Knowledge (X_1)	0.941	0.158	0.984	5.959	0.000
Word-of-Mouth (X_2)	-0.060	0.216	-0.046	-0.278	0.782

Source: IBM SPSS 27.0 analysis, 2025

Regression Equation:

Purchase Intention = 3.491 + 0.941(Product Knowledge) - 0.060(Word-of-Mouth)

Interpretation:

- **Constant (3.491):** Baseline purchase intention level when all independent variables equal zero, representing minimum buying interest threshold absent predictor influences
- **Product Knowledge Coefficient (0.941):** One-unit increase in product knowledge enhances purchase intention by 0.941 units, holding other variables constant. Standardized coefficient ($\beta=0.984$) identifies product knowledge as the dominant and nearly exclusive purchase intention predictor
- **Word-of-Mouth Coefficient (-0.060):** One-unit increase in word-of-mouth demonstrates negligible negative effect on purchase intention (-0.060 units), controlling for other factors. Minimal coefficient magnitude and negative direction suggest absence of meaningful independent effect in current model

Hypothesis Testing

Partial Significance Test (t-test)

Table 2. Individual Variable Significance Results

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	Significance	Decision
Product Knowledge (X_1)	0.941	5.959	0.000	H ₁ Accepted
Word-of-Mouth (X_2)	-0.060	-0.278	0.782	H ₂ Rejected

Source: IBM SPSS 27.0 analysis, 2025

Hypothesis 1 (Product Knowledge Effect): Statistical evidence (t-calculated: 5.959, significance: $0.000 < 0.05$) confirms significant positive product knowledge effects on purchase intention. Results strongly support Hypothesis 1, demonstrating that comprehensive consumer understanding of VIVO smartphone features, specifications, and benefits substantially enhances buying intention. Product knowledge emerged as dominant predictor with largest standardized coefficient, indicating overwhelming importance relative to other factors examined.

Hypothesis 2 (Word-of-Mouth Effect): Test results (t-calculated: -0.278, significance: $0.782 > 0.05$) indicate statistically insignificant word-of-mouth effects on purchase intention. Hypothesis 2 is rejected, suggesting that peer recommendations and social communications do not independently predict purchase intentions when controlling for product knowledge. Negative coefficient direction, although not significant, suggests potential suppression effects or measurement limitations.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 3. Model Summary Statistics

Model	R	R^2	Adjusted R^2	Std. Error of Estimate
1	0.939	0.882	0.879	2.441

Source: IBM SPSS 27.0 analysis, 2025

Adjusted R^2 value (0.879) indicates product knowledge and word-of-mouth collectively explain 87.9% of purchase intention variance. Correlation coefficient ($R=0.939$) demonstrates very strong positive relationship between predictor variables and purchase outcomes. Remaining 12.1% variance attributes to external factors including brand image, price perceptions, peer influence, promotional exposure, and individual characteristics not incorporated in current model (Li et al., 2024).

High explanatory power suggests that product knowledge overwhelmingly dominates purchase intention formation in VIVO smartphone context. Word-of-mouth contribution appears minimal, potentially due to knowledge overshadowing effects, measurement limitations, or specific sample characteristics.

Discussion

Product Knowledge Effects on Purchase Intention

Empirical findings confirm strong significant positive relationships between product knowledge and purchase intention for VIVO smartphones among management students. Statistical evidence ($t=5.959$, $p=0.000$)

validates theoretical propositions that consumer understanding critically influences buying decisions in technology product markets (Setyadi et al., 2024).

Product knowledge emerged as overwhelmingly dominant predictor with standardized coefficient approaching unity ($\beta=0.984$), indicating that knowledge differences nearly completely explain purchase intention variations among respondents. This exceptional dominance suggests that informed consumers possessing comprehensive understanding of VIVO features, specifications, and value propositions demonstrate substantially higher buying commitment compared to less knowledgeable counterparts.

Results align with Information Adoption Model principles emphasizing that information quality, credibility, and usefulness facilitate knowledge development subsequently influencing behavioral intentions (Hassan et al., 2024). Students with superior product knowledge demonstrate enhanced capability to evaluate VIVO offerings objectively, recognize competitive advantages, and form realistic expectations supporting purchase commitment. Knowledge reduces perceived risk associated with financial investment in relatively expensive technology products, particularly important for price-sensitive student consumers.

Findings corroborate contemporary research demonstrating product knowledge-purchase intention linkages across consumer electronics and smartphone markets. Studies confirm that knowledge development enhances consumer effectiveness through improved evaluation capabilities, reduced uncertainty, and increased decision confidence (Menozzi et al., 2023; Borah et al., 2024). Technology products characterized by complex specifications and rapid innovation particularly benefit from consumer education strategies facilitating informed decision-making.

Practical implications emphasize that VIVO marketing strategies should prioritize comprehensive product information provision through multiple channels including specifications highlighting, feature demonstrations, comparison tools, tutorial content, and expert reviews. Educational marketing approaches developing consumer knowledge generate superior returns compared to purely emotional or price-based appeals in informed student segments. Investment in informative advertising, detailed product descriptions, hands-on experience opportunities, and knowledgeable sales support yields organizational returns through enhanced purchase intentions converting to actual sales.

Word-of-Mouth Effects on Purchase Intention

Statistical analysis reveals insignificant word-of-mouth effects on purchase intention ($t=-0.278$, $p=0.782$), contradicting theoretical expectations and prior research emphasizing social influence importance in consumer decision-making. Word-of-mouth does not independently predict purchase outcomes when controlling for product knowledge in current model specification.

Findings diverge from extensive research demonstrating word-of-mouth effectiveness in shaping consumer perceptions, reducing perceived risk, and influencing purchase decisions (Bartschat et al., 2021; Chen et al., 2023). Potential explanations for insignificant results include:

Product Knowledge Dominance: Strong product knowledge effects may overshadow word-of-mouth influences in regression models. When consumers possess comprehensive understanding from direct information sources, peer recommendations provide limited incremental value beyond existing knowledge. Product knowledge potentially mediates word-of-mouth effects, absorbing social influence contributions in statistical models.

Sample Characteristics: Management students represent educated, information-seeking segment capable of independent product evaluation. This demographic may rely less on social recommendations compared to general populations, preferring objective specifications and personal research over peer opinions. High self-efficacy in technology product evaluation reduces dependence on external validation through word-of-mouth.

Measurement Limitations: Word-of-mouth construct operationalization may inadequately capture actual social influence mechanisms operating in VIVO purchase contexts. Traditional word-of-mouth measures may not fully represent digital communications, social media influences, and online review impacts increasingly important for Generation Z consumers (Nguyen et al., 2024).

Brand Context: VIVO positioning as value-oriented brand in competitive market may emphasize objective features over social status signaling. Consumers purchasing VIVO primarily for functional attributes demonstrate reduced sensitivity to peer recommendations compared to premium brands where social approval plays larger roles.

Despite statistical insignificance, word-of-mouth remains strategically important for brand awareness,



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reputation management, and customer relationship development. Organizations should maintain positive customer experiences encouraging favorable word-of-mouth while recognizing that direct product knowledge development may prove more effective for purchase intention stimulation in educated consumer segments.

Integrated Model Implications

Simultaneous analysis confirms strong model validity explaining 87.9% of purchase intention variance. Product knowledge dominance as primary predictor suggests knowledge-focused marketing strategies yield optimal returns in university student segments. Organizations should prioritize informative content marketing, educational initiatives, and transparency supporting consumer understanding development.

Findings contribute to smartphone marketing literature by identifying purchase determinants in price-sensitive educated young consumer contexts. Results inform evidence-based marketing practices supporting brand positioning, communication strategy, and resource allocation decisions optimizing market penetration and sales conversion rates.

High explanatory power indicates that measured factors capture essential purchase decision influences, although remaining variance suggests additional considerations including price perceptions, brand image, promotional exposure, and competitive alternatives merit investigation in extended models. Product knowledge centrality underscores importance of information availability, accessibility, and comprehension in contemporary consumer decision environments.

Conclusion

This investigation examined product knowledge and word-of-mouth effects on VIVO smartphone purchase intention among Universitas Methodist Indonesia management students. Multiple linear regression analysis confirms significant positive product knowledge effects ($t=5.959$, $p=0.000$) with overwhelming dominance ($\beta=0.984$), while word-of-mouth demonstrates insignificant independent influence. Overall model explains 87.9% of purchase intention variance, demonstrating strong predictive validity.

Product knowledge emerged as critical success determinant, indicating comprehensive consumer understanding of features, specifications, and benefits substantially enhances buying commitment. Findings support Information Adoption Model principles that knowledge development through credible information provision facilitates informed decision-making and behavioral intentions. Results validate strategic emphasis on educational marketing, informative content creation, and transparency supporting consumer comprehension in competitive technology markets.

Word-of-mouth insignificance suggests that in highly knowledgeable consumer segments, peer recommendations provide limited incremental influence beyond direct product information. This finding challenges traditional word-of-mouth marketing emphasis, indicating context-dependent effectiveness requiring audience characteristic consideration. Alternative explanations including knowledge mediation, measurement limitations, and sample-specific patterns warrant investigation.

Research limitations include single-university focus restricting generalizability, cross-sectional design preventing causal inference verification, and potential self-report bias affecting measurement validity. Sample composition of management students may not represent broader consumer populations with different education levels, technology competencies, and information processing capabilities. Word-of-mouth measurement may inadequately capture contemporary digital influence mechanisms including social media, online reviews, and influencer communications.

Future research should expand sample sizes across multiple universities and geographic regions enabling comparative analysis and population generalization. Longitudinal designs would illuminate knowledge development processes, decision evolution, and actual purchase behavior relationships. Additional variables including brand image, price perceptions, promotional effectiveness, peer influence, and competitive positioning would enhance explanatory comprehensiveness and practical guidance value.

Qualitative methods could deepen understanding of knowledge acquisition processes, information source preferences, and decision-making mechanisms in smartphone purchasing contexts. Experimental designs manipulating information provision and word-of-mouth exposure would enable causal inference testing regarding knowledge and social influence effects. Integration of digital trace data including online search behavior, review reading patterns, and social media interactions would provide objective behavioral measures complementing self-report instruments.



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Managerial Implications

Product Knowledge Development Priorities:

- Implement comprehensive information dissemination strategies through multiple channels including websites, social media, retail locations, and campus events
- Develop educational content explaining technical specifications, feature advantages, and usage scenarios in accessible language
- Create comparison tools enabling objective evaluation against competing smartphones highlighting VIVO value propositions
- Provide hands-on experience opportunities through demonstration units, trial programs, and interactive displays facilitating direct product familiarity
- Train sales personnel ensuring knowledgeable, accurate information provision supporting customer understanding

Communication Strategy Optimization:

- Prioritize informative marketing messages emphasizing product attributes, performance capabilities, and practical benefits over emotional appeals
- Develop detailed product descriptions, specification sheets, and feature explanations accessible through digital and physical channels
- Utilize expert reviews, technology journalism, and credible third-party endorsements providing objective product evaluations
- Implement content marketing strategies including tutorials, tips, and educational materials demonstrating product value and application
- Ensure transparency regarding product capabilities, limitations, and value positioning building consumer trust

Digital Marketing Focus:

- Leverage online platforms providing comprehensive product information including specifications, reviews, comparisons, and user guides
- Optimize website and e-commerce presence ensuring easy information access and navigation supporting consumer research
- Utilize social media for educational content distribution rather than purely promotional messaging
- Monitor and respond to online inquiries providing accurate information supporting knowledge development
- Encourage user-generated content showcasing product features and applications enhancing collective knowledge base

Student Segment Strategies:

- Develop campus marketing programs including information sessions, product demonstrations, and educational partnerships
- Offer student-specific value propositions emphasizing affordability, functionality, and feature richness
- Partner with university organizations providing product experience opportunities and information access
- Create ambassador programs engaging knowledgeable students supporting peer education through credible information sharing
- Implement pricing strategies and promotional offers addressing student budget constraints while emphasizing value

Continuous Improvement:

- Monitor consumer knowledge levels and information gaps guiding content development priorities
- Gather feedback regarding information effectiveness, accessibility, and comprehensiveness
- Adapt communication strategies based on evolving consumer preferences and competitive dynamics
- Measure marketing effectiveness through knowledge assessment and purchase intention tracking
- Allocate resources prioritizing high-impact knowledge development initiatives demonstrating documented conversion improvement



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