

# Keshia

*by* Keshia Yohana

---

**Submission date:** 21-Oct-2019 01:22PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1197045527

**File name:** JURNAL\_KESHIA.pdf (658.67K)

**Word count:** 5178

**Character count:** 26695

# Determinant Factors in Purchasing Korean Skin Care Products

Sesilya Kempa<sup>1\*</sup>, Keshia Yohana Tanu Christine<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Faculty of Business and Economics, Petra Christian University

\*Corresponding author, email: sesilya.kempa@petra.ac.id, keshiaytc95@gmail.com

## Abstract

The demand and business opportunities in the skin and facial beauty sector has increased in the last 10 years. The beauty and personal care industry in Indonesia grows on average of 12% with a market value of 33 trillion. This research emphasizes the presence of the influence of attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control on the purchase intention of skincare products that are moderated by the country of origin. The data collection is conducted through distributing questionnaires to a total of 130 respondents. Data obtained through a questionnaire are then processed with Smart Partial Least Square (PLS). The results in this study prove that the attitude and perceived behavioral control significantly influence the purchase intention while the subjective norm does not significantly influence the purchase intention. On the other hand, country of origin is not able to strengthen the influence between attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control on the purchase intention of skincare products.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Subjective Norm, Perceived Behavioral Control, Country of Origin, Purchase Intention

## 1. Introduction

Surabaya becomes the city with the second largest market center in Indonesia. The malls in Surabaya are not only selling daily necessities, but also selling other lifestyle necessity, such as facial beauty products for both men and women. This is proven by the high demand and business growth in the skin and facial beauty sector, which, in the last 10 years, has grown by an average of 12% with a market value of 33 trillion Rupiah in 2016. Even in 2020, The beauty industry in Indonesia is predicted to experience the greatest growth compared to other countries in Southeast Asia (Pramita, 2017).

There are many Korean cosmetics and skin care brands in Surabaya including Innisfree. Currently, in choosing the own skin care and beauty products, the consumers will tend to look more at the country of origin of a brand. Furthermore, the attitude (or someone's feelings like or dislike to a certain product), subjective norm (perception of a consumer to make a product purchase process), and perceived behavioral control (or beliefs that individuals accept to have a thing or not) are expected to be able to increase the likelihood of purchase intention of the consumers to buy a skin care product.

This research is a modification from a previous research by Chia-Lin Hsu, Chi-Ya Chang, and Chutinart Yansritakul (2017), entitled "Exploring purchase intention of green skincare products using the theory of planned behavior: Testing the moderating effects of country of origin and price sensitivity." This research also adopts the concept of Theory of Planned Behavior. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) discusses some behavior-forming factors, and one of which is the intention that is also based on attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 2006). The use of the country of origin (country image) effect is treated

as the moderation variable because it will see the interaction of the country of origin effects to each forming behavior based on TPB theory. It is believed that the country of origin influences the high or low purchase intentions that occur in a product. So the existence of this moderating variable is important to know whether it can strengthen or weaken the occurrence of purchase intention.

## 2. Literature Review

### 1) Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

This study uses the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) as the grand theory of research on behavior. TPB theory is related to attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 2005). The country of origin element is a form of attitude towards the image of a country of origin of the product. TPB theory is very suitable to be used to explain various kinds of behaviors and attitudes possessed by potential consumers of a product in forming a purchase intention by consumers. TPB can be associated with purchase intention, which means that consumers' buying interest is influenced by the attitudes that consumers have of a product, from the country of origin of the product, the quality of the product, or the brand of the product that is familiar to the consumer's ear.

### 2) Attitude

According to Setiadi (2008), attitude is a mental and nervous connection with readiness to respond, organized through experience and has a direct and dynamic influence on behavior.

### 3) Subjective Norm

According to Ajzen (2005), subjective norm is a function that is based on beliefs called normative beliefs, namely beliefs about the approval and/or disapproval of a person or group that is important for an individual to a behavior.

According to Rivai (2008), subjective norms are formed because of the existence of normative beliefs and motivations from references that are trusted by consumers.

#### 4) *Perceived Behavioral Control*

Perceived behavioral control is an individual's perception of the control he has in connection with a particular behavior (Ajzen, 2005). Ajzen (2006) states that intention and perceived behavioral control affect a behavior carried out by individuals, but in general, intention and perceived behavioral control itself have a significant relationship with each other.

#### 5) *Country of Origin*

Country of origin (COO) is information that is often used by consumers when evaluating a product (Listiana & Sri, 2014). Country of origin is an association and a person's mental belief in a product that is triggered by the country of origin of the product (Kotler, 2009).

#### 6) *Purchase Intention*

Purchase intention is a model of a person's attitude towards the object of goods which is very suitable in measuring attitudes toward a certain class of products, services, or brands (Schiffman & Kanuk, 2007). Setiadi (2008) states that buying interest is formed from consumer attitudes toward products that consist of consumer trust in brands and brand evaluations. Kotler (2009), argues that buying interest is in a position after the consumer evaluates alternatives before making a purchase decision. Kotler and Keller (2009) say during the evaluation stage of the purchasing decision process, consumers form an interest in certain brands for a selection.

#### 7) *Hypothesis Development*

##### a. *The Influence of Country of Origin on Consumer Purchase Intention*

Previous studies on the effect of country of origin on mobile phones brands from China have shown how country of origin influences the purchase intention (Yunus & Rashid, 2016). In addition, previous studies on the effect of country of origin on green skincare products in Taiwan have shown how country of origin influences the purchase intention (Lin et al., 2017). Therefore, country of origin is one of the important factors that can influence consumer purchase intention.

##### b. *The Effect of Attitude on Purchase Intention*

Ajzen (2005) argues that attitude toward this behavior is determined by beliefs about the consequences of a behavior, or briefly called behavioral beliefs. Previous studies on the effect of attitude on green skincare products in Taiwan show how attitude influences the purchase intention (Lin et al., 2017). Therefore, attitude is one of the important factors that can influence the purchase intention.

##### c. *The Effect of Subjective Norm to Purchase Intention*

Ajzen (2006) states that in some behaviors, social referrals are considered important in the formation of an attitude and can shape the behavior of parents, married partners, friends, coworkers, and other references related to a behavior. Previous studies on the effect of subjective norms on green skincare products in Taiwan shows how subjective norms affecting the occurrence of purchase intentions (Lin et al., 2017). Therefore, subjective norm is one of the important factors that can influence the purchase intention.

##### d. *The Effect of Perceived Behavioral Control on Purchase Intention*

Perceived behavioral control or PBC can influence behavior directly and indirectly. Indirect influence is carried out by influencing one's intention to act a certain behavior. PBC can also be seen as a person's self efficacy to bring up behavior. Ajzen (2006) states that intentions and perceived behavioral control are influential on a behavior carried out by individuals, but in general, intentions and PBC do not have a significant relationship. Previous studies on the effect of perceived behavioral control on green skincare products in Taiwan showed how perceived behavioral control influences the purchase intention (Lin et al., 2017). Therefore, perceived behavioral control is one of the important factors that can influence the purchase intention.

##### e. *The Role of Country of Origin in the Effect of Attitude on Purchase intention*

Country of origin is defined as a manufacturing country that has a big influence on making consumers' perceptions positive or negative of a product (Cateora & Graham, 1999). Ajzen (2005) argues that attitude toward this behavior is determined by beliefs about the consequences of a behavior or briefly called behavioral beliefs. Overall, the individual's image of the country of origin is clearly the extent to which manufacturing affects the evaluation of consumer attitudes towards products (Elliot & Cameron, 1994). Therefore, country of origin is one of the important factors that can moderate attitude towards purchase intention.

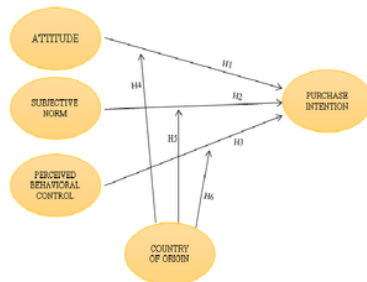
##### f. *The Role of Country of Origin in the Effect of Subjective Norms on Purchase Intention*

Marhaini (2008) writes a person's behavior depends on intention, then intention in behavior depends on attitude and subjective norms. On the other hand, belief in behavior and evaluation will determine behavior. Normative beliefs and motivation to follow the opinions of others will determine subjective norms. As a whole, the individual's image of the country of origin is clearly the extent to which manufacturing affects the consumer's evaluation of the product (Elliot & Cameron, 1994). Therefore, the effect of country of origin in moderating subjective norms on purchase intention.



### g. The Role of Country of Origin in the Effect of Perceived Behavioral Control on Purchase Intention

Perceived behavioral control is related to available resources and opportunities to do something (Tan & Thøgersen, 2000). As a whole, the individual's image of the country of origin is clearly the extent to which manufacturing affects the consumer's evaluation of the product (Elliot & Cameron, 1994). Therefore, Country of Origin is one of the important factors that can moderate perceived behavioral control over purchase intention.



**Graph 1. Research Model**

Sources: Hsu, Chang, & Yansritakul (2017), Hsu & Chiu (2004), Listiana (2013), and Heijden et al. (2003)

### 3. Research Methods

In this research, a causal research is used. The method used is quantitative and the data are collected by distributing questionnaires to determine responses from consumers regarding the influence of attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control with the country of origin variable as a moderating variable directly affecting purchase intention.

The population in this study are all respondents who know Korean brand beauty products, but never buy Korean brand beauty products, and intended to buy Korean brand beauty products in Surabaya. Hair et al., (2002) say for the determination of the sample from the unknown population is following the formula of:

Sample = number of questionnaire questions x 5  
So the sample used is 130 obtained from 26 x 5.

The sampling technique in this study uses a non probability sampling technique, by means of purposive sampling. The characteristics of the respondents in this study are women who know skincare products from Korea, know Korean skincare brands, never buy any Korean skincare products, intend to buy Korean brand skincare products, and are minimum age of 17 years old (because that age it is considered old enough to make purchasing decision). The data collection method used in this study is the survey method. Data obtained through a questionnaire for descriptive analysis will be processed using a computer program called IBM SPSS 16.0. Testing the outer model, inner model, and hypothesis will be done by the Partial Least Square (PLS) method with a computer program called Smart-PLS 3.0

### 12 Results

Analysis of the model using Partial Least Square (PLS) using the SmartPLS program is explained as follows:

#### 10 a. Outer Model

The Outer Model is often called measurement model, specifying the relationship between the variables studied and the indicators.

#### 2

#### Convergent Validity

Convergent validity of the measurement model with reflexive indicators can be seen from the correlation between the indicator item scores and the construct scores. Individual indicators are considered reliable if they have a correlation value above 0.7. The results of the correlation between the indicator with the construct as shown in the output below:

**Table 1 Convergent Validity**

	original estimate	sample	p-value	Keterangan
<b>Attitude (X<sub>1</sub>)</b>				
X1.1	0.827		0.000	Valid
X1.2	0.858		0.000	Valid
X1.3	0.876		0.000	Valid
X1.4	0.844		0.000	Valid
<b>Subjective Norm (X<sub>2</sub>)</b>				
X2.1	0.824		0.000	Valid
X2.2	0.882		0.000	Valid
X2.3	0.869		0.000	Valid
X2.4	0.855		0.000	Valid
<b>Perceived Behavioral Control (X<sub>3</sub>)</b>				
X3.1	0.823		0.000	Valid
X3.2	0.858		0.000	Valid
X3.3	0.799		0.000	Valid
X3.4	0.816		0.000	Valid
X3.5	0.767		0.000	Valid
X3.6	0.782		0.000	Valid
<b>Country of Origin (M)</b>				
M1.1	0.757		0.000	Valid
M1.2	0.789		0.000	Valid
M1.3	0.829		0.000	Valid
M1.4	0.780		0.000	Valid
M1.5	0.841		0.000	Valid
M1.6	0.800		0.000	Valid
M1.7	0.815		0.000	Valid
M1.8	0.815		0.000	Valid
<b>Purchase Intention (Y)</b>				
Y1	0.881		0.000	Valid
Y2	0.769		0.000	Valid
Y3	0.785		0.000	Valid
Y4	0.818		0.000	Valid

Based on Table 1 it is known that all indicator items in this study have a loading factor value greater than 0.70 so that it can be concluded that all of them have fulfilled the validity requirements as a measurement tool, because the convergent validity value of each of these dimensions is above 0.70.

#### 7

#### Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

AVE illustrates the average variance or discriminant extracted on each variable, so that the ability of each item to share measurements with others can be known. AVE value equal to or above 0.50 indicates a good convergent.

**Table 2 Average Variance Extracted (AVE)**

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Attitude (X1)	0.725
Subjective Norm (X2)	0.736

Perceived Behavioral Control (X3)	0.653
Country of Origin (M)	0.646
Purchase Intention (Y)	0.663

In Table 2, the AVE value for the Attitude (X1) variable is 0.725; Subjective Norm (X2) variable of 0.736; Perceived Behavioral Control (X3) variable of 0.653; Purchase Intention (Y) variable of 0.663; and Country of Origin (M) 0.646. At the critical limit of 0.5, all indicators in each construct have converged with other items in one measurement.

#### Discriminant Validity

Output of the discriminant validity from the results of data processing is shown in the following Table 3.

**Table 3** Cross Loading

	Attitude (X1)	Subjective Norm (X2)	Perceived Behavioral Control (X3)	Purchase Intention (Y)	Country of Origin (M)
<b>12</b>					
X1.1	<b>0.827</b>	0.691	0.588	0.690	0.698
X1.2	<b>0.858</b>	0.736	0.663	0.674	0.719
X1.3	<b>0.876</b>	0.702	0.650	0.700	0.726
X1.4	<b>0.844</b>	0.656	0.623	0.670	0.693
X2.1	0.664	<b>0.824</b>	0.697	0.708	0.753
X2.2	0.774	<b>0.882</b>	0.708	0.712	0.775
X2.3	0.663	<b>0.869</b>	0.617	0.595	0.760
X2.4	0.701	<b>0.855</b>	0.614	0.655	0.738
X3.1	0.590	0.619	<b>0.823</b>	0.785	0.755
X3.2	0.658	0.642	<b>0.858</b>	0.765	0.758
X3.3	0.676	0.635	<b>0.799</b>	0.771	0.694
X3.4	0.572	0.619	<b>0.816</b>	0.679	0.661
X3.5	0.541	0.587	<b>0.767</b>	0.653	0.630
X3.6	0.545	0.634	<b>0.782</b>	0.663	0.667
Y.1	0.665	0.699	0.814	<b>0.881</b>	0.768
Y.2	0.615	0.577	0.632	<b>0.769</b>	0.645
Y.3	0.673	0.587	0.697	<b>0.785</b>	0.723
Y.4	0.663	0.671	0.757	<b>0.818</b>	0.696
M1.1	0.606	0.614	0.597	0.687	<b>0.757</b>
M1.2	0.663	0.711	0.705	0.703	<b>0.789</b>
M1.3	0.701	0.709	0.703	0.710	<b>0.829</b>
M1.4	0.645	0.689	0.726	0.720	<b>0.780</b>
M1.5	0.691	0.769	0.704	0.693	<b>0.841</b>
M1.6	0.677	0.726	0.696	0.708	<b>0.800</b>
M1.7	0.718	0.719	0.698	0.686	<b>0.815</b>
M1.8	0.649	0.730	0.707	0.692	<b>0.815</b>

Based on Table 3, the overall constructs of the constructors are stated to have good discrimination, as the value of the correlation of indicators of the construct is greater than the values of the correlation between indicators with other constructs.

#### Composite Reliability

Another test is the composite reliability of the indicator block that measures the construct (Ghozali, 2014). A construct is said to be reliable if the composite reliability value is above 0.70. The results of composite reliability can be seen in Table 4.

**Table 4** Composite Reliability

	Composite Reliability
Attitude (X1)	0.913
Subjective Norm (X2)	0.918
Perceived Behavioral Control (X3)	0.919
Country of Origin (M)	0.936
Purchase Intention (Y)	0.887

Based on Table 4, it can be explained that all constructs fulfill the composite reliability criteria, so that each construct can be positioned as a research variable. This indicates that in a composite manner all variables have adequate internal consistency in measuring the latent or

construct variable that is measured so that it can be used in further analysis.

#### Cronbach Alpha

The reliability test is strengthened with Cronbach alpha. A variable can be declared as reliable or meet Cronbach alpha if it has a Cronbach alpha value > 0.70. Following is the Cronbach alpha value of each variable.

**Table 5** Cronbach Alpha's

	Cronbach Alpha
Attitude (X1)	0.913
Subjective Norm (X2)	0.918
Perceived Behavioral Control (X3)	0.919
Country of Origin (M)	0.936
Purchase Intention (Y)	0.887

Based on the test results in Table 5, it can be seen that the Cronbach alpha value of each variable is > 0.70. Thus, these results can indicate that each research variable has met the requirements of the Cronbach alpha value, so it can be concluded that all variables have a high level of reliability.

#### b. Inner Model

In assessing an inner model with PLS, it starts by looking at the R-Square for each latent dependent variable. Changes in the value of R-Square can be used to assess the effect of certain independent latent variables on the dependent latent variable whether it has a substantive effect. For endogenous latent variables in the structural model that have an R-Square result of 0.67 indicates that the model is "good", R-Square of 0.33 indicates that the model is "moderate", R-Square of 0.19 indicates that the model is "weak" (Ghozali, 2014). The PLS output as described below:

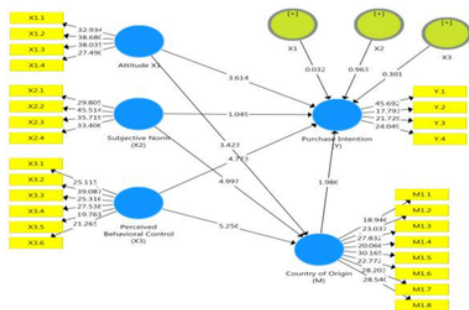
**Table 6** Nilai R-Square

	R Square
Attitude (X1)	
Subjective Norm (X2)	
Perceived Behavioral Control (X3)	
Purchase Intention (Y)	0.855

Based on Table 6, the Attitude, Subjective Norm, and Perceived Behavioral Control variables that influence the Purchase Intention variable in the structural model have an R-Square value of 0.855 which indicates that Attitude, Subjective Norm, and Perceived Behavioral Control in influencing Purchase Intention by 85.5%. While the remaining 14.5% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

#### c. Hypothesis Testing

The next step in PLS is to do bootstrapping and the result is shown in Graph 2. The results of the research hypothesis are summarized in Table 7.



Graph 2. Bootstrapping

Tabel 7 Hubungan Antar Konstruk

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)
Attitude (X1) -> Purchase Intention (Y)	0.218	0.215	0.060	3.614
Subjective Norm (X2) -> Purchase Intention (Y)	-0.070	-0.058	0.067	1.049
Perceived Behavioral Control (X3) -> Purchase Intention (Y)	0.557	0.541	0.117	4.773
Attitude (X1) -> Country of Origin (M)	-0.002	-0.021	0.072	0.032
Subjective Norm (X2) -> Country of Origin (M)	-0.073	-0.071	0.076	0.963
Perceived Behavioral Control (X3) -> Country of Origin (M)	0.028	0.039	0.094	0.301

## 5. Discussion

### a) Effect of Attitude on Purchase Intention

Based on the results of the study, it is found that Attitude is influencing Purchase Intention (1). Korean brand products in Surabaya, because the t-statistic value of 3.614, greater than 1.96, which means that purchase intention can be formed with a good attitude. This means that the hypothesis that says "Attitude has a positive influence on Purchase Intention", is acceptable. The influence that occurs between attitude with purchase intention is positive. This is obtained from the value of the original sample estimate of 0.218, as the positive value indicates a direct effect that can be interpreted that the better the attitude of consumers in assessing a product, the more will (4) drive themselves to make purchases on a product. The results of the analysis prove that attitude has a significant effect on purchase intention can be interpreted if Korean brand products want to increase consumer buying interest, it is very important to pay attention to evaluating and evaluating consumers towards Korean brand products as a form of attitude. This indicates (16) that attitude is one of the important factors that can influence the purchase intention. This significant result is supported by the results of a study conducted by Lin et al (20) (2) where in his research it was found that attitude had a significant effect on purchase intention.

### b) Effect of Subjective Norms on Purchase Intention

Based on the test results of the research, the results show that Subjective Norm does not affect Purchase Intention on Korean brand products in Surabaya, because the t-statistic value is 1,049, which means it is smaller than

1.96, which means that purchase intention may not be formed with a good subjective norm. This means that the hypothesis which says "Subjective norm has a positive effect on Purchase Intention", is declared acceptable. The results of hypothesis testing obtained the value of the original sample estimate in the subjective norm relationship with the purchase intention is -0.070. This value indicates the influence that is not unidirectional, so it can be interpreted that the higher the subjective norm will further weaken (2) the purchase intention. The results of the study prove that subjective norms do (1) have a significant effect on purchase intention, this is not in line with the findings of research conducted by Lin et al (2017) which found that subjective norms affect purchase intention.

### c) The Effect of Perceived Behavioral Control on Purchase Intention

Perceived Behavioral Control is influencing (1) Purchase Intention on Korean brand products in Surabaya, because the t-statistic value is 4,773, greater than 1.96, which means that purchase intention can be formed with good perceived behavioral control. This means that the hypothesis that says "Perceived Behavioral Control has a positive influence on Purchase Intention", is acceptable. The analysis proves that Perceived Behavioral Control has a significant positive effect on purchase intention. This positive influence is proven by the value of the original (2) sample estimate of 0.557 so that this positive effect can be interpreted that the better perceived behavioral control will increasingly have an impact on increased purchase intention. Vice versa, if the perceived behavioral control has decreased it (9) will further reduce consumer purchase intention. The results of the study prove that perceived behavioral control has a significant influence on purchase intention, which means that individual beliefs about certain factor (16) will strengthen consumer interest in making purchases. This is supported by the results of research conducted by Lin et al (2017) which found a significant influence between perceived behavioral control and purchase intention.

### d) The Effect of Attitude on Purchase Intention Moderated by Country of origin

Based on the results of the study, the results show that Attitude does not significantly influence Purchase Intention moderated by country of origin on Korean brand products in Surabaya, because the t-statistic value (2) 0.032 is less 1.96, which means the country of origin is not able to moderate or strengthen the influence of attitude on Purchase Intention. This means the hypothesis is not accepted. The results of moderating test of the country of origin on the effect of attitude on purchase intention is obtained the original sample estimate value of -0.002. This value indicates that the country of origin weakens the influence between Attitude and Purchase Intention. The results in this study are in line with the findings of Chen (2001) who finds country image having no direct impact on purchase decisions, and it has an indirect effect on purchase decisions through consumer brand attitude. However, this is inversely proportional to the results of the analysis found by Lin et al (2017)



which proves that attitude has a significant effect on purchase intention by being moderated by the country of origin. Because the influence of attitude on purchase intention will be stronger when the country of origin is also stronger. This influence shows the effect of positive interactions between attitude and country of origin on purchase intention.

#### e) The Effect of Subjective Norm on Purchase Intention Moderated by Country of origin

Based on the results of the study, it is proven that Subjective Norm had no significant effect on Purchase Intention moderated by Country of Origin on Korean brand products in Surabaya, because the t-statistic value was 0.963, smaller than 1.96, which is meant Country of Origin is unable to moderate or strengthen the influence between subjective norms on Purchase Intention. This means the hypothesis is not accepted. The results of testing the country of origin moderation hypothesis on the influence of subjective norm on purchase intention obtained the value of the original sample estimate of -0.073. This value indicates that the country of origin is not able to strengthen the relationship between subjective norm and purchase intention.

#### f) The Effect of Perceived Behavioral Control on Purchase Intention Moderated by Country of Origin

Based on the research results, it is proven that Perceived Behavioral Control does not significantly influence Purchase Intention by being moderated by Country of Origin on Korean brand products in Surabaya, because the t-statistic value of 0.301 is less than 1.96, which means that Country of Origin is unable to moderate the effect between Perceived Behavioral Control on Purchase Intention. This means the hypothesis is not accepted. Based on the results of hypothesis testing conducted on the relationship of perceived behavioral control to purchase intentions moderated by the country of origin, the original sample estimate is 0.028. This value indicates that the direction of positive influence so that it can be interpreted that the country of origin is able to strengthen the relationship between perceived behavioral control on purchase intention, but the effect is small. The results in this study are in line with the theory proposed by Ajzen (2006) which states that intentions and perceived behavioral control are influential on a behavior carried out by individuals, but in general, intentions and perceived behavioral control do not have a significant relationship.

## 6. Conclusion

The rising in attitude will make someone intend to buy Korean brand products. Similarly, perceived behavioral control will do. Individual beliefs about certain factors will strengthen consumer interest in making purchases. On the other hand, subjective norm does not affect the purchase intention of Korean brand products in Surabaya. This is indicated by the higher subjective norm that does not affect the rise or fall of prospective consumers' buying intentions. Furthermore, country of origin cannot also be moderating on the effect of attitude and perceived

behavioral control on the ups and downs of buying intentions of Korean brand products.

In this case, promotions through advertisements, product packaging, detailed product information that can be accessed by consumers and the distribution of official stands will be able to attract consumers to intend to buy Korean brand products. Meanwhile, for future research, it is necessary to add more samples to produce better research because this research sample is only limited to one Korean skincare product.

## References

- Ajzen. (2005). *Attitudes, personality and behavior* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). UK: Open University Press-McGraw Hill Education.
- Ajzen. (2006). *Constructing a TPB questionnaire: Conceptual and methodological considerations*, Occasional paper.
- Cateora, P.R., and Graham, J.L. (1999). *International Marketing*, 10th. Irwin McGraw-Hill.
- Chia-Lin H., Chi-Ya, C., & Chutinart, Y. (2017). Exploring purchase intention of green skincare products using the theory of planned behavior: Testing the moderating effects of country of origin and price sensitivity. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 34, 145-152
- Elliot, G., & Cameron, R. (1994). Consumer perception of product quality and the Country of origin effect. *Journal of International Marketing*, 2, 49-62.
- Hair, F., Joseph, Ringle, C., & Sarstedt, M. (2002). Partial least squares structural equation modeling: Rigorous applications, better results and higher acceptance. *Long Range Planning*, 46, 1-12.
- Heijden, H. V. D., Verhagen, T., & Creemes, M. (2003). Understanding online purchase intentions: Contributions from technology and trust perspectives. *European Journal of Information Systems*, 12, 41-48
- Hsu, M., & Chiu, C. (2004). Internet self-efficacy and electronic service acceptance. *Decision Support Systems*, 38, 369-381
- Kotler, Philip. (2009). *Manajemen pemasaran*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Kotler, Phillip, & Keller, K., L. (2009). *Manajemen pemasaran (Ed.13)*. Trans: Bob Sabran. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.
- Lin, Ch-H., Ya, Ch-C., & Yansritakul, C. (2017). Exploring purchase intention of green skincare products using the theory of planned behavior: Testing the moderating effects of country of origin and price sensitivity. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 34, 145-152.
- Listiana, Erna, & Sri, S. E. (2014). Pengaruh country of brand dan country of origin terhadap asosiasi Merek (Studi pada pelanggan produk elektronik). *Media Ekonomi dan Manajemen*, 29(1), 1-14.
- Listiana, Erna. (2013). Pengaruh country of origin terhadap perceived quality dengan moderasi etnosentris konsumen. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*. 8 (1).

- Marhaini. (2008). Analisis perilaku konsumen dalam pembelian komputer merek Acer (Studi kasus: mahasiswa fakultas ekonomi universitas sumatera utara). *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 1(3), 89-96.
- Pramita, E. (2017). Industri Kecantikan di Indonesia Alami Pertumbuhan Pesat. Retrieved from <http://majalahkartini.co.id/mode-kecantikan/kecantikan/industri-kecantikan-di-indonesia-alami-pertumbuhan-pesat/>
- Schiffman, Leon, & Kanuk, Leslie Lazar. (2007). *Consumer Behaviour* (7<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Jakarta: PT. Indeks.
- Setiadi, Nugroho J. (2008). *Perilaku konsumen*. Edisi Revisi. Jakarta: Prenadademia Group.
- Tan, M. & Thompson S. H. Teo. (2000). Factors influencing the adoption of internet banking. *Journal of the Association for Information Systems*. 1 (1).
- Veithzal, Rivai, (2008). *Manajemen sumber daya manusia untuk perusahaan*. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta.
- Yunus, N. S. N. M., & Rashid, W. E. W. (2016). The influence of country of origin on consumer purchase intention: The mobile phones brand from China. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 37, 343-349.



## ORIGINALITY REPORT

22%

SIMILARITY INDEX

15%

INTERNET SOURCES

13%

PUBLICATIONS

23%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Universitas 17 Agustus 1945  
Surabaya

Student Paper

3%

2

Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Student Paper

2%

3

Submitted to School of Business and  
Management ITB

Student Paper

2%

4

Submitted to Universitas Negeri Surabaya The  
State University of Surabaya

Student Paper

2%

5

Nor Sara Nadia Muhamad Yunus, Wan Edura  
Wan Rashid. "The Influence of Country-of-origin  
on Consumer Purchase Intention: The Mobile  
Phones Brand from China", Procedia  
Economics and Finance, 2016

Publication

2%

6

[repository.wima.ac.id](http://repository.wima.ac.id)

Internet Source

2%

7	Submitted to Universitas Sebelas Maret Student Paper	2%
8	Submitted to IMI University Centre Student Paper	1%
9	eprints.uny.ac.id Internet Source	1%
10	Submitted to Bournemouth University Student Paper	1%
11	docplayer.net Internet Source	1%
12	Submitted to Udayana University Student Paper	1%
13	Submitted to Institute of Graduate Studies, UiTM Student Paper	1%
14	Submitted to Universitas Putera Batam Student Paper	1%
15	citeseerx.ist.psu.edu Internet Source	1%
16	Submitted to President University Student Paper	1%

Exclude bibliography    On