

BAB V

PENUTUP

5.1 Pengantar

Pada bagian ini, penulis akan membahas kesimpulan dari analisis data dan pengujian hipotesisnya. Pada bagian pertama akan diawali dengan kesimpulan mengenai hasil penelitian pada penelitian ini. Selanjutnya, peneliti akan membahas implikasi manajerial bagi pihak yang berkepentingan. Terakhir, peneliti akan membahas kendala atau keterbatasan penelitian ini yang dapat digunakan untuk perbaikan atau saran dimasa yang akan datang.

5.2 Kesimpulan

Pada bagian sebelumnya, peneliti telah melakukan analisis data dan pembahasan terkait, maka peneliti memperoleh kesimpulan yang akan dibahas sebagai berikut:

1. **Karakteristik Responden**

Dalam penelitian ini, kuesioner di distribusikan melalui *google form* dengan jumlah responden yang terkumpul dan memenuhi kriteria responden yang dianalisis sebanyak 100 responden dengan didominasi jenis kelamin pria sebanyak 64 responden, usia 21-25 tahun, didominasi oleh Kota Yogyakarta, dengan pekerjaan sebagai pelajar atau mahasiswa yang memiliki pendapatan kurang dari Rp 1.000.000.

Kemudian, responden yang mengisi kuesioner ini didominasi memperoleh informasi dari sosial media.

2. Kualitas produk memiliki nilai mean sebesar 1,754 dan nilai standar deviasi sebesar 0,949. Sementara itu, koefisien regresinya adalah sebesar 0,165 dengan nilai signifikansi 0,000. Hasil dari hipotesis penelitian menemukan bahwa kualitas produk berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap keputusan pembelian. Hal ini dikarenakan kualitas produk merupakan faktor yang penting dalam membuat keputusan pembelian konsumen. Jika kualitas produknya bagus maka akan meningkatkan keputusan pembelian konsumen.
3. Harga bernilai rata-rata sebesar 1,763 dan standar deviasinya adalah sebesar 0,947. Sedangkan nilai koefisien regresinya adalah 0,300 dengan nilai signifikansi 0,000. Dengan demikian maka menjawab hipotesis penelitian yang menyatakan bahwa harga berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap keputusan pembelian. Hal ini dikarenakan selain konsumen memperhatikan kualitas produknya maka konsumen juga lebih memperhatikan harga sepatu Compass yang mana harga dari sepatu ditempat lain juga berbeda, meskipun harga Sepatu Compass tinggi maka akan diasosiasikan dengan kualitas produknya, sehingga konsumen dapat membuat keputusan pembelian konsumen untuk membeli Sepatu Compass.

4. Baik variabel kualitas produk maupun harga memiliki pengaruh simultan terhadap variable keputusan pembelian dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000. Selain itu, kedua variabel ini memiliki kontribusi pengaruh sebanyak 82,5% terhadap keputusan pembelian yang ditunjukkan dari nilai koefisien determinasi *Adjusted R Square* yaitu 0,825.

5.3 Implikasi Manajerial

Berdasarkan dari kesimpulan yang telah dianalisis, selanjutnya penelitian ini memiliki implikasi manajerial yang akan ditunjukkan sebagai berikut:

1. Pihak Sepatu Compass harus memperhatikan kualitas produknya lagi dikala banyak perusahaan sepatu lokal yang bermunculan saat ini seperti dengan memperhatikan kualitas produknya dari kulit, dan kualitas produk terbaik sehingga banyak konsumen yang akan peduli dengan kualitas sepatu yang mereka pakai dengan baik. Hal Ini dikarenakan, hasil dari penelitian ini menyebutkan hasil bahwa kualitas produk berpengaruh positif pada keputusan pembelian Sepatu Compass.
2. Pihak Sepatu Compass harus memperhatikan harga yang ditawarkan pada konsumen, karena selain konsumen memperhatikan kualitas produknya, maka konsumen juga memperhatikan harga yang ditawarkan. Selain itu, karena harga ini berpengaruh positif terhadap

keputusan pembelian konsumen maka pentinglah untuk pihak Sepatu



Compass memberikan edukasi pada masyarakat bahwa jika kualitas sepatu kulit akan lebih tahan lama, namun harganya lebih mahal.

5.4 Keterbatasan Penelitian dan Saran

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti tentunya memiliki beberapa keterbatasan dalam penelitian, baik dari internal maupun eksternal. Adapun keterbatasan-keterbatasan dalam penelitian ini yaitu sebagai berikut:

1. Peneliti memiliki keterbatasan dalam melakukan pengamatan langsung terhadap ekspresi wajah atau melakukan wawancara mendalam dengan responden. Hal ini dapat membatasi pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang pengaruh harga dan kualitas produk terhadap keputusan pembelian sepatu Compass. Komunikasi langsung dengan responden melalui wawancara dapat memberikan wawasan tambahan yang tidak dapat diungkapkan melalui kuesioner.
2. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti hanya menganalisis responden yang berada di wilayah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta saja dan generasi Z saja, jadi kurang untuk menganalisis secara umum respondennya selain di wilayah DIY.

Berdasarkan keterbatasan penelitian yang telah dibuat, maka penelitian memberikan saran dan rekomendasi yang dapat digunakan untuk penelitian selanjutnya yaitu sebagai berikut:

1. Saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya untuk menambahkan dengan metode kualitatif dengan wawancara pada responden dan memberikan kuesioner secara langsung pada outlet penjualan Sepatu Compass agar peneliti dapat bertanya lebih mendalam mengenai pengaruh kualitas produk dan harga terhadap keputusan pembelian Sepatu Compass.
2. Saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya untuk menambahkan analisis responden yang berada di luar wilayah DI Yogyakarta, jadi tidak hanya untuk responden yang berada di wilayah DI Yogyakarta. Hal ini dikarenakan konsumen yang membeli Sepatu Compass tidak hanya dari wilayah DI Yogyakarta saja bisa jadi dari luar provinsi DI Yogyakarta.

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LAMPIRAN 1

DAFTAR KUESIONER GOOGLE FORM

Profiling

Jenis Kelamin :

- a. Pria
- b. Wanita

Usia :

Jawaban singkat (Angka bulat)

Domisili :

- a. Kota Yogyakarta
- b. Kabupaten Sleman
- c. Kabupaten Bantul
- d. Kabupaten Kulonprogo
- e. Kabupaten Gunungkidul

Pekerjaan :

- a. Pegawai Swasta
- b. Wiraswasta
- c. Ibu Rumah Tangga
- d. Pelajar/Mahasiswa

Pendapatan tiap bulan :

- a. < Rp 1.000.000
- b. Rp 1.000.001 – Rp 2.000.000
- c. Rp 2.000.001 – Rp 3.000.000

d. Rp 3.000.001 – Rp 4.000.000

e. > Rp 4.000.001

Pertanyaan Umum/Filter

1. Apakah Anda pernah membeli Sepatu Compass?
 - a. Ya
 - b. Tidak
2. Darimana Anda mengetahui Sepatu Compass?
 - a. Teman
 - b. Keluarga
 - c. Sosial Media
 - d. Lainnya, sebutkan....

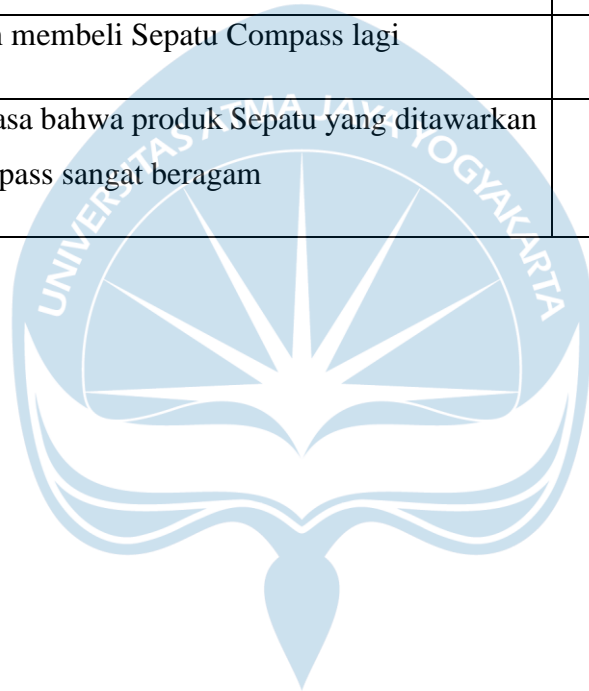
No	Pernyataan	STS	TS	N	S	SS
Variabel Kualitas Produk						
1	Sepatu Compass nyaman digunakan					
2	Desain Sepatu Compass menarik					
3	Sepatu Compass memiliki bahan yang berkualitas tinggi					
4	Sepatu Compass memiliki resiko kerusakan yang rendah dan tahan lama					
5	Produk Compass dengan cepat memenuhi kebutuhan					

6	Sepatu Compass selalu menciptakan inovasi dengan fokus pada detail produk, seperti desain, bahan, jahitan dan warna					
7	Menurut saya Sepatu Compass memiliki produk berkualitas tinggi					

No	Pernyataan	STS	TS	N	S	SS
Variabel Harga						
1	Harga Sepatu Compass terjangkau					
2	Harga Sepatu Compass sebanding dengan kualitas produk					
3	Harga Sepatu Compass dapat bersaing dengan merek lain					
4	Harga yang saya bayarkan untuk membeli Sepatu Compass sepadan dengan manfaat yang saya dapatkan					

No	Pernyataan	STS	TS	N	S	SS
Variabel Keputusan Pembelian						
1	Saya langsung memilih Sepatu Compass dari pada merek produk lain					

2	Saya merasa Sepatu Compass yang paling sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan keinginan saya dibandingkan dengan merek produk lain					
3	Saya membeli Sepatu Compass dan merasakan manfaatnya seperti nyaman digunakan, menambah rasa percaya diri					
4	Saya akan membeli Sepatu Compass lagi					
5	Saya merasa bahwa produk Sepatu yang ditawarkan oleh Compass sangat beragam					



LAMPIRAN 2
KUESIONER ASLI

No	Pernyataan	Sumber
Product Quality		
1	Adidas products are comfortable to use	Pandey et al., 2021
2	Adidas products design is attractive	
3	Adidas products have high-quality materials	
4	Adidas products have a low risk of damage and are durable	
5	Adidas products quickly meet the needs	
6	Adidas products always create innovation by focusing on the products'	
7	I think Adidas has high-quality products	

No	Pernyataan	Sumber
Price		
1	The price of Adidas products is affordable	Pandey et al., 2021
2	The price of Adidas products is worth the products' quality	

3	The price of Adidas products can compete with the products from other brands	
4	The price I pay for purchasing Adidas product is worth the benefit I get	

No	Pernyataan	Sumber
Purchase Decision		
1	I feel that the sports equipment and accessory's necessarily can be met if I purchase Adidas products	Pandey et al., 2021
2	I immediately choose Adidas product over the products from other brands	
3	I feel Adidas products are the best suit my need and wish compared to the products from other brands	
4	I bought Adidas products and felt the benefits such as it is comfortable to use, increase my confidence level, etc.	
5	I will buy Adidas products again	

LAMPIRAN 3

DATA RESPONDEN DAN JAWABAN RESPONDEN

No.	Usia	Jenis Kelamin	Usia (tahun)	Domisili atau tempat tinggal saat ini	Pekerjaan	Pendapatan tiap bulan	Darimana Anda mengetahui Sepatu Compass
1	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 3.000.001 - Rp 4.000.000	Sosial Media
2	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
3	27	Pria	26-30	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
4	20	Pria	15-20	Kabupaten Bantul	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
5	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Teman
6	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Teman
7	21	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
8	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
9	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
10	20	Wanita	15-20	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
11	24	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
12	24	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
13	19	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
14	25	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
15	27	Pria	26-30	Kabupaten Gunungkidul	Wiraswasta	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
16	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media

17	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
18	22	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
19	18	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
20	18	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
21	25	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Keluarga
22	18	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
23	17	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
24	22	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
25	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
26	20	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
27	17	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
28	26	Pria	26-30	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Teman
29	18	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
30	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Teman
31	27	Wanita	26-30	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
32	24	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
33	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
34	18	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Keluarga
35	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 3.000.001 - Rp 4.000.000	Sosial Media
36	23	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
37	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
38	23	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 3.000.001 - Rp 4.000.000	Sosial Media
39	21	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 3.000.001 - Rp 4.000.000	Teman
40	21	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media

41	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Teman
42	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
43	26	Pria	26-30	Kabupaten Sleman	Wiraswasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Keluarga
44	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
45	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
46	21	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
47	25	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Wiraswasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Teman
48	23	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Gunungkidul	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
49	24	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
50	23	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
51	24	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
52	17	Wanita	15-20	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
53	20	Wanita	15-20	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
54	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Teman
55	25	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
56	26	Wanita	26-30	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 3.000.001 - Rp 4.000.000	Sosial Media
57	23	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
58	21	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media
59	22	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media

60	23	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
61	24	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Keluarga
62	24	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Gunungkidul	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 3.000.001 - Rp 4.000.000	Keluarga
63	22	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Teman
64	18	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
65	21	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
66	22	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Keluarga
67	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
68	21	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Keluarga
69	26	Pria	26-30	Kabupaten Bantul	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Sosial Media
70	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	> Rp 4.000.001	Teman
71	24	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
72	21	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Teman
73	20	Pria	15-20	Kabupaten Gunungkidul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
74	20	Pria	15-20	Kabupaten Kulonprogo	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Teman
75	26	Pria	26-30	Kabupaten Bantul	Pegawai Swasta	> Rp 4.000.001	Keluarga
76	22	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
77	21	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Keluarga
78	24	Pria	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	> Rp 4.000.001	Teman

79	24	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
80	25	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
81	26	Wanita	26-30	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
82	23	Wanita	21-25	Kabupaten Sleman	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	> Rp 4.000.001	Teman
83	21	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Kulonprogo	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
84	21	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
85	18	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
86	19	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Keluarga
87	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
88	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
89	20	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
90	20	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
91	26	Pria	26-30	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
92	20	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
93	17	Pria	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
94	20	Wanita	15-20	Kota Yogyakarta	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Teman
95	22	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Bantul	Pelajar/Mahasiswa	< Rp 1.000.000	Sosial Media
96	24	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
97	23	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Teman
98	27	Wanita	26-30	Kota Yogyakarta	Wiraswasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Keluarga
99	23	Pria	21-25	Kabupaten Kulonprogo	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 2.000.001 - Rp 3.000.000	Sosial Media
100	24	Wanita	21-25	Kota Yogyakarta	Pegawai Swasta	Rp 1.000.001 - Rp 2.000.000	Sosial Media

X1 Kualitas Produk							X2 Harga				Y Keputusan Pembelian					Total Skor		
X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	X1.4	X1.5	X1.6	X1.7	X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	Y1.1	Y1.2	Y1.3	Y1.4	Y1.5	X1	X2	Y
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	35	20	25
5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	32	17	20
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7	4	7
1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	10	8	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	5
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	5
1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	5	6
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	14	9	14
4	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	28	16	16
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	4	6
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	6	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	5
5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	28	17	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	4	6
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3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	12	15
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	4	6
1	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	3	2	13	6	15

1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	11	5	9
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	14	8	15
2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	16	9	11
3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	19	12	15
2	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	21	10	18
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	13	4	11
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1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	6	9
3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	15	8	10
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	10
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2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	8	5
2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	6	6
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2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	8	10
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2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	8	5
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1	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	14	8	13
1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	5





LAMPIRAN 4

OLAH DATA

A. Uji Validitas dan Reliabilitas

1. Variabel Kualitas Produk

		Correlations							
		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	X1.4	X1.5	X1.6	X1.7	X1
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.888**	.872**	.802**	.836**	.826**	.831**	.932**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.888**	1	.878**	.846**	.851**	.840**	.833**	.944**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.872**	.878**	1	.835**	.832**	.825**	.843**	.938**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.4	Pearson Correlation	.802**	.846**	.835**	1	.795**	.826**	.873**	.922**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.5	Pearson Correlation	.836**	.851**	.832**	.795**	1	.866**	.781**	.916**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.6	Pearson Correlation	.826**	.840**	.825**	.826**	.866**	1	.830**	.923**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.7	Pearson Correlation	.831**	.833**	.843**	.873**	.781**	.830**	1	.922**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1	Pearson Correlation	.932**	.944**	.938**	.922**	.916**	.923**	.922**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.973	7

2. Variabel Harga

Correlations

		X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.822**	.745**	.805**	.919**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.822**	1	.787**	.873**	.944**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
X2.3	Pearson Correlation	.745**	.787**	1	.755**	.891**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
X2.4	Pearson Correlation	.805**	.873**	.755**	1	.930**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
X2	Pearson Correlation	.919**	.944**	.891**	.930**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.940	4

3. Variabel Keputusan Pembelian

		Correlations					
		Y1.1	Y1.2	Y1.3	Y1.4	Y1.5	Y
Y1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.837**	.719**	.749**	.750**	.887**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Y1.2	Pearson Correlation	.837**	1	.794**	.812**	.813**	.929**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Y1.3	Pearson Correlation	.719**	.794**	1	.849**	.859**	.919**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Y1.4	Pearson Correlation	.749**	.812**	.849**	1	.820**	.923**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Y1.5	Pearson Correlation	.750**	.813**	.859**	.820**	1	.924**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Y	Pearson Correlation	.887**	.929**	.919**	.923**	.924**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.952	5

B. Hasil Olah Data Regresi Linier Berganda untuk Vvariabel

1. Koefisien Determinasi

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.840 ^a	.706	.700	2.38182

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

2. Uji F

		ANOVA ^a				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1320.224	2	660.112	116.359	.000 ^b
	Residual	550.286	97	5.673		
	Total	1870.510	99			

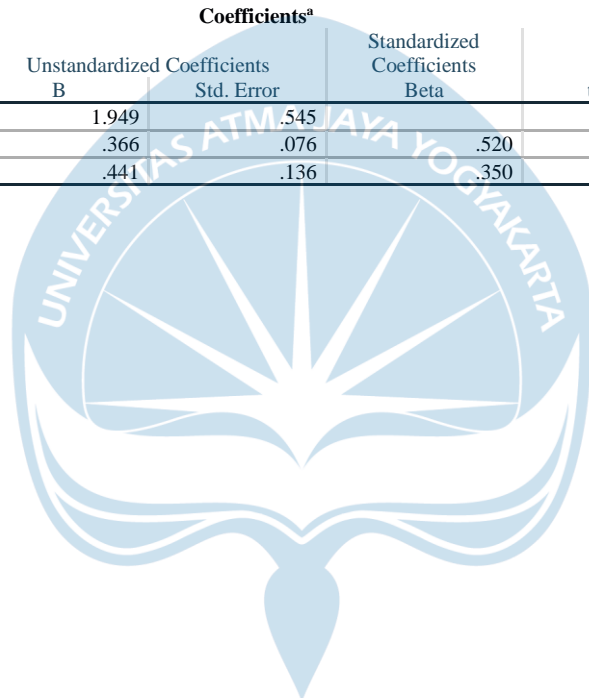
a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

3. Uji t

		Coefficients ^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.949	.545		3.574	.001
	X1	.366	.076	.520	4.820	.000
	X2	.441	.136	.350	3.245	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Y



Analysis the Effect of Product Quality and Price on Purchase Decision (Case Study of Adidas India, Indonesia, and Malaysia)

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ABSTRACT

Exercising can be an activity to maintain human health. Adidas is a company providing sports equipment and accessories with high quality located in more than 100 countries around the world. This research aims to understand and analyze the effect of product quality and price on the purchase decision of Adidas India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. This research uses a quantitative method, which is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) based on the data collected from the questionnaires with 100 respondents. The results of this research show product quality and price partially affect purchase decision, product quality and price simultaneously or collectively affect purchase decision. The contribution proportion of Adidas product quality and price on the customers' purchase decision is 50.1%.

Keywords: Product Quality, Price, Purchase Decision

INTRODUCTION

Health is an important part of human life. Exercising can be an activity to maintain human health. Exercise is the most appropriate form of physical activity to any social group. In addition to maintaining physical fitness, exercise also resulted a benefit to human immunity, brain function, reducing stress, and reducing cholesterol (Pane, 2015). Exercise not only limited in one sport, but also there is a wide variety of them such as football, basketball, tennis, volleyball, golf, athletics, hockey, baseball, and other popular sports around the world.

World Health Organization (2020) wrote in late 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) China authority received a warning notice about a mysterious type of pneumonia and it became the first emergence known as Covid-19 cases. From its emergence, the Covid-19 case continually increased and transmitted globally. Covid-19 is new type of virus that infect human respiratory. Due to the fact this virus has a new strain, a vaccine

or cure for the virus has not been found yet. Thus, global authority set any regulation needed for their country in order to minimize the Covid-19 spread, one of the regulations is quarantine. United Nations (2020) wrote the World Health Organization (WHO) encourages people to continue to exercise at least 75-150 minutes individually in order to help to reduce anxiety, fear and boost body immune. It is one of the most important efforts that can prevent the spread of the Covid-19. WHO Covid-19 dashboard confirmed that the Covid-19 has globally reached 53.164.803 cases.

India	8,773,479 cases
Indonesia	463,007 cases
Malaysia	46,209 cases

During a pandemic Covid-19, various measures taken as government policy in dealing Covid-19, such as Lockdown, Self-Quarantine, and others that would have an impact on daily activities routine, not just an awareness of the sport, but also online shopping, cooking, playing games, and others. In sporting terms, in India, according to survey published Statista Research Development (2020), about the activity during the Lockdown, the most popular activity one of them as much as 47% is exercise. In Indonesia, according to survey conducted and published Jakpat (2020), 31% respondents stated that the majority of activity during the self-quarantine is exercising. In Malaysia, according to a survey conducted Vase.ai published by Statista about the consumption during the Movement Control Order (MCO), 52% of respondents stated exercising (Hirschmann, 2020).

Adidas is a company providing sports equipment and accessories with high quality located in more than 100 countries around the world, including India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. In 2019, Adidas successfully produced more than 1.1 billion of product items and created total sales of 23.640 billion Euro. These numbers will simply recommend that Adidas is sort of a large and additionally multifarious organization. However, they keep things easy, lean and quick, so that they can use this approach currently to convey an outline of what our company is all about. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Adidas Company, Kasper Rorsted, sets the mission of his company which is "to be the best sports company in the world". The purpose is to make Adidas have the power to change lives through sports. He planned to create the new strategic, which are speed, cities and open source. These three cores guide the way they run the company, how they work with partners, how they create products and how they deal with their consumers. So far, Adidas company have 7 key location which from Herzogenaurach Global Headquarters, Amsterdam, Portland, Boston, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Panama (Adidas, n.d.)

Adidas has produced over 1.1 billion units which from 448 million pairs of footwear, 528 million pieces of apparel and 127 million pieces of hardware. Adidas have an important mission to do, therefore, they must focus to their products or authentic sports brands so that the consumers will be interested to purchase the products. Adidas has been one the most excellent brands that offer various types of sports products especially sport shoes. Adidas goal is to create a high quality and sustainable products while maintaining the latest styles and trends. Adi Dassler, the founder of Adidas stated that the main intention is to keep athletes in a good condition. That is why, the materials and production play an important role to keep environment sustainability. Adidas has been producing various products that put the safety upon consumers. Adidas is known for sustainability products such as parley for the ocean, this partnership with environment organization support for

non-plastic materials for the sustainability of the ocean. Adidas products have all various products made from sustainable materials and safe from harm and pollution.

Adidas in the India, Indonesian and Malaysian markets have different positions or rankings compared to their competitors. In India, according to a survey published by Similar Web (2020), Adidas occupy the first place. In Indonesia, according to a survey conducted and published by Top Brand Award (2020), Adidas occupy the first place. In Malaysia, according to a survey conducted and published by Omnilytics (n.d.), Adidas occupy the second place after Nike. Globally, according to a survey conducted and published by Forbes (2020) in the category of The World's Most Valuable Brands, Nike is in 13th place, while Adidas is in 51st place. According to a survey conducted and published by Statista Research Development (2020) in the Most Valuable Sports Business Brands Worldwide in 2019 category, Adidas is in third place after Nike and ESPN.

According to Schiffman and Kanuk (2007), product quality is the ability of company to put identity or characteristics to its products so the customer can distinguish it. According to Tjiptono and Chandra (2005), there are eight dimensions of product quality, which are:

1. Performance, is the main function of the product and is the primary characteristic that will be considered by the customer in purchasing a product.
2. Features, is the additional function to complement the benefit of a product and is objectively measured by the customer individually.
3. Reliability, is the product opportunity or possibility to successfully perform its function within a certain period.
4. Conformance to specifications, is the product compatibility level to the predetermined specifications based on the customers' preference.
5. Durability, is the economic and technical endurance measurement of a product.
6. Serviceability, is the rapidity, competency, utility, and easiness of the products for the service.
7. Aesthetic, is the subjective characteristics related to the aesthetics value of the individual preference. Aesthetic is related to the product's appearance, taste, scent, and other elements that can make the customer like the product.
8. Perceived Quality, is the customers' appraisal of the products' image, brand, or advertisement.

In 2019, Adidas managed to produce more than 1.1 billion items of products and generate sales by 23.640 billion Euros. This figure shows Adidas development grow. Regardless of the number of developments, Adidas encounter a shortage in the supply chain because of the high demand for the medium quality clothes. According to the statistical data published by Statista about the global revenue from 2006 to 2019, Nike global revenue higher than Adidas and Puma (Shahbandeh, 2020)

According to Kotler and Amstrong (2008), price is a specific value charged to a product or service given by the customer to get the benefits of using the product or service. The price can be the determiner for market demand. According to Stanton (1998), there are several price indicators, such as:

1. Price affordability, is a price-fixing conducted by company based on the customers' affordability
2. The price suitability to the product quality, is a price-fixing conducted by company by adjusting the product quality received by the customer.
3. Price competitiveness, is price-offering conducted by a company is different and

- compete with other company for a similar variety of product.
4. The price suitability to the product's benefit, is a price-fixing conducted by a company that worth the product's benefit received by the customer through the products they consume.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Adidas face an unprecedented challenge as the impact from global population routine to exercise. The main impact is international coronavirus pandemic causes the closure of over seventy of Adidas' stores. It had driven the decrease of income. Together with their operative loss virtually 333 million monetary unit, 250 million monetary unit from that loss were associated with coronavirus pandemic. Thus, the corporate sales decrease and established the inventory value and debt of impairment the retail stores in total 250 million monetary unit. Kasper Rosted, corporate executive of Adidas mentioned that recovery can continue in Q, due to the fact that there is still client demand for Adidas products.

According to Kotler and Amstrong (2008), a purchase decision is someone's attitude to buy or use a product, either a good or a service, which is confirmed to be able to satisfy themselves and also their willingness to take the risk that may occur. According to Kotler and Keller (2009), there are five steps during the purchase decision making process, such as:

1. Problem identification, the buying process starts when the customer identifies a problem or necessity.
2. Information searching, it begins when the customer recognizes that they can fulfill their needs by buying or consuming a particular product.
3. Alternative evaluation, the customer begins to evaluate choices of product and brand they have, as well as choose the one that accommodates their needs.
4. Purchase decisions, is a buying decision when the customer decided to purchase the products. The customer can create a buying intention, such as brand decision, product benefits, price-fixing, and more.
5. Post-purchase behavior, the customer will experience a particular level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

Therefore, this research aimed to understand and analyze whether the product quality and price offered by Adidas affected the Adidas customers' purchase decision in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The research results allow Adidas to obtain information to improve their product quality and determine the price-fixing decision to adjust the market price. It can help them to re-attract people in purchasing their products as well as increase their revenue again.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research used a quantitative method focused on checking the accuracy and hypothesis as proof. It is a correlational research or used to explain the correlation of the variables. This research used primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the first party or directly from the researcher, related to the intention variable for a specific purpose of study contained a certain information (Sekaran, 2006). In this research, the primary data obtained from the respondents through the questionnaire. On the other hand, secondary data is the data obtained from the company's notes or documentation related to the information available in various sources and can be publicly accessed (Sekaran, 2006). In this research, the secondary data consists of the Adidas

company profile and additional data, such as literature, books, and scientific journals.

The Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this research is through the questionnaire by giving out questions or statements related to the study or research and given to the respondents. The respondents can give out their answers based on the Likert's measurement scale. There are five answer categories on the Likert Scale, which are one point for Strongly Disagree, two points for Disagree, three points for Neutral, four points for Agree, and five points for Strongly Agree.

Sample and Population

A population is the entire research subject (Arikunto, 2005). In this research, the population is the customers of Adidas products in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Meanwhile, a sample is the portion of a population (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013). The sampling technique used in this research is Non-Probability Sampling, specifically Purposive Sampling, where the customers have purchased Adidas sports equipment and accessory in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. This research also used Convenience Sampling technique based on the immediateness and spontaneity factor, where the customers can be found anywhere. To determine the sample size, according to Frankel and Wallen (1993), the minimum total sample in correlational research should be 50 respondents. However, this research used Wibisono's formula due to the number of populations is unknown.

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha} \sigma}{e} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e} \right)$$

n = Total sample
 Z_{α} = The Z value is 95% confidence level, which is 1.96
 σ = Population standard deviation (sample estimation with 0.5 representation, which is 0.25)
 e = 5 percent error level, which is 0.05

Therefore, the total sample for this research is 100 respondents.

Data Analysis Technique

A method used to analyze this quantitative research is Multiple Linear Regression or Ordinary Least Square (OLS). Regression analysis is an analysis technique that examines whether a variable affects other variables. In the research which is used a questionnaire to collect the data, it should pass the Validity and Reliability Test before conducting the regression analysis. Then, the data used or the regression model should pass the Classic Assumption Test, which are the Multicollinearity Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, Autocorrelation Test, Normality Test, and Linearity Test. If the data has passed the Classic Assumption Test, it can be further analyzed by using Regression Model Feasibility Test, which are F-Test, T- Test, and Coefficient Determination (SPSS Indonesia, 2014).

1. Validity and Reliability Test.

A Validity Test is a test to find out the questionnaire's validity or relevance. A Reliability Test is a test used to find out the consistency level of a questionnaire.

2. Classic Assumption Test.

- a. **Multicollinearity Test** is a test to understand whether there is any correlation between the independent variables within the regression model.
- b. **Heteroscedasticity Test** is a test to identify whether the regression model's residual value of one research and another caused the variation error.
- c. **Autocorrelation Test** is a test to understand whether there is any correlation between the residual in the t-1 period (or the previous period) and the t period (or today's period) within the regression model.
- d. **Normality Test** is a test to understand whether the data can be categorized as well-distributed or not.
- e. **Linearity Test** is a test to understand whether there is any significant linear correlation between the two variables.

3. Regression Model Feasibility Test

- a. **F-Test** or Simultaneous Test is a test to identify whether the regression model estimated is proper or not.
- b. **T-Test** or Partial Test is a test to find out whether the considered parameter (regression coefficient and constant) to estimate the regression model is the correct parameter or not.
- c. **Coefficient Determination** explains the variety of effects of the independent variable on the bound variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents of this research are customers who have purchased Adidas products, which are sports equipment and accessories, located in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The characteristics of the respondents, according to 100 respondents of the questionnaire, can be classified based on gender and nationality. The characteristics of the respondents' results based on gender shows that customers who have purchased Adidas products are 60% male and 40% female. The characteristics of the respondents' result based on nationality shows customers who have purchased Adidas products are 8% Indian, 39% Indonesian, and 53% Malaysian. Therefore, it shows that the majority of respondents are male and located in Malaysia.

Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression

The analysis used in this research is Multiple Linear Regression or Ordinary Least Square (OLS), using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 20.0 software program. In this research, the questionnaire item statements are changed by using certain labels representing the questionnaire items.

No.	Statement	Label
A. Product Quality		
1.	Adidas products are comfortable to use	PQ1
2.	Adidas products' design is attractive	PQ2
3.	Adidas products have high-quality materials	PQ3
4.	Adidas products are functional and suitable to use in all kind of sports	PQ4

5.	Adidas products have a low risk of damage and are durable	PQ5
6.	Adidas products quickly meet the needs	PQ6
7.	Adidas products always create innovation by focusing on the products' details, such as design, materials, stitches, colors, etc.	PQ7
8.	I think Adidas has high-quality products	PQ8
B. Price		
1.	The price of Adidas products is affordable	P1
2.	The price of Adidas products is worth the products' quality	P2
3.	The price of Adidas products can compete with the products from other brands	P3
4.	The price I pay for purchasing Adidas product is worth the benefit I get	P4
C. Purchase Decision		
1.	I feel that the sports equipment and accessory's necessity can be met if I purchase Adidas products	PD1
2.	I immediately choose Adidas product over the products from other brands	PD2
3.	I feel Adidas products are the best suit my need and wish compared to the products from other brands	PD3
4.	I bought Adidas products and felt the benefits, such as it is comfortable to use, increase my confidence level, etc.	PD4
5.	I will buy Adidas products again	PD5

1. Validity and Reliability Tests

Research that uses a questionnaire to collect the data needs a Validity Test. The Validity Test results of this research presented in the following table:

Label	Sig. (2-tailed)	Pearson Correlation	Result
PQ1	0,000	0,648	Valid
PQ2	0,000	0,664	Valid
PQ3	0,000	0,717	Valid
PQ4	0,000	0,706	Valid
PQ5	0,000	0,728	Valid
PQ6	0,000	0,732	Valid
PQ7	0,000	0,673	Valid
PQ8	0,000	0,655	Valid
P1	0,000	0,662	Valid
P2	0,000	0,725	Valid
P3	0,000	0,719	Valid
P4	0,000	0,809	Valid
PD1	0,000	0,647	Valid
PD2	0,000	0,866	Valid
PD3	0,000	0,864	Valid
PD4	0,000	0,784	Valid
PD5	0,000	0,751	Valid

Based on the r-table distribution with the significance of 5% and 1% for the total n of 100

is the 98 r-table value, which is 0.1966. From the table above, the Sig. (2- tailed) and the calculated-r values on the Pearson Correlation for every questionnaire item are less than 0.05, and the Person Correlation shows a positive sign more than the 0.1966 r-table, indicating that all of the questionnaire items are valid. Next, this research needs a Reliability Test to understand the consistency level of the questionnaire. The Reliability Test result of this research presented in the following table:

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	100	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	100	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.903	17

From the table above, the total samples or the analyzed respondents are 100 people, and the data are entirely filled. It also can be seen that Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.903, or more than 0.60, indicating the questionnaire is reliable or consistent.

2. Regression Model Classic Assumption Test

The Multicollinearity Test result can be seen in the Coefficients table, under the Tolerance and VIF columns. The following table shows the Multicollinearity Test result of this research:

Coefficients^a

Model	Instandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-3.079	2.318		-1.329	.187		
PQ	.489	.078	.546	6.292	.000	.684	1.461
P	.371	.135	.239	2.753	.007	.684	1.461

a. Dependent Variable: PD

According to the previous table, the Tolerance and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values of Product Quality variable and Price variable have the Tolerance value of 0.684 or more than 0.10, and VIF value of 1.461 or less than 10, indicating that there is no multicollinearity among Product Quality and Price variables.

The Heteroscedasticity test result can be seen in the Coefficients table, under the Sig. column. The following table shows the Heteroscedasticity Test result of this research:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	2.680	1.406		1.907	.060		
PQ	-.035	.047	-.091	-.745	.458	.684	1.461
P	.029	.082	.044	.357	.722	.684	1.461

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES

From the table above, the Sig. or Significance value is 0.458 for the Product Quality variable and 0.722 for the Price variable. Both values are more than 0.05, indicating that there is no heteroscedasticity among Product Quality and Price variables.

The Autocorrelation Test result can be seen in the Model Summary table, under the Durbin-Watson column. The following table shows the Autocorrelation Test result of this research:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.708 ^a	.501	.491	2.473	2.063

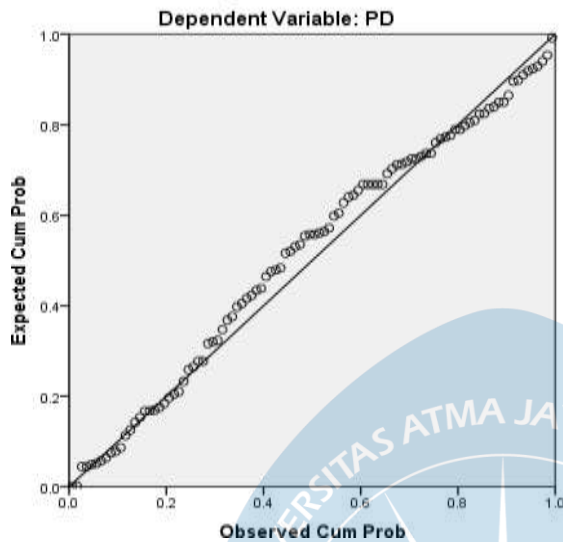
a. Predictors: (Constant), P, PQ

b. Dependent Variable: PD

Based on the Durbin-Watson (DW) table, 5% significance for the total independent variable of 2 and the total respondents of 100 is dU 1.6337, dL 1.7152, 4-dU 2.663, and 4-dL 2.2848. From the table above, the Durbin-Watson value of this regression model is 2.063. This value is located between dU 1.6337 and 4-dU 2.2848, which means there is no autocorrelation.

The Normality Test result can be seen in the Normal P-Plot graph. The following graph shows the Normality Test result of this research:

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



From the previous graph, the dots spread followed and approached the diagonal line, which means, it has a normal distribution and meets the normality assumption.

The Linearity test result can be seen in the ANOVA table, under the Deviation from Linearity Sig. column, F column, and by considering the df value. The following table presents the Linearity Test result of this research:

ANOVA Table

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	(Combined)	646.645	16	40.415	6.191	.000
PD	Between Linearity	548.988	1	548.988	84.102	.000
PQ	*Groups Deviation from Linearity	97.657	15	6.510	.997	.466
	Within Groups	541.795	83	6.528		
	Total	1188.440	99			

ANOVA Table

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	(Combined)	436.257	10	43.626	5.162	.000
PD *	Between Linearity	353.217	1	353.217	41.793	.000
P	Groups Deviation from Linearity	83.040	9	9.227	1.092	.377
	Within Groups	752.183	89	8.451		

Total	1188.440	99			
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According to the distribution of F-table, 5% significance for df-numerator of 9 and 15 and df-denominator of 83 and 89 is 1.79. Based on the table above, the value of Deviation from Linearity Sig. for the Product Quality variable is 0.466 or more than 0.05, and the calculated-F value is 0.977 or less than the F-table. Also, the Deviation from Linearity Sig. value for the Price variable is 0.377 or more than 0.05, and the F-calculated value is 1.092 or less than the F-table. It can be concluded that there is a significant linear correlation among the Product Quality, Price variables and the Purchase Decision variable.

3. Regression Model Feasibility Test

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	595.320	2	297.660	48.680	.000 ^b
Residual	593.120	97	6.115		
Total	1188.440	99			

- a. Dependent Variable: PD
b. Predictors: (Constant), P, PQ

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-3.079	2.318		-1.329	.187
PQ	.489	.078	.546	6.292	.000
P	.371	.135	.239	2.753	.007

- a. Dependent Variable: PD

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.708 ^a	.501	.491	2.473

- a. Predictors: (Constant), P, PQ
b. Dependent Variable: PD

The F-Test result can be seen on the ANOVA table. The Sig. or Significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05, indicates that the regression model is estimated to be suitable, with the Product Quality and Price variables affect the Purchase Decision variable. Thus, it can be concluded that the Product Quality and Price variables simultaneously and collectively affecting the Purchase Decision variable.

The T-Test result is presented in the Coefficients table. The Sig. or Significance value of the Product Quality variable is 0.000, and the value of the Price variable is 0.007 or less than 0.05, which means the Product Quality and Price variables affecting the Purchase Decision variable. Thus, it can be concluded that partially or separately, the Product Quality variable affects the Purchase Decision variable, and the Price variable affects the Purchase Decision variable.

The Coefficient of Determination is presented in the Model Summary table. The R-Square value is 0.501, which means that the contribution proportion of the Product Quality variable and the Price variable to the Purchase Decision variable of 50.1% and 49.9% affected by other variables. Application of the Classic Assumption Test and Linear Regression Model Estimation aims to create zero faults in meeting the assumptions, as well as confirmed that the linear regression model is suitable to describe the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. After performing both the Classic Assumption test and Linear Regression Model Estimation, the next step is to interpret the regression model, with the structural equation of this research is $Z = -3.079 + 0.489X + 0.371Y + e$ or Purchase Decision = $-3.709 + 0.489\text{Product Quality} + 0.371\text{Price} + e$.

On the Coefficients table, the Constant and Unstandardized Coefficients values are shown. The negative coefficient value of -3.709 indicates that if the Product Quality variable and the Price variable values are both 0, the Purchase Decision variable value is -3.709, otherwise, if there is no effect on product quality and price, the purchase decision is not going to happen. The positive coefficient value of 0.489 indicates that if the value of the Product Quality variable increases 1 unit, the Purchase Decision variable value will increase to 0.489 under the assumption other independent variables are considered unchanged. The positive coefficient value of 0.371 indicates that if the Price variable value increases 1 unit, the Purchase Decision variable value will increase to 0.371 under the assumption other independent variables are considered unchanged.

Discussion

On the Linearity Test results between the Product Quality variable to the Purchase Decision variable, the Deviation from Linearity Sig. value is 0.466, the calculated-F value is 0.977, and the T-Test result has Sig. or Significance value of 0.000. It indicates that Adidas product quality affecting the customers' purchase decision positively and significantly. Based on the Coefficient of Determination that shows the connection with a positive value, it shows that the better Adidas product quality, the more the customer are allowed to create a purchase decision. A predominant factor on purchase decision of sporting goods is the product quality (Pillai et al., 2015)

On the Linearity Test results between the Price variable to the Purchase Decision variable, the Deviation from Linearity Sig. value is 0.377, the calculated-F value is 1.092, and the T-Test result has Sig. or Significance value of 0.007. It indicates that the price of Adidas product affecting customers' purchase decision positively and significantly. Based on the Coefficient of Determination that shows the connection with a positive value, it shows that the better Adidas products' price is, the more it allows customers to create purchase decisions. If customer believe that the price of a product is reasonable, it is possible for them to purchase the product (Mukaromah et al., 2019)

On the F-Test results between Product Quality and Price variables to the Purchase Decision variable, the Sig. or Significance value of 0.000 indicates that Adidas product

quality and price are simultaneously or collectively affecting the customers' purchase decision. This research result supports the previous research conducted by Nurdiansyah (2017), Atikah (2018), and Ivantan (2020). The contribution proportion of the Product Quality variable and the Price variable to the Purchase Decision variable of 50.1% and 49.9% are affected by other variables. Based on the Determination of Coefficient with negative value constant, it shows that if there is no product quality and price for Adidas product, it will not provide the opportunity for the customer, and there will be no customer purchase decision.

This research result supports the purchase decision theory by Kotler and Keller (2009) that on the purchasing decision-making process, the customer will create purchasing intention, also based on the product quality and price-fixing, to actually buy the product. In the Product Quality variable, this research found that the statements "Adidas products are comfortable to use" and "Adidas products always create innovation by focusing on the products' details, such as design, materials, stitches, colors, etc." has the lowest Pearson Correlation value. This value should be highlighted, because it means Adidas needs to improve their product quality, especially in comfort and innovation aspects. The homework played by business people is to create comfortable and trendy product (Nurhayati, 2020). In the Price variable, this research found that the statement "The price of Adidas products is affordable" has the lowest Pearson Correlation value. Adidas can give more attention to the price-fixing decision to adjust the market price. However, this research also found that the statement, "The price I pay for purchasing Adidas product is worth the benefit I get" has the highest Pearson Correlation value. It shows that in deciding more expensive product price, it should be followed with better product quality. An illustration of product quality is indicated by the price (Mukaromah et al., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis result and discussion, there are several conclusions:

1. Product quality affects Adidas customers' purchase decisions in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia.
2. Price affects Adidas customers' purchase decisions in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia.
3. Product quality and price simultaneously or collectively affect Adidas customers' purchase decisions in India, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

The analysis result and discussion also show that the contribution proportion of Adidas product quality and price on the customers' purchasing decision is 50.1%. In other words, Adidas product quality and price are the most considered factors by the customers in purchasing the product.

Suggestion:

1. Suggestion for Adidas in improving their product quality, especially in comfort and innovation aspects, Adidas can improve the materials used, such as the sole, to make their products more comfortable to use while exercising to support the products' performance, and make sure in deciding more expensive product price followed by the better product quality.
2. In addition to committing to give high-quality sports equipment and accessories, Adidas should adjust the customers' needs and wishes, as customers' purpose of buying Adidas products is to buy fashion item and also follow the latest trend and style. Therefore, Adidas can compete with its competitors. Adidas also need to collaborate with local public figures to win the competition in their market around the world,

including India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. It is similar to Adidas' strategy when it entered the American market by approaching the American cultural history which based on hip-hop and underground music by collaborating with several public figures, such as Kanye West in creating Yeezy Boost and Pharrel Williams in creating Adidas Superstar 'Supershell'. This strategy has proven to enhance the Adidas' reputation. In an effort to strengthen the world of sports by providing quality sports equipment and accessories, Adidas can collaborate with sports teams that are currently the most popular around the world, according to Statista in the Most Valuable Sport Teams Worldwide in 2020 category such as the Dallas Cowboys, New York Yankees, Real Madrid, FC Barcelona, and others (Gough, 2020)

3. Based on data, during the Covid-19 pandemic or Lockdown in India, Self-Quarantine in Indonesia, Movement Control Order (MCO) in Malaysia, daily routines are carried out not only for sports, but also shopping online, playing games, playing media social, and others. It can be concluded that most of the world's population is more active in the digital world. To be able to attract consumer interest back in purchasing Adidas products and increase Adidas revenue, Adidas must be able to carry out a more aggressive online strategy, including through the websites of each of its markets.

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