**THE EFFECT OF CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT, PERCEIVED QUALITY, AND BRAND LOYALTY ON PURCHASE INTENTION**

**(CASE STUDY: SULWHASOO COSMETIC PRODUCTS)**

Dewi Wuisan 1)Jane Angela 2)

Email: [dewi.wuisan@uph.edu](mailto:dewi.wuisan@uph.edu)

Universitas Pelita Harapan

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to examine how the influence of celebrity endorsement, perceived quality, and brand loyalty on purchase intention. Along with the times, many companies are implementing sales strategies by using celebrities in advertising their products. Celebrities are believed to be able to increase sales figures because people in increasingly sophisticated technological developments are more likely to use the internet as access using social media as entertainment to view various kinds of films, content, and the like to see the lives of celebrities to be used as models as part of their lifestyle. The use of celebrities in advertising greatly affects sales figures. Likewise, perceived quality and brand loyalty are influential in sales. Perceived quality is the quality of a product where users of the product have felt the benefits so that they continue to buy the product, while brand loyalty is loyalty to a brand that is believed to have good quality because the brand has been recognized. In this study, we examine the effect of these three variables on the purchase intention of Sulwashoo cosmetic products from Korea, which for the past four years have gone viral on social media endorsed by a celebrity, namely Song Hye Kyo. Celebrity endorsement, and perceived quality, have a positive effect on purchase intention and brand loyalty too.

***Keywords:*** *Celebrity Endorsement, Perceived Quality, Brand Loyalty, Purchase Intention*

1. **PRELIMINARY**

Based on data from the Indonesian business, the cosmetic industry is projected to continue to grow well in line with the improvement in the Indonesian economy, in 2020 the sales value of the cosmetics industry will be at U$ 6.95 million, although it does not experience a significant increase compared to 2019 this is due to the Covid-19 pandemic but is expected to continue to grow to reach US$ 7.45 million by the end of 2021. This is an opportunity for cosmetic products to continue to develop their products. The rapid growth of the beauty industry in the cosmetic sector at this time has resulted in consumers having strong *bargaining power* because there are many alternative product choices in making purchases. Advertisements that are unique and have their charm can steal the attention of customers or potential customers. Advertisements that are made unique and attractive can product users trust. One of the popular marketing strategies through advertisements that I use is *celebrity* endorsement.

Therefore, companies need to create a strong brand image, one of which is through *celebrity endorsements* that are attractive, have good credibility, and *match products* or according to the character of the products being sold so that consumers decide to choose the products offered by the company compared to other companies. One of the important role holders in a business is the brand of a product. This is because the number of competitors is increasing and the competition is getting tougher. Celebrity attractiveness is described as a person who has an attractive, elegant, and cute look to the audience (Fern et al., 2015 ). The definition of Credibility is honesty and having expertise. Credibility will form a characteristic or image or a positive one (Keller et al., 2011). *Product match* shows that the celebrity's personality and attributes must match the endorsed brand (Khan et al, 2018). Celebrities and endorsed brands need to have the same characteristics. This causes high trust from endorsers (Fern, et al., 2015 ). Match in endorsement refers to the synergy between the celebrity's personality and the brand attributes it represents. Congruence between the message conveyed and the brand represented helps in generating consumer responses. This consumer response leads to a positive image of the brand and increases buying interest. The consumer's compatibility with the brand creates a positive attitude toward buying interest (Anwar and Jalees, 2017).

1. **LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Celebrity Endorsement**

The development of the business industry today makes companies use various strategies to attract consumer interest in their products. Celebrity endorsement is an option in a promotional strategy to introduce products or services to be marketed. According to Kotler (2008), *celebrity endorsement* is a communication channel used by a celebrity to express a message wants to convey in a brand the or personality thave. Celebrity is the most strategy for the company this time.When choosing a celebrity endorser, the company needs to pay attention to several things. According to Belch & Belch (2009), there are eight things that companies must pay attention to, namely the compatibility of celebrities with their audiences, compatibility of celebrities with brands, celebrity credibility, celebrity attractiveness, cost considerations, ease and difficulty factors in working, saturation factors, and problem factors. When choosing an endorser, the company must pay attention to the credibility of the celebrity appointed to market its product.

**Attractiveness**

Celebrity attractiveness is described as a person who has an attractive, elegant, and cute look to the audience (Fern et al., 2015). A person's first impression of another person is determined by the attractiveness of physical characteristics, which include height, physical beauty, elegance, attitude, and ethics (Amos et al., 2008; Lord and Putrevu, 2009; Magnini et al., 2010; Han and Ki). , 2010). Attractive endorsers can better reflect the advertised brand (Mowen and Mowen, 2002). Physical attractiveness leads to the formation of the perception of credibility which is defined as the extent to which the endorser can represent the consumer's definition of beauty, elegance, and other physical attractiveness (Ohanian, 1990). The effectiveness of advertisements with endorsers who are felt to have many similarities with consumer perceptions of "source attractiveness" will be higher compared to advertisements with less attractive endorsers (Suki, 2016; Tillidan Busler, 2000). Furthermore, if the endorser's physical attractiveness is congruent with the type of product being endorsed, the consumer's attitude towards advertising and products will be higher (Kim and Na, 2007; McCormick, 2016).

**Credibility**

Erdem and Swait (2004) define brand credibility as trust in the product and the information contained in the brand that consumers need to understand the capabilities and quality that have been promised. Credibility in general has two main components, namely expertise and trustworthiness (Erdemi and Swait, 2004). Credibility also includes aspects of the company's reputation that are considered important for the company's success (Newell et al., 2008). Corporate reputation is also defined as a perceptual representation of the combined past performance and prospects of the company. Understanding brand credibility is inseparable from brand equity. Su and Tong (2015) state that when brand equity is associated with quality levels, it will be an indication of the credibility of the relationship between quality and product attributes. So a company or manufacturer needs to communicate to consumers that they commit to maintaining the credibility of their brand by consistently meeting expectations and the promised quality. Keller et al., (2011) also stated that the important elements in credibility are expertise and honesty. Credibility forms part of a positive image or reputation. Corporate image is the impression made by the company in the minds of consumers which is indicated by the name or brand of the product, one of which is building Credibility through Celebrity endorsers. Consumer attitudes towards advertising depend on the credibility of the endorser in the advertisement. A study of celebrity-supported advertising found that endorser credibility, trustworthiness, and expertise increased message attention, and recall, and stimulated positive message attitudes toward brands Khan, et al (2019). Emotional attachment is determined by the credibility of an endorser who can stimulate and build a sustainable consumer-brand relationship.

**Product Match**

Celebrity matching up congruence with the brand (match between celebrities and brands), shows that the personality and attributes of celebrities must match the brand they support (Khan, 2018). Celebrities and endorsed brands need to have the same characteristics. This causes high trust from endorsers (Fern, et al., 2015). Match in endorsement refers to the synergy between the celebrity's personality and the brand attributes it represents. Congruence between the message conveyed and the brand represented helps in generating consumer responses. This consumer response leads to a positive image of the brand and increases buying interest. Consumer compatibility with the brand creates a positive attitude toward buying interest (Anwar and Jalees, 2017).

**Perceived Quality**

Perceived Quality is an important issue for marketers and retail owners because perceived quality can lead to the possibility of differentiation with other products or brands. Perceived quality is the consumer's perception of the superior quality and superiority of a product (Konuk, 2018). According to cue utilization theory, there are intrinsic and extrinsic factors that are indicators of perceived quality (Collins-Dodd & Lindley, 2003).

**Brand loyalty**

Kotler and Keller (2016) define consumer loyalty as "Aideeply held commitment to rebuy orirepatronize preferred production services in their future despite situational influences and marketing efforts having the potential to cause switching behavior". According to Griffin (quoted in Priansa 2017), loyalty is a buying behavior that is carried out regularly and carried out over a long period. Loyal customers are people who make regular purchases, buy various products and services, refer to others who are not familiar with the product and are not interested in other brands from competitors. On the other hand, according to Fandy Tjiptono and Gregorius Candra (2017), customer loyalty is a customer's commitment to a brand, store, or supplier as well as repeat purchases made by these customers regularly. From these various definitions, it can be seen that the loyalty given by the customer is obtained because of the positive performance of the company towards the product or service provided to the customer so that the customer gives a positive response to a company in the form of loyalty.

**Purchase intention**

Buying interest is one part of consumer behavior. Consumer behavior is a process that occurs when prospective buyers choose, buy and then use or discard products, services, ideas/experiences to fulfill their needs and desires (Solomon, et al., 2006). Consumer behavior undergoes five stages, namely problem recognition, information search, evaluation of alternatives, purchase decisions, and post-purchase behavior (Kottler & Keller, 2016).

**H1: Attractiveness has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products.**

Research conducted by Khan, et al (2019), this study was conducted on 560 customers of cosmetic products, the results showed that attractiveness had the most dominant effect on Purchase Intention compared to other variables in this research model (P-value = 0.000, = 0.425). Hikmawati’s (2019), research on 100 customers of Body Shop New Hair Care Fuji Green Tea, the results show that Endorser Attractiveness has a positive effect on purchase intention. Research by Evan A et al (2021), research was conducted on 300 respondents in Jakarta, the results showed that attractiveness had a positive effect on purchase intention.

**H2: Credibility has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products**

Research conducted by Khan, et al (2019), was applied to 560 customers of cosmetic products, which showed that Credibility had a positive effect on Purchase Intention (P-value = 0.004, = 0.152). Chekima et al (2019), the results the study show that the credibility of celebrity endorsers has a positive effect on purchase intention. Hikmawati’s (2019), research on 100 customers of Body Shop New Hair Care Fuji Green Tea, the results show that Endorser Credibility has a positive effect on purchase interns.

**H3: *Product Match* has a positive effect on *Purchase Intention* on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products**

Research conducted by Khan, et al (2019), this study was conducted on 560 customers of cosmetic products, and the results showed that Product Match had a positive effect on Purchase Intention (P-value = 0.000, = 0.333). Rosara et al (2020), research conducted in Indonesia on 210 female respondents who have subscribed to the youtube channel "Indonesian beauty influencer", the results show that Social Media influencers consisting of 3 indicators (Product match, Credibility, Attractiveness) have a positive effect on purchase intentions.

**H4: Brand Loyalty has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products**

Research conducted by Ling Goh, et al (2019), research was conducted on 150 Malaysian Melaka university students. The results of the study show that brand loyalty, brand awareness, brand associations, and perceived quality have a positive effect on purchase intention in skincare products. Enjelina et al (2021), researched 100 respondents of consumers of Emina cosmetics in Bandung. The results of the study show that brand loyalty has a positive effect on purchase intention. Jia En Lee, et al (2018), research was conducted on 150 students using skin care products in Malaysia, the results showed that there was a positive influence between Brand Loyalty and Purchases Intention

**H5: Perceived Quality has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products**

Research conducted by Khan, et al (2019), this study was conducted on 560 customers of cosmetic products, and the results showed that Perceived Quality had a positive effect on Purchase Intention (P-value = 0.000, = 0.189). Rosara et al (2020), research conducted in Indonesia on 210 female respondents who have subscribed to the youtube channel "Indonesian beauty influencer", the results show that perceived quality and social media influencers have a positive effect on purchase intention. Research conducted by Ling Goh, et al (2019), research was conducted on 150 Malaysian Melaka university students. The results of the study show that perceived quality has a positive effect on purchase intention in skincare products.

**H6: Perceived Quality has a positive effect on Brand Loyalty on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products**

Research conducted by Khan, et al (2019), this study was conducted on 560 customers of cosmetic products, and the results showed that Perceived Quality had a positive effect on Brand Loyalty (P-value = 0.000, = 0.641). Wirasti et al (2019), the study was conducted on 400 female respondents who are users of XYZ brand cosmetic products in Indonesia. The results of the study indicate that Perceived Quality has a positive effect on Brand Loyalty.

**Conceptual Framework**

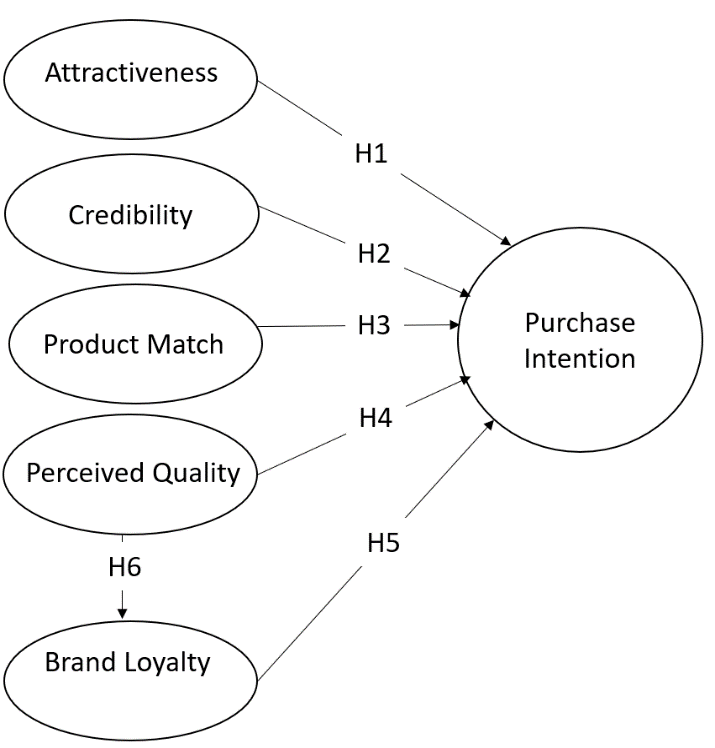


Figure: Conceptual Framework

**3. RESEARCH METHOD**

The data collection method used in this research is in the form of an online questionnaire through the iGoogle Form. The measurement scale used in this questionnaire is the Ordinal Scale. Sekaran and Bougie (2016) state that the ordinal scale is a type of scale used to measure respondents' preferences for research variables. The Likert scale is a measurement method designed to describe the level of respondents' answers to existing statements based on five (5) measurement values. This research was conducted in July-August 2021. This study was to see the effect of analyzing the influence of Celebrity Endorsement, Perceived Quality, and Brand Loyalty on Purchase Intention of Sulwhasoo cosmetic products.

Outer Model (Validity Test and Reliability Test)

Based on the data in table 1 below, it is known that the indicators in each dimension have an outer loading value > 0.7, which means that all indicators are declared feasible or valid for research use and can be analyzed further.



Endorser Attractiveness (CR=0.947, AVE=0.817)

EA1 In my opinion the endorser is interesting 0.934

EA2 In my opinion the endorser is classy 0.820

EA3 In my opinion the endorser is elegant 0.917

EA4 In my opinion the endorser is beautiful 0.941

Credibility (CR=0.923, AVE=0.706)

C1 I bought the product because it is endorsed by a trusted celebrity 0.848

C2 I will stop buying the product if it is endorsed by the celebrity involved have the scandal 0.810

C3 Celebrities who specialize in making products more attractive. 0.893

C4 I bought the product because the celebrity had a pleasant experience with it 0.882

Product Match-up (CR=0.908, AVE=0.664)

PM1 The compatibility of the products used by celebrities influences my purchasing decisions. 0.868

PM2 I believe celebrities use the products they endorse 0.804

PM3 Song Hye Kyo's beauty inspired me to try this product 0.687

PM4 The harmony between Song Hye Kyo's character and this product inspired me to buy the product 0.875

Perceived Quality (CR=0.926, AVE=0.758)

PQ1 Brand endorsed by high quality celebrities. 0.883

PQ2 Celebrity endorsed brands are of consistent quality. 0.850

PQ3 The celebrity endorsed brand offers excellent features. 0.884

PQ4 A trusted celebrity endorsed brand. 0.864

Purchase Intentions (CR=0.943, AVE=0.734)

PI1 The celebrity-endorsed brand caught my eye. 0.870

PI2 Celebrity-endorsed brands influence my buying decisions. 0.718

PI3 My favorite celebrity endorses a brand and I buy it. 0.854

PI4 I buy a brand because I like the personality of my the celebrity endorser 0.880

Brand Loyalty (CR=0.916, AVE=0.731)

BL1 I am loyal to the brand I use 0.902

BL2 The brand I use is not available, I will be depressed 0.804

BL3 I will not buy another brand if my favorite brand is not available 0.805

BL4 I will recommend my favorite brand to others 0.861



In Table 2. All HTMT values ​​in the matrix below have met the requirements because all variables have HTMT values ​​<0.9, so all variables pass the validity test.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Brand Loyalty | Consumer Perception of Quality | Credibility | Endorser Attractiveness | Product Match-Up |
| Brand Loyalty |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perceived Quality | 0.900 |  |  |  |  |
| Credibility | 0.873 | 0.851 |  |  |  |
| Endorser Attractiveness | 0.781 | 0.789 | 0.890 |  |  |
| Product Match-Up | 0.867 | 0.890 | 0.801 | 0.749 |  |
| Purchase Intentions | 0.875 | 0.891 | 0.882 | 0.860 | 0.862 |

Table 2. Discriminant Validity Test Results

Threshold value<0.9 (Hair et al. (2018)

**Inner Model**

The value of the coefficient determination (R-square) is never negative and ranges from 0 to 1 (0 R2 1), the better if the R-square value is closer to the value of 1 (Ghozali, 2014). Based on the data processing that has been carried out using the smart PLS 3.0 program, the R-Square values ​​are obtained as follows.

Table 3 Coefficient of Determination

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable Dependent | R Square Adjusted |
| Brand Loyalty | 0.647 |
| Purchase Intentions | 0.764 |

Hypothesis testing is done by looking at the direction of influence between the two variables. So that the conclusion is only based on the direction (sign) of the standardized path coefficient. If the independent and dependent variables have a standardized path coefficient by the hypothesis, the hypothesis is supported. The value of testing the hypothesis of this research can be shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Significance of path coefficient

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Hypothesis | Path Coefficient | T Statistics | P Values | Results |
| 1 | H1: Endorser Attractiveness to Purchase Intentions | 0.219 | 2,936 | 0.002 | Supported |
| 2 | H2: Credibility to Purchase Intentions | 0.203 | 2,504 | 0.006 | Supported |
| 3 | H3: Product Match-up to Purchase Intentions | 0.213 | 2,776 | 0.003 | Supported |
| 4 | H4: Brand Loyalty to Purchase Intentions | 0.155 | 2.615 | 0.005 | Supported |
| 5 | H5: Perceived Quality to Purchase Intentions | 0.207 | 2.205 | 0.014 | Supported |
| 6 | H6: Perception Quality to Brand Loyalty | 0.806 | 17,707 | 0.000 | Supported |

1. **Results and Discussion**
2. The Influence of Attractiveness on Purchase Intention

The attractiveness variable has a t count of 2,936 and has a significant level of 0.002 with a regression coefficient of +0.219. With the significance value of 0.002 <0.05, it can be concluded that the Attractiveness variable has a positive and significant impact on Purchase Intention. Thus hypothesis H1 is supported.

1. The influence of Credibility on Purchase Intention

The calculated t value for the Credibility variable is 2.504 at a significance level of 0.006 with a regression coefficient of +0.203. Because the significance value is 0.006 < 0.05, it can be said that the Credibility variable has a positive and significant effect on Purchase Intention. Thus hypothesis H2 is supported.

1. Effect of Product Match on Purchase Intention

The calculated t value for the Product Match variable is 2.766 at a significance level of 0.003 with a regression coefficient of +0.213. Because the significance value is 0.003 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the Product Match variable has a positive and significant effect on Purchase Intention. Thus hypothesis H3 is supported.

1. The Influence of Perceived Quality on Purchase Intention

For the calculated t value for the Perceived Quality variable, it is 2.205 at a significance level of 0.014 with a regression coefficient of +0.207. Because the significance value is 0.014 <0.05, it can be concluded that the Perceived Quality variable has a positive and significant effect on Purchase Intention. Thus hypothesis H4 is supported.

1. Effect of Brand Loyalty on Purchase Intention

The calculated t value for the Brand Loyalty variable is 2.615 at a significance level of 0.005 with a regression coefficient of +0.155. Because the significance value is 0.005 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the Brand Loyalty variable has a positive and significant effect on Purchase Intention. Thus hypothesis H5 is supported.

1. The Influence of Perceived Quality on Brand Loyalty

The calculated t value for the Perceived Quality variable is 17,707 at a significance level of 0.000 with a regression coefficient of +0.806. Because the significance value is 0.000 <0.05, it can be concluded that the Perceived Quality variable has a positive and significant effect on Brand Loyalty. Thus hypothesis H6 is the supports effect of Attractiveness on Purchase Intention.

1. **Conclusion**

This research was conducted to answer the problems that have been stated in chapter one. After distributing questionnaires to 160 consumers of Sulwhasoo brand cosmetic products and analyzing the data obtained using PLS-SEM, this study can be concluded as follows:

1. Attractiveness has a positive effect on PurchaseiIntention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products
2. Credibility has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products
3. Product Match has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products
4. Perceived Quality has a positive effect on Purchase Intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products
5. Brand Loyalty has a positive effect on purchase intention on Sulwhasoo cosmetic products
6. Perceived quality has a positive effect on Brand loyalty to Sulwhasoo cosmetic products
7. **Managerial Implications**

Based on the research results obtained, it is hoped that the management of Sulwashoo brand cosmetic products will pay more attention to Endorser Attractiveness so that for future promotion strategies choose celebrities who are more attractive, famous, and classy to get sales results that increase significantly and maximally because the most dominant influence to the Purchase Intention variable is Endorser Attractiveness.

1. **Research Limitations**

This research was conducted with some limitations of the study these limitations can affect the results of the study. The limitations that exist in this study are as follows:

1. Due to pandemic Covid-19, the method used in collecting data in this study used an online questionnaire, so researchers could not see the direct reactions of respondents when providing information through questionnaires.

2. In this study, the sample used only focused on customers purchasing Sulwhasoo brand cosmetic products in the Jabodetabek area.

1. **Suggestion**

For Management

Based on the research results obtained, it is hoped that Sulwhasoo's management can find out the effect of Endorser Attractiveness, Credibility, Product Match-up, Perceived Quality, and BrandiLoyalty on Purchase Intention. The results of this study are expected to be a consideration for better changes to product quality in the future.

For Further Researchers

1. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, data collection in this study used an online questionnaire so that researchers could not see the direct reactions of respondents. Then it is necessary to add qualitative methods such as FGD (Focus Group Discussion) or In-depth Interviews for deeper insight into the influence of celebrity endorsements. So that they can provide input to management for the latest innovations so that they can attract more consumer interest.
2. The sample in this study only focuses on Sulwhasoo consumers in the Jabodetabek area, for better results the next research needs to be sampled in several big cities in Indonesia so that the interpretation of the results can be better because the sample is larger and there is geographical representation in several big cities
3. For further research, it is recommended to add other variables that theoretically affect purchase intention such, as brand image, promotion, price, and other variables that are suspected to influence purchase intention.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Abbasi, A., Shafi, K., & Khan, F.A. (2018). Antecedents and consequences of brand equity-a research to determine the role of brand affect WALIA journal 34(1): 52-58, 2018 Available online at www.Waliaj.com ISSN 1026-3861.WALIA

Amos, C., Holmes, G., & Strutton, D. (2008). Exploring the relationship between celebrity *endorser* effects and advertising effectiveness. *International Journal of Advertising*, *27*(2), 209–234. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02650487.2008.11073052>

Anwar dan Jalees, (2017). A Study on the Mediating Roles of Attitudinal Brand Loyalty. Market Forces Resouch Journal, Volume 14, No. 2

Arikunto, S. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

Belch, George E. & Belch, Michael A. (2009). Advertising and Promotion: An

Bougie, & Sekaran. (2016). *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*(7th Ed.). New York: John wiley@Sons

Chekima et al,.2018. The Impact of Celebrity Credibility on Purchase Intention of Cosmetic Products: The Moderating Role of Ethnocentrism. Asian Journal of Economics, Business, and Accounting. 7(1): 1-10, 2018; Article no.AJAB.41283 ISSN: 2456-639X.

Collins-Dodd, Colleen, & Tara Lindley. 2003. “Store brands and retail differentiation: the influence of store image and store brand attitude on store own brand perceptions”*. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Service, Vol. 10, 345-352*

*dengan Customer Satisfaction sebagai Mediator pada The Dreamland Luxury Villas and Spa, Bali*, Jurnal Hospitality dan Manajemen Jasa, Vol.1 No. 1

Angelina et al, PENGARUH BRAND AWARENESS, BRAND ASSOCIATION, PERCEIVED QUALITY, DAN BRAND LOYALTY TERHADAP PURCHASE INTENTION PADA PRODUK EMINA DI KOTA BANDUNG. Telkom University, Bandung.

equity-a research to determine the role of the brand effect. *Journal WALIA*, 34(1) Pages: 52-58

Erdem, T., & Swait, J. (2004). Brand Credibility, Brand Consideration, and Choice. *Journal of Consumer Research*, *31*(1), 191–198.<https://doi.org/10.1086/383434>. Newell, A., Shaw, J. C., & Simon, H. A. (1958). Elements of a theory of human problem-solving. *Psychological Review*, *65*(3), 151–166. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0048495>.

Evan A et al (2021), How Celebrity Endorsement Influences Consumer’s Purchase Intention of Fashion Products on Instagram. Indonesian Business Review. Vol. 4. <https://doi.org/10.21632/ibr.4.1.44-56>

Fong, Stany Wee Lian.,Tan Pei Kian, and Yeo Sook Fern. (2015). Monetary and Image Influences on the Purchase Decision of Private Label Product in Malaysia. *Journal of Advanced Management Science Vol. 3, No. 4, December 2015*

Ghozali, I. (2014). Structural Equation Modeling, Metode Alternatif dengan Partial Least Square (PLS) (4th ed.). Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro

Ghozali, Imam, Hengky Latan. 2015. Konsep, Teknik, Aplikasi Menggunakan Smart PLS 3.0 Untuk Penelitian Empiris. BP Undip. Semarang

Hair Joseph F, Jeffrey J. Risher, Marko Sarstedt, Christian M. Ringle. (2018), When to use and how to report the results of PLS-SEM. *European Business Review*. Vol. 31 No. 1, pp. 2-24

Han, E., & Ki, E.-J. (2010). *Developing a measure of celebrity reputation*. *Public Relations Review* (Vol. 36). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2009.10.013.

Hikmawati. (2019). The influence of credibility and attractiveness of beauty vlogger as a celebrity endorser on consumer purchase intention. *Journal of Business Management,*Vol. 9 No.1, 45-52

Hikmawati.2019. THE INFLUENCE OF CREDIBILITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS OF BEAUTY VLOGGER AS A CELEBRITY ENDORSER ON CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTION. MANAJEMEN BISNIS. VOLUME 9 No. 01 April 2019 ISSN (print) - 2089 - 0176 (online) 2655 – 2523.

Jia En Lee, et al (2019), "Understanding purchase intention of university students towards skincare products", [*PSU Research Review*](https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/2399-1747), Vol. 3 No. 3, pp. 161-178. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PRR-11-2018-0031>

Keller, K. L., Parameswaran, M. G. and Jacob, I. (2011) *Strategic brand management : building,*

Khan et al,.2019.Celebrity Endorsement and Purchase Intentions: The Role of Perceived Quality and Brand Loyalty.Market Forces College of Management Sciences.Volume 14, Issue 2. December 2019.

Kim, Y.-J. and Na, J.-H. (2007) ‘Effects of celebrity athlete endorsement on attitude towards the product: the role of credibility, attractiveness and the concept of congruence’, *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*. Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 8(4), pp. 23–33. DOI: 10.1108/IJSMS-08-04-2007-B004

Konuk, F. A. (2018). The Role of Store Image, Perceived Quality, Trust, and Perceived Value in Predicting Consumers’ Purchase Intentions Towards Organic Private Label Food. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*. 43.304 – 310

Kotler, Philip, and Kevin Lane Keller, 2016. *Marketing Managemen*, 15th Edition, Pearson Education, Inc

Kotler, Philip. 2008. *Manajemen Pemasaran Edisi 12 Jilid 2.*Jakarta: Indeks

Ling Goh, et al,.2019. Understanding purchase intention of university students towards skincare products. PSU Research Review Vol. 3 No. 3, 2019 pp. 161-178 Emerald Publishing Limited 2399-1747 DOI 10.1108/PRR-11-2018-0031

Lord, K. R., & Putrevu, S. (2009). Informational and Transformational Responses to Celebrity Endorsements. *Journal of Current Issues & Research in Advertising*, *31*(1), 1–13

Magnini, V. P., Garcia, C., & Honeycutt, E. D. (2010). Identifying the Attributes of an Effective Restaurant Chain *Endorser*. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, *51*(2), 238–250

McCormick, K. (2016). Celebrity endorsements: Influence of a product-endorser match on Millennials’ attitudes and purchase intentions. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, *32*, 39–45. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JRETCONSER.2016.05.012

*Measuring* *and* *managing* *brand* *equity*. Pearson.Available at: <https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Strategic_Brand_Management.html?id=cofhZbw> wFuYC&redir\_esc=y (Accessed: 9 May 2017)

Mohd Suki, N. (2016). Green product purchase intention: impact of green brands, attitude, and knowledge. *British Food Journal*, *118*(12), 2893–2910. [https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-06-2016-](https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-06-2016-0295) [0295](https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-06-2016-0295)

Mowen, J. C., & Minor, M. (2002). Perilaku konsumen jilid 2 / John C. Mowen and Michael Minor ; alih bahasa Dwi Kartika Yahya. Erlangga: Jakarta.

Ohanian, R. (1990) Construction and Validation of a Scale to Measure Celebrity *Endorser*s’Perceived Expertise, Trustworthiness, and Attractiveness. *Journal of Advertising*. Taylor & Francis Group, 19(3), pp. 39–52. DOI: 10.1080/00913367.1990.10673191.

Priansa, Donni Juni. (2017). Komunikasi Pemasaran Terpadu Pada Masa Era Media Sosial. Bandung: Pustaka Setia

Rosara, N. A, & Lutfia, A (2020). Factors Influencing consumer’s Purchase Intention on Beauty Products on Youtube. Journal of Distribution Science. https://doi.org/10.15722/jds.18.6.202006.37

Sekaran, Uma dan Bougie, Roger. 2016. Research Methods For Business: A Skill Building Approach, 7th Edition. New Jersey: Wiley

Solomon, M. R. 2006. Consumer Behaviour: Buying, Having, and Being. Seventh edition. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Su, J., & Tong, X. (2015). Brand personality and brand equity: evidence from the sportswear industry. *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, *24*(2), 124–133. <https://doi.org/10.1108/> JPBM-01-2014-0482.

Till, B. D., & Busler, M. (2000). The Match-Up Hypothesis: Physical Attractiveness, Expertise, and the Role of Fit on Brand Attitude, Purchase Intent, and Brand Beliefs. *Journal of Advertising*, *29*(3), 1–13[. https://doi.org/10.1080/00913367.2000.10673613.](https://doi.org/10.1080/00913367.2000.10673613)

Tjiptono, Fandy., & Gregorius Chandra. (2017). *Pemasaran Strategik Edisi 3*. Yogyakarta: Andi offset.

Wirasti et al (2019). The Effect of Perceived Quality, Price, Product, Safety on Loyalty Consumer XYZ Products. Agroindustrial Journal. Vol. 6, Issue 2. Pages 423-431